

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

[Prepared in the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics.]

Status and progress of epidemics.

Asiatic cholera.—Since January 1 of the present year, Asiatic cholera has been reported in four countries, namely, China, India, the Russian Empire, and Turkey. In China, an isolated case, a fatal one, has been verified. This occurred in the early part of March, at Tientsin. From India the reports of cholera have been confined to Bombay and Calcutta. At Bombay, the last case, a solitary and fatal one, occurred March 28. Calcutta is the seat of an epidemic which during one week in January caused 169 deaths, diminished in virulence in February and March, and has lately assumed more alarming proportions, as is evidenced by the reports that in the week ended March 25, 510 deaths from cholera occurred in that city, and 58 deaths from April 1 to 8. In the Russian Empire the epidemic is an inheritance from the previous calendar year.

Southeastern Russia, including the province lying on the Asiatic side of the Caucasus Mountains, is the infected country. From beyond the Caspian Sea, in the neighborhood of the Desert of Kara Kum, no cases have been reported since January 1. In European Russia the epidemic is limited to the extreme southeast. The provinces of the Don and Ural Cossacks have been infected, the disease being epidemic in Uralsk in January and February. Astrakhan, the location of the mouths of the Volga River, and Saratov, also on the banks of the Volga, have suffered from the ravages of the disease. In trans-Caucasia, Batum, on the Black Sea, and Baku, on the Caspian, together with Tiflis, located inland on the railroad connecting the two ports, were reported infected, the malady being particularly prevalent at Baku, where several lines of steamers call. Erivan, inland south of Tiflis, was so scourged at the beginning of the year that there was an average of about 500 deaths a month, with a mortality of 70 per cent.

The cases occurred particularly among the men engaged in the construction of the Djulfa Railroad.

The prevalence of cholera in southeastern Russia is due to its introduction from Bagdad, where it broke out in January, 1904, appearing at Baku at the end of July, 1904. Bagdad received its infection indirectly from Mekka, from which city cholera spread by land and by sea in the early part of 1902.

In Turkey, since January 1, cholera has been confined to the province of Van, the capital of which, an insanitary inland city, is in constant communication with the port of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. The disease was reported extinct at Van and in the adjacent country March 3. The prevalence at Van was a residue of an extensive epidemic in Mesopotamia, along the route the disease took in its spread from Mekka to Russia. In 1904, when it was at its height, 10,000 cases occurred in Turkey in Asia, with a mortality of about 90 per cent. In Bagdad it prevailed for about a year, causing a complete paralysis of trade and a general flight of the inhabitants. January 2 of the present year cholera had entirely disappeared from Bagdad, according to consular reports.

Yellow fever.—Since January 1, yellow fever has been reported from Cuba (imported cases transferred to hospital with suitable precautions), from Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Brazil. The cases imported into Cuba were three members of an Italian opera company. They occurred in January on the Austrian steamship *Dora*, and were imported from La Guaira and Colon, not being of Cuban origin. All of these patients, who were taken ashore with appropriate care, died in Las Animas Hospital, Habana. In Mexico, since the beginning of the calendar year, cases of yellow fever have been reported in the States of Veracruz and Yucatan on the Gulf coast and Oaxaca on the Pacific. The cases in the State of Veracruz, less than a dozen, with a mortality of 50 per cent, occurred at Coatzacoalcos, Texistepec, and in the city of Veracruz, the last case reported being on April 5.

Between January 15 and March 25, 4 cases and 2 deaths were verified at Merida, Yucatan, and a few cases with one death were recorded at Juchitan and Tehuantepec in the State of Oaxaca, the latest being on April 5. From Panama, 2 cases were reported as having occurred at the city of Panama the first day of the year, the continuation of a series of cases extending months back and 1 proved fatal. Until the date of the last report, April 29, there had been 50 cases and 20 deaths. At Colon, 6 cases and 3 deaths were reported between January 28 and April 2. In Venezuela, occasional cases of yellow fever occurred during the winter. The last cases reported (January 7) were at Caracas, La Guaira and vicinity.

In Ecuador, between January 1 and April 13, there were 43 deaths from yellow fever. These deaths were at Guayaquil, the only port of

the Pacific, aside from Panama, in which the disease has appeared during the present calendar year. Brazil, where yellow fever is almost constantly present at all seasons, has furnished its usual quatum of infection. From Para the last cases reported were in January. During the entire winter 2 cases only have been registered from Pernambuco. The disease has been almost constantly present at Rio de Janeiro. There has been an average of about 20 cases a month, with a mortality of 40 to 50 per cent. Once this winter a week passed without a single case being reported, but the hope of an enduring subsidence was delusive.

Bubonic plague.—During the period since January 1 bubonic plague has been reported as present in every continent except North America. The Belgian Government, conforming with the general sanitary regulations annexed to the International Sanitary Convention of Venice, in 1897, officially declared the following regions to be infected with plague: The shores of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles; the Indian Empire; the Chinese Empire; the Island of Formosa; Brisbane and Sydney, Australia; Egypt; Cape Colony; Johannesburg, Transvaal; Natal; the Island of Mauritius; Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, Brazil, and Lima, Peru.

In Europe, aside from a case on a steamship at Liverpool, the disease has been confined to the Ural territory, Russia, where the last cases were registered in January, the prevalence being coincident with an epidemic of Asiatic cholera.

In Africa there were a few cases at Port Said, Suez, and in the Tuh district, Egypt, in the first quarter of the year, as well as in British East Africa. In Cape Colony a single case was reported in February at Cape Town, and 5 cases and 1 death from March 25 to April 1 at East London. In February plague was present at Govura, Mozambique. The disease is distributed along the Asiatic coast countries from Arabia, where a severe epidemic prevails at Aden (nearly 500 cases a month), to the island of Formosa, where the last reports showed a prevalence still existing, which in the year 1904 caused over 3,000 deaths in a population of about 3,000,000.

In Siam there were a few cases, the last reported being in January. At Hongkong 19 cases, all fatal, were reported as occurring during the first quarter of the year. In India bubonic plague is widespread from the coast north almost to the mountains. The reported cases have averaged nearly 200,000 a month, with an enormous mortality.

In South America, where plague made its appearance in 1903 and has never since disappeared, Brazil and Argentina on the east and Chile and Peru on the west coast are the afflicted countries. In Rio de Janeiro the plague epidemic is running contemporaneously with yellow fever. At Para, too, both diseases have been reported since January. During six weeks ending January 7 there were 12 deaths from

plague at Bahia. Single cases have occurred at Guaratingueta, Nictheroy, Santos, São Paulo, and Taubate.

In Argentina plague, mildly prevalent, has been reported all along through the present calendar year. The cities of Buenos Ayres, Leones, San Nicolas, and Santa Fe, and the State of Salta have had visitations, the worst sufferer being Leones, where there were 12 cases.

In Chile the disease has been diffused along the coast from Arica, not far from the Peruvian frontier, as far south as Valparaiso, where a single death was reported in the latter part of March. The greatest ravages have taken place in Pisagua, where an epidemic of great proportions is now raging.

In Peru the epidemic, said to have begun in Mollendo, the port of Arequipa, has spread in such a way as to render the whole coast country suspicious. At Lima there are fresh cases every day. The same unfortunate condition exists at Chiclayo, Eten, Guadalupe, Huan-chaco, and Lambayeque.

In Australia plague has been recently reported from Queensland (Brisbane) and New South Wales. In the insular possessions of the United States, there were 2 cases and 1 death reported as having occurred at Cebu between January 15 and February 25; 15 cases, all fatal, at Manila for about three months ending in March; and 1 death at Aiea, near Honolulu, March 2.

Smallpox.—Smallpox is so widely spread throughout the world that it is difficult to define the limits of prevailing epidemics. It is present on every continent and in the United States is disseminated over the whole country. The tables published in the present number of the Public Health Reports give the figures according to reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, since January 1.

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

Smallpox on steamship Siberia at San Francisco quarantine, Cal.

QUARANTINE STATION,

Angel Island, Cal., May 15, 1905.

Siberia arrived; case smallpox, steerage; embarked Honolulu; removed to station; vessel partially disinfected; personnel 1,100; released cabin passengers; holding steerage.

CUMMING.

WYMAN, Washington.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

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

Clerk of Sanitation Gallagher reports, May 12, as follows:

Month of April, 1905.

Premises inspected, 3,359; premises reinspected, 1,790; wells filled, 12; cisterns filled, 9; cesspools filled, 6; houses fumigated, 13; rooms fumigated, 39; cellars fumigated, 2; cisterns fumigated, 3; wells fumigated, 1.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended May 6, 1905. Inspection of Mexican Central passenger, 191; inspection of Mexican Central immigrants, 62; inspection of Stillwell excursion party, 70; inspection of Japanese, 2; inspection of Arabs, 2; fumigation of carload of bones, 1; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 512 pieces.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended May 6, 1905. Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 733; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 28; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 22; number of persons detained or refused entry for reason of being from a suspected port within five days, 5.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows:

Week ended May 6, 1905: Passengers inspected, 195; immigrants inspected, 59; immigrants deported (nonmedical), 3.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of April, 1905: Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including diphtheria 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Los Angeles.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 285, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, whooping cough 2, and 62 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including 2 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 20,764—white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 18—white, 6; colored, 12, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 31, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever reported.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 117,489. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

West Hoboken.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1905. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. One death from cerebro-spinal meningitis reported.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of March, 1905, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,918,000, show a total of 13,135 deaths, including diphtheria 208, enteric fever 97, measles 130, scarlet fever 106, whooping cough 66, smallpox 1, and 1,382 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin for March says:

Cerebro-spinal meningitis attracts much attention this spring by reason of its special prevalence in various localities and because of frequent reference to it in the public press. It is also often graphic in its manifestations, sudden and rapid in its course, exceedingly fatal, and there is an uncertainty in its etiology with which the public have become familiar. But it is one of the minor contributors to mortality, for even now it holds a second or third place among epidemic diseases in the number of deaths, and in the number of cases it is considerably below other common communicable diseases and is far less virulent in its communicable quality.

The records of this department, covering a period of twenty years, show a pretty uniform number of deaths reported as from this disease yearly. Prior to 1904 the average reported mortality was 600 deaths a year. There were six years in which this number was exceeded, chiefly in the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, the highest number being reached in 1893, when there were 875 deaths. There were but five years when the number of deaths was less than 500, and in no year so low as 400. Evidently there has been a pretty uniform persistence of occasional cases of what has been reported as cerebro-spinal meningitis, and so far as that goes there is reasonable doubt as to the correctness of its diagnosis, for sanitarians believe that not infrequently it has been a misused term for a cause of death, and that is very likely true at the present time to some degree, when attention is upon it, of which we have some reasonable instances. Conclusions drawn from the reported mortality have to take into account in some measure the credibility of returns, which, where the factor is so small, materially affect their value, and one incompetent or careless reporter may disturb them. The number may, however, be understated as well as overstated.

In the last twenty years the number of deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis per 100,000 population in our sanitary districts has been approximately as follows: Maritime district, 9.5; Hudson Valley, 10; Adirondack, 7; Mohawk Valley, 7.5; Southern Tier, 4.7; East Central, 5.3; West Central, 4.8; Lake Ontario, 7.5; entire State, 8. The average for the period shows that it has, first, been relatively more prevalent in the eastern part of the State, the Hudson Valley districts showing the highest mortality; second, that it is more prevalent in districts having denser population; but, third, that the Adirondack district, which has the sparsest population in the State, has had a relatively high mortality. In regard to this last, it may be said that in the St. Lawrence Valley there have always been localities where the disease has been constantly prevalent enough sporadically to attract attention, and its relation to a high level of ground water which is common in parts of that region has been a subject of inquiry, a fact which has been likewise observed in connection with this disease elsewhere. The three districts of the central and southern parts of the State are seen to be almost free from its occurrence. The east central district shows a higher rate, and it should be noted that it includes the only considerable city in this region, and that if the deaths in Syracuse are deducted it has had only 4 deaths a year per 100,000 population.

In the twenty years there has been no year in which the present prevailing mortality has been reached. Prior to 1904 the maritime district had an average of 300 deaths a year, and has varied from 170 to 650, the latter number in 1893, with 365 in 1902; and again there was a gradual increase, after the fashion of later epidemics, from 1897 to 414 in 1899, with subsequent decrease, and for three years prior to 1904 the deaths were below the average. In the Hudson Valley district the highest mortalities were in the years prior to 1899, and again in 1898 and 1899 when there was an increase in the maritime district. In the Lake Ontario district there was a period of increase for three years to 1890, followed by three years of decrease. In the rest of the districts there is little variability from year to year.

In the five cities having over 100,000 population there has been 11 deaths a year for the past seven years per 100,000 population; this includes New York, where last year there were 36 deaths per 100,000 population, the Borough of Manhattan having 50. For the same period there were in the smaller cities 8 deaths per 100,000 population yearly, and in rural towns throughout the State, 5.

The present increased prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis began in New York City in March, 1904, and it affected localities in the vicinity, causing 1,432 deaths in the maritime district during the year, the average of previous years having been 300. It has developed in local epidemics in a few localities remote from these, especially this spring, chiefly in the Hudson and Mohawk Valley districts, in both of which the usual small mortality was nearly doubled in 1904. Its mortality was increased in the larger cities, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo, but the districts showed but little increase in mortality, amounting to not more than 50 deaths above the average for the year, outside of New York City.

During the months of this year the increase has been greater, 489 deaths having occurred, against 200 for the first three months of 1904, of which 735 were in New York. The increase is almost entirely still in the eastern districts, and limited outbreaks have been reported in numerous places, showing in the mortality of Yonkers, Peekskill, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and a few rural towns.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 13, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona.*—Month of April, 1905.—Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 4, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Pottsville.—Year ended December 31, 1904. Estimated population, 16,500. Total number of deaths, 338, including diphtheria 18, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport.*—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths 26, including 4 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga.*—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 48—white 32, colored 16—including scarlet fever 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 83,520—white, 52,422; colored, 31,100. Total number of deaths 136—white

67, colored 69, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 10, and 27 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 100,000—white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 141—white 82, colored 59, including enteric fever 2, and 21 from tuberculosis.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*.—Three months ended March 31, 1904. Estimated population, 41,437. Total number of deaths 200, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 8, measles 1, scarlatina 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

Three months ended June 30, 1904. Total number of deaths 187, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 18, measles 6, whooping cough 6, and 8 from tuberculosis.

^aThree months ended March 31, 1905. Total number of deaths 182, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 7, whooping cough 2, and 22 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 13, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they come.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 5	Hannover	Bremen	1
7	Brookline	Port Antonio	3
8	Bodo	do	1
10	Brighton	do	1
	Total		6

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner*.

^aErroneously reported in issue of Public Health Reports, May 5, 1905, page 803, as for three weeks ended March 31, 1905.

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., May 8, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 6, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 30	Gussie	Habana	42
May 1	Azelda	Bonacco	1
1	Miami	Habana	1
2	Mascotte	do	10
3	Fearless	Nassau	32
4	Olivette	Habana	7
5	Gussie	do	81
5	Miami	do	1
6	Mascotte	do	72
	Total		247

J. B. FITZGERALD,
Acting Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, May 9, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 6, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 30	La Lorraine	Havre	678
30	Liguria	Naples	1,202
30	Equita	do	1,235
30	Bermudian	Hamilton	5
May 1	Caledonia	Glasgow	551
1	Campania	Liverpool	763
1	Celtic	do	619
1	St. Paul	Southampton	468
1	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	625
1	Citta di Milano	Naples	1,477
2	Zeeland	Antwerp	667
2	Ryndam	Rotterdam	1,250
2	Neustria	Marseilles	391
2	Mexico	Habana	6
2	Ultonia	Fiume	1
2	Mongolian ^a	Glasgow	6
3	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	392
3	Drumgeith ^a	Sunderland	2
3	Norwood	Kymassi	2
3	Hamburg	Genoa	5
4	Oceanic	Liverpool	800
4	Prinz Oscar	Genoa	1,102
4	Byron ^a	Santos	1
4	Azalea ^a	Barry	1
5	Gneisenau	Bremen	1,298
5	Sardegna	Genoa	1,057
5	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	1
6	Trinidad	Hamilton	9
6	Vigilancia	Habana	9
	Total		15,121

^a Deserters.

JOSEPH MURRAY, Assistant Commissioner.

Report of immigration at San Juan and subports.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., May 1, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 29, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 24	Rosalina	Curaçao	3
	Montserrat	Barcelona	21
28		Cadiz	10
		Malaga	1
16	Julia a	Habana	3
16	St. Domingue a	Santo Domingo	7
20	Cataluña b	Colon	1
		Curaçoa	2
	Total		48

a Mayaguez.

b Ponce.

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 6, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 1	Oxus	Kingston	3
	Noordland	Queenstown and Liverpool	378
	Total		381

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

Report of immigration at Seattle.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Seattle, Wash., May 6, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 6, 1905; also name of vessel and ports from which it came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 5	Iyo Maru	Yokohama and Kobe	94

N. H. GEFFENEY, *Acting 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.					
Baltimore, Md	Apr	11,957	11,748	209	15	
Boston, Mass	Apr	6,970	6,705	41	2	
Cebu, P. I.	Mar	3	3	0	0	
Columbia River, Oreg ..	Apr					No transactions.
Gloucester, Mass	Apr					Do.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Apr	1,269	1,260	9	8	
Iloilo, P. I.	Mar	38	36	2	2	
Manila, P. I.	Mar	174	171	3	3	
Miami, Fla	Apr	78	78	0	0	
New York, N. Y	Apr	112,088	111,652	436	33	
Northport, Wash	Apr	99	99	0	0	
Portland, Oreg	Apr					Do.
Port Townsend, Wash ..	Apr	14	14			388 alien crews examined, 380 passed, 8 rejected, 5 certified.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich ..	Apr	88	86	2	2	
Seattle, Wash	Apr	287	275	12		
Zamboanga, P. I.	Mar	7	7	0	0	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	May 13			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	May 6			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do	Port. bk. Oriente ^a	Apr. 25	Para
7	Cape Charles, Va.	May 13			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	May 6			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	May 13			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Apr. 29			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	May 13			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	May 6			
13	Eastport, Me.	May 13			
14	Eureka, Cal.	May 6			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	Am. schr. Blomidon	Apr. 27	Colon
			Br. schr. Delta	Apr. 30	Veracruz
			Nor. bk. Frigga	May 1	Rio de Janeiro
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	Apr. 29			
		May 6			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	May 6			
20	Newbern, N. C.	May 13			
21	Nome, Alaska	May 6			
22	Panama, Panama	May 13			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	May 7			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	May 6			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	do			
26	Port Inglis, Fla.	Apr. 22			
27	Portland, Me.	May 6			
28	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del	do			
	St. George Sound, Fla.—				
30	East Pass.	do			
31	West Pass.	do			
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
33	San Diego, Cal	do	U. S. S. Marblehead	May 2	Acapulco
34	San Francisco, Cal.	May 13			
35	San Pedro, Cal.	May 6			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Br. ss. Osceola	May 1	New York
			Br. ss. August Belmont	May 2	Tampico
38	Savannah, Ga.	do			
39	Sitka, Alaska	Apr. 15			
		Apr. 22			
		Apr. 29			
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	May 6			
41	Southbend, Wash.	do			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
43	Washington, N. C.	do			
		May 13			
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	Apr. 22			
45	Honolulu	Apr. 15	U. S. a. t. Dix	Apr. 10	San Francisco
			U. S. a. t. Sheridan	do	Manila

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3				do.	
4					2
5				No report	
6	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	Apr. 30		1
7				No report	
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10					1
11				No report	
12					2
13					21
14				No transactions	
15				do.	
16	Scranton	Disinfected and held	May 2		5
17	Pascagoula	do	May 5		
	Gulfport	do	May 6		
18				No transactions	
19				do.	
20				No transactions	
21				No report	
22				do.	
23				do.	
24				2 vessels spoken and passed.	1
25				No transactions	
26				No report	
27					1
28					3
					6
29				Glandular examination, Am. ss. Olympia from Honolulu, Am. ss. Pleiades from Manila, Br. ss. Tottenham from Yokohama, and Jap. ss. Iyo Maru from Kobe.	
				Glandular examination Ger. ss. Bayonne from Algiers, Br. ss. Celtic Chief from Iquique, and Br. ss. Agincourt from Vazagapatam.	24
30				No report	
31				do.	
32				7 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	3
33	San Francisco via San Diego.	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	May 2		1
34				No report	
35				No transactions	
36				do.	
37	Pensacola	Fumigated	May 1	Previous ports, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, and Para.	3
	do.	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	May 4		
38					3
39					1
					5
					3
					3
40					1
41				No report	
42					4
43				No transactions	
				do.	
44					2
45	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Apr. 10		7
	do.	do.	do.		

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII—Continued.				
46	Kahului	Apr. 29	.....	
47	Kihel	Apr. 22	.....	
48	Koloa	do	.....	
49	Lahaina	Apr. 29	.....	
50	Mahukona	Apr. 22	.....	
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu	Mar. 25	.....	
		Apr. 1	.....	
52	Iloilo	Mar. 25	.....	
		Apr. 1	.....	
58	Jolo	Apr. 8	.....	
54	Manila	Mar. 25	Am. ss. San Vicente ^a	Mar. 11	Vigan
			Br. ss. Yuensang	Mar. 23	Hongkong and Amoy.
			Br. ss. Kaifong	do	do
		Apr. 1	Am. schr. San Vicente ^a ..	Mar. 11	Vigan
			Br. ss. Loongsang	Mar. 27	Hongkong
			Br. ss. Rubi	Mar. 30	Amoy and Hongkong.
			U. S. a. t. Liscum	Apr. 1	Hongkong
		Apr. 8	Am. schr. San Vicente ^a ..	Mar. 11	Vigan
			Br. ss. Sunkiang	Apr. 16	Hongkong and Amoy.

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
46				No transactions.	
47				No report	
48				do.	
49				No transactions.	
50				do.	
51				125 bancas inspected and passed.	35
				13 bancas inspected and passed.	50
52				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin.	33
					39
53				No report	39
54	Manila	Disinfected	Mar. 12	On March 22 case of varioloid among persons in detention. March 25, 1 more case. 8 crew and 2 passengers having successful vaccinations released on March 23. 4 crew and 7 passengers remaining in quarantine; 1 case smallpox, 2 varioloid in hospital.	83
	do	do	Mar. 23	60 crew and 163 steerage passengers bathed and clothing and effects disinfected. All on board inspected.	
	do	do	do	Same treatment. Crew 60, steerage passengers 158. 4 sailors U. S. Navy in quarantine from last week released March 23. 2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 48 vessels vaccinated. 4 steerage passengers vaccinated.	
	do	do	Mar. 12	No new cases smallpox	68
	do	Fumigated	Mar. 27	Just out of dry dock at Hongkong.	
	do	Disinfected	Mar. 30	70 crew, 8 second class and 142 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Personnel rigidly inspected.	
	do	do	Apr. 1	From Hongkong dry dock. Crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All inspected; 7 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 38 vessels vaccinated; 22 steerage passengers vaccinated on Ger. ss. Chingmai from Singapore.	
	do	do	May 12	All persons held, released. Case of smallpox and 2 cases of varioloid recovered. Personnel discharged Apr. 6.	72
	do	do	Apr. 6	59 crew and 55 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; all inspected; 4 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; members of crew on 45 vessels vaccinated; 1 steerage passenger vaccinated. 1 case diphtheria and 2 suspects on U. S. S. Rainbow anchored in bay. All precautions taken.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
55	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Con. Zamboanga	Mar. 18			
		Mar. 25			
		Apr. 1			
		Apr. 8			
56	PORTO RICO: Ponce	Apr. 29			
		do			
57	San Juan	do	U. S. S. Castine	Apr. 23	St. Thomas
			U. S. S. Detroit	do	do
			U. S. S. Dexter	do	do
	Subports—				
58	Aguadilla	do			
59	Arecibo	do			
60	Arroyo	Apr. 22			
		Apr. 29			
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.	May 13						
2	Bangor, Me.	do						
3	Boston, Mass.	do						
4	Charleston, S. C.	May 6						
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	May 13						
6	Galveston, Tex.	Apr. 22	Br. ss. Monarch	Apr. 16	Newcastle			
			Schr. John Francis	Apr. 19	Laguna			
		Apr. 29	Br. ss. Louisianian	Apr. 21	Cartagena			
			Br. ss. Matador	do	Veracruz			
			Nor. ss. Saphir	Apr. 22	Laguna			
			Nor. ss. Progreso	do	Progreso			
			Nor. ss. Saphira	do	Laguna			
			Nor. ss. Progreso a	do	Progreso			
			Dan. ss. St. Domingo	Apr. 24	Tampico			
			— ss. 2 de Abril	Apr. 25	Laguna			
Nor. ss. Galveston	Apr. 26	Progreso						
Br. ss. Texan	Apr. 27	Veracruz						
7	Gardiner, Oreg.	May 6						
8	Marcushook, Pa.	May 13						
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.	Apr. 29	Br. ss. Birnam	Apr. 24	Veracruz			
			Cuban ss. Vuelta Bajo	Apr. 26	Laguna			
		May 6	Nor. ss. Origen	Apr. 27	Limon			
			Nor. ss. Alm	Apr. 28	Progreso			
			Nor. ss. Ft. Gaines	May 2	Bocas del Toro			
			Nor. ss. Katie	May 3	Limon			
			Nor. ss. Telefon	May 5	Progreso			
			Br. ss. Thurland Castle	May 6	Coatzacoalcos			
			10	New Bedford, Mass.	May 13			
			11	Newport News, Va.	do			
12	Newport, R. I.	do						
13	New York, N. Y.	do						
14	Pass Cavallo, Tex.	do						
15	Port Royal, S. C.	do						
16	Providence, R. I.	do						
17	Quintana, Tex.	do						
18	Sabine Pass, Tex.	do						
19	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.
55				No transactions	
				do.	
				No transactions	2
56					1
57	Santo Domingo	Boarded and passed on medical officer's certificate.	Apr. 23		3
	do	do	do		
	San Juan	do	do		
58				No transactions	
59				do.	
60				do.	
61				do.	
62				do.	2
63				No transactions	

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	Apr. 16		29
	do	do	Apr. 24		
	do	do	Apr. 21		
	do	do	Apr. 23		
	Texas City	do			
	do	do			
	do	do	Apr. 27		15
	do	do	Apr. 24		
	Galveston	do	Apr. 26		
	Texas City	do			
	do	do	Apr. 28		
	Galveston	do	Apr. 29		
7				No report	
8				do.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected	Apr. 24		14
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held	Apr. 30		
	do	Disinfected			8
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	do			
10				No report	
11				do.	
12				do.	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16					1
17				No report	
18				do.	
19				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1904, to May 19, 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:				
Los Angeles	Apr. 9-22	4		
San Francisco	Jan. 22-Apr. 29	7		
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		68	5	
Colorado:				
Adams County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Boulder County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	11		
Delta County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Denver County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Eagle County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Garfield County	Dec. 1-31	11		
Gilpin County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Huerfano County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Lake County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Larimer County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	198		
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-Mar. 31	19		
Total for State		275		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		454	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Dec. 18-May 6	18	3	
Total for District		18	3	
Total for District, same period, 1904.		33		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 18-May 6	43		
West Tampa City	Mar. 19-Apr. 15	7		
Total for State		50		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		135		
Georgia:				
Macon	Jan. 22-Mar. 11		2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2	7	
Illinois:				
Ann Arbor	Jan. 1-Apr. 22	5		
Cairo	Mar. 28-Apr. 3	12		
Chicago	Dec. 25-May 13	339	37	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Danville	Dec. 18-Apr. 29	42	5	
East St. Louis	Jan. 1-May 1	49	6	
Galesburg	Jan. 28-Feb. 25	4		
Peoria	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	11	1	
Total for State		462	49	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		164	3	
Indiana:				
Evansville	Mar. 15	1		
Hammond	Feb. 22-28	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		31	1	
Kansas:				
Allen County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	20		
Anderson County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Atchison County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	5		
Bourbon County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	65		
Brown County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	115	1	
Chase County	Feb. 1-28	2		
Cherokee County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	38	4	
Clay County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	2		
Cloud County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	37		
Coffey County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Crawford County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	111		
Dickinson County	Mar. 1-31	3		
Doniphan County	Feb. 1-28	3		
Douglas County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Edwards County	Mar. 1-31	8		
Ellis County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	194	1	
Ellsworth County	Mar. 1-31	18		
Franklin County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	50		
Geary County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	210		
Gove County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	63	1	
Graham County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	51		
Greenwood County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Harvey County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	9		
Jackson County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Jewell County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Kingman County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	60		
Kiowa County	Mar. 1-31	2		
Labette County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	11		
Lane County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	15		
Leavenworth County (Leavenworth included)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	3		
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	120		
Linn County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	64	2	
Logan County	Feb. 1-28	4		
Lyon County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	140	1	
McPherson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	94		
Marion County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	367		
Marshall County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	35		
Miami County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	173	2	Number for January not given.
Mitchell County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	71		
Montgomery County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	6		
Nemaha County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	27		
Neosho County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	48		
Ness County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	113		
Norton County	Mar. 1-31	6		
Osage County	Dec. 1-31	25		
Osborne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16		
Ottawa County	Mar. 1-31	12		
Pawnee County	Jan. 1-31	8		
Phillips County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Pottawatomie County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	42		Number for January not reported.
Rawlins County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	64		
Reno County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	49		
Republic County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	16		
Rice County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Riley County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Rooks County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	21		Do.
Russell County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	34		
Saline County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	137		
Sedgwick County	Mar. 1-31	4		
Shawnee County (Topeka included)	Dec. 1-Apr. 8	11		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Sheridan County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31	27	.....
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—Mar. 31	10	.....
Wyandotte County (Kansas City included)	Dec. 1—Mar. 31	56	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2,951	12	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky:				
Covington	Mar. 23—May 13	3	.....
Lexington	Mar. 12—Apr. 29	2	.....
Louisville	Feb. 3—Apr. 13	24	1	
Total for State .....	.....	29	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	101	16	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18—May 8	235	4	Forty-six imported.
Pointe Coupee Parish	Mar. 1—31	1	.....	Present.
St. James Parish	Mar. 1—31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
St. John Parish	Mar. 1—31 .....	.....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	236	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	59	5	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1—31	2	.....
Perry	Feb. 1	1	.....
Portland	Apr. 2—8	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	115	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Jan. 22—May 6	6	1	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	.....
Lowell	May 7—18	2	.....
Quincy	Apr. 31—May 6	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	23	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	7	1	
Michigan:				
Allegan County	Apr. 1—30 .....	.....	1	
Alpena County	Mar. 1—Apr. 30 .....	.....	2	
Arenac County	Feb. 1—28 .....	.....	1	
Grand Traverse County	Dec. 1—31 .....	.....	1	
Kent County, (Grand Rapids included)	Apr. 2—May 13	75	6	
Jackson County (Jackson included)	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 .....	.....	10	
Shiawassee County	Feb. 1—Mar. 31 .....	.....	3	
Washtenaw County	Apr. 2—8	1	.....
Wayne County (Detroit included)	Jan. 8—May 6	24	.....
Total for State .....	.....	100	24	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	60	6	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Dec. 20—26	9	.....
Beltrami County	Feb. 20—Apr. 3	6	.....
Blue Earth County	Apr. 10—24	6	.....
Carlton County	Feb. 7—13	7	.....
Carver County	Mar. 28—Apr. 24	12	.....
Cass County	Jan. 31—Feb. 6	8	.....
Clay County	Jan. 3—Apr. 24	12	.....
Cottonwood County	Feb. 28—Mar. 6	4	.....
Crow Wing County	Dec. 27—Mar. 27	20	.....
Dakota County	Jan. 31—May 1	15	.....
Faribault County	Apr. 10—17	1	.....
Fillmore County	Jan. 31—Feb. 6	1	.....
Goodhue County	Jan. 10—23	2	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Hennepin County	Dec. 20-Apr. 24 ..	33	1	
Houston County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2 ..	9		
Hubbard County	Apr. 18-24	2		
Itasca County	Jan. 31-Feb. 27 ..	3		
Lake County	Jan. 24-Apr. 17 ..	33		
Lesueur County	Feb. 13-19	3		
Lincoln County	Mar. 14-Apr. 24 ..	7		
Lyon County	Jan. 17-Mar. 27 ..	8	1	
McLeod County	Dec. 27-May 1	42		
Marshall County	Feb. 7-May 1	319		
Martin County	Mar. 28-Apr. 24 ..	36		
Meeker County	Dec. 13-Apr. 17 ..	58		
Millelacs County	Feb. 28-Mar. 27 ..	4		
Morrison County	Dec. 20-Jan. 16 ..	4		
Mower County	Jan. 3-Apr. 3	41	1	
Ottertail County	Dec. 13-May 1	34		
Polk County	Mar. 28-Apr. 24 ..	6	1	
Ramsey County	Dec. 27-Apr. 24 ..	35	1	
Red Lake County	Feb. 28-Apr. 24 ..	7		
Rice County	Dec. 13-May 1	70		
St. Louis County	Dec. 27-May 1	54		
Stearns County	Dec. 20-May 1	203		
Stevens County	Jan. 17-Apr. 17 ..	3		
Todd County	Dec. 20-Apr. 10 ..	95	2	
Wabasha County	Mar. 14-20		1	
Wadena County	Dec. 27-May 1	24		
Waseca County	Dec. 27-Apr. 3	28		
Watsonwan County	Apr. 4-24	4		
Wilkin County	Dec. 13-Feb. 13 ..	2		
Winona County	Jan. 10-16	1		
Wright County	Jan. 31-Apr. 24 ..	37	2	
Yellow Medicine County	Feb. 13-Apr. 3	4		
Total for State		1,312	10	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,298	14	
Mississippi:				
Gulfport	Jan. 20	2		
Natchez	Mar. 27-Apr. 8 ..	2		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Missouri:				
St. Joseph	Apr. 16-May 6	24		
St. Louis	Dec. 13-May 6	554	58	
Total for State		578	58	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		164	3	
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	1		
Carbon County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	1	1	
Cascade County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	1		
Custer County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	4		
Dawson County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	1		
Deerlodge County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	1		
Fergus County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	18		
Gallatin County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	1		
Lewis and Clarke County, Helena included.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	2		
Meagher County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	2		
Missoula County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	1		
Park County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	7		
Silverbow County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	4		
Sweet Grass County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	3	3	
Teton County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	6		
Yellowstone County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	113	12	
Total for State		166	16	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Feb. 12-Apr. 8	20		
South Omaha	Mar. 19-Apr. 8	2		
Total for State		22		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		7		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Hampshire:				
Nashua	Apr. 30-May 6....	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		56	1	
New Jersey:				
Camden	Jan. 1-7.....	1		
Jersey City.....	Apr. 24-30.....		5	
Total for State		1	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		74	13	
New York:				
Mount Vernon.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 18..	3		
New York.....	Dec. 19-May 13..	37	6	
Total for State		40	6	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		82	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			
Greene County.....	Nov. 1-30	75		
Henderson County.....	Nov. 1-30	7		
Lenoir County.....	Nov. 1-30	26		
Mecklenburg County.....	Nov. 1-30	8		
New Hanover County (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			
Union County.....	Nov. 1-30	24		
Wake County.....	Nov. 1-30	45		
Warren County.....	Nov. 1-30	3		
Wayne County.....	Nov. 1-30	2		
Wilkes County.....	Nov. 1-30	7		
Total for State.....		548		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		483	2	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..	3		
Cass County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..	2		
Cavalier County.....	Feb. 1-28	1		
Grand Forks County.....	Mar. 1-31	1		
Richland County.....	Mar. 1-31	17		
Walsh County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..	1		
Total for State		25		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		258		
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		

One case imported. Present.

Do.
In southern part.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Crawford County	July 2-Dec. 10....	2	.....
Cuyahoga County.....	July 2-Dec. 10....	1	1	
Darke County.....	July 2-Dec. 10....	3	.....
Eric 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-May 5....	130	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-May 6....	79	.....
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....	103	.....
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.....		620	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		3,139	87	
Pennsylvania:				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	.....
Allegheny County.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1	.....
Bedford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20	.....
Blair County.....	Feb. 3-Apr. 29....	5	.....
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. 29....	28	.....
Fayette County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	.....
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	.....
Lancaster County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....
Lebanon County.....	Jan. 1-May 13....	118	.....
Philadelphia County.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1	.....
Tioga County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	72	.....
York County.....	Jan. 1-May 13....	100	.....
Total for State.....		480	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2,031	259	
SUMMARY.				
Total reported.....	July 7, 1904.....	334	30	
Do.....	Aug. 25, 1904.....	113	3	
Do.....	Nov. 25, 1904.....	102	4	
Do.....	Dec. 15, 1904.....	409	.....
Grand total for period.....		958	37	
Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Pennsylvania during the fourteen months commencing Nov. 1, 1903, and ending Dec. 31, 1904:				
Allegheny County.....		854	135	
Adams County.....		1	.....
Blair County.....		26	2	
Beaver County.....		36	5	
Bedford County.....		11	.....
Berks County.....		25	.....
Bradford County.....		43	.....
Bucks County.....		12	.....
Butler County.....		18	.....

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, etc.—Continued.				
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	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	May 7-13	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
South Carolina:				
Camden	Feb. 12-18	1		
Charleston	Dec. 11-Apr. 29	32	1	
Georgetown	Dec. 25-Jan. 26	33		
Greenville	Jan. 1-May 6	40	18	
Total for State		106	19	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		61	4	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 25-May 13	164	2	Six cases imported.
Nashville	Dec. 18-May 13	66		
Total for State		230	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		498	8	
Utah:				
Cache County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	57		
Carbon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Davis County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	27		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah—Continued.				
Grand County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ...	2		
Iron County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ...	8		
Juab County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ...	2		
Millard County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ...	8		
Salt Lake County (Salt Lake City included).	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ...	274	1	
Sanpete County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ...	11		
Sevier County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ...	54		
Summit County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ...	6		
Tooele County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ...	15	1	
Utah County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ...	96		
Weber County (Ogden included).	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ...	10		
Total for State		573	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
Washington:				
Adams County	Dec. 1—31	1		
Cowlitz County	Dec. 1—31	1		
Kititas County	Dec. 1—31	1		
Lincoln County	Jan. 1—31	1		
Mason County	Mar. 1—31	1		
Snohomish County	Mar. 1—31	2		
Spokane County (Spokane)	Dec. 1—31	2		
Walla Walla County	Jan. 1—Feb. 28	2		One case imported.
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		163	3	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling	Feb. 24—Mar. 4 ...	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	May 1—7	4	1	
La Crosse	Apr. 10—29	3		
Milwaukee	Dec. 18—May 6 ...	199	3	
Total for State		206	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		166		
Grand total		9,091	224	
Grand total, same period, 1904.		9,876	451	

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, January 7 to May 19, 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 May 19, 1905.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Denver.....	July 1, 1904-Mar. 31, 1905.	15	15	
Pueblo.....	July 1-Sept. 30, 1904.	2	2	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Apr. 1-30, 1905.....		1	
Oakland.....	Apr. 1-30, 1905.....		2	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Sept. 1-30, 1904.....		3	
Do.....	Oct. 1-31, 1904.....		1	
Do.....	Nov. 1-30, 1904.....		7	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31, 1904.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31, 1905.....		9	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28, 1905.....		8	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....		2	
Deleware:				
Wilmington.....	July 1, 1904-Apr. 1, 1905.		14	
Do.....	Apr. 2-13, 1905.....	1		
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Apr. 1-7, 1905.....		1	
Kansas:				
Wichita.....	Apr. 9-15, 1905.....	1	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Mar. 22, 1905.....	2		
Massachusetts:				
Brockton.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....		1	
Fall River.....	Apr. 1-8, 1905.....		2	
Lawrence.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 29, 1905.	22	12	
Do.....	May 1-9, 1905.....	2	2	
Lowell.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 29, 1905.	46	22	
Do.....	Apr. 30-May 13, 1905.	14	7	
Lynn.....	Apr. 2-22, 1905.....	4	1	
Do.....	Apr. 30-May 6, 1905.....		2	
New Bedford.....	Apr. 30-May 6, 1905.....		1	
Newton.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....		1	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
Quincy.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905.....	2	2	
Somerville.....	Aug. 1-31, 1904.....		1	
Do.....	Sept. 1-30, 1904.....		2	
Do.....	Oct. 1-31, 1904.....		1	
Do.....	Nov. 1-30, 1904.....		1	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31, 1904.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31, 1905.....		2	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28, 1905.....		2	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....	7	5	
Do.....	Apr. 9-29, 1905.....	1	1	
Do.....	May 1-13, 1905.....	3	1	
Springfield.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....	3	3	
Worcester.....	Feb. 1-28, 1905.....		6	
Do.....	Apr. 9-29, 1905.....	7	5	
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.
General.....	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. 1-31, 1905.....		54	Present at five places.
Do.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905.....			Present at six places.
Ann Arbor.....	Mar. 5-11, 1905.....		1	
Grand Rapids.....	Apr. 8-29, 1905.....	3	4	
Port Huron.....	Sept. 1-30, 1904.....		2	
Do.....	Nov. 1-30, 1904.....		1	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31, 1904.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31, 1905.....		2	
Mississippi:				
Natchez.....	July 1, 1904-Apr. 1, 1905.....	4	4	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Apr. 16-30, 1905.....	2	2	

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska:				
South Omaha	Feb. 26-Mar. 4, 1905.	1	1	
Do	Apr. 24-30, 1905.	1		
New Hampshire:				
Nashua	Mar. 1-Apr. 22, 1905.		4	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	Jan. 1-31, 1904.		55	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905.		30	
Do	Mar. 1-Apr. 16, 1905.		60	
Newark	Apr. 2-29, 1905.	39	22	
Do	Apr. 30-May 13, 1905.	15	11	
Passaic	Mar. 1-31, 1905.	2	2	
West Hoboken	Apr. 2-30, 1905.	3	2	
New York:				
General	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1904.		1,700	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905.		150	
Do	Mar. 1-31, 1905.		490	
Auburn	Feb. 1-28, 1905.		1	
Do	Mar. 1-31, 1905.		1	
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	
Jamestown	Mar. 1-31, 1905.		1	
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	
Do	Mar. 1-31.		392	
Niagara Falls	Apr. 30-May 6, 1905.	3	1	
Rome	May 1-31, 1904.		1	
Do	July 1-31, 1904.		1	
Do	Aug. 1-31, 1904.		1	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905.		2	
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	
Syracuse	Feb. 1-28, 1905.		1	
Do	Mar. 1-31, 1905.		2	
Troy	July 1-31, 1904.		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.			
North Carolina:				
Charlotte	Mar. 1-31, 1905.		2	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	Apr. 1-28, 1905.	24	15	
Do	Apr. 29-May 5, 1905.	5	3	
Findlay	Dec. 18-24, 1904.	1	1	
Do	Mar. 5-25, 1905.	2	2	
Do	Apr. 2-8, 1905.	1	1	
Springfield	Sept. 1-30, 1904.		1	
Do	Oct. 1-31, 1904.	2	2	
Do	Nov. 1-30, 1904.	1	1	
Do	Dec. 1-31, 1904.	2	2	
Do	Apr. 1-28, 1905.	2	2	
Do	Apr. 29-May 5, 1905.	1		
Toledo	Apr. 1-9, 1905.		6	
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905.	1	1	
Carbonale 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	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, April 10, 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 April 8, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. Two hundred and seventy-four rats (17 found dead) and 329 mice (13 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 rats proved to be plague-infected.

Uitenhage.—Plague infection was discovered in rodents at Uitenhage during the week, where 54 rats (9 found dead) and 7 mice (4 found dead) were bacteriologically examined; of these 1 rat was found to be plague-infected.

East London.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native female (after death), on the 2d instant. At the plague hospital there were no discharges nor deaths. Seven cases remain under treatment. Sixty-six rats (39 found dead) and 16 mice (10 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 22 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague-infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and eighty-nine rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 625 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.

AUSTRALIA.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, March 18, 1905.

Plague bulletin No. 11, for week ended 12 o'clock noon Saturday, March 18, 1905.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

No cases of plague occurred in Brisbane during the above-mentioned period.

SUMMARY.

Number of cases to date	22
Cases declared during the week	0
Cases discharged	2
Remaining under treatment.....	5
Deaths during the week	0
Last case March 9, 1905.	

RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	776	90	866
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	285	69	354
Rats and mice infected.....	7	0	7

Date of last infected rat, March 15, 1905.

LOCATION OF INFECTED RATS.

Hotel, Queen street, 1; municipal markets, 1; grocer, Queen street, 1; grocer, Queen street, 1; workshops, Countess street, 1; stables, Kelvin Grove road, 1; fruiterer, Queen street, 1; total, 7.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, *March 25, 1905.*

Plague bulletin No. 12, for week ended 12 o'clock noon Saturday, March 25, 1905:

SUMMARY.

Number of cases to date.....	22
Cases declared during the week	0
Cases discharged	2
Remaining under treatment.....	3
Last case March 9, 1905.	

The last 3 patients will be discharged to-day and the hospital closed.

RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during the week	805	198	1,003
Rats examined at bacteriological institute	346	146	492
Rats infected.....	4	0	4

Date of last infected rat, March 21, 1905.

LOCATION OF INFECTED RATS.

Common yard, Queen street; municipal markets, Roma street; hotel, Roma street; hotel, George street.

NOTE.—A gang of 50 men has been employed daily since the 1st of February last in connection with the work of rat destruction in the city and suburbs.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, *April 1, 1905.*

Plague bulletin No. 13, for the week ended 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, April 1, 1905.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

No case of plague occurred in the State during the above-mentioned period.

The last 3 patients were discharged from the plague hospital on Saturday last, the 25th ultimo.

RATS AND MICE.

No plague-infected rats or mice were found in Brisbane during the week.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week.....	624	128	752
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute.....	315	107	422
Rats and mice infected.....	0	0	0

Last infected rat found on March 21, 1905.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Melbourne, April 5, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a communication has been received from the government of Queensland intimating that a case of bubonic plague of a mild form occurred at Brisbane on the 1st instant.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. REID.

The CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES,
Melbourne.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, April 3, 1905.

BUBONIC PLAGUE—NEWCASTLE—BULLETIN NO. 1.

On March 26, 1905, plague was recognized in a patient who had been admitted to the Newcastle Hospital on the previous day. He was placed in isolation; the premises he had occupied were disinfected, and search was made for rats at his place of employment, a large produce store in a central part of Newcastle. Plague was subsequently identified in rats taken from these premises.

On March 27 a further case was reported, the patient being a school-boy living at a bakery structurally one with the place of employment of the first case. The patient was removed to isolation in hospital. Plague rats were found on the premises he occupied.

The whole block of premises in which these cases occurred are being overhauled and thoroughly searched for rats.

On March 29 a third case was identified. The patient is employed in a biscuit factory in Newcastle West, about half a mile from the place of infection of the other cases. A plague rat has been found at patient's residence.

A depot for receiving and burning rats caught by the public was opened on March 28, 1905, a capitation fee of 4 pence for rats and 1 penny for mice being paid.

Number of rats delivered at incinerator for week ended April 1, 1905, 1,500; number examined in laboratory, 250; found infected, 8.

This bulletin is complete to midnight on Saturday, April 1, 1905.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

Plague at Newcastle.

VICTORIA, *April 3, 1905.*

Premier, New South Wales, reports that 2 cases of plague have occurred at Newcastle.

G. H. REID.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES,
Melbourne.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Recrudescence of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, April 13, 14, and 20, as follows:

During the week ended the 9th instant the following vessels were inspected and bills of health issued to them from this office:

On the 4th instant, the British steamship *Denaby*, with a cargo of manganese ore, for Baltimore, with no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel while here; on the 7th instant, the British steamship *Roddam*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the same date, the Belgian steamship *Camoens*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew here, an engineer officer. This vessel sailed from here for New York, via St. Lucia, for disinfection, and New Orleans.

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

Public health in State of São Paulo, 1904.

There were but 4 cases of yellow fever in this State during 1904. Three of these were in Santos and 1 in Queluz.

The mortality from enteric fever has decreased, and the same is true of malarial fevers. The number of deaths from tuberculosis has also been greatly reduced, and there were only 358 deaths in the capital, São Paulo, and 1,771 in the interior from this cause. In the capital there were 19 deaths caused by variola, and 64 cases were entered in the isolation hospitals. Other cases of this disease appeared in the cities and towns of Cachoeira, Roseira, Guaratingueta, Lorena, Leme, and Santa Cruz da Conceicao, these cases including persons who arrived from Rio de Janeiro and who were already ill with this disease.

In the capital there were 6 deaths from bubonic plague; in Taubate, 3; in Santos, 4; in Pindamonhangaba, 5, and in Guaratingueta, 9.

There were in the capital during the year 9,993 births and 5,505 deaths, of which latter number 793 were from infectious diseases, which shows that such causes form 14.4 per cent of all causes of deaths there.

The work of the sanitary departments was carried on with regularity and success. During the year 53,747 domiciliary visits were made, 27,525 persons vaccinated, 2,391 visits made to houses in course of construction, 1,933 reports of infectious diseases investigated, 596 dis-infections made, 2,410 "visits of vigilance" made, and 20 houses ordered to be closed for sanitary reasons.

In the isolation hospital there were treated 228 sick persons, of which number 153 were dismissed, as the diagnosis did not confirm the reported disease, and of this whole number 164 were discharged, 44 died, and 20 remain under treatment.

The vaccine institute prepared 162,000 tubes of vaccine virus, and the bacteriological institute conducted all scientific and microscopical examinations of matter submitted to it for such purpose.

The serotherapy institute prepared 6,068 tubes of antipest vaccine, 3,236 of antipest serum, 1,053 of antiophidic serum, 762 of anti-bothropic serum, and 605 of anticrotalic serum.

In the laboratory of analyses 283 bromatological analyses were made, 75 chemical analyses, and 19 in cases of poisoning.

During the year 27,751 immigrants arrived at Santos, 20,746 of this number coming of their own accord, and the remainder subsidized.

Of this number, 3,791 were Spanish, 1,324 were Portuguese, 1,840 were Brazilians, and 50 were Austrians. By ages, 4,003 were over 12 years of age, 1,040 were between 7 and 12 years old, and 1,027 between 3 and 7 years of age, and the remainder, 935, were under 3 years old. In regard to professions, 6,335 were farmers or intended farming, 593 were skilled laborers, and 77 were of varying occupations.

Mortality in Nitherooy, month of January, 1905.

During the month of January, 1905, there were in all 193 deaths, including 62 from variola, 3 from grippe, 1 from cholera, 2 from enteric fever, 3 from beriberi, 1 from septicæmia, 5 from malarial fevers, 18 from tuberculosis, 1 from syphilis, 3 from cancer, 1 from rheumatism, 1 from rachitis, 1 from anemia, 15 from diseases of the nervous system, 17 from disease of the circulatory apparatus, 12 from disease of the respiratory system, 35 from disease of the digestive system, 3 from disease of the urinary system, 2 from affections of the puerperal state, 4 from congenital debility, 1 from congenital deformity, and 2 from violence.

By ages as follows: Less than 1 year of age, 39; 1 to 5 years, 31; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 17; 20 to 30, 20; 30 to 40, 23; 40 to 50, 20; 50 to 60, 13, and more than 60 years of age, 17. Males, 104; natives, 178; foreigners, 14, and nationality unknown, 1.

Mortality in Pernambuco, 2 weeks ended March 15, 1905.

During the 2 weeks ended March 15, 1905, there were in Pernambuco, State of the same name, 374 deaths among a population estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 persons. Some of the causes of deaths were: Variola, 181; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 39; malarial fevers, 16; leprosy, 2; syphilis, 3; dysentery, 6; septicæmia, 1; beriberi, 9; erysipelas, 6.

The highest mortality in any one day was at the rate of 36, and the lowest 15, while the average was 25.4. The coefficient per each one thousand of the population was 48.4.

Mortuary statistics from the State of São Paulo.

São Paulo.—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 110 deaths, not including 20 stillbirths. The causes were as follows: Whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; abdominal tuberculosis, 2; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 7; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 7; of the digestive system, 35; of the urinary system, 5; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 4; senile debility, 1; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 22.

By ages, less than 2 years of age, 64; 2 to 5 years, 8; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 50 years, 24; more than 50 years old, 10. Males, 70; foreigners, 17; natives, 93, and nationality unknown, 1.

Daily death rate 15.58, as compared with 12.85 for the preceding week.

Campinas.—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 27 deaths, not including the same number of stillbirths. The causes of deaths were as follows: Diphtheria, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 3 (these 3 were of the pulmonary variety, other forms of tuberculosis caused 2 deaths); diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 6; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 2; puerperal septicæmia, 1; senile debility, 2; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 3. Males, 15; natives, 23; foreigners, 4.

Daily mortality rate 3.85, as compared with 3.14 for the preceding week.

Santos.—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 22 deaths, not including 4 stillbirths. The causes of the deaths were as follows: Whooping cough, 1; grippe, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; septicæmia, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 3; of the urinary system, 3; congenital debility, 1; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 4. Males, 16; natives, 16; foreigners, 4, and nationality unknown, 1.

Daily average mortality 3.14, as compared with 3.71 for the preceding week.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, week ended April 9, 1905.

During this week there were in all 254 deaths. Yellow fever caused 12 deaths, being 10 among foreigners and the remaining 2 among natives. At the close of the week there were 12 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião. This is the largest number of cases in any one week for over nineteen months, and the gradual increase during the last two months has the appearance of the beginning of a serious outbreak. However, the season is late for a bad epidemic, and the outbreak may be checked in its incipiency. Since the 1st of January there have been 149 cases and 51 deaths from this cause. During the whole of 1904 there were but 145 cases of yellow fever

and 49 deaths, so that the record for last year is already exceeded this year by the 9th day of April, or in fourteen weeks.

Bubonic plague caused no deaths, nor were there any cases, and there are no cases under treatment. In regard to the yellow fever deaths, 5 occurred in the Hospital São Sebastião, 1 in the Santa Casa de Misericórdia, and the other 6 in various sections of the city itself; as a matter of fact, in five different quarters of the city. As I have before said, the city is divided into thirteen sections, and five of these had deaths from yellow fever last week. In addition to this the 6 cases dying in hospitals were from different sections of the city, some of them from the most populous portions.

Smallpox caused 5 deaths, with 3 new cases, and at the close of the week there were 14 cases under treatment in São Sebastião Hospital. This epidemic may therefore be said to be at an end.

Other causes of death were: Measles, 2; grippe, 16; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 4; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 5; pulmonary tuberculosis, 47; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicæmia, 2; syphilis, 3; cancer, 4; other general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 26; of the circulatory system, 37; of the respiratory system, 22; of the digestive system, 25; of the urinary system, 6; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 12; violence, except suicide, 13; suicide, 3; diseases badly defined, 1.

By ages: Less than 1 year of age, 47; 1 to 5 years, 22; 5 to 10 years, 4; 10 to 20 years, 17; 20 to 30 years, 49; 30 to 40 years, 29; 40 to 50 years, 37; 50 to 60 years, 24; more than 60 years, 24; age unknown, 1.

By localities where deaths occurred: In houses, homes, etc., 164; in civil hospitals, 33; in military hospitals, 6; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 44; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in places unknown, 5.

Natives, 188; foreigners, 63; nationality unknown, 3.

Daily average of deaths, 36.28, compared with 40.71 for the preceding week and with 41.71 for the corresponding week of 1904.

Death rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population (905,000), 14.63.

The highest range of the thermometer was 25.4° C., and the lowest was 18.1° C., while the average for the whole week was 21.64° C. The total rainfall was 25.99 mm.

Recrudescence of yellow fever.

Yellow fever cases and deaths since January 1, 1905.

Week ended—	Cases.	Deaths.	Week ended—	Cases.	Deaths.
January 8	1	0	March 5	20	4
January 15	2	1	March 12	11	8
January 22	4	1	March 19	8	3
January 29	10	1	March 26	14	3
February 5	8	5	April 2	13	5
February 12	8	2	April 9	27	12
February 19	9	2			
February 26	14	4	Total	149	51

The health report for the week ended the 16th instant has just arrived at this office, and I have not time before the sailing of the mail steamer to make my weekly report. However, I will give the figures for the week as regards yellow fever, plague, and variola. Yellow fever, 15 cases, 13 deaths; total to date since January 1, 1905,

164 cases, 64 deaths; deaths, 3 Brazilians and 10 foreigners; 10 deaths in hospital and 3 in different sections of the city. At the close of the week there were 6 cases in hospital. Plague, 1 case and 1 death in hospital, leaving 1 case in the hospital at the end of this week. Variola, 11 cases and 1 death, leaving 22 cases in São Sebastião hospital. Total deaths during week, 254.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended May 4, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 5; prevailing diseases, mild type of malarial fever and influenza; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 28	Anselm.....	40	11	32	0
28	Basutoland.....	8	0	0	0
29	Nicaragua.....	18	0	0	0
May 4	Senator.....	40	1	0	0

Number of aliens inspected, 3.

CHINA.

Plague in Amoy.

The following is received from the Department of State under date of May 10:

The Department is in receipt of a telegram, dated the 10th instant, from the American consul-general at Amoy, China, which reads: "Plague."

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Small-pox—Tuberculosis—Intestinal disorders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 20 and 29 and April 5, 11, and 19, as follows:

During the week ended March 18, 1905, 2 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 441 crew, 59 cabin and 93 steerage passengers. Six cases of illness were investigated, none of which proved to be of quarantinable disease. One immigrant for San Francisco, per steamship *Manchuria*, was examined and passed, and there were inspected 120 pieces of baggage, while 34 pieces were disinfected.

Report of the municipal health officer: Among foreigners, small-pox 1 new case; enteric fever 1 new case; scarlet fever 1 new case; among natives, smallpox 6 deaths, diphtheria 3 deaths, and tuberculosis 26 deaths. The total reported mortality was 5 foreigners and 141 natives.

Regarding the reported foreign morbidity from smallpox, I am informed upon what appears to be very good authority that 7 cases of

that disease were admitted to the isolation hospital during the week just ended.

Week ended March 25, 1905, inspected 2 vessels, 47 crew, and no passengers. Two pieces of baggage belonging to a man shipped here on board the schooner *Honolulu* were disinfected, and 13 certificates of successful vaccination were issued to persons bound to American ports. Manifests were viséed for 4,027 pieces of freight. There were no immigration examinations made.

Report of the municipal health officer: Among foreigners, smallpox 1 new case, enteric fever 1 new case, diphtheria 2 new cases; among natives, smallpox 6 deaths, diphtheria 1 death, tuberculosis 28 deaths. The total reported mortality was 7 foreigners and 156 natives. There were no quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

Week ended April 1, 1905, issued 1 original and 3 supplemental bills of health, and 3 vessels, 345 crew, 81 cabin and 164 steerage passengers inspected. One death in port on the steamship *Korea* was investigated. The cause of death was a nonquarantinable disease. Manifests were viséed for 4,460 pieces of freight, and 30 pieces human hair for New York via Vancouver were disinfected with formalin. Twenty-seven vaccination certificates were issued to persons bound to United States ports. Two immigrants for San Francisco via steamship *Korea* were examined and passed.

Report of the municipal health officer: Among foreigners, smallpox 1 new case, diphtheria 3 new cases, tuberculosis 1 new case; among natives, smallpox 1 death, diphtheria 8 deaths, scarlet fever 1 death, and tuberculosis 27 deaths. The total reported mortality was 139 natives. No quarantinable disease was reported from outports.

Week ended April 8, 1905, issued 1 original and 1 supplemental bill of health to 2 vessels with an aggregate of 497 crew; of these, 1 vessel, 131 crew, 21 cabin and 95 steerage passengers were inspected. Bill of health was issued to the U. S. cruiser *Cincinnati* upon the certificate of the medical officer without inspection. This vessel was bound to Chemulpo, with Manila as a possible subsequent destination. Manifests were viséed for 837 pieces of freight, and 20 pieces (human hair for New York via San Francisco) were disinfected with formalin. There were also disinfected 5 pieces of personal baggage belonging to steerage passengers. Four immigrants for San Francisco via steamship *Coptic* were examined and passed.

Report of the municipal health officer: Among foreigners 4 new cases of enteric fever; among natives, smallpox 1 death, diphtheria 11 deaths, and tuberculosis 20 deaths. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 120 natives.

In addition to the reported cases and deaths from smallpox there were, I understand, 3 foreigners from ships in the harbor admitted to the isolation hospital suffering with the disease during the week. There were no quarantinable diseases reported from outports during the week.

Week ended April 15, 1905, 1 supplemental bill of health issued, and inspected 1 vessel with 46 crew. One vessel in port, the *Arthur Sewell*, ultimately bound to Honolulu, was found to have a case of smallpox among the crew. The patient was promptly sent to the hospital, the crew were vaccinated, and all of their effects, together with the living quarters on board, were disinfected with sulphur dioxide 5 per cent for twenty-four hours, after which the quarters were washed

out with 1:800 bichloride solution. The personnel was also bathed, all the work being under the immediate supervision of this office. Of 19 vaccinations on this ship 16 were successful, and certificates were issued accordingly. There was also disinfected 1 piece of freight—household goods for San Francisco per steamship *Siberia*. Manifests were viséed for 2,858 pieces of freight.

The report of the municipal health officer for the week shows no smallpox reported. There was 1 new case of tuberculosis among the foreign population, while among the natives there occurred 1 death from diphtheria and 21 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 5 foreigners and 126 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports, although 1 death from ptomain poisoning is reported from Wu Chang. Early cases of cholera are occasionally mistaken for ptomain poisoning in this locality. Acute diarrheas are somewhat prevalent in Shanghai just now, although atmospheric conditions favoring them are absent. Their cause I do not know, as they seem to occur without reference to previous condition or surroundings. I mention these intestinal disorders in view of the fact that it is said when appearing early in the spring, they prepare the way for a more or less violent outbreak of cholera in the community later in the season.

According to reports received from Niuchwang that port has declared Hongkong infected, and all vessels arriving at Niuchwang from Hongkong, direct or via ports, will be held in quarantine to complete ten days from date of leaving the infected port.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

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

During the week ended April 29, 1905, 7 vessels with a total crew of 203, no passengers, were inspected and bills of health issued to ports in the United States. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition and no sickness present at the time of sailing.

The report for the month of April will be forwarded as soon as the mortuary report is received.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Certificates of detention and vaccination issued—Mortuary statistics.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, May 8, as follows:

Week ended May 6, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	32
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,069
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	995
Detention certificates issued for New Orleans and Mobile.....	8
Certificates of vaccination issued for Colon.....	9

The American steamship *Vigilancia* had 1 seaman with orchitis, 1 passenger and 2 children with measles, and 1 passenger with catarrhal jaundice.

No quarantinable diseases, with the exception of leprosy, which is always present, have been reported in the city or island during the week.

Mortality in Habana during the ten days ended April 30, 1905.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Broncho-pneumonia	6
Cancer	6
Enteric fever.....	3
Enteritis.....	17
Measles.....	7
Tuberculosis	29

Certificates of vaccination issued.

During the month of April, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 23 persons leaving this port for Ancon, Canal Zone.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Recrudescence of measles.

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

During the week ended May 6, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound to United States ports in good sanitary condition.

A recrudescence in the local epidemic of measles in the city has been noted during the past week. There have been 57 new cases, with 1 death, officially reported during same period.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this city or district.

Report from Nuevitas—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever—Mortality for month of April, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, April 23, as follows:

During the week ended May 6, 1905, 1 bill of health was issued to the Cuban steamship *Curityba*, bound for New York. Vessel, 45 crew and 18 passengers inspected.

Some cases of so-called dengue are reported, but as these cases do not present an eruption nor the debility common to dengue, I believe the disease to be mild cases of malaria.

Three cases of varicella are reported. No quarantinable disease has occurred during the week.

Mortuary report for the month of April, 1905.

Heart disease	1
Tuberculosis	4
Enteritis.....	1
Drowning.....	1
Total	7

Estimated population, 5,000.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship Urd from Colon—Precautionary disinfection of Swedish bark Grippen from Buenos Ayres—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 3 and 9, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The Norwegian steamship *Urd* arrived April 23 from Colon with a clean bill of health and a certificate of disinfection at Colon. The vessel was held in quarantine to complete the 5 days of observation. There was no sickness on board.

The Swedish bark *Grippen* arrived April 24 from Buenos Ayres. There was no sickness on board, but as plague has been reported there, it was disinfected and held for observation 7 days before receiving pratique.

On May 1 at 9 a. m. the formal opening of the hospital for infectious diseases and the bacteriological laboratory, annexed, took place. The municipal authorities and a great many doctors were present. This is the same hospital that was opened temporarily in December, 1904, and which is now opened as a permanent institution.

The new hospital is situated in the north wing of the old Concha Barrack, in the extreme eastern end of the city, about 100 yards from the civil hospital, which is in the highest part of the city.

It is divided into two distinct departments, each having a separate entrance, but connected by an inside door. Each department contains one ward with six beds, and two private rooms with one bed each, besides bath, water-closet, storerooms, etc. All the doors and windows opening outward have fine wire-gauze screens to keep mosquitoes out. The internal divisions as well as the ceilings are all tongue-and-groove boards, painted white. The rooms are all large and well ventilated. The rest of the Concha Barrack is occupied by the stable and the repair shop of the sanitary department.

The bacteriological laboratory is in another building about half a mile away, also in the outskirts of the city, where the chief of the sanitary department has his office. The latter has the supervision of both of these establishments.

Mortuary report for the week ended April 29, 1905.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Malarial fever	2	4
Pernicious malaria	2	4
Malarial cachexia	1	4a
Streptococæmia	1	20
Tubercle of lungs	1	27
Cancer of liver	1	40
Apoplexy	1	64
Infantile tetanus	1	72
Organic heart disease	2	79
Angina pectoris	1	80
Embolism	1	82
Internal hemorrhage	1	85
Gastro-enteritis, under 2 years	1	105
Appendicitis	1	118
Congenital debility	1	151
Total	18	.....

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

During the week ended May 6, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The steamship *Alf*, which came from Colon and left for Baltimore on May 7, had been fumigated to kill mosquitoes before leaving Colon; it was allowed to load at the wharf, but was kept in quarantine to complete the five days of observation. There was no sickness on board.

Mortuary report for the week ended May 6, 1905.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	4	27
Cancer of ovary	1	42
Cancer of pleura	1	45
Meningitis	3	61
Mental alienation	1	68
Organic heart disease	1	79
Gastro-enteritis, under 2 years	3	105
Chronic enteritis	1	105a
Cirrhosis	2	112
Congenital debility	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	20	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 22.85 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine declared against the Grenadines on account of smallpox.

The following is received from Minister Swenson, under date of April 22:

The government of the Danish West Indies, in view of the appearance of smallpox in the Island of Grenada and in the Grenadines, declared under date of March 17, ultimo, a quarantine of fifteen days against vessels arriving from the above-mentioned places.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Smallpox and yellow fever—Fumigation of steamship Loa from Chilean and Peruvian ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 27, as follows:
Week ended April 25, 1905:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 65, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; infectious fever, 1; paludic fever, 1; pernicious fever, 7; enteric fever, 1; fever (without classification), 8; enteric diseases, 9; grippe, 1; smallpox, 3; tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 13; from aliother causes, 16.

Deaths by ages.

0 to 1 day	3	20 to 30 years	5
1 day to 1 month	3	30 to 40 years	5
1 month to 1 year	12	40 to 50 years	6
1 to 5 years	17	50 to 60 years	1
5 to 10 years	2	60 to 70 years	2
10 to 20 years	7	90 to 100 years	2

On April 20, steamship *Loa*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 6 cabin and 4 steerage passengers from this port. Seven cabin and 10 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last infected port. Vessel fumigated.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in Egypt and South Africa—Measures against spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Germany.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 29, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended April 8 there were registered in Egypt 4 fresh cases of plague (and 3 deaths), of which 2 cases (2 deaths) occurred in the district of Tukh; 1 case (1 death) in the Magagha district, and 1 case in Alexandria.

During the period from April 8 to 15 there were notified 2 fresh cases of plague and 2 deaths in the district of Tukh, Province Kaliubieh.

British South Africa.—Cape Colony. During the week ended March 11 there were notified 4 fresh cases of plague in East London. During the period from the 11th to the 18th of March there were registered 2 cases of plague in East London and 1 fresh case in Port Elizabeth.

Measures against spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The German health department has just issued a leaflet respecting epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, containing instructions for combating the disease. The disease has spread widely in Silesia this winter and spring, ending fatally in about one-third of the cases; in cases of recovery, deafness, blindness, maiming, and mental disorders have remained behind.

The regulations embodied in the leaflet are as follows:

(1) Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis is an infectious disease, which is caused by an invisible disease germ, the so-called *Meningococcus intracellularis*.

(2) The sickness begins suddenly, being accompanied with fever (generally ague), violent pains in the head, neck, and limbs, vomiting and unconsciousness, and a peculiar stiffness of the neck, with paralysis of individual muscles. In a number of cases death results in a few days.

(3) Infection generally takes place by means of the mucous of the nose and throat of persons suffering with the disease. Healthy persons in the vicinity of the patient, and those coming in contact with these persons, can also transmit the disease germ in the mucous of the nose and throat, and thus cause the disease to spread.

(4) Small, overcrowded, and badly ventilated rooms favor the spread of the disease.

(5) The following are the most effective protective measures:

(a) Immediate notification of each case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and suspected cases, to the police authorities.

(b) Strict isolation of the patient, as well as those suspected to be suffering with the disease, and transportation of the patients to a suitable hospital, if proper isolation in their residence is not practicable. The patients must not be conveyed to the hospital in cabs or other public conveyances. If this, however, in individual cases can not be avoided, the respective conveyances must be disinfected afterwards in

accordance with instructions of the medical officer. The patient may not be discharged from the hospital until all danger of infection has ceased. Before leaving the hospital the patient's clothing must be disinfected and the patient bathed.

(c) The disinfection of the residence must take place immediately after the patient has been taken to the hospital, or after the disease has been cured.

(d) Children attending school, although in good health, must be kept from school if they live in the same house as the patient, until the medical authorities permit their readmission to school.

(e) Relatives of the patient diminish the danger of a spread of the disease for themselves, as well as for persons with whom they come in contact, by the most scrupulous cleanliness, especially of the hands, and by cleansing their throat and hands by disinfectants. For this purpose a weak solution of menthol is recommended.

For the nursing of patients suffering with epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis the following instructions are to be observed:

(1) Those nurses in charge of cerebro-spinal meningitis patients must, if possible, avoid nursing other patients.

(2) The nurses must wear washable dresses or extra large aprons. The nurses must so place themselves when attending the patients that the mucous bubbles which the patients disseminate in talking, coughing, or sneezing can not touch them.

(3) In the patient's ward there must always be ready for use wash-basins, solution of lysol, towels, etc., for washing the hands.

(4) The saliva, sputum, gargling water, etc., of the patients must be promptly disinfected. The pocket handkerchiefs, bed linen, and body linen, as well as the eating and drinking utensils of the patients, must be also disinfected before leaving the ward.

(5) Food and nourishment of all kinds intended for other persons must not be kept in the patient's room.

(6) Every time before leaving the room of the patient the nurses must carefully disinfect their face and hands and rinse the nose and throat with a disinfecting mouth wash.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended April 29, 1905: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 25	Anselm	40	8	0	0
25	Edith and May.....	5	0	0	0
27	Nicaragua	18	0	0	0

The steamship *Anselm* and the schooner *Edith and May* cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

HONDURAS.

Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended April 29, 1905. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 27	Harald	19	0	0	0
27	Jamaica	17	1	0	0
27	Jos. Vaccaro.....	30	5	0	0

Week ended May 6, 1905. Two deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild form; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 3	John Wilson.....	17	0	0	0
4	Bratten.....	16	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended April 28, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 22	Gyller	14	0	0	0
25	Habil	15	0	0	0
27	Anselm.....	40	20	13	0
27	Hiram	14	1	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 14.

INDIA.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, April 20, as follows:

During the week ended April 15, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Mashona*, bound for Boston and New York with a total

crew of 51. The usual precautions were taken; rat guards on wharf lines, holds fumigated, and *Lascars'* effects disinfected.

During the week ended April 15, 1905, there were 38 deaths from cholera and 762 deaths from plague in Calcutta. In Bengal, week ended April 8, 1905, 7,951 cases of and 7,434 deaths from plague. In India during the week ended March 25, 1905, 61,688 cases and 53,895 deaths.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, May 1, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 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.
Apr. 23	Antonio Lopez.....	New York	830	35	850	19
26	Canopic.....	Boston	1,471	130	1,850	19
27	Piemonte.....	New York	832	70	980	25
27	Roma.....	do.....	1,304	120	1,300	12
27	Sicilian Prince.....	do.....	579	25	750	5
28	König Albert.....	do.....	1,242	75	1,650	13
28	Calabria.....	do.....	1,230	100	1,350	8
29	Madonna.....	do.....	1,625	150	1,800	20

MESSINA.

Apr. 28	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	153	27	181	26
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PALERMO.

Apr. 28	Piemonte.....	New York.....	429	70	575	32
29	Sicilian Prince.....	do.....	337	75	540	25

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended April 20, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered:

Smallpox.—Three cases were reported in the Province of Lecce, 3 cases at Fuscaldo (Cosenza), 4 cases at Genoa, 29 cases at Palermo, 15 cases at Catania, 4 cases at Caltagirone, 4 cases in three other communes of the Province of Catania, 2 cases at Mistretta (Messina), 3 cases in the Province of Perugia, and 2 cases at Ancona.

Measles.—Many cases were reported at Rome and Milan. The disease is epidemic at Feltre (Belluno).

Enteric fever.—Very few cases are reported.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported in the Provinces of Belluno, Bergamo, Novara, and in the cities of Milan, Rome, and Messina.

Malaria.—Thirty cases were reported in the commune of Vernate, Milano.

Pellagra.—Twenty cases were reported at Gubbio, Perugia.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases—Smallpox in Tokyo and other localities in China and Japan—Plague in Hiroshima.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, April 15, as follows:

During the week ended April 8, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 786 crew and 742 passengers; 461 intending immigrants were examined as to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease barred under the United States immigration laws.

An official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama during the week ended April 2, 1905, has been received at the consulate-general as follows: Enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 8 cases, 2 deaths.

Three cases of smallpox having recently occurred in Tokyo, the mayor of that city has issued a notification calling attention to the prevalence of the disease west of Osaka and pointing out the necessity of vaccination for all persons.

Several cases of smallpox are reported in Niuchwang, 1 case in the person of a foreigner, a recent arrival from Shanghai. It is reported that with a view to prevent the importation of contagious diseases, all mail arriving in Japan from the seat of war will be subjected to disinfection.

According to an official report from Formosa, 19 cases of plague, with 6 deaths, occurred in that island on the 10th instant, making the total for the present year 938 cases, with 827 deaths.

Press reports state that a fatal case of plague occurred in Hiroshima, in the person of a soldier in the Military Reserve Hospital, on April 12. Strict sanitary precautions have been enforced. Hiroshima lies 189 miles west of Kōbe. Its port, Ujina, 3½ miles distant, is a stopping place for transports passing to and from the seat of war.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, April 15, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 16.

Per steamship *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, April 21, 1905, 33.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Mortality—Sanitary conditions—Case of yellow fever in Merida—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, April 28, as follows:

Transactions and sanitary conditions during the two weeks ended April 28:

No quarantinable disease has been reported, the last case of yellow fever having occurred in February last.

Deaths from following causes have been reported: Enteric fever, remittent and other malarial fevers, hepatitis, nephritis, gastric and enteric affections, puerperal and infantile convulsions, traumatic tetanus, cerebral congestion, tuberculosis, pneumonia, meningitis,

stillborn; the whole number of deaths from April 14 to 24, inclusive, being 25 or 26.

April 15, in Merida there was 1 yellow-fever death in private quarters. It is said that the case was properly isolated and that the apartment and premises were subsequently fumigated. Almost continuously since my arrival here there have been cases under observation in the lazaretto, Merida, but all have been discharged, after due time, as not being yellow fever. It appears that earnest effort is being made to stamp out the disease and to improve the general sanitary conditions in both these places. There has been long continued dry weather, so that satisfactory drinking water is scarce and the dust very annoying. Recently the temperature has been high and oppressive, due partly to prevalence of land wind. I have seen but few mosquitoes and heard few complaints of them thus far this season.

To-day, April 28, both Progreso and Merida are declared free of known cases of yellow fever.

The following vessels have been inspected: April 15, steamship *Havana*, to New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers in transit, 96; from Progreso, 54. April 17, steamship *Barnton*, to New York with 23 crew. April 19, steamship *Progreso*, to Texas City with 25 crew and 4 passengers; fumigated. April 22, sailing vessel *Susie B. Dantzer*, to Gulfport with 7 crew; fumigated. April 22, steamship *Esperanza*, to New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers in transit, 69; from Progreso, 54. April 22, steamship *Daggry*, to New York via Campeche. April 23, steamship *Galveston*, to Texas City; crew, 20; fumigated. April 24, steamship *Asian*, to New Orleans; crew, 52; passengers in transit, 10; fumigated. April 25, steamship *Alm*, to Mobile; crew, 22; fumigated.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on vessels—Mortality—Stegomyia increasing.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, May 6, as follows:

Week ended May 6, 1905:

April 30.—Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 17 in the crew. Vessel sails in general cargo. Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Dagfin*, bound for Port Arthur, with 20 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast.

May 1.—Inspected and passed the British steamship *Dorisbrook*, bound for Baltimore via Veracruz, with 24 in the crew. Vessel sails in cargo of old iron. Inspected and passed the British steamship *Darien*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 47 in the crew, 3 first-class and 1 third-class passengers. Vessel sails in general cargo.

May 3.—Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Palatinia*, bound for Newport News, with 34 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the American steamship *Santiago*, bound for New York via Habana, with 55 in the crew, 3 first-class and 2 second-class passengers. Vessel sails in general cargo and cattle for Cuba. Vessel was fumigated by the Cuban medical officer at this port prior to her departure.

May 4.—Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Frey*, bound for Mobile, with 24 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. At the muster of the *Frey's* crew I found 1 sailor with a temperature of 39°

C., absence of a proper history in the case making a positive diagnosis difficult. The sailor was sent to the civil hospital, where I found him the next day, May 5, 1905, with a temperature of 38° C. Again visited the hospital this morning, May 8, 1905. Diagnosis recorded malaria.

May 5.—Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Port Arthur, with 19 in the crew and 2 passengers. Vessel sails in ballast.

May 6.—Inspected and passed the Austro-Hungarian steamship *Dora*, bound for Colon via Veracruz, with 38 in the crew and 17 passengers. Vessel sails in ballast.

While in this port the Austro-Hungarian steamship *Dora* sent 1 sailor to the civil hospital here suffering from an attack of malarial fever. Hospital diagnosis, May 8, 1905.

Mortality—Stegomyiæ increasing.

Diarrhea, 6; fever, paludic, 2; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; debility, senile, 1; debility, congenital, 2; cerebral tumor, 1; tuberculosis, 4; fever, pernicious, 1; uremia, 1; total, 22. Mortality rate, 57.20. During the month of April there were 79 deaths from all causes, making a mortality rate for the month of 47.40 in the thousand. The sanitary condition is about the same as reported last week. *Stegomyiæ* are gradually increasing, and a few may now be found almost everywhere in Tampico. The north side of houses, or alleyways with shade and damp breeze passing through, seem to be the favorite places during the day for part of the morning and after 3 or 4 in the afternoon, and very bright, well-lighted places during the fore and warmer part of the night. In conclusion, would add, for the first time in my mosquito experience I have been able to actually find, by skimming with a soft piece of felty paper the water surface of a barrel having wigglers, the ovum of the *stegomyia*. Have had occasion to examine several water containers recently, and find that because of the drought the people are economizing their supply as much as possible, so that the supply on hand now is old and almost without exception filled with larvæ, and mostly of the *stegomyia*.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Tierra Blanca.

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

Week ended April 29, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 9; vessel fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes, 1; crew inspected and passed, 380; passengers inspected and passed, 234.

During the week there were reported for Veracruz 43 deaths from all causes (death rate, 67.6), of which 9 were due to tuberculosis, 2 to malarial fever, 5 to tetanus, and 3 to meningitis.

No case of quarantinable disease was reported.

Within the last two weeks there were reported at Tierra Blanca, a small town 57 miles south of Veracruz on the Veracruz and Pacific Railroad, 6 cases of yellow fever and 3 deaths, 1 case being under treatment at present.

The weather is becoming hotter and drier.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended May 14, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 30	Imperator	19	3	22	0
May 4	Bluefields	25	11	48	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Regulations with regard to passengers on fruit vessels—Mortality—Recurrence of yellow fever in Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, May 1 and 4, as follows:

During the week ended May 3, 1905, 4 deaths were officially reported from the following-named causes: Tuberculosis, 1; neuritis, 1; asthma, 1; teething fever, 1.

In Colon no cases of yellow fever have been reported since April 6.

When I reported, on April 27, that thirty-one days had elapsed without a case in Panama, I had been without any official report from the sanitary department. The case reported on April 19 was not officially reported to me until May 2, when the other 3 cases were also reported. The origin of case No. 2 (official report) is not known, but the others, it is supposed, contracted the infection in the administration building of the Canal Commission in Panama. I am told that this building had been twice fumigated previously. After the feeling of confidence which became established during the past month this new outbreak in Panama has created some alarm among the public.

In Colon the sanitary force proceeds with the work of fumigation systematically and energetically. In this work sulphur is the principal agent used, though in some instances pyrethrum is substituted.

During the week ended April 29, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Norwegian steamship *Ellis* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, April 25, with 33 crew and 8 passengers.

British steamship *Senator* for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, April 26, with 40 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Orizaba* for New York, March 27, with 68 crew and 76 passengers.

Upon request by cable of President Souchon, of the Louisiana State board of health, to fumigate vessels bound for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, the Maritime Quarantine Service of the Isthmian Canal Commission fumigated the living quarters of the steamship *Ellis* prior to sailing. According to the regulations of the Louisiana State board of

health only such passengers will be allowed on the fruit vessels from Colon as are provided with a certificate from an authorized officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service that they have not been in a locality infected with yellow fever five days prior to embarkation. This will practically exclude all passengers from the Isthmus. In the case of the *Ellis*, 2 passengers from Panama with bona fide certificates of immunity were accepted for New Orleans and 3 for Bocas del Toro; the other three being passengers in transit aboard from New Orleans for Bocas del Toro.

Yellow fever in Panama.

The following is received from the chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission under date of April 29:

Name, R. B. E.; age, 38; nationality, American; color, white; occupation, in charge of transportation at Culebra; residence, Mr. C.'s house for last 10 days; taken sick, April 17, 1905; reported, April 19, 1905; isolated, April 19, 1905; place of isolation, Ancon Hospital; diagnosis, yellow fever. During the last 10 days Mr. E. has not been working, and has spent many evenings at the Concordia House.

Name, M. O. J.; age, 29; nationality, American; color, white; occupation, architect; residence, Panama, Mr. W.'s house; length of time on Isthmus, 10 months; taken sick, April 25, 1905; reported, April 26, 1905; isolated, April 27, 1905; place of isolation, Ancon Hospital; diagnosis, yellow fever.

Name, D. W.; age, 35; nationality, English; color, white; occupation, pipe fitter; residence, Panama, New York Hotel; length of time in the Isthmus, 10 days; taken sick, April 24, 1905; reported, April 26, 1905; isolated, April 26, 1905; place of isolation, Ancon Hospital; diagnosis, yellow fever.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended April 29, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 5; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Apr. 22	J. B. Camors	Colon.....		4	0	(a)
23	Hispania	Mobile	20	2	0	(a)
24	Herald	Colon.....		4	0	(a)
26	Preston	New Orleans	31	0	0	
27	Fort Gaines	Mobile	22	0	0	0

aNot inspected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague situation.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, April 22, as follows:

Week ended April 16, 1905.

PLAGUE.

	New cases.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Lima.....	4	3	0	3
Chiclayo.....	6	5	1	16
Eten.....	0	0	0	2
Lambayeque.....	1	0	0	7
Chepen.....	0	1	0	1
Mollendo.....	7	5	7	48
Total.....	18	14	8	77

I am indebted to the health officer, Lima, for the information contained in this report.

Peruvian consular bills of health state that there are 35 cases of plague under treatment in Pisagua, Chile (April 17).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague and smallpox—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, March 25 and April 5, 7, and 13, as follows:

During the week ended March 18, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila:

Smallpox.—1 case, no deaths.

Plague.—3 cases, 2 deaths.

Smallpox.—On March 13, 1905, two weeks had elapsed since the disinfection by the Service of the battle ship *Wisconsin* on account of smallpox occurring on board, and no further cases have appeared. Smallpox continues to manifest itself at various places throughout the Islands.

Plague.—There has been a gradual increase in the number of cases of plague in Manila and Cebu. The disease is likewise on the increase in Hongkong and Amoy.

During the week the following vessels cleared from Manila for United States ports:

On February 15, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Sherman* was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. There were on board 188 crew and 123 cabin and 543 steerage passengers. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Vessel was partially disinfected. Cargo either disinfected or passed and so labeled. All persons on board were inspected immediately prior to the sailing of the vessel.

On February 18, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Sheridan* with 187 crew, 106 cabin and 443 steerage passengers was granted a bill of health for Portland, Oreg., via Nagasaki, Japan. The Fourteenth regiment, U. S. Infantry, and its equipment was embarked at Calbayog under the supervision of this office, an officer of this service accompa-

nying the transport for that purpose. The crew and all steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected at the Mariveles Quarantine Station. Cargo which was passed was so labeled, and the remainder disinfected. The 736 persons on board were inspected prior to the departure of the vessel from this port.

Week ended March 25, 1905. Quarantinable diseases:

Smallpox.—2 cases, no deaths.

Plague.—2 cases, 2 deaths.

During the week one vessel cleared for the United States.

On March 24, 1905, the American steamer *Pleiades*, bound for Tacoma, was granted a bill of health. The storerooms and forecastles of the vessel were fumigated with sulphur. The entire crew was vaccinated while vessel was in port. Eight thousand six hundred and two pieces of cargo passed before being loaded. Persons on board, 57 crew and 4 passengers, were inspected at the hour of sailing.

Week ended April 1, 1905. Quarantinable diseases:

Smallpox.—No cases, no deaths.

Plague.—2 cases, 2 deaths.

During the week the following vessels cleared for the United States:

On March 31, 1905, the British steamer *St. Fillans*, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Forecastles and storerooms of vessel were fumigated with sulphur. Crew were all vaccinated. Cargo passed and manifests certified. Crew of 34 were inspected on board prior to sailing.

On April 1, 1905, the British steamer *Queen Helena*, hemp and sugar laden, cleared for Boston and New York via Cebu, P. I. The vessel was fumigated throughout while in port, cargo passed, and manifests signed. Inspection of crew to be made at Cebu.

Week ended April 8, 1905. Quarantinable diseases:

Smallpox.—No cases, no deaths.

Plague.—One case, 1 death.

Smallpox.—Smallpox still continues to be reported in various places throughout the islands, but so far the mortality has been very slight, which is no doubt due to the fact that the majority of the cases occur among the Filipinos, and this disease in that race is almost invariably very mild.

Plague.—Sporadic cases of plague are reported from time to time. The number of cases occurring in Manila this year since January 1, 1905, was 10 less than for the corresponding period last year. It would then appear that this disease is under thorough control and need give very little cause for alarm.

The following vessels cleared for the United States:

On April 6, 1905, the American steamer *Shawmut*, en route to Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports, was granted a bill of health. Baggage labeled, cargo certified. Persons on board, 138 crew, 46 cabin and 33 steerage passengers, inspected at hour of sailing.

On April 6, 1905, the American steamer *Siberia* cleared for Hongkong, taking cargo destined for the United States for transshipment at Hongkong. Baggage for United States inspected and passed and so labeled. Cargo certified.

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of the Hedjaz—Arrivals and departures of vessels at quarantine station of Tor.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, April 20, 1905.]

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM YAMBO AT TOR.

April 14, 1905.—Ottoman steamer *Konia*; 579 pilgrims; destination, Theodosia.

British steamer *Assouan*; 760 Russians; destination, Theodosia.

April 18.—Ottoman steamer *Abdel Kader*; 230 pilgrims; destination, Beirut, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

DEPARTURES FROM TOR.

April 14.—Egyptian pilgrims from the steamships *Neghileh* and *Menzaleh*.

April 16.—Egyptian pilgrims from the steamship *Assouan*.

April 17.—Steamships *Konia* and *Assouan*; destination, Theodosia.

On arrival at Suez the Egyptian pilgrims were admitted to free pratique and vessels and pilgrims passed the canal in quarantine after favorable medical visit.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Para reported on bill of health of steamship Bernard—Smallpox in Grenada.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, April 26, as follows:

During the week ended April 22, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 steamships and 2 sailing vessels with 114 crew, 10 cabin and 9 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 1 steamship, 2 sailing vessels, 74 crew, 10 cabin, and 9 steerage passengers, of whom 6 cabin and 9 steerage passengers were taken on at this port. There was 1 cabin passenger from Liverpool in transit for Trinidad.

On the arrival at this port, April 23, of the British steamship *Bernard* from Para the following notation was seen on the British bill of health issued at Para, April 17, 1905:

There have been 8 deaths of yellow fever and 2 of smallpox during the preceding fourteen days. The last death of plague occurred on the 17th ultimo.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a report from Grenada, dated April 20, which says that since the 6th instant 9 additional cases of smallpox have developed on the island, the last case being on the 14th instant. Seven of these 9 cases were detected on April 11, in one house in the adjoining parish of St. Patrick, all in the same family, one of the members of which is a teacher in a primary school situated near the line between the parish of St. Andrew, the so-called infected parish, and that of St. Patrick. The actual reason

for the spread of this disease into another parish is not given. This information would be of great value, as it is reported that all cases are carefully isolated. To the date of this report, although a house-to-house inspection has been made, no further cases have been disclosed.

St. Vincent, British West Indies, and the Danish West Indies, have recently raised the quarantine against Grenada, British West Indies, for smallpox, but in view of the present discouraging report from that island I do not doubt that all restrictions will be replaced very shortly.

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

Smallpox case among laborers for the Canal Zone.

[Cablegram from Barbados, received May 10, 1905.]

WYMAN, *Washington*:

Found smallpox May 8 in laborer, diagnosis confirmed; has been sick nine days; can not trace source of infection; contacts Barbadian contract laborers on board the *Trent*; expect to reach Colon on May 15, 1905. Will write first mail. Recommend advise Carter.

WARD.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—No quarantinable diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, April 29, as follows:

I have been unable as yet to arrange for regular sanitary statistics from the medical officers of the island. The general report to the consular agency, however, is that there are no quarantinable diseases upon the island.

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

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 985,151. Total number of deaths, 1,017, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 11, measles 1, smallpox 29, and 165 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Four weeks ended April 1, 1905. Estimated population, 36,367. Total number of deaths, 277, including 35 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of April, 1905. Census population, 57,600. Total number of deaths, 57, including diphtheria 3, whooping cough 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 84. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 128, including enteric fever 1, measles 2, whooping cough 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 22, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended April 22, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 174, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 6, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand three hundred and forty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 42, scarlet fever 13, diphtheria 4, whooping cough 39, enteric fever 3, and 13 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,849 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 7 from whooping cough, and 3 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 22, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 5.2, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 40.1 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 179 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, measles 4, whooping cough 4, and 42 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 22, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 26, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 597, including diphtheria 6, measles 23, scarlet fever 2, and 23 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Weeks ended March 18 and April 29, 1905. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Twenty days ended April 10, 1905. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended April 8, 1905. Estimated population, 189,070. Total number of deaths, 139, including enteric fever 4, and 1 from smallpox.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended April 20, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 238, including enteric fever 5, measles 6, whooping cough 1, smallpox 10, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 148,339. Total number of deaths, 413, including enteric fever 1, measles 8, whooping cough 1, and 42 from tuberculosis.

TURKEY—Constantinople.—Two weeks ended April 2, 1905. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 318, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, measles 1, and 2 from smallpox.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended April 8, 1905, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 827,000, show a total of 716 deaths, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 2, measles 21, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 10, and 81 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to May 19, 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.
China:				
Tientsin	Mar. 4-11	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Mar. 28		8	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Apr. 15		1,482	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3		
Astrakhan Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9		
Etshmiadzin District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	35	28	
Jelissavetpol 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.
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad	Dec. 8-21	6		
Kaachka	Dec. 27	1		
Serachs	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Feb. 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	

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

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 17.....		67	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 12.....		2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 7-May 2.....	208	86	84 cases and 34 deaths reported from April 18 to May 2.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Jan. 6.....	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 25.....		45	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca— (Juchitan and Tehuan-tepec.)	Dec. 18-Apr. 5...	8	1	
Veracruz— (Coatzacoalcos, Textistepec, Tierra Blanca, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-Apr. 29...	18	9	
Yucatan— Merida.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 15...	5	2	
Panama:				
Colon.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 6...	6	3	
Panama.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
	Jan. 1-Apr. 29...	50	20	Six cases and 2 deaths from U. S. S. Boston.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 7.....	3		
La Guaira and vicinity	Jan. 1-7.....		6	
Maracaibo.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
British East Africa—				
Kisumu.....	Jan. 5-12.....			Present.
Maharoni.....	Jan. 19.....	1		
Mombassa.....	Feb. 11.....	25	25	
Port Florence.....	Jan. 1-19.....	20	8	
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony—				
East London.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 1...	23	13	
Port Elizabeth.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 18...	5	2	
Durban—				
Durban.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 11..	7	6	
Portuguese East Africa—				
Mozambique.....	Feb. 2.....			Epidemic.
Arabia:				
Aden (general).....	Dec. 1-Apr. 21...	1,952	1,702	One case from Austrian ss. Imperator from Bombay.
Mecca.....	Mar. 1-31.....			Present.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Jan. 28.....	1	1	
Leones.....	Mar. 23.....	12		
Salta State.....	Dec. 15.....	1		
San Nicolas.....	Mar. 20.....		3	
Santa Fe.....	Dec. 27.....	1	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Clarence and Richmond River districts.	Jan. 10-Feb. 18...	4	2	
Newcastle.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 3...	2		
Queensland—				
Brisbane and vicinity.	Jan. 2-Apr. 1.....	25	10	
Bundaberg.....	Feb. 3.....	1	1	
Townsville.....	Dec. 9.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 27-Jan. 7...		12	
Guaratingueta.....	Jan. 13.....	1		
Nitheroy.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Para.....	Feb. 1-26.....	4	2	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-15.....		1	
Pindamonhangaba.....	Feb. 18.....			Do.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 7-Apr. 16...	254	113	
Santos.....	Dec. 4-11.....		1	
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Taubete.....	Feb. 18.....		1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 23.....	1		
Arica.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 20..	3	2	
Atacama.....	Mar. 15.....			Do.
Copiapu.....	Mar. 15.....			Do.
Coquimbo.....	Mar. 14.....			Do.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile—Continued.				
Iquique	Dec. 4—Mar. 27 ..	4	2	
Pisagua	Feb. 9—Apr. 17 ..	229	1	
Santiago	Dec. 2		1	
Valparaiso	Mar. 20-31		1	
China:				
Amoy	May 10			Present.
Hongkong	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ..	19	19	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Apr. 1-8	1		
Port Said	Dec. 4—Feb. 10 ..	5	5	Two deaths from Egyptian ss. Aida, from Suez.
Magaga District	Mar. 29—Apr. 8 ..	2	1	
Suez	Dec. 10—Mar. 4 ..	29	17	
Tukh District	Nov. 27—Apr. 15 ..	22	17	
Formosa (general)	Oct. 1—Apr. 10 ..	938	827	Total number of cases for year 1904: 4,343, with 3,234 deaths.
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:				
Alea	Mar. 2		1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	131,360	100,052	
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	9,157	7,144	
Bengal	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	94,042	83,601	
United Provinces	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	266,457	242,751	
Punjab	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	174,299	147,508	
Burma	Dec. 4—Apr. 1 ..	318	269	Three cases imported.
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	12,636	10,071	
Assam	Mar. 5—Apr. 1 ..	1		Imported.
Mysore State	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	9,623	7,388	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	14,713	12,819	
Central India	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	4,319	3,479	
Rajputana	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	13,396	11,388	
Kashmir	Oct. 29—Apr. 1 ..	1,026	638	
N. W. F. Province	Mar. 18-25	2	2	Do.
Grand total		731,349	627,120	
Japan:				
Hioigo	Dec. 14		1	
Hiroshima	Apr. 12	1	1	
Kobe	Dec. 16	1		
Mauritius	Dec. 10-17	66	35	
Peru:				
Arequipa	Mar. 20			Present.
Cajamarca	Mar. 10			Do.
Callao	Feb. 9-16	1		
Chepen	To Apr. 16	5	7	
Chiclayo	Mar. 13—Apr. 16 ..	53	52	
Eten	Nov. 1—Apr. 2 ..	42	9	
Guadalupe	Nov. 1—Mar. 19 ..	44	1	
Huanchaco	To Mar. 26	53	1	
Lambayeque	Nov. 1—Apr. 16 ..	35	4	
Lima	Nov. 1—Apr. 16 ..	48	7	
Mollendo	Mar. 4—Apr. 16 ..	72	20	
Pacasmayo	Nov. 1—Dec. 26 ..	2		
Pueblo Nuevo	Jan. 26	2		
San Pablo	Mar. 13—Apr. 2 ..	3	6	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 15—Feb. 25 ..	2	1	
Manila	Dec. 4—Apr. 8	23	20	
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—Apr. 1		10	

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

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Cape Colony— Cape Town	Feb. 12-Apr. 1 ...	2		
Liberia— Monrovia	Mar. 5-11	10	2	
Sierra Leone— Sierra Leone	Jan. 28-Mar. 17..	241		
Argentina:				
Bahia Blanca	Feb. 26			Present.
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 12-Jan. 31..	324	57	
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ...	60	3	
Prague	Dec. 4-31	44		
Belgium:				
Brussels	Dec. 18-Apr. 1 ...		2	
Ghent	Apr. 2-8		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Mar. 25..	98	8	
Nittheroy	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..		106	
Para	Dec. 1-Apr. 17 ..		174	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Mar. 31 ..		843	
Porte Alegre	Feb. 22			Do.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 6-Apr. 16 ..	1,080	348	
Santos	Dec. 4-Jan. 22 ..		7	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 1-15		3	
Victoria	Feb. 7-18	19	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick— Chatham	Apr. 10	9		
Ontario— Hamilton	Mar. 1-Apr. 25 ..	3		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Jan. 25-Feb. 28 ..		3	
Arica	Mar. 17	1	1	From Chilean ss. Palena.
Port Montt	Mar. 16			Epidemic.
Santiago	Jan. 2-23			Do.
Valparaiso	Mar. 4			Do.
China:				
Hongkong	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	38	16	
Niuchwang	Apr. 8			Present.
Shanghai	Nov. 12-Apr. 15..		610	One case on U. S. turret ship, Monadnock.
Colombia:				
Cartagena	Mar. 27-Apr. 1 ...	1	1	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	Feb. 19-Mar. 11 ..	2		
Ecuador:				
Colta	Feb. 7			Present.
Colombo	Feb. 7			Do.
Guamote	Feb. 7			Do.
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-Apr. 25 ..		25	Three cases, 1 death from Chil- ean ss. Palena, from Chilean and Peruvian ports.
Porto Viejo	Feb. 15-21			Present.
Formosa	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	6		
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-Jan. 21 ..	3		
Marseille	Mar. 1-31		1	
Nantes	Feb. 9-Mar. 17 ..	82	16	
Paris	Dec. 11-Apr. 15..	318	33	
Rouen	Nov. 1-Jan. 31 ..		16	
St. Etienne	Feb. 1-Mar. 31 ..	6		
Germany:				
Bremen	Jan. 8-Mar. 25 ..	8		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	Jan. 7-14		1	
Birmingham	Feb. 19-Apr. 8 ..	8		
Bradford	Dec. 3-Apr. 22 ..	91	6	
Cardiff	Mar. 5-Apr. 22 ..	6		
Dundee	Dec. 11-Jan. 14 ..	5		
Edinburgh	Feb. 12-Mar. 11 ..	4		
Glasgow	Dec. 10-Mar. 17 ..	5	1	
Hull	Dec. 25-Apr. 8 ..	36	2	
Leeds	Dec. 18-Apr. 29 ..	133	2	
Leith	Feb. 12-Apr. 8 ..	9		
Liverpool	Jan. 15-Apr. 1 ..	2		
London	Dec. 11-Apr. 8 ..	52		
Manchester	Dec. 11-Feb. 4 ..	7		
Newcastle on Tyne	Dec. 4-Apr. 22 ..	115	2	
Nottingham	Dec. 11-Apr. 29 ..	24		
Sheffield	Mar. 12-18	2		
Southampton	Mar. 26-Apr. 29 ..	16	5	11 cases and 1 death from ss. Nile from Buenos Ayres.
South Shields	Apr. 16-22	1		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain and Ireland—Continued.				
South Shields.....	Dec. 4-Apr. 15...	84	5	
West Hartlepool.....	Feb. 4-11.....	3		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Feb. 17-Apr. 24..	3		One from ss. Sonoma, from San Francisco, and one from ss. Coptic, from Oriental ports.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 30-Apr. 18..		1,510	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 15..		97	
Karachi.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 16..	120	26	
Madras.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 14..		53	
Italy:				
General.....	Dec. 1-31, 1904..	941		
Catania.....	Dec. 9-Apr. 27..		38	
Milan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Naples.....	Feb. 1-28.....		1	
Palermo.....	Dec. 11-Apr. 22..	240	53	
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-Apr. 5..	4		One from Br. ss. Hector, from Yokohama, one from ss. Palawan, from Yokohama, and one from Br. ss. Firth of Dornoch, from Rangoon.
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		
Tokyo.....	Apr. 2.....	3		
Yamaguchi.....	Jan. 22-28.....	1		
Yokohama.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1..	1		From Br. ss. Hudson from New York via Shanghai.
Malta.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 1..	2	1	
Mexico:				
Mexico.....	Nov. 20-Apr. 8..	43	27	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 22-28.....	2		
Norway:				
Christiania.....	Dec. 11-Apr. 15..	25	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-Apr. 13..	4		Two from ss. Loa, from Arequipa. Present on Chilean ss. Palena, from Chilean and Peruvian ports on Mar. 18. One from Ger. ss. Pentaur from Chilean ports, and one from Chilean ss. Mapocho.
Lima.....	Mar. 1-15.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 10-Apr. 8..	16	2	1 case from Cavite.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 27-Apr. 15..	114	33	
Odessa.....	Dec. 10-Apr. 15..	65	16	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 4-Apr. 15..	107	40	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 11..		21	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 20..		133	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31..		14	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 18..		16	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4..	4		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 4-Apr. 23..		151	
Smyrna.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 19..		2	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Feb. 3-24.....	49	13	
Venezuela:				
Macuto (vicinity of).....	Jan. 1-7.....	15		
West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Apr. 29-May 8..	2		One from the royal mail ss. Atrato from Southampton.
Grenada Island.....	Dec. 29-Apr. 14..	49		One from ss. Trent for Colon.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Odessa	Apr. 22	511,000	188	23				3			2	5	6	1
Panama	Apr. 29	20,000	27				1							
Paris	Apr. 22	2,660,559	979	285						3	1	5	6	10
Plymouth	Apr. 29	114,000	31											
Port au Prince	Apr. 10	69,000	25											
Do	Apr. 17	60,000	21											
Do	Apr. 24	60,000	15											
Prague	Apr. 15	226,972	179	42						1		1	2	2
Do	Apr. 22	226,972	154	39								1	2	1
Puerto Cortes	May 4	4,000	0											
Quebec	May 6	70,000												
Rheims	Apr. 2	108,385	39	6						1			1	
Do	Apr. 9	108,385	45	11						3			3	
Do	Apr. 16	108,385	63	12						2			2	1
Do	Apr. 23	108,385	36	2						3				
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 9	905,000	254	47			12	5					2	
Rotterdam	Apr. 22	372,495	124							1	1			
St. Georges, Bermuda	do	2,189	1											
St. John, Antigua	Apr. 1	15,844	14											
Do	Apr. 8	15,844	15	1										
Do	Apr. 15	15,844	8											
Do	Apr. 22	15,844	6	1										
St. John, N. B.	May 6	40,777	16	3										
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	0											
Salford	Apr. 22	231,514	63	7							1	2	2	2
San Feliu de Guixols	Apr. 23	11,333	2	1										
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Apr. 15	40,000	7											
Do	Apr. 22	40,000	9	1										
Santander	Apr. 23	53,574	31											
Singapore	Mar. 25	97,111	228	29	1			2						
Solingen	Apr. 15	48,083	12											
Do	Apr. 22	48,083	9											
Southampton	do	114,897	41	1				2					9	1
Do	Apr. 29	114,897	41	5						1			4	
South Shields	Apr. 22	109,360	37	7										
Stockholm	Apr. 15	318,398	100	16							1	3	1	1
Tangier	Apr. 22	40,000												
Trieste	do	191,403	92							2		1		
Venice	Apr. 8	169,417	85	10										
Veracruz	May 30	32,000	43	9										
Vienna	Apr. 22	1,897,630	765	154						3	6	1	19	3
Winnipeg	Apr. 29	70,000	17							1				
Zurich	Apr. 15	163,000	54	14							1			
Do	Apr. 22	163,000	50	12								1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

A. H. GLENNAN,
Acting Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.