

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Smallpox at Perry, Me.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small, at Eastport, reports, February 1, as follows:

A mild case of smallpox has been found in the town of Perry, the adjoining town to Eastport. This case is very near the line dividing Perry from Pembroke.

The origin of the case is rather obscure.

The attending physician states that the house in which the case occurred is quarantined.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Report from San Antonio—Work of sanitary department during month of December, 1904.

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

Premises inspected	4, 019
Premises reinspected	2, 538
Cesspools filled	9
Cisterns filled	5
Wells filled	4
Sewer connections	19
Houses fumigated	51
Rooms fumigated	121
Cellars fumigated	2
Cisterns fumigated	3
Wells fumigated	2
Total visits made by inspectors	6, 557

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Jan. 28.
Persons inspected on trains	120
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags of Pullman linen disinfected, 28; persons inspected on footbridge, 3,156.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended January 28, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 229; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 26; inspection Mexican laborers arriving in bond, 93; inspection of passengers in special Pullman, 17; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 386 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 7.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, as follows:

Week ended January 28, 1905: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 530; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 38; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 7; Pullman coaches disinfected upon entry from Mexico, 15.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows:

Week ended January 28, 1905: Passengers inspected, 177; immigrants inspected, 39; immigrants deported, 7.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States, yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports from 26 localities having an aggregate population of 966,850 show 1,361 deaths, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 26; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 198 from tuberculosis.

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

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 21, from 73 observers indicate that smallpox, puerperal fever, and cholera morbus were more than usually prevalent, and pleuritis, pneumonia, erysipelas, intermittent fever, diphtheria, remittent fever, dysentery, inflammation of brain, meningitis, and whooping cough were less than usually prevalent.

Whooping cough was reported present at 5, meningitis at 7, measles at 42, diphtheria at 49, scarlet fever at 59, enteric fever at 65, smallpox at 70, pneumonia at 72, and phthisis pulmonalis at 245 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

The total number of deaths reported to the Department of State for the month of December was 2,782, corresponding to a death rate of 13 per 1,000 population. This rate is higher than that for the preceding month, which was 11.6 per 1,000, but lower than the rate for December, 1903, which was 14.1 per 1,000.

By ages there were 519 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 133 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 922 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over. A considerable increase is shown for the rate of mortality of infants and the aged, as compared with November.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 176; other forms of tuberculosis, 26; typhoid fever, 51; diphtheria and croup, 50; scarlet fever, 12; measles, 5; whooping cough, 10; pneumonia, 234; diarrheal diseases of infants, 42; meningitis, 35; influenza, 34; cancer, 148; accidents and violence, 181.

There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 1 in Blair township, Grand Traverse County, and 1 in Jackson city, Jackson County.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 27, including whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Titusville.—Year ended December 31, 1904. Census population, 8,244. Total number of deaths 92, including 5 from enteric fever.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Year ended December 31, 1904. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths 888, including diphtheria 23, enteric fever 27, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 20, smallpox 2, and 59 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Reports of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., February —, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 28, 1905, also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens
Jan. 27 28	Athos.....	Port Antonio.....	1,187
	Gera.....	Bremen.....	
	Total.....		1,189

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 4, 1905, also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Jan. 30 Feb. 2	Bradford.....	Port Antonio.....	1
	Oldenburg.....	Bremen.....	1,240
	Total.....		1,241

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Boston.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Boston, Mass., January 30, 1905.**Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, January 30, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Jan. 23	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	8
27	Ivernia	Liverpool, England	780
	Total		788

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Key West.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Key West, Fla., January 30, 1905.**Report of arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 28, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Jan. 23	Martinique	Habana, Cuba	1
24	Olivette	do	3
25	Gussie	do	23
28	Olivette	do	9
	Total		35

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.**Reports of immigration at San Juan, Ponce, and subport, P. R.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*San Juan, P. R., January 29, 1905.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 21, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Jan. 17	Julia	Habana and Baracoa	17
18	Ferdinand de Lesseps	Les Gonaives, Haiti	18
20	Christiansted	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	1
21	Buenos Aires	Colen, Puerto Colombia, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello	12
16	Julia ^a	Habana and Santiago, and San Pedro Macoris, Dominican Republic	13
16	Julia ^b	San Pedro Macoris, Dominican Republic	2
18	St. Domingue ^a	Santo Domingo	1
20	Buenos Aires ^a	Puerto Cabello and La Guayra	3
17	St. Domingue ^b	Santo Domingo	4
	Total		71

^aPonce,^bMayaguez.GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, January 30, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 28, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Jan. 22	Coronda	St. Croix, Danish West Indies.	4
23	Esk	Martinique and Guadeloupe.	
		French West Indies; Montserrat and Nevis, British West Indies; St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	11
25	Caracas	Curacao, Dutch West Indies, and La Guayra, Venezuela.	9
28	Antonio Lopez	Genoa, Barcelona, and Cadiz.	23
	Miguel Gallart	Palma de Majorca, Balearic Islands, and Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Canary Islands	
	Total		50

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Seattle.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Seattle, Wash., January 28, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 28, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Jan. 22	Shawmut	Kobe, Japan	7

WM. B. ESTELL,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Boston, Mass	January	3,042	60
Buffalo, N. Y.	do	121	12
Charleston, S. C.	do	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	do	68	3
Key West, Fla.	do	0	4
Malone, N. Y.	do	29	2
Manila, P. I.	Nov., 1904	212	8
Naco, Ariz.	January	296	13
New Orleans, La.	do	109	1
Newport News, Va.	do	68	0
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	405	15
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,430	22
Richford, Vt.	do	1	0
Savannah, Ga.	do	7	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	Feb. 4			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	Jan. 28			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Jan. 21			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.— Punta Gorda	Jan. 28			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do	Br. bk. Conductor	Jan. 28	Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Feb. 5			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Jan. 28			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Feb. 4			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Jan. 21			
		Jan. 28			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
		Feb. 4			
13	Eastport, Me.	Feb. 2			
14	Eureka, Cal.	Jan. 28			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do			
17	Ketchikan, Alaska.	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Feb. 4			
21	Nome, Alaska.	Jan. 21			
22	Panama, Panama.	do			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Jan. 28			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do			
		Feb. 4			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	Jan. 21			
		Jan. 28			
26	Portland, Me.	do			
27	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
28	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— East Pass.	Jan. 21			
30	West Pass.	Jan. 28			
31	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
32	San Diego, Cal.	do			
33	San Francisco, Cal.	do	U. S. S. New Orleans.	Jan. 27	Cavite
34	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Nor. bk. Australia ^a	Jan. 20	Port Antonio
37	Savannah, Ga.	do			
38	Sitka, Alaska.	Jan. 14			
		Jan. 20			
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Jan. 28			
40	Southbend, Wash.	do			
41	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
42	Washington, N. C.	do			
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo	Jan. 14			
44	Honolulu	Jan. 27			
45	Kahului	do			
46	Kihei	Jan. 14			
47	Koloa	do			
48	Lahaina	do			
49	Mahukona	Jan. 4			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu	Dec. 17			
51	Iloilo	Dec. 24			
52	Jolo	Dec. 4			

^aPreviously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions	
2				do.	
3				No report	
4				1 steamship spoken and passed.	
5				No report	
6	Brunswick	Held for disinfection and discharge of ballast.		1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
7					3
8				No transactions.	
9				No report	
10				No transactions.	
11				do.	
12				No report	1
13				No transactions.	13
14				No transactions.	
15					1
16					1
17				No transactions.	
18					9
19					1
20				No report	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				1 vesselspoken and passed.	1
24					1
25				No report	
26				do.	2
27				Glandular examination, Am. ss. Shawmut from Kobe, Am. ss. Pleiades from Hongkong, and Am. bk. Prussia from Manila.	7
28				No report	
29				do.	
30				No transactions.	
31				do.	
32					2
33	San Francisco	Passed on medical officer's certificate.		1 vessel boarded and passed.	8
34				No transactions.	
35				do.	
36	Pensacola	Discharging ballast		1 vessel boarded and passed; 1 schooner spoken and passed.	3
37					3
38					3
39				No transactions.	2
40				No report	
41					1
42				No transactions.	
43				No report	
44				do.	
45				do.	
46				do.	
47				No transactions.	
48				do.	
49				No report	
50				1 vessel fumigated to kill vermin. 3 cases malaria on board.	30
51				No report	
52				No transactions.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
53	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Cont'd. Manila.....	Dec. 24	Br. ss. Kaifong.....	Dec. 22	Hongkong and Amoy.
54	Zamboanga.....	do			
55	POERTO RICO: Ponce.....	Jan. 21	Aust. ss. Erny..... Ger. ss. Hercynia..... Cuban ss. Julia..... Am. ss. Maracaibo..... Sp. ss. Buenos Aires.....	Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 16 Jan. 18 Jan. 20	Vera Cruz..... Curaçao..... Habana..... Maracaibo..... Habana.....
56	San Juan.....	Jan. 23 Jan. 21 Jan. 23	Sp. ss. Buenos Aires..... Ss. Caracas.....	Jan. 21 Jan. 25	Habana..... Puerto Cabello.....
57	Subports— Aguadilla.....	Jan. 21			
58	Arecibo.....	Jan. 23 Jan. 21 Jan. 23	Ger. ss. Hercynia.....	Jan. 16	Puerto Cabello.....
59	Arroyo.....	Jan. 21 Jan. 23			
60	Fajardo.....	Jan. 14 Jan. 21 Jan. 23			
61	Humacao.....	Jan. 21 Jan. 23			
62	Mayaguez.....	Jan. 21 Jan. 23	Cuban ss. Julia.....	Jan. 16	Habana.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Feb. 4			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	do			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Jan. 7 Jan. 14	Br. ss. Montreal.....	Jan. 12	Newcastle.....
		Jan. 21	Br. ss. Thurland Castle..... Br. S. S. Coulsdon.....	Jan. 14 Jan. 18	Coatzacoalcos..... Norfolk.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Jan. 28			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	Feb. 4			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	do			
11	New Orleans, La.....	do			
12	Newport News, Va.....	do			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	Jan. 28 Feb. 4			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
53	Manila	Disinfected.....	Dec. 22	62 crew and 178 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All inspected and passed. 4 vessels fumigated to kill vermin. Crew or members of crew or steerage passengers on 26 vessels vaccinated.	65
54	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
55	Trieste	Held in quarantine.	Jan. 15	No passengers for Ponce..	1
	St. Thomas	do	do	do	5
	San Juan	do	Jan. 16	do .....	.....
	New York	do	Jan. 18	do .....	.....
	Genoa	do	Jan. 20	7 passengers for Ponce, 3 immunes, and 2 having consular certificates, were allowed to land.	.....
56	Barcelona	Held	Jan. 21	.....	1
	New York	do	Jan. 25	.....	7
57	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
58	Arecibo	Held in quarantine	Jan. 16	No transactions.....	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1
61	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
62	San Juan	Held in quarantine	Jan. 16	.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

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	do .....	.....
5	do .....	.....
6	9
	Galveston	Fumigated	Jan. 12	2 cases smallpox; removed to hospital.	13
	do	do	Jan. 14	.....	.....
	Galveston	Fumigated	Jan. 18	2 cases beri-beri, removed to hospital and detained until sailing of vessel.	10
	10
7	No report.....	.....
8	do .....	.....
9	do .....	.....
10	do .....	.....
11	do .....	.....
12	do .....	.....
13	do .....	.....
14	do .....	.....
15	do .....	.....
16	do .....	.....
17	No transactions.....	.....
	do .....	.....
18	No report.....	.....
19	do .....	.....
20	do .....	.....

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1904, to February 10, 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.		1		
Colorado:				
Garfield County	Dec. 1-31	11		
Lake County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Larimer County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	25		
Las Animas County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Weld County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Total for State		43		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		101		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Dec. 18-Feb. 4 ...	2		
Total for District		2		
Total for District, same period, 1904.		1		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 18-Jan. 14 ..	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		104		
Georgia:				
Macon	Jan. 22-28		1	
Total for State			1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
Illinois:				
Chicago	Dec. 25-Feb. 4 ...	106	9	
Danville	Dec. 18-Jan 28 ...	7	1	
Peoria	Dec. 1-31	7		
Total for State		120	10	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		41	1	
Kansas:				
Brown County	Dec. 1-31	40		
Cherokee County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Cloud County	Dec. 1-31	10		
Coffey County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Ellis County	Dec. 1-31	29		
Franklin County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Geary County	Dec. 1-31	15		
Gove County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Graham County	Dec. 1-31	4		
Greenwood County	Dec. 1-31	3		
Leavenworth County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-31	50		
Linn County	Dec. 1-31	15	1	
Lyon County	Dec. 1-31	1		
McPherson County	Dec. 1-31	31		
Miami County	Dec. 1-31	48		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Mitchell County	Dec. 1-31	4		
Ness County	Dec. 1-31	30		
Neosho County	Dec. 1-31	8		
Osage County	Dec. 1-31	25		
Osborne County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Phillips County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Reno County	Dec. 1-31	12		
Saline County	Dec. 1-31	21		
Shawnee County (Topeka included).	Dec. 1-Jan. 28	5		
Trego County	Dec. 1-31	7		
Wilson County	Dec. 1-31	7		
Woodson County	Dec. 1-31	6		
Wyandotte	Dec. 1-31	41		
Total for State		428	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18-Jan. 28	51	1	Seventeen imported.
Total for State		51	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		15		
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1-31	2		
Perry	Feb. 1	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		67		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Jan. 22-28	2		
Everett	Jan. 1-14	5	1	
Hyde Park	Jan. 1-14	2		
Total for State		9	1	One case from ss. Cymric landing at Boston.
Total for State, same period, 1904.		4		
Michigan:				
Detroit	Jan. 8-Feb. 4	9		
Grand Traverse County	Dec. 1-31		1	
Jackson County	Dec. 1-31		1	
Total for State		9	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Dec. 20-26	9		
Clay County	Jan. 3-9	1		
Crow Wing County	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	11		
Goodhue County	Jan. 10-23	2		
Hennepin County	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	4		
Houston County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	9		
Lyon County	Jan. 17-23	3		
McLeod County	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	3		
Meecker County	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	6		
Morrison County	Dec. 20-Jan. 16	4		
Mower County	Jan. 3-23	15		
Ottertail County	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	16		
Ramsey County	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	5		
Rice County	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	46		
St. Louis County	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	9		
Stearns County	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	54		
Stevens County	Jan. 17-23	1		
Todd County	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	37	1	
Wadena County	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	6		
Waseca County	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	9		
Wilkin County	Dec. 13-19	1		
Winona County	Jan. 10-16	1		
Total for State		252	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		356	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Gulfport	Jan. 20	2 .....	.....
Total for State		2 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		.....	.....
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 18-Jan. 28	124	12	
Total for State		124	12	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		28 .....	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden	Jan. 1-7	1 .....	.....
Total for State		1 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		26	1	
New York:				
New York	Dec. 18-Jan. 14	12 .....	.....
Total for State		12 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		28	1	
North Carolina:				
Anson County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Ashe County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Beaufort County	Nov. 1-30	17 .....	.....
Bladen County	Nov. 1-30	14 .....	.....
Cabarrus County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Camden County	Nov. 1-30	59 .....	.....
Cherokee County	Nov. 1-30	25 .....	.....
Clay County	Nov. 1-30	5 .....	.....
Craven County	Nov. 1-30	12 .....	.....
Durham County	Nov. 1-30	6 .....	.....
Gaston County	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	.....	Present.
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 .....	.....
Pender County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Person County	Nov. 1-30	3 .....	.....
Pitt County	Nov. 1-30	38 .....	.....
Richmond County	Nov. 1-30	4 .....	.....
Robeson County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Rockingham County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Rowan County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Rutherford County	Nov. 1-30	5 .....	.....
Sampson County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Scotland County	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Union County	Nov. 1-30	24 .....	.....
Wake County	Nov. 1-30	45 .....	.....	In southern part.
Warren County	Nov. 1-30	3 .....	.....
Wayne County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Wilkes County	Nov. 1-30	7 .....	.....
Total for State		482 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		.....	.....
Ohio:				
Allen County	July 2-Dec. 10	19 .....	.....
Athens County	July 2-Dec. 10	1 .....	.....
Auglaize County	July 2-Dec. 10	1 .....	.....
Belmont County	July 2-Dec. 10	2 .....	.....
Champaign County	July 2-Dec. 10	3 .....	.....
Columbiana County	Nov. 5-Dec. 10	2 .....	.....
Coshocton County	July 2-Dec. 10	1 .....	.....
Crawford County	July 2-Dec. 10	2 .....	.....
Cuyahoga County	July 2-Dec. 10	1	1	
Darke County	July 2-Dec. 10	3 .....	.....
Erie County	July 2-Dec. 10	3 .....	.....
Fairfield County	July 2-Dec. 10	1 .....	.....
Franklin County	July 2-Dec. 10	15 .....	.....
Greene County	July 2-Dec. 10	4 .....	.....
Guernsey County	July 2-Dec. 10	32 .....	.....
Hamilton County	Dec. 24-Jan. 6	8 .....	.....
Lawrence County	July 2-Dec. 10	4 .....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Logan County	July 2–Dec. 10	49		
Lorain County	July 2–Dec. 10	1		
Lucas County	Nov. 5–Jan. 28	28		
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–Dec. 10	1		
Muskingum County	July 2–Dec. 10	5		
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		445	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		113	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Homestead	Jan. 9–15	1		
Johnstown	Dec. 18–24	1		
Portage	Jan. 22–28	24		
Total for State		26		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		528	120	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 11–Jan. 7	5		
Georgetown	Dec. 25–Jan. 26	33		
Greenville	Jan. 1–14	11	3	
Total for State		49	3	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		10		
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 25–Feb. 4	41		4 cases imported.
Nashville	Dec. 18–Feb. 4	38		
Total for State		79		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		90	3	
Utah:				
Carbon County	Dec. 1–31	1		
Salt Lake County	Dec. 1–31	65		
Sevier County	Dec. 1–31	21		
Tooele County	Dec. 1–31	2		
Weber County (Ogden)	Jan. 1–31	1		
Total for State		90		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		11		
Washington:				
Adams County	Dec. 1–31	1		
Cowlitz County	Dec. 1–31	1		
Kittitas County	Dec. 1–31	1		
Spokane County (Spokane)	Dec. 1–31	2		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		29	2	
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 18–Jan. 21	55		
Total for State		55		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		77		
Grand total		2,293	34	
Grand total, same period, 1904.		1,923	146	

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Oneonta, N. Y.	Jan. 28	7,147	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	499	49	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	10	..	..	..	..
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portland, Me.	do	50,145	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Quincy, Mass.	do	23,899	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reading, Pa.	Jan. 30	78,961	43	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
San Francisco, Cal.	Jan. 21	342,782	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shreveport, La.	Jan. 28	16,013	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	do	10,266	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tacoma, Wash.	Jan. 14	37,714	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Titusville, Pa.	Jan. 28	8,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toledo, Ohio	do	181,822	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Topeka, Kans.	do	33,608	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trenton, N. J.	do	73,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington, D. C.	do	278,718	129	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Wichita, Kans.	do	24,671	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wilmington, Del.	do	76,508	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Winona, Minn.	do	19,714	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester, Mass.	do	118,421	48	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
December 29, 1904.

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 December 24, 1904, 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 one native male was discharged. Two cases remain under treatment. Two hundred and twenty rats (5 found dead) and 133 mice (6 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected.

East London.—No case of plague has been discovered during the week.^a Sixty-six rats (26 found dead) and 67 mice (17 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 rats and 2 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 rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and shipping in the harbor, and 482 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

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

Return of cases of infectious disease in the Cape division for the week ended December 24, 1904.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.
Cape Town.....			2		1	1	1	2
Woodstock.....	2				2			
Maitland.....			1					
Mowbray.....							1	
Claremont.....			1			2		
Wynberg.....		1						
Cape Divisional Council.....								3
Total.....	2	1	4		3	3	2	5

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

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

^aA native adult male was found dead on the 25th instant and was proved to have died of plague.

ARABIA.

Reports from Aden—Plague—Restrictions against certain districts of Aden.

The following is received from Consul Masterson:

Report of plague cases and deaths at Aden for the week ended January 7, 1905.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater Hospital	43	24
Maalla	15	15
Hedjuff Hospital.....	5	—
Tawahi	1	1
Shaikh Othman	7	6
Total.....	71	46

Week ended January 14, 1905.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater Hospital	68	52
Maalla	7	7
Hedjuff Hospital.....	5	3
Tawahi	2	2
Shaikh Othman	8	6
Total.....	90	70

Restrictions relative to certain districts of Aden.

[Inclosure.]

ADEN RESIDENCY, *January 11, 1905.*

SIR: Owing to the outbreak of smallpox and plague in certain divisions of the town of Aden the Tawahi Bazaar is placed out of bounds for soldiers of the British regiment stationed here. It would be as well to place the same area out of bounds for sailors. I have therefore the honor to request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions in respect to the sailors belonging to the Navy of the Government you represent in case at any time they should happen to call at Aden.

Your most obedient servant,

J. DAVIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, First Assistant Resident, Aden.

The CONSUL FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Aden.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, January 8, as follows: Steamship *Ultonia* sailed January 7 for New York, embarked 1,655

steerage passengers, rejected at final inspection 29; 1,800 pieces small baggage; 38 pieces large baggage inspected and passed, 32 pieces disinfected (used feathers and bedding).

Reports from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Consul Hossfeld reports, January 9 and 10, as follows:

The steamship *Ultonia* sailed from Trieste on January 5 for New York, via Fiume. Seventy steerage passengers were inspected and 4 were rejected. About 60 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The steamship *Slavonia* sailed from Trieste on January 9 with 64 emigrants. The whole number of emigrants who presented themselves for inspection was 74. All their baggage was disinfected.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Diphtheria antitoxin used in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Comparative statistics, 1903 and 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 11, as follows: During the week ended the 8th instant the following vessels were inspected from this office and were issued bills of health: On the 2d instant the British steamship *Thespis*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 1 first-class passenger, no steerage, but with 1 new member of the crew taken on here; on the 3d instant the Swedish bark *Noach VI*, for Pensacola, in stone ballast, with no passengers of any class, and with 6 new members of the crew taken on at this port; on the same date the Norwegian ship *Servia*, for Santiago de Cuba, in stone ballast, no passengers of any class, and with 3 new men shipped here; on the 4th instant the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 5 first-class and 10 steerage passengers from this port, and with 1 new member of crew shipped here.

No other vessels left this port for United States or Cuban ports during the week under consideration.

Argentine Republic.—Reports received from Buenos Ayres show that during the month of December, 1904, there were in that city 1,267 deaths. During the year 1904, 199,825 persons entered the Argentine Republic, and the emigration for the same period was 104,607, of which number 10,672 were Brazilians. This gives an excess of immigration over emigration of 95,218.

Chile.—There are daily reports being received from Santiago in regard to the continued use of the diphtheria antitoxin in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The treatment is also being used in the naval hospital in Valparaiso. One article states that "the results obtained are magnificent." The general opinion, however, seems to be that it is as yet too early to make any positive assertions, although, according to reports, the treatment seems to be attended by amelioration of all symptoms.

A report from Santiago of the 9th instant states that there has been in that city a recrudescence of the epidemic of variola, from which the city suffered some months previously.

Bahia.—On the second instant there was 1 death from bubonic plague in the hospital for such patients. This death at that date left a total of 7 patients still undergoing treatment.

Sao Paulo—*Mortuary statistics for week of January 1, 1905*.—During the week ended the 1st instant there were in all in the city of Sao Paulo, the capital of the State of that same name, 113 deaths, including variola, 1; measles, 4; whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 3; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 10; cancers, 2; general diseases, 1; disease of nervous system, 8; of the circulatory system, 12; of the respiratory system, 14; of the urinary system, 1; of the digestive system, 26; of accidents during the puerperal state, 1; of congenital debility, 7; of senile debility, 2, and without cause known, 1.

Of this total, 88 were natives, 25 were foreigners, 59 were males, and the same number were less than 2 years of age.

Rio de Janeiro.—During the week ended the 8th instant there were in all in this city 286 deaths; 1 new case of yellow fever, with no deaths; 22 cases of bubonic plague, with 11 deaths; and 45 cases of variola, with 15 deaths. At the end of this period there were 73 cases of plague under treatment at Paulo Candido, and 98 cases of variola at Sao Sebastiao Hospital. This is the best showing for variola here for many months.

Other causes of deaths: Measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 4; beriberi, 5; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fever, acute, 4; malarial fever, chronic, 3; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 58; tuberculosis, all other forms, 2; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 2; cancer, 1; other general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 22; of the circulatory system, 37; of the respiratory system, 27; of the digestive system, 49; of the urinary system, 5; of the organs of generation, 1; of diseases of the skin, 2; of congenital debility, 13; of senile debility, 7; of violent deaths, except suicide, 8; and suicide, 1.

Natives, 226; foreigners, 58; nationality unknown 2.

By localities, in homes, domiciles, etc., 168; in civil hospitals, 42; in military hospitals, 11; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 56; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in ships in port, none; and in unknown localities, 6.

The average daily mortality was 40.85, compared with 40.28 for last week and with 45.28 for the corresponding week of 1904. This number of deaths gives a coefficient of 17.54 per each 1,000 of the estimated population.

The highest range of the thermometer was 30.9° C., and the lowest was 19° C., with an average of 24.9° C. The total rainfall for the week was 38.32 mm.

Up to the 8th of this month there has been a total of 324,740 rats destroyed by the department of health.

I have prepared from the weekly reports of health and mortality in this city a table showing the following for each week of the year 1904. Causes of death; total deaths; total number of deaths; number of deaths among natives and foreigners, and number under 5 years of age; sex; the maximum, minimum, and average of the thermometer for each week; the total rainfall, and the daily average number of deaths, as well as the annual death rate for each 1,000 of the population for each week of the year. Births for each week are also shown.

It is instructive, and shows, as I have before reported, that the mortality here in no way diminishes with the advent of cooler weather, nor, on the other hand, is it augmented, except in epidemics of yellow fever, by increase of temperature.

I also inclose, for the sake of comparison, the causes of all deaths here during the two years 1903 and 1904.

Although there were 2,346 more deaths in 1904 than in 1903, this increase is more than offset by the increase in variola deaths alone, as there were 2,734 more of such deaths in 1904 than in 1903.

On the other hand, there were 535 fewer deaths from yellow fever, the figures being 49 this year against 584 in 1903. So that with the exception of variola the health of the city—if the population has not considerably diminished in the twelve months under consideration, a supposition which many persons believe to be the truth—is shown to be considerably improved, as far as this can be shown by records of mortality in the year 1904 as compared with 1903.

There is a considerable amelioration in epidemic diseases (except of course variola), with the exceptions of scarlet fever, 4 deaths in 1903, 7 in 1904; whooping cough, 16 in 1903, 49 in 1904; diphtheria, 51 in 1903, 58 in 1904; an increase of 1 for dysentery in 1904; beriberi, 109 in 1903, 118 in 1904; an increase of 3 in leprosy and 11 in erysipelas.

On the other hand, we find the following ameliorations in certain diseases in 1904: Yellow fever, decrease of 535 deaths; bubonic plague, decrease of 86; measles, decrease of 24; grippe, decrease of 8; enteric fever, decrease of 38; malarial fevers, decrease of 334; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, decrease of 187.

The considerable increase in the number of deaths attributed to violence other than suicide is of course due to the persons killed in the attempted revolution here in November, 1904.

Comparison of deaths in Rio de Janeiro during the years 1903 and 1904.

Cause.	1903.	1904.
Yellow fever	584	49
Bubonic plague	359	273
Variola	805	3,539
Measles	73	49
Scarlet fever	4	7
Whooping cough	16	49
Diphtheria and croup	51	58
Grippe	490	482
Enteric fever	106	68
Dysentery	59	60
Beriberi	109	118
Leprosy	20	23
Erysipelas	24	35
Other epidemic diseases		1
Malarial fever, acute	599	317
Malarial fevers, chronic	167	115
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2,747	2,560
Tuberculosis, meningeal	24	28
Tuberculosis, all other forms	130	131
Septicæmia, except puerperal form	109	93
Hydrophobia	2	5
Syphilis	75	72
Cancers and malignant tumors	236	238
Other tumors	4	7
Other general diseases	167	146
Diseases of nervous system	1,521	1,530
Diseases of circulatory system	2,077	2,272
Diseases of respiratory system	1,597	1,667
Diseases of digestive system	2,301	2,550
Diseases of urinary system	422	510
Diseases of genital organs	11	15
Puerperal septicæmia	46	57
Accidents of puerperal state	40	49
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues	48	74
Diseases of organs of locomotion	19	14
Congenital debility, etc.	405	462
Senile debility	309	260
Violent deaths, except suicide	270	366
Suicide	60	54
Diseases badly defined	110	120
Total	16,196	18,524

CHINA.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, December 28, as follows:

During the week ended December 24, 1904, there were issued 2 supplemental bills of health and inspected 2 steamers, 190 crew, 39 cabin and 29 steerage passengers, together with 24 pieces of personal baggage. Manifests were viséed for 19,372 pieces of freight. There were no emigration examinations made.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows among foreigners, smallpox, 11 cases; enteric fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 3 cases; scarlet fever, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case; among natives, smallpox, 78 deaths; diphtheria, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 41 deaths. The total reported mortality was 6 foreigners and 178 natives.

The reported smallpox mortality among Chinese during the last week seems to have undergone a slight decrease as is also the case with the total number of deaths of natives. Among the foreign population, however, the reported morbidity from this disease has almost trebled. The weather has become quite cold, thus favoring concentration, hence it is probable that the end of the epidemic is not yet in view.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Vaccination certificates issued to emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports February 2, as follows:

Vaccination certificates for emigrants for the Canal Zone.

During the month of January, 1905, 18 certificates of vaccination were issued to passengers going to the Canal Zone. Of this number 8 were vaccinated on issuing the certificates, and 10 had good scars of successful vaccination.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship Egda from Tampico—Enteric fever on steamship Lief Eriksson from Philadelphia—Measles epidemic.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports January 30, as follows:

During the week ended January 28, 1905, 6 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

The Norwegian steamship *Egda*, which arrived in this port January 24, from Tampico via Sagua la Grande, was held in precautionary detention in quarantine until January 26, when she left for New York via Habana. No sickness had occurred on board since her departure from the infected Mexican port.

The Norwegian steamship *Lief Eriksson*, which entered this port January 18 from Philadelphia direct, developed a severe case of enteric fever aboard among the crew on the second day of her arrival here. This vessel was lying at the wharf in Philadelphia for about two weeks, her crew having daily communication with shore, and she took her water supply from that port, where the contagion in all probability was contracted. As soon as the nature of the disease was determined, the patient was transferred to the civil hospital of this city, where he

is now being treated in an isolated room conveniently screened against mosquitoes. The quarter where the patient was lodged aboard the vessel was fumigated with sulphur, the water-closet and other receptacles used for the dejections of the patient were disinfected with carbolic acid, and the supply of water from Philadelphia was ordered to be thrown away in order to avert the propagation of the disease. This vessel remained in this harbor for 6 days unloading a cargo of coal, and she left January 24 for Cardenas and returned to this port yesterday to complete her cargo without further developments up to the present time.

As was mentioned in my previous report, the service of cleaning and sanitation of the city was turned over to the state department of public works during the week, and it will continue to be under the supervision of the local health officer. It is being reorganized after the same system as when established during the American intervention, having the same force and the necessary outfit to carry on the service properly.

The local epidemic of measles is on the increase, 15 new cases having been officially reported in the city during the past week. There have also been reported 2 new cases of scarlet fever with 1 death, which makes the second one from this disease during the present outbreak.

The lowest temperature experienced here for many years was noticed on the 26th instant, when the thermometer registered 52° F. above zero in the office and 50° F. in the open air.

The mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas for the latter part of January will be submitted with my next report.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Street sanitation—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 25 and 30, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported. The sanitation and repair of the streets have been taken from the municipal authorities and put under the department of public works. Some of the improvements have been begun already. Repairs have been begun at some of the worst places in the streets.

Mortuary report for the week ended January 21, 1905.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	5	27
Cancer of stomach	2	40
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Cerebral apoplexy	1	64
General paralysis	1	67
Tetanus	1	72
Organic heart disease	3	79
Bronchitis, acute	2	90
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Intestinal obstruction	1	108
Gangrene of intestines	1	108
Acute nephritis	1	119
Ill-defined or unspecified	2	179
Total	23	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 26.28 per 1,000: estimated population, 45,500.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Vessels arriving from Barbados subject to sanitary inspection.

The following is received from Minister Swenson at Copenhagen, through the Department of State, under date of January 12:

The Danish foreign office has informed me that the government of the Danish West Indies, under date of December 13, 1904, has revoked the order prohibiting the importation of all wearing apparel and bedclothing not imported as personal baggage.

Ships, however, arriving from Barbados will, until further notice, be subject to sanitary inspection.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Smallpox and yellow fever—Inspection of vessels—Detention of passengers to complete ten days from last possible exposure to plague infection—Sanitary reports from Bahía de Caraquez and Esmeraldas.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, January 13 and 20, as follows:

Week ended January 11, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 52, as follows: Yellow fever, 4; pernicious fever, 2; infectious fever, 2; fever (without classification), 6; smallpox, 1; grippe, 1; anthrax, 1; tuberculosis, 7; enteric diseases, 6; from all other causes, 23.

During the week 1 vessel was fumigated, 8 passengers and 14 pieces of baggage were inspected, and 1 immune certificate and 3 bills of health were issued, as follows: January 5, steamship *Mexico*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 2 cabin and 2 steerage passengers from this port. One cabin and 3 steerage passengers from ports south infected or supposed to be infected with plague were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last possible exposure to infection. January 11, steamship *Manari*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Panama, Republic of Panama, and Ancon, Canal Zone, taking a bill of health for each place. Crew, 45; cabin passengers, 18; steerage passengers, 24; all told, 87. Vessel not fumigated. Crew and passengers not inspected. Ship's surgeon certified that all were in good health.

The following reports have been received from the American consular agents at Bahía de Caraquez and Esmeraldas by Hon. H. R. Deitrich, American consul-general here:

Sanitary report from Bahía de Caraquez, January 4, 1905.

Referring to your remark that the local papers report many cases of deaths from smallpox and other diseases from this province (Manabi), I beg to state that it is true that there have been such cases of the above-mentioned disease, but I do not think that I should mention them, as they are not in my consular district. Smallpox has been epidemic in Santana, Jipijapa, Portoviejo, Charapoto, and Rocafuerte, and all of these places belong to the consular district of Manta. The province of Manabi is as large as any of the New England States. The towns, or rather villages, are scattered in this large area without any means of communication—no roads deserving the name, no mails. We do not know in most cases what has happened in the nearest village until a fortnight has passed.

Under such limitations I send you my report for the last week, and all that I can say is that I am quite sure that in this town and 20 miles of surrounding territory there has been no death or case of infectious disease.

Sanitary report from Esmeraldas, January 11, 1905.

In Esmeraldas we have no telegraph, no newspapers. I have lived here over thirteen years and I have never seen any epidemics in our locality. The port of Esmeraldas has about 2,000 inhabitants, the whole province about 31,000. Throughout the entire consular district there have been 16 deaths during the week, most of them caused by hay fever, consumption, and influenza.

No report received from the consular agent at Manta.

Week ended January 18: Mortality from all causes, 64, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; pernicious fever, 1; paludic fever, 2; infectious fever, 6; fever (without classification), 15; enteric diseases, 6; tuberculosis, 8; smallpox, 2; from all other causes, 22.

During the week 2 vessels were fumigated, 11 passengers and 26 pieces of baggage inspected, and 4 immune certificates and 2 bills of health issued as follows: January 14, steamship *Mapocho* from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 5 cabin and 5 steerage passengers from this port. Eight cabin and 10 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. One stow-away, from Callao, discovered here, continued on to Ancon. January 18, steamship *Denderah*, from Hamburg via South American ports, cleared for San Francisco via Central American and Mexican ports. Three passengers from south put in quarantine. Took no passengers from here. Both vessels were fumigated.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, January 23, as follows:

Plague.

Russia.—In the three Cossack stations of the Ural Territory, there occurred during the period from December 27, 1904, to January 2, 1905, 97 deaths from plague and 89 fresh cases.

Egypt.—During the week ended January 7, there were registered 3 fresh cases of plague (and 4 deaths), viz: 2 new cases (3 deaths) in Suez, and 1 case (1 death) in the District of Tukh, Province Kaliubieh.

Aden.—During the period from December 17-24, 1904, there were registered 55 new cases of plague (and 38 deaths).

Straits Settlements.—A fresh case of plague occurred in Singapore on December 7, 1904. The patient arrived on November 15 from Sarawak.

Japan.—In Formosa, during the month of September, 1904, there were registered 4 cases of plague (and 4 deaths); and in October, there occurred 47 cases (with 43 deaths).

British South Africa.—Cape Colony: During the week ended December 10, 2 fresh cases of plague were registered in Port Elizabeth.

Brazil.—In Guaratingueta during the period from November 30 to December 18 there were registered 11 cases of plague.

Hawaiian Islands.—In Honolulu on December 11, there occurred 2 cases of plague.

Cholera.

Russia.—According to the latest official bulletin, cholera in the Caucasus shows a considerable abatement. In the Government district of Erivan, during the week ended January 1, there were registered 38 cholera cases, with 33 deaths, as compared with 324 cases in the week ended December 24.

Turkey.—The total number of cases of cholera in Turkey during the year 1904 (up to December 26) amounted to 10,466, with 9,192 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 7 was higher than it has been for 3 months past, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.4 per thousand of the population, this being only a little higher, however, than the rate for the first week of 1904, in which it amounted to 16.2 per thousand. Notwithstanding the increased mortality in Berlin, more than two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed more unfavorable health conditions than this city. The following cities had considerably higher mortality figures than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Düsseldorf, Halle, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 20.3), Nuremberg, Cologne, Bremen, Brunswick, Dresden, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely: Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Hanover, Leipzig, Schöneberg (12.8). The mortality rate among infants amounted to 3.4 per year and thousand, less than half the Munich figure and also lower than the Hamburg rate. There were registered in Berlin, during the week above mentioned, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 95 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 122 deaths from other diseases of the respiratory organs, 5 deaths from scarlet fever, 3 deaths from measles, 2 deaths from enteric fever, 29 deaths from cancer. Finally, 17 persons died by violence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Plague death at Liverpool on steamship from Rangoon.

One death Liverpool from plague. Brought by steamer from Rangoon. Crew isolated and extension not feared.

BOYLE, *Consul.*

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Mortality—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Inspection of vessels—Progress of plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, December 31, 1904, and January 7 and 14, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay city for the week ended December 27, 1904.

	Week ended—	
	Dec. 27, 1904.	Dec. 29, 1903.
Plague attacks	113	.....
Plague deaths	106	64
Plague mortality per 1,000	6.97	4.28
Smallpox deaths	20	3
Cholera deaths	1	0
Total deaths	737	627
Total mortality per 1,000	49.38	42.01

^aOf the 113 plague cases, 3 were imported.

In spite of the fact that the mortality figures seem high, as compared with those of last year, still it will be seen from the following table for the corresponding week of the past few years that the figures are lower, considerably, than the average figures since 1896, when plague began.

The figures for the five years previous to 1896 show that the death rate then was half or less than half of what it has been since. I quote only the figures for the most important infectious diseases:

Deaths from principal diseases in Bombay city during the same week in each of 14 years—1891 to 1904.

Years.	Week ended.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Plague.	Relapsing fever.	Other fevers.	Total deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 per year.
1891.....	Dec. 29		4	10			133	477	30.18
1892.....	Dec. 27			2			105	420	26.57
1893.....	Dec. 26			5			88	447	28.28
1894.....	Dec. 25		2	2			113	442	27.96
1895.....	Dec. 24	1	3	3			103	458	28.98
1896.....	Dec. 29	1	2	10	390		546	1,824	115.41
1897.....	Dec. 28	4		7	200		99	949	60.05
1898.....	Dec. 27	2	2	8	119	7	84	715	45.24
1899.....	Dec. 26	3	36	43	301	23	166	1,601	101.34
1900.....	Dec. 25	4	1	2	118	30	123	939	59.41
1901.....	Dec. 24		1		175	20	86	823	56.14
1902.....	Dec. 30		6	31	158	3	49	741	49.65
1903.....	Dec. 29		3	2	64	5	38	627	42.01
1904.....	Dec. 27	1	20	1	106	1	47	737	49.38
Average, 5 years before plague.....			2	4			109	449	28.41
Average, 9 years since plague.....		1.66	7.88	11.55	181.22	9.88	137.55	995.11	66.68

There can be no doubt that many cases of fever which are not put down as plague by attending physicians are really cases of plague, and the increased death rate since 1896 from other fevers than plague is partly due to this fact.

TRANSACTIONS OF SERVICE.

Bill of health No. 20 was issued on December 30, 1904, to the Norwegian steamship *Tiger*, which sailed on that date for Baltimore via Suez Canal. The sanitary condition of vessel and crew was excellent, while the cargo itself was manganese ore. Rat guards were used on all the cables leading to the vessel, and rat-traps were in use throughout the hold and decks. The only rats caught in the vicinity were found by the ship's cat on the wharf. The forecabin was thoroughly cleaned and washed down with bichloride and carbolic solutions. The crew were individually examined for evidences of plague.

Mortality of Bombay for the week ended, January 3, 1905.

	Week ended—		Mean of same week in 5 years, 1900-1904.
	Jan. 3, 1905.	Jan. 5, 1904.	
Plague deaths.....	128	125	184
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	8.57	8.37	9.75
Smallpox deaths.....	35	3	18
Cholera deaths.....	0	0	1
Total deaths.....	799	728	996
Total mortality per 1,000.....	53.54	48.78	65.96
Births reported.....	449	317	298

In addition to the deaths from infectious diseases recorded above, there were 48 deaths from malarial fever and 63 from diarrheal diseases.

You will observe that the death rate from plague is not very different from what it was a year ago at this time, but that there is a very definite increase in the amount of smallpox. This may be due, in part, to the large number of persons who are visiting Bombay to see the industrial exhibition now in progress.

In connection with this exhibition there are being given daily demonstrations of the methods of preparing the antiplague prophylactic. Lectures are given by medical officers every few days on some sanitary subject, on plague and its prophylaxis, malaria, or other allied topics. These are largely attended.

On January 4 I inspected the Danish steamship *Nordhvalen*, bound for Baltimore with a cargo of manganese ore. Rat guards were on all cables leading to the wharf, and rat-traps were placed at several points on the vessel. The vessel came here from Alexandria in ballast. Crew's quarters were thoroughly fumigated with sulphur and the floors washed with carbolic solution. Every man of the crew was inspected for signs of plague.

During the week ended January 14, 1905, bill of health was issued to the Danish steamship *Nordfarer* bound for Baltimore with a cargo of manganese ore. The vessel came to port with water ballast, having last been to Alexandria with timber from Scandinavian ports. The entire hold was fumigated with sulphur. Rat guards were on all the lines leading to the wharf and rat-traps were in use all over the vessel, but nothing was caught. On the day of sailing the fore-castle was fumigated with sulphur and washed down with carbolic solution. The crew, numbering 30, were individually examined for symptoms of plague and all were passed.

Plague in the Bombay Presidency, June to November, 1904.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
June 1 to September 30, 1904	a 81, 686	a 57, 749
October, 1904	a 56, 888	42, 371
November, 1904	42, 743	32, 052
Total for 6 months	181, 317	132, 172
Total, 1896 to May, 1904	1, 552, 142	1, 175, 645
Total since plague appeared	1, 733, 459	1, 307, 817

a Revised figures.

The usual decrease in November, just before the marked rise of the cold season, is quite apparent. The following figures will indicate the severity of plague in the worst affected districts.

Deaths from plague, districts of Bombay Presidency, 1904.

	District.	Popula- tion, 1901.	October.	November.
1	Ahmedabad	795,344	703	109
2	Kaira	716,253	1,025	406
3	Surat	636,882	1,485	473
4	Khandesh	1,426,805	1,963	966
5	Nasik	815,349	3,136	2,404
6	Poona	989,102	522	494
7	Satara	1,146,030	7,695	6,774
8	Sholapur	720,587	780	773
9	Ahmednagar	836,817	1,887	1,204
10	Belgaum	992,262	4,322	2,686
11	Dharwar	1,112,612	3,953	3,471
12	Bijapur	735,400	4,925	4,095
13	Kolhapur		3,718	3,852
14	Kathiawar		1,671	400
15	Baroda		1,804	709
16	Satara Agency		73	587

Districts 1 to 3, in the province of Guzerat, as well as districts 14 and 15, which are native feudatory states within that same province, show a definite and marked decrease in plague mortality during November.

Districts 4 to 9, in the central and western provinces, all show a decrease during November, not quite so marked as in the first group.

Districts 10 to 12, in the southern province, show even a less marked decrease, while districts 13 and 16, native states within that province, show an actual increase.

The deaths from plague in Bombay city and Karachi city did not vary markedly during November from the record in October. But Poona city again showed a great increase, the progress being as follows:

Deaths from plague, Poona city, 1904.

August	12
September	72
October	657
November	1,338

Since June 1, 1904, and up to November 30, 1904, there were, among Europeans, 4 deaths from plague in Bombay city and none in the remainder of the presidency.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakin reports, January 5, as follows:

During the week ended December 31, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Tannenfels*, bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 63. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended December 24, 1904, there were 129 deaths from cholera and 18 deaths from plague in Calcutta, and during the week ended December 31, 1904, there were 101 deaths from cholera and 18 deaths from plague.

In Bengal during the week ended December 17, 1904, there were 1,959 cases of and 1,632 deaths from plague, and during the week ended December 24, 1904, 2,391 cases and 2,023 deaths.

In India during the week ended December 17, 1904, there were

21,785 cases of and 18,284 deaths from plague, and during the week ended December 24, 1904, 23,481 cases and 19,465 deaths.

During the week ended January 7, 1905, bills of health were issued to the steamship *Ilderton*, bound to New York with a crew of 25; to steamship *Clan Macmilla*, bound to Boston and New York with a crew of 44, and to steamship *Tioga*, bound to Philadelphia with a crew of 53. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended January 7, 1905, there were 74 deaths from cholera and 31 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended December 31, 1904, there were 2,876 cases of and 2,514 deaths from plague.

In India, during the week ended December 31, 1904, there were 27,294 cases of and 22,645 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Cholera, plague, and smallpox in various countries—Quarantine regulations—Anchylostomiasis in Germany—Prophylaxis against malaria in the Roman campagna.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, January 16, as follows:

During the week ended January 14, 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.
Jan. 8	Napolitan Prince	New York	280	34	560	14
10	Prinz Oskar	do	225	25	450	8
11	Germania	do	446	90	720	13
12	Liguria	do	312	35	500	11
13	Königin Luise	do	454	45	620	6
14	Cretic	do	271	25	430	8

MESSINA.

Jan. 9	Napolitan Prince	New York	41	25	123	15
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PALERMO.

Jan. 8	Calabria	New York	76	25	110	9
10	Napolitan Prince	do	263	80	375	35

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended January 12, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—The epidemic is considerably declining in the province of Lecce. There were reported at S. Vito dei Normanni, the chief center of infection, 7 cases only, and 26 cases in 12 other communes of the same province.

Measles.—Small epidemics are reported in 3 communes in the province of Perugia.

Scarlatina.—Some cases are reported at Milan and Savignano, Avellino.

Enteric fever and diphtheria.—Sporadic cases are present in several provinces.

Pellagra.—Many cases are reported at Gubbio, Perugia.

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The report of plague in Egypt for the week ended December 29, 1904, is as follows: At Port Said there was 1 case, December 27, making a total number of 22 cases and 16 deaths since the outbreak, March 18, 1904. At Suez there were 5 cases and 3 deaths, making a total number of 8 cases and 4 deaths since March 26, 1904. In the province of Kaliubieh, Tukh district, 1 case occurred at Kafr-el-Fokaha December 23, and 2 cases and 1 death (pneumonic plague) December 26, making a total number of 22 cases and 12 deaths since September 3, 1904.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board, dated December 23, 1904, plague quarantine regulations against arrivals from Iodia, India, have been repealed.

PLAGUE—SIAM.

According to a notification, dated December 24, 1904, several cases of plague have occurred at Bangkok.

CHOLERA—RUSSIA.

For the week ended December 14, 1904, the following reports of cholera in Russia were officially registered:

Government of Baku, Deshewat district, 264 cases and 203 deaths; Lenkoran district, 177 cases and 152 deaths; Geoktshai district, 3 cases; Baku district, 1 case; in the city of Baku, 11 cases, and at Balachany 3 cases. Government of Jelisawetpol, Sansegur district, 108 cases; Dshelorail district, 20 cases; Jelisawetpol district, 1 case. Government of Erivan, Erivan district, 956 cases and 839 deaths; Sharuro, Daralageski district, 25 cases and 21 deaths; Nachitshewan district, 241 cases and 177 deaths; Etshmiadsin district, 108 cases and 60 deaths; Novobajazet district, 11 cases and 1 death; Alexandropol district, 1 case and no death; Surmalin district, 12 cases and 9 deaths, and in the city of Erivan, 154 cases and 158 deaths. In the governments of Volga the epidemic is considerably declining. There were reported in the government of Samara 17 cases; in the government of Saratow, 10 cases, and at Astrakhan 1 case. In the Transcaspian province 4 cases occurred at Serachs, 3 at Ashabad, and 11 at Tashkent. In Tashkent district 22 cases and 16 deaths were reported.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

According to the Bulletin No. 49, December 19, 1904, there were reported in all Mesopotamia 332 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 292 deaths. Of these, 203 cases and 185 deaths occurred at Ravenduz.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople, dated December 24, 1904, arrivals from Suez and Port Said are subjected to twenty-four hours' quarantine, disinfection, and destruction of rats and mice. The above-mentioned measures are to be carried out in a lazaretto of the empire.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

According to the official notification of the sanitary board of Alexandria, from August 30 to September 29, 1904, there arrived at Djeddah 23 vessels (17 steamers and 6 sambouks), carrying a total number of 2,097 pilgrims. Of these, 357 came from the north (Turks, Egyptians, Arabs) and 1,740 from the south (Indian, Javanese, South Africans, Abyssinians, and Sudanese).

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS—GERMANY.

For the week ended December 29, 1904, there were reported 14 cases of anchylostomiasis in the Arnsberg district.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated December 14, 1904, the preceding ordinance was repealed by which Alexandria had been declared to be infected with plague. By an order dated November 26, 1904, the port of Aden was declared to be infected with plague.

SWEDEN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated December 17, 1904, Aden was declared to be infected with plague.

ITALY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated January 1, 1905, arrivals from Suez at Italian ports are subjected to the ordinance of February 23, 1902, against plague.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—LUXEMBURG.

From December 1 to 15, 1904, there were reported in all Luxemburg 17 cases of enteric fever, 14 of diphtheria, 5 of whooping cough, 54 of scarlatina, 3 of smallpox, and 6 of puerperal fever.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

During the month of November, 1904, there were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina the following cases and deaths from infectious diseases: Smallpox, 22 cases and 3 deaths; measles, 327 cases and 43 deaths; diphtheria, 59 cases and 11 deaths; whooping cough, 165 cases and 28 deaths; enteric fever, 135 cases and 14 deaths; relapsing fever, 224 cases and 17 deaths; dysentery, 2 cases; varicella, 27 cases and 1 death; anthrax, 3 cases and 1 death; scarlatina, 503 cases and 159 deaths; trachoma, 8 cases; influenza, 186 cases and 4 deaths; and erysipelas, 14 cases and 1 death.

SANITARY COMMISSION OF CAIRO.

According to an order of the Egyptian minister of the interior, dated December 19, 1904, the sanitary commission of Cairo is to be composed of the following members: The governor, president; the

subdirector-general of sanitary administration or his substitute, vice-president; and the commandant of police, the veterinary inspector in chief of the sanitary administration or his substitute, the sanitary inspector of the city of Cairo, and a delegate of the ministry of public works, members. The order is to go into force immediately after its promulgation in the official journals.

THE RED CROSS IN THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

During the month of November, 1904, in seven zones of the Roman Campagna where the Italian Red Cross Society is conducting its operations, 1,339 individuals were given prophylactic doses of quinine in addition to those previously put under treatment. In the seven zones there were 67 cases of relapses of malarial diseases in persons who had not properly continued their treatment. There were 42 cases of disease not of a malarial character. Thirty patients were sent to Rome for treatment in hospital.

SMALLPOX IN PALERMO.

During the first half of the year 1904 sporadic cases of smallpox were continually occurring at Palermo, Italy. From the middle of the year until the present time the disease has prevailed in an epidemic form. Vaccination of emigrants leaving for the United States and disinfection of their effects have been required in addition to careful personal examination. The present infection appears to have been introduced by a family from Tunis that took up its abode in a quarter of Palermo known as Zisa. Thence the disease spread to another quarter, the Borgo Nuovo. The disease in its epidemic manifestations appears to be confined to these two sections, although isolated cases have appeared in different parts of the city. Not only discrete but confluent and hemorrhagic cases have occurred, the cases of black smallpox being very limited in number and invariably fatal.

The following table gives the prevalence in the year 1904:

Smallpox and varioloid, Palermo, Italy, 1904.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.	Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	2	0	July.....	48	9
February	0	0	August.....	73	25
March	2	1	September.....	44	13
April	3	0	October.....	31	10
May	14	3	November.....	32	18
June.....	4	1	December.....	49	13

From January 1 to 8, 1904, there were 39 cases and 3 deaths.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Fumigation of steamship Somerford to destroy mosquitoes—Death from yellow fever, case probably imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports January 23, 24, and 30, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Beverly*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 16, with 43 crew and 22 passengers.

American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, January 18, with 66 crew and 16 passengers.

British steamship *Orion*, for New Orleans via Mexican ports, January 19, with 35 crew and no passengers.

German steamship *Brewster*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, January 19, with 33 crew and 4 passengers.

The following remark appeared on all the above bills of health:

During the week ended January 16 three new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported in Panama. No deaths. None have been reported in Colon.

Sanitary condition of Colon and vicinity for the week ended January 23, 1905.

The following deaths have been officially reported during the week in Colon:

January 19, 1 Panaman, female, 46 years, syphilis; 1 Panaman, male, 4 months, malarial disease; 1 Chinese, female, 31 years, cerebral fever. January 20, 1 Jamaican, female, 25 years, broncho-pneumonia. January 23, 1 Jamaican, female, 25 years, malarial disease.

Officially estimated population, 8,000.

No cases of quarantinable diseases have been reported in Colon, and I am officially informed that no new cases of yellow fever have occurred in the city of Panama since the last case reported on January 13.

During the week ended January 28, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Somerford* for Norfolk, via Santiago, Cuba, January 21, with 21 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Colombia* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 21, with 17 crew and 4 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Belvernon* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 21, with 21 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Advance* for New York, January 25, with 62 crew and 43 passengers.

British steamship *Wm. Cliff* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, January 25, with 43 crew and 69 passengers.

British schooner *Blomidon* for Pascagoula, January 26, with 7 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 27, with 34 crew and 16 passengers.

The steamship *Somerford*, at the request of the agent of the Earnline Steamship Company, was fumigated for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes by the Isthmian Quarantine Service, under the supervision of Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf. This fumigation was done by burning sulphur in the living quarters of the vessel, 2 pounds to the 1,000 cubic feet, for four hours while lying in open harbor.

The following remark was made on all bills of health issued during the week:

During the week ended January 16, 1905, three new cases of yellow fever were officially reported in Panama. No deaths. None were reported in Colon. During the week ended January 23 no new cases were reported in Panama.

Death from yellow fever in Colon; case probably imported.

One case of yellow fever, resulting in death, was reported in Colon by the health officer on January 28, 1905. The patient was an American, about 4 months resident on the Isthmus, and came to the hospital in Colon from Culebra on the 25th, from which it can be assumed that the disease was not contracted in Colon. The diagnosis was not made until after death at the necropsy.

No other cases have been reported since.

Yellow fever situation and general health conditions at Panama.

The following is received from Minister Barrett, under date of January 17:

There has been a considerable increase in the number of yellow fever cases during last four weeks. The total number of cases since July 12 has now reached 18. There have been 12 since the 1st of December, and 6 or 7 since the 1st of January. During the last few days one or more "suspects" have been taken to the hospital each twenty-four hours. Several of these "suspects" have turned out to be some pernicious or acute malarial fever, but there are now 3 or 4 actual cases of yellow fever in the hospital. The only encouraging phase of the spread of the disease is that so far there have been, in the total of 18 cases, only 3 deaths.

The sanitary department, under Col. W. C. Gorgas, is doing everything in its power to fumigate all houses from which have been taken cases of yellow fever.

There is no reason for a panic here among the canal employees, and we are doing everything to avoid it; but there is no doubt that at this writing there is a marked increase in the cases of yellow and malarial fever. Considering the steps being taken by the sanitary corps the excellent hospital equipment, and the first-class treatment provided, together with the chances that only a very small proportion of the canal employees run the risk of being infected, there is little cause for alarm among either employees here or their families and relations at home.

No such percentage of the men and women here are having yellow fever and malaria as have the dangerous form of grippe and pneumonia in American cities during the winter. Just, however, as these northern diseases may be rapidly extended by unfavorable conditions, so yellow fever and malaria may spread here unless extraordinary efforts are made to kill off the mosquitoes and clean up the cities and towns along the line of the canal.

Health conditions among employees on Isthmian Canal.

The following is received from Minister Barrett at Panama, through the Department of State, under date of January 27:

Despite outbreak on *Boston*, among 4,600 employees on Isthmus, only 126, or less than 3 per cent, are to-day in hospitals, including all sickness. No yellow fever now among employees. Sanitary staff cleaning and fumigating entire city.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels during month of December, 1904—Smallpox on steamship Loa—Plague in Lima and other localities.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, January 8, as follows:

During the month of December 7 vessels were granted bills of health after the usual inspection, disinfection of baggage, fumigation, etc. One hundred and four passengers were vaccinated. Surgeon Carter informs me that a second case of smallpox occurred on the steamship *Loa*. This case was also reported to me by Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver, he having made the diagnosis when the disease was in the pre-eruptive stage. The question of deck cargo threatened to assume serious proportions, but has been satisfactorily disposed of by the action of the quarantine authorities in Ancon.

Eleven new cases of plague occurred in the province of Lima during the month. Seven cases and 8 deaths in Eten, and 3 cases and 2 deaths in Lambayque are reported by the American consul. As we have no agency in Pacasmayo, I do not get very definite information from that place, but cases continue in the vicinity and in Guadalupe.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague and smallpox—Cholera reported present in Island of Labuan, near coast of British Borneo—Leper asylum on Island of Culuon nearly completed—Fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, December 23, as follows:

During the week ended December 17, 1904, the only quarantinable disease that was reported in the city of Manila was 1 case of smallpox.

PLAGUE.

The city of Manila was entirely free from plague from September 8, 1904, to December 3, 1904, a period of nearly three months. On the latter date a case was found in the person of a Chinaman who died two days later. The diagnosis was confirmed by necropsy. It was impossible to determine the source from which the disease was contracted, but since the victim had not been out of the city for more than a month previous to his death, the infection must have been contracted here.

A cablegram received from the consul general at Singapore reports 1 case of plague at that port.

CHOLERA.

It has been reported that cholera is present in the Island of Labuan, near the northern coast of British Borneo. A considerable number of vessels coal at the port of Labuan while en route to the Philippines, and since the distance from that port to the Philippines is only about 100 miles some uneasiness was felt with regard to the appearance of the disease at that place. All the Service officers in the Philippines were informed by wire of the above report. Acting Asst. Surg. W.

F. Lewis, who is stationed at Jolo, reports that the bills of health issued at Labuan since the disease has been reported do not show cholera.

SMALLPOX.

One case of smallpox was reported in the city during the week. A careful investigation showed that the case was imported from Cavite. Smallpox has been absent from Manila for over two months, which is probably the longest period of freedom from that disease which has occurred since the American occupation and probably for many years prior to that period. This would seem to indicate that the vaccination done by the board of health is proving its worth and is a great encouragement to proceed with the work.

LEPROSY.

During the week one vessel arrived from the provinces with 24 lepers on board. These unfortunates are being transferred to the San Lazero leper hospital at Manila, the object being to centralize as much as possible the work of caring for the lepers and thus reduce the cost of administration. Reports from the island of Culion state that rapid progress is being made with the construction and equipment of the new leper quarters, and that in the early part of the new year there will be sufficient accommodation to receive a limited number. It will be remembered that Culion is the island which has been set aside for a leper island, and it is the intention ultimately to remove all the lepers in the Philippines to that place. The plan is to divide all the lepers into groups, the size of which will be governed by the amount of fresh water available at the site selected.

The following vessels cleared for the United States during the week:

On December 14, 1904, the French steamer *Breiz Izel*, en route from Kobe, Japan, to New York via Cebú, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Final inspection will be made at Cebú.

On December 15, 1904, the U. S. army transport *Sherman* for San Francisco via Nagasaki, Japan, and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected by steam at Mariveles quarantine station. All cabin passengers' baggage and the cargo were either inspected and passed or disinfected and so labeled. The entire number of persons on board—185 crew, 121 cabin and 954 steerage passengers—were inspected on board immediately prior to the sailing of the vessel.

During the week ended December 24, 1904, the only quarantinable disease reported in the city of Manila was 1 case of smallpox.

During the same week the following vessel cleared for the United States:

December 24, the American steamship *Texan* was granted a bill of health for Honolulu. The vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur. The crew were inspected on board immediately prior to the sailing of the vessel.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Transactions of Service—Vital statistics.

Chief quarantine officer King reports January 28, as follows:

Transactions of the Service at San Juan and the six subports of the island during the month of December, 1904.

SAN JUAN.

Vessels inspected.....	16
Bills of health issued.....	32
Vessels held in quarantine.....	3
Persons detained in quarantine.....	20

The vessels detained were the Red D Line steamers *Philadelphia* and *Caracas*, which arrived at this port on December 14 and 28, respectively, from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao, and the Spanish steamer *Montevideo* from Central and South American ports on December 22, 1904. All of these vessels were held in quarantine and permitted to transact business under guard. During the month no vessel arrived with quarantinable disease of any kind on board. The sanitary condition of this port is good, and there are no diseases of a quarantinable nature reported.

At Mayaguez there were 7 vessels inspected and 13 bills of health issued; at Arecibo, 3 vessels inspected and 5 bills issued; at Humacao, 3 vessels inspected and 4 bills issued; at Aguadilla, no vessels inspected and 4 bills issued; at Arroyo, no vessels inspected and no bills issued; and at Fajardo, 7 vessels inspected and 9 bills of health issued.

The vital statistics from the subports for December, 1904, show 98 deaths at Mayaguez, 6 due to anæmia, 12 to uncinariasis, 1 to pneumonia, 2 to broncho-pneumonia, and 15 to tuberculosis; 104 deaths at Arecibo, 3 to pernicious anæmia, 8 to anæmia, malnutrition, 8 to uncinariasis, 17 to acute bronchitis, 11 to tuberculosis, 3 to paludism, and 2 to pneumonia; 52 deaths at Humacao, 8 due to anæmia, 1 to bronchitis, 1 to pneumonia, and 3 to tuberculosis; 49 deaths at Fajardo, 7 due to anæmia, 4 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to catarrhal pneumonia, and 5 to tuberculosis; 52 deaths at Aguadilla, 10 due to anæmia, 7 to tuberculosis, 3 to acute bronchitis; and 20 deaths at Arroyo, 4 due to grippe, 1 to bronchitis, 3 to paludism, and 1 to tuberculosis.

No quarantinable diseases are reported at the subports.

The usual monthly vital statistics of the city of San Juan are herewith inclosed.

Vital statistics of San Juan for the month of December, 1904.

Broncho-pneumonia.....	2	Tetanus.....	1
Pernicious malarial fever.....	1	Pneumonia.....	2
Infantile tetanus.....	3	Cardiac insufficiency.....	1
Septicæmia.....	3	Enterocolitis.....	1
Gastro-enteritis, acute.....	4	Peritonitis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	17	Malarial fever.....	1
Anæmia.....	4	All other causes.....	32
Bronchitis, acute.....	3		
Gastro-enteritis.....	2	Total.....	85
Mitral insufficiency.....	3		
Obstruction aortic.....	1	Number of births.....	87
Acute meningitis.....	1	Number of deaths.....	85
Enteritis.....	1	Number of still-borns.....	18
Meningitis.....	2		

Report from Ponce—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, January 18, as follows:

Causes of death in Ponce jurisdiction, city, playa, and surrounding country during the month of December, 1904.

Diseases of—		Diseases of—Continued.	
Digestive system	20	Grippe	13
Respiratory system	21	Rachitis	1
Circulatory system	7	Metritis	2
Nervous system	14	Hepatitis, chronic	2
Anæmia	14	Without official data	27
Tuberculosis	14		
Athrepsia	4	Total	178
Tetanus, infantile	10		
Cancer	2	December, 1903:	
Old age	4	Deaths	132
Malarial fever	13	Births	126
Puerperal fever	5	December, 1904:	
Accident	1	Deaths	178
Hydroæmia	4	Births	77

TURKEY.

Statement of pilgrims landed at Djeddah, month of October, 1904.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, December 29, 1904.]

Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Nationality.	Port of departure.	Number of pilgrims.	Nationality of pilgrims.	Sanitary requirements.
Oct. 2	Trouvor	Russian ..	Bassorah ...	26	Persian, Hindu.	5 days at Abou-Said.
3	Timora	Dutch	Batavia	607	Javanese	Medical visit.
3	Missir	British ...	Suez	193	Turks and some Arabs.	Do.
4	Gulf of Trinidad	do	Bombay	86	Hindu	10 days at Abou-Said.
4	Hachmi, sam-bouk.	Ottoman .	Confoudah .	15	Arabs	Medical visit.

^aThe pilgrims had fulfilled the quarantine period of 5 days at Camaran. One death occurred during the voyage from malarial fever.

VENEZUELA.

Report from La Guaira—Smallpox and yellow fever epidemic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, January 14 and 21, that smallpox and yellow fever are present in epidemic form in and around La Guaira.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Enteric fever not a notifiable disease.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, January 23, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships and 10 sailing vessels, with 448 crew, 17 steerage, and 21 cabin passengers. Of this number I inspected 5 steamships, 4 sailing vessels, 302 crew, 17 steerage and 21 cabin passengers, of whom 3 crew, no steerage and 16 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. There was one cabin passenger in transit for Trinidad.

On January 16 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *La Plata*, bound to Colon via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 148 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 9 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 14 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

During the week I examined 74 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 21.

There were 555 registered burials in November and 476 in December. The death rate for November was 2.79 + and for December 2.39 +.

On January 17 the legislative assembly of this island ordered that the amendment to the public health act making enteric fever a notifiable disease be laid on the table for six months.

The failure of this amendment at this time is not positively serious because of the pure water supplied by the Government to so many parts of the island by laid pipes.

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

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

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marques*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including 7 from tuberculosis.

Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended January 6, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 50. No contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 943,544. Total number of deaths, 1,333, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 5; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 23, and 203 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended January 20, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended January 7, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 21, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 79, including 4 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Three weeks ended November 19, 1904. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 141, including diphtheria 1, and 27 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1904. Total number of deaths, 59, including 24 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 130, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Baden—Freiburg*.—Month of December, 1904. Esti-

mated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 321, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Hanover.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 254,667. Total number of deaths, 314, including 27 from infectious diseases.

Weimar.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 30,606. Total number of deaths, 35, including 2 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 14, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 25, scarlet fever 14, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 23, enteric fever 5, smallpox 1, and 11 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,014 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 14 from whooping cough, and 3 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 14, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 6.6, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 53.1, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 171 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 12, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 14, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 21.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 27.7, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 723, including diphtheria 5, measles 12, scarlet fever 3, and 45 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Ten days ended January 10, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths 402, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 1, smallpox 11, and 51 from tuberculosis.

Ten days ended January 20, 1905. Total number of deaths 297, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 6, measles 3, smallpox 12, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Cádiz.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths 143, including enteric fever 3, smallpox 3, and 24 from tuberculosis.

Corunna.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 116, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Huelva.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 63, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 148,281. Total number of deaths, 459, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 6, and 66 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended December 31, 1904, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 808,000, show a total of 573 deaths, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 3, measles 22, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 3, smallpox 1, and 70 from phthisis pulmonalis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 288,318. Total number of deaths, 332, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 1, and 56 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Two weeks ended January 20, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 16. No contagious diseases reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to February 10, 1905.

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

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

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Dec. 27	.....	6	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Jan. 7	.....	594	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3	.....
Astrakhan Province.....	Nov. 23-29	7	.....
Etshniadsin 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	
Samara Province.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	179	.....
Saratov Province.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	50	19	
Sharuro - Daralageski District.	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	725	618	
Uralsk.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad.....	Dec. 8-14	4	.....
Serachs.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent.....	Dec. 8-14	22	16	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 14	410	213	
Batum.....	Dec. 1-7	3	.....
Lenkoran.....	Dec. 8-14	177	152	
Erivan.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1	1,056	694	
Tiflis.....	Nov. 23-29	4	.....

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 11-17		1	
Turkey (general)	Nov. 28-Dec. 19	656	536	Jan. 1-Dec. 26, 1904: 10,466 cases, 9,192 deaths.
Bagdad	Nov. 20-28	1	3	
Ravandouz	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	220	196	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 1-14		18	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Jan. 8	6	1	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 5-18		3	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca— (Juchitan and Tehuantepec.)	Dec. 18-Jan. 28	5	1	
Veracruz— (Coatzacoalcos, Tehuantepec, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-28	6	2	
Yucatan— Merida	Jan. 15-28	2	1	
Panama:				
Colon	Jan. 28		1	
Panama	Dec. 1-31	7		
	Jan. 1-25	5	2	
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— Port Florence	Jan. 1	3		
British South Africa— Cape Colony— East London	Dec. 25		1	
Port Elizabeth	Dec. 3-10	2		
Durban (Durban)	Nov. 27-Dec. 3	1	1	
Arabia:				
Alia Islands	Dec. 25-31	5	2	
Crater	Nov. 27-Jan. 14	267	209	
Hedjuff (plague hospitals)	Nov. 27-Jan. 14	65	42	Four cases imported from Maalla.
Maalla	Dec. 1-Jan. 14	11	11	
Shaikh Othman	Nov. 27-Jan. 14	28	23	
Tawahi	Dec. 1-Jan. 14	4	4	
Argentina:				
Salta State	Dec. 15	1		
Santa Fe	Dec. 27	1	1	
Australia:				
Queensland— Townsville	Dec. 9	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Jan. 2		10	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Jan. 8	181	83	
Santos	Dec. 4-11		1	
Chile:				
Arica	Dec. 11			Present.
Iquique	Dec. 4-17	2	2	
Santiago	Dec. 2		1	
Egypt:				
Port Said	Dec. 4-31	5	3	
Suez	Dec. 10-Jan. 7	11	7	
Tukh District	Nov. 27-Jan. 7	10	7	
Formosa	Oct. 1-Dec. 11	80	70	Total number of cases for year 1904: 4,343, with 3,234 deaths.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	Feb. 7		1	From a vessel from Rangoon.
London	Nov. 30	1		On ss. Weybridge from the Rio de la Plata.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	64,164	48,640	Imported.
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	3,775	2,907	
Bengal	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	5,968	4,749	
United Provinces	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	29,584	26,094	
Punjab	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	17,054	14,191	
Burma	Dec. 4-10	1	1	
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	4,051	3,409	
Mysore State	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	4,962	3,721	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	5,828	4,945	
Central India	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	2,519	2,153	
Rajputana	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	2,568	2,254	
Kashmir	Oct. 29-Dec. 17	318	207	
Grand total		140,792	113,271	
Japan:				
Kobe	Dec. 16	1		Present.
Mauritius	Dec. 10-17	66	35	
Peru:				Do.
Eten	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	24	8	
Guadelupe	Nov. 1-Dec. 11			
Lambayeque	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	13	2	
Lima	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	24		
Pacasmayo	Nov. 1-Dec. 11			
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Dec. 4-10	1	1	
Russia:				
Ural Territory	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	132	124	
Vigatka Province—Slobodskoi.	Oct. 18-Dec. 14	247		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 5-Dec. 31		7	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 12-25	90	10	Present.
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Dec. 4-31	44		
Belgium:				
Brussels	Dec. 18-24		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Dec. 31	44	54	
Para	Dec. 1-14		128	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Dec. 15		227	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 6-Jan. 8	666	3	
Santos	Dec. 4-11		1	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 1			
Chile:				
Santiago	Jan. 2-9			
China:				
Shanghai	Nov. 12-Dec. 28		280	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 11-18		2	
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-24	2	9	
Paris	Dec. 11-Jan. 21	83	15	
Rouen	Nov. 1-Dec. 31			
Germany:				
Bremen	Jan. 8-14	1		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	Jan. 7-14		1	
Bradford	Dec. 3-17	9		
Dundee	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	5		
Glasgow	Dec. 10-Jan. 20	2		
Hull	Dec. 25-Jan. 14	7		
Leeds	Dec. 18-Jan. 14	26		
Liverpool	Jan. 15-21	1		
London	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	18		
Manchester	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	5		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 4-Jan. 14	60		
Nottingham	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	11		
South Shields	Dec. 4-Jan. 14	26	2	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Jan. 10		160	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Jan. 7		8	
Karachi	Dec. 14-Jan. 1	8		
Madras	Dec. 17-Jan. 6		5	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 9-Jan. 19		11	
Milan	Dec. 1-31	1		
Palermo	Dec. 11-24	35	8	
Mexico:				
Mexico	Nov. 20-Jan. 7	7	5	
Norway:				
Christiania	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	10	1	
Panama:				
Colon	Dec. 13-Jan. 8	3		One from ss. Loa, from Arequipa,
Panama	Dec. 25-Jan. 1	1	1	and 1 from ss. Westphalia, from St. Thomas.
Peru:				
Callao	Dec. 12-31	2		From ss. Loa, from Arequipa.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Dec. 10-17	2		1 case from Cavite.
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 27-Dec. 24	19	5	
Odessa	Dec. 10-Jan. 14	8	1	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 4-Jan. 7	21	10	
Warsaw	Nov. 12-Dec. 3		10	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 1-Jan. 10		50	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 13-Dec. 31		8	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 4-Jan. 22		106	
Venezuela:				
Maacuto (vicinity of)	Jan. 1-7	15		
West Indies:				
Grenada Island	Dec. 29-Jan. 11	4		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

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.			
Acapulco	Jan. 21	6,000	3														
Aix la Chapelle	Dec. 24	145,377	41	4													
Alexandretta	Jan. 7	9,000	7														
Do	Jan. 14	9,000	5														
Amherstburg	Jan. 28	2,250	0														
Amsterdam	Jan. 21	551,415	212	31						1			2	3			9
Athens	Jan. 7	200,000	7														
Beirut	do	80,000	16														
Belfast	Jan. 14	358,693	155					1		1			2	15			
Belize	Jan. 26	9,000	7														1
Bergen	Jan. 14	80,000	29	8									1				5
Birmingham	do	537,965	206							1			1				
Bombay	Dec. 27	776,006	737	54	106	1											7
Do	Jan. 3	776,006	799	54	128			35		1							
Bremen	Jan. 7	182,000	89	13								3	2	1			
Bristol	Jan. 14	358,515	129									2	1	6			2
Brunswick	Jan. 7	130,000															
Do	Jan. 14	130,000															
Brussels	do	586,936	207	18						2			3	7			
Calcutta	Dec. 24	847,796	640	18	18	129		1									
Do	Dec. 31	847,796	655	26	18	101		1						2			
Cardiff	Jan. 14	180,054	68	8									1	4			1
Cartagena	do	30,000	9	3													
Catania	Jan. 19	153,523	87	3				3		3							

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.				
Sagua la Grande	Jan. 12	21,342	7	2														
St. John, Antigua	Jan. 14	15,844	15	1														
Do	Jan. 21	15,844	6															
St. John, N. B.	Jan. 28	40,777	13	1														
St. Petersburg	Jan. 7	1,500,000	839	105				2	1	17	25	25	15	10				
St. Stephen, N. B.	Jan. 28	2,840	1															
Salford	Jan. 14	231,514	65	8								1		1	1			
San Feliu de Guixols	Jan. 15	11,333	12	1														
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Jan. 7	40,000	6															
Santander	Jan. 14	53,574	28															
Singapore	Dec. 17	97,777	200	35				3										
Solingen	Dec. 31	15,142	16										1					1
Southampton	Jan. 14	114,897	31	3														
South Shields	Jan. 14	109,367	35	2				1		1	1							2
Stockholm	Dec. 31	309,496	106	22						1	1	2						3
Do	Jan. 7	309,496	135	16							1	6	3	3				
Stuttgart	Jan. 5	200,000	85	2								1	1					1
Tangier	Jan. 14	40,000																
Tarragona	do	19,300	12	3														
Do	Jan. 21	19,300	8															
Trieste	Dec. 31	191,092	112									1						
Tuxpan	Jan. 17	13,000	7															
Do	Jan. 24	13,000	16															
Ustilla	Jan. 14	980	0															
Venice	Dec. 10	167,741	71	8							1		2					
Vera Cruz	Jan. 7	32,000	43	7														
Do	Jan. 14	32,000	41	7														
Do	Jan. 21	32,000	53	6														
Vienna	Jan. 14	1,897,839	838	127							1		14	14	1			
West Hartlepool	do	63,000																
Yokohama	Dec. 24	313,695									3		2					
Zurich	Dec. 31	163,519	70	5							1		4	1	1			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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