

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Statement of the joint inspection of the Chinese and Japanese districts of San Francisco, Cal., for the two weeks ended December 31, 1904, and four weeks ended January 28, 1905.

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

	Week ended—					
	Dec. 24, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1904.	Jan. 7, 1905.	Jan. 14, 1905.	Jan. 21, 1905.	Jan. 28, 1905.
Buildings reinspected	156	167	204	201	149	147
Rooms reinspected.....	2,029	1,906	1,686	2,576	1,693	1,908
Persons inspected.....	2,990	2,335	2,095	3,204	3,704	3,265
Sick inspected	21	15	19	7	15	18
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	12	10	15	16	15	11
Dead examined.....	11	4	3	12	10	7
Necropsies	4	0	0	6	5	0
Rats examined bacteriologically	47	41	34	27	29	54
Number showing pest infection.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Places limed and disinfected	776	625	595	758	796	811
Blocks covered with Danysz virus.....	15½	a 10	10	15	12	10
Blocks covered with phosphorus poison	6	1	2	2	2	2
Times street swept.....	2	1	2	2	2	2
Sewers flushed.....	17	15	15	16	17	18
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisances	6	5	5	8	5	8
Plumbing nuisances abated.....	7	3	5	6	3	12
Plumbing nuisances undergoing abatement.....	12	6	9	8	7	4
Total number plumbing inspections.....	144	130	119	131	92	139

" Of these blocks some were covered with phosphorus poison.

Report on rats from city wharf and Chinese, Japanese, and Latin quarters, examined during the two weeks ended December 31, 1904, and four weeks ended January 28, 1905.

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

	Week ended—					
	Dec. 24, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1904.	Jan. 7, 1905.	Jan. 14, 1905.	Jan. 21, 1905.	Jan. 28, 1905.
Number of rats caught alive.....	23	38	30	23	22	48
Number found dead.....	24	3	4	4	7	6
Number showing lesions of phosphorus poisoning	9	0	4	0	0	0
Number showing pest infection.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number showing infection with Danysz bacillus (<i>B. typhi murium</i>).....	6	4	2	3	2	4

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Feb. 11, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	155
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	8

Bags of Pullman linen disinfected, 35; persons inspected on footbridge, 2,661.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended February 11, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 214; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 97; inspection Japanese, 8; inspection certificate of cause of death of corpse transferred into the United States, 1; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 327 pieces; fumigation of carload of cattle bones, 1.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.—Mortuary statistics Laredo and New Laredo, January, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports February 10, 11, and 13, through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, as follows:

Week ended February 11, 1905: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 500; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 30; immigrants and others vaccinated, 19; Pullman coaches disinfected upon entry from Mexico, 14; private coaches disinfected upon entry from Mexico, 2.

Mortuary report of Laredo, Tex., for the month of January, 1905.

Without medical attention, 13; pneumonia, 6; tuberculosis, 5; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; senile exhaustion, 1; paralysis, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; hemorrhage on brain, fell from horse, 1; diphtheria, 1; hemiplegia, 1; gastritis, 1; general debility, 1; burns, 3; meningitis, 1; still births, 3; inanition, 2; acute bronchitis, 1; cancer toxæmia, leg, 1; railroad accident, 1; cardiac paralysis, 1; total, 46. Mortality rate, 39.42.

Estimated population, 14,000.

One death from pneumonia at Fort McIntosh not included in the above report.

Mortuary report of New Laredo, Mexico, for the month of January, 1905.

Bronchitis, 3; tuberculosis, 2; puerperal septicæmia, 2; chronic diarrhea, 1; congenital debility, 2; phlegmon, 1; pneumonia, 1;

organic heart disease, 2; meningitis, 1; pneumoconiosis, 1; antipyrine poisoning, 1; diateneteria, 1; total, 18. Mortality rate, 36. Estimated population, 6,000.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows:

Week ended February 11, 1905: Passengers inspected, 215; immigrants inspected, 58; immigrants deported (nonmedical reasons), 3.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Los Angeles.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 298, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 7, whooping cough 1, and 68 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of January, 1905, from 166 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 969,704, show a total of 1,402 deaths, including diphtheria 37, enteric fever 12, measles 3, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 1, and 134 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria*.—Month of January, 1905. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 92, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 325,000; white, 239,000; colored, 86,000. Total number of deaths, 679; white, 435, colored, 244, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 11, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, smallpox 1, and 101 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 4, 1905, from 60 observers, indicate that diarrhea, erysipelas, enteric fever, smallpox, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, and inflammation of brain were more than usually prevalent, and pneumonia, inflammation of kidney, scarlet fever, measles, intermittent fever, diphtheria, remittent fever, whooping cough, dysentery, meningitis, and cholera infantum were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 8 (during week ended January 28, at 7), diphtheria at 30, measles at 38, scarlet fever at 55, enteric fever at 60, pneumonia at 62, smallpox at 66, and phthisis pulmonalis at 224 places

MINNESOTA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of August, 1904, from 52 localities and from State institutions and other parts of the State not named, having an aggregate population of 1,751,395, show a total of 1,347 deaths, including diphtheria 16, enteric fever 25, measles 2, scarlet fever 8, whooping cough 9, and 138 from tuberculosis.

Month of September, 1904. Total number of deaths, 1,618, including diphtheria 25, enteric fever 40, measles 2, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 8, and 160 from tuberculosis.

Minneapolis.—Month of January, 1905. Census population, 202,718. Total number of deaths, 201, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis.*—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 685,000; white, 643,000, colored, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 1,060; white, 952, colored, 108, including diphtheria 24, enteric fever 13, measles 4, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 5, smallpox 10, and 151 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including 4 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1905. Total number of deaths, 48, including enteric fever 1 and 3 from tuberculosis.

Manchester.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 120, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland.*—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 153,000. Total number of deaths, 131, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 7, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport.*—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga.*—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 39—white, 25; colored, 14—including whooping cough 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

UTAH.—Report of contagious and infectious diseases to the State board of health for the month of December, 1904, received from 93 health officers in 26 counties, 37 of whom reported their communities free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and 11 free from all but pneumonia.

Scarlet fever, present in 10 localities—43 cases, no deaths; smallpox, 8 localities—96 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 17 localities—72 cases, 8 deaths; typhoid fever, 18 localities—55 cases (incomplete), 8 deaths; whooping cough, 8 localities—41 cases (incomplete), 1 death; measles, 7 localities—86 cases (incomplete), no deaths; pneumonia, 28 localities—

127 cases (incomplete), 48 deaths; tuberculosis, 5 localities—11 cases (incomplete), 9 deaths; total, 531 cases, 74 deaths.

Mortality.—Incomplete returns of mortality from 15 counties, with 21 cities, 8 incorporated towns, and 23 villages, with an estimated population of 142,500 reporting, show a total of 238 deaths from all causes, representing a death rate of 16.76 per thousand.

Notwithstanding that reports of contagious diseases were received from 25 fewer localities than during the month of November, the cases and deaths due to pneumonia are shown to be increasing at an alarming rate.

Scarlet fever is increasing in prevalence and strict quarantine and disinfection should be enforced in all cases.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., February 13, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, February 11, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Feb. 6	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	4
8	Bohemian	Liverpool, England	7
9	Saxonia	do	971
	Total		982

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Reports of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 14, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 11, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Feb. 5	Ethiopia	Glasgow	118
5	St. Paul	Southampton	505
5	Hannover	Bremen	1,398
6	Italia	Palermo and Naples	430
6	Neckar	Naples	302
6	Deutschland	Hamburg	1
7	Statendam	Rotterdam	759
7	Zeeland	Antwerp	1,056
7	Mexico	Habana	14
8	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen, etc	384
8	Neckar	Bremen	1
9	Oceanic	Liverpool and Queenstown	577
9	Colorado	Hull	4
10	British Princess	Antwerp	2
10	Main	Bremen	1,855
10	Sicilia	Genoa and Naples	1,008
11	Pretoria	Hamburg	2,270
11	Montevideo	Genoa and Naples	398
11	Main	Bremen	2
	Total		11,084

ROMAN DOBLER, *Acting Commissioner.*

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

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Feb. 12	La Touraine.....	Havre.....	559
13	Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	420
13	New York.....	Southampton.....	470
13	Vigilancia.....	Habana, etc.....	8
13	Caribbee.....	Demerara.....	8
14	Gallia.....	Naples and Marseille.....	283
14	Pannonia.....	Trieste, Fiume, etc.....	1,916
14	Corean.....	Glasgow.....	97
14	Morro Castle.....	Habana.....	10
15	Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Bremen.....	653
15	Finland.....	Antwerp.....	1,240
15	Sarnia.....	Limon.....	6
16	Barbarossa.....	Bremen.....	1,341
16	Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	439
16	Prinzess Irene.....	Genoa and Naples.....	1,311
16	Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	235
16	Maranhense.....	Barbados.....	2
17	Genoa.....	Naples and Trieste.....	879
18	Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	2,274
18	Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	524
18	Santiago.....	Tampico.....	1
18	Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Bremen.....	1
	Total.....		12,677

JOSEPH MURRAY, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., February 13, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 11, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Feb. 6	Seyvern.....	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and Barbados, British West Indies.	5
7	Scotia.....	St. Thomas and St. Croix, Danish West Indies.	3
8	Philadelphia.....	La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.	8
	Total.....		16

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
Cebu, P. I.....	Dec., 1904	1	1	0	0	
El Paso, Tex.....	Jan., 1905	2,351	2,174	4	4	
Iloilo, P. I.....	Dec., 1904	48	40	6	6	
Manila, P. I.....	Dec., 1904	223	221	2	2	
New York, N. Y.....	Jan., 1905	46,236	45,854	385	60	
Seattle, Wash.....	.....do.....	148	148	0	0	
Zamboanga, P. I.....	Sept., 1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.
	Oct., 1904	10	10	0	0	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
5	Punta Gorda.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
6	Puntarasa.....	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Brunswick, Ga.....	do	Br. bk. Conductor ^a	Jan. 28	Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.
8	Cape Charles, Va.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
9	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Feb. 11	U. S. rev. cutter Perry.....	.....	Stationed at Astoria.
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla ...	do	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
13	Eastport, Me.	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Ketchikan, Alaska.....	Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska.....	Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
22	Panama, Panama.....	do	.....	.....	.....
23	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
26	Port Inglis, Fla.....	do	.....	.....	.....
27	Portland, Me.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
28	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
29	Reedy Island, Del.....	Jan. 28	.....	.....	.....
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
31	East Pass.....	Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
32	West Pass.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
33	St. Johns River, Fla.....	do	.....	.....	.....
33	San Diego, Cal.....	do	U. S. S. Bennington.....	Feb. 11	Panama and way ports.
34	San Francisco, Cal.....	do	.....	.....	.....
35	San Pedro, Cal.....	do	.....	.....	.....
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do	.....	.....	.....
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	do	It. bk. Raglan Castle.....	Feb. 9	Rouen
38	Savannah, Ga.....	do	Br. schooner E. M. Roberts Nor. bk. Tourist.....	Feb. 8 Feb. 11	Habana Cape Town
39	Sitka, Alaska.....	Jan. 28	.....	.....	.....
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
41	Southbend, Wash.....	Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
43	Washington, N. C.....	do	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions	
2				No report	
3				do.	
4				do.	
5				do.	
6	Brunswick	Disinfected and held	Feb. 8		5
7					7
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10		Berth deck disinfected		At request of commanding officer on account of unusual number of cases of influenza among crew. Glandular examination, Ger. ss. Nicomedia from Hongkong.	2
11					5
12					1
13					4
14					12
15					1
16					2
17					9
18				No transactions 1 case catarrhal fever on ss. Olivette from Habana.	8
19				No transactions	
20				No report	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				No transactions	
24				do.	
25				No report	
26				No transactions	
27					4
28				Glandular examination, Br. ss. Peleus from Liverpool.	3
29				Glandular examination, Nor. bk. Borghild from Rosario, Nor. ss. Terje Viken from Calcutta, and Br. ss. Malvern from Rio de Janeiro.	18
30				No report	
31				do.	
32					7
33	San Diego	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Feb. 11		2
34				2 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Br. ss. Coptic from Hongkong. Malarial fever on U. S. a. t. Logan from Manila.	8
35				No transactions	
36				do.	
37	Pensacola	Held to discharge ballast			6
38	Savannah Tybee for orders	Fumigated Held subject to fumigation and discharge of ballast.	Feb. 8		4
39					3
40					2
41				No transactions	
42					1
43				No report	4
				do.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	Jan. 28			
45	Honolulu	Feb. 4	U. S. S. Sheridan	Feb. 2	San Francisco....
			U. S. S. Logan	do ..	Manila
46	Kahului	do ..			
47	Kihei	Jan. 28			
48	Koloa	do ..			
49	Lahaina	Feb. 4			
50	Mahukona	Jan. 28			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu	Dec. 24			
		Dec. 31			
52	Iloilo	Dec. 24			
		Dec. 31			
		Jan. 7			
53	Joló	Dec. 18			
54	Manila	Dec. 31			
		Jan. 7			
55	Zamboanga	Dec. 24			
	PORTO RICO:				
56	Ponce	Feb. 11	It. ss. Venezuela	Feb. 7	Colon
57	San Juan	do ..	Ss. Philadelphia	Feb. 8	Puerto Cabello ...
	Subports—				
58	Aguadilla	do ..			
59	Arecibo	do ..			
60	Arroyo	do ..			
61	Fajardo	do ..			
62	Humacao	do ..			
63	Mayaguez	do ..			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Feb. 18			
2	Bangor, Me	do ..			
3	Boston, Mass	do ..			
4	Charleston, S. C	Feb. 11			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Feb. 18			
6	Galveston, Tex	Feb. 11			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do ..			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Feb. 18			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Feb. 11	Nor. bk. Sunbeam	Feb. 11	Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.
10	New Bedford, Mass	Feb. 18			
11	New Orleans, La	Feb. 11			
12	Newport News, Va	Feb. 18			
13	Newport, R. I	do ..			
14	New York, N. Y	do ..			
15	Pas Cavallo, Tex	do ..			
16	Port Royal, S. C	do ..			
17	Providence, R. I	do ..			
18	Quintana, Tex	do ..			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do ..			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do ..			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
44				No transactions	
45	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Feb. 2		6
46	do	do	do		1
47				No report	
48				No transactions	
49					2
50				No transactions	
51				55 bancas inspected and passed. 3 cases malaria on Am. C. G. C. Negros from Poro.	30
				44 bancas inspected and passed.	26
52				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin.	20
					29
				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	19
53				No report	
54				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew (110) and steerage passengers (3) on 26 vessels vaccinated.	57
				3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew (32) and steerage passengers (15) on 15 vessels vaccinated.	38
55				Vessel stopped at Landak and Labuan, Borneo. Report of cholera false.	1
56	Genoa	Held in quarantine	Feb. 7	No passengers, no cargo for Ponce.	1
57	New York	Held	Feb. 8		4
58					1
59				No transactions	
60				do	
61				No report	
62					1
63				No transactions	

municipal quarantine stations.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1904, to February 24, 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		
California:				
San Francisco	Jan. 22-28	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		25	1	
Colorado:				
Garfield County	Dec. 1-31	11		
Lake County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Larimer County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	26		
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.		2		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 18-Jan. 14 ..	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		108		
Georgia:				
Macon	Jan. 22-28		1	
Total for State			1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
Illinois:				
Chicago	Dec. 25-Feb. 11 ..	132	11	
Danville	Dec. 19-Jan. 28 ..	7	1	
Galesburg	Jan. 28-Feb. 11 ..	2		
Peoria	Dec. 1-31	7		
Total for State		148	12	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		57	2	
Kansas:				
Allen County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Anderson County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Atchison County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Bourbon County	Jan. 1-31	25		
Brown County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..	115	1	
Cherokee County	Dec. 1-31	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Cloud County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	12		
Coffey County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Crawford County	Jan. 1-31	19		
Ellis County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	149	1	
Franklin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28		
Geary County	Dec. 1-31	15		
Gove County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	34		
Graham County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Greenwood County	Dec. 1-31	3		
Harvey County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Jackson County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Labette County	Jan. 1-31	4		
Lane County	Jan. 1-31	12		
Leavenworth County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	75		
Linn County	Dec. 1-31	15	1	
Lyon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	24		
McPherson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	94		
Marion County	Jan. 1-31	101		
Marshall County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Miami County	Dec. 1-31	48		Number for January not given.
Mitchell County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	37		
Montgomery County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Neosho County	Dec. 1-31	8		
Ness County	Dec. 1-31	30		
Osage County	Dec. 1-31	25		
Osborne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16		
Pawnee County	Jan. 1-31	8		
Phillips County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Pottawatomie County	Jan. 1-31			Number not reported.
Rawlins County	Jan. 1-31	41		
Reno County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	34		
Rooks County	Jan. 1-31			Do.
Russell County	Jan. 1-31			Do.
Saline County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	53		
Shawnee County (Topeka included).	Dec. 1-Feb. 4	6		
Sheridan County	Jan. 1-31	7		
Thomas County	Jan. 1-31	5		
Trego County	Dec. 1-31	7		
Wabaunsee County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Wilson County	Dec. 1-31	7		
Woodson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Wyandotte County	Dec. 1-31	41		
Total for State		1,139	3	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Kentucky:				
Louisville	Feb. 3-9	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		53	14	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	71	1	Twenty-four imported.
Total for State		71	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		22	5	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1-31	2		
Perry	Feb. 1	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		80		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Jan. 22-Feb. 18	3		
Everett	Jan. 1-14	5	1	
Hyde Park	Jan. 1-14	2		One case from ss. Cymric landing at Boston.
Total for State		10	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 18	15		
Grand Traverse County.....	Dec. 1-31		1	
Jackson County.....	Dec. 1-31		1	
Total for State		15	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		22		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Dec. 20-26	9		
Cass County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	8		
Clay County.....	Jan. 3-9	1		
Crow Wing County.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	11		
Dakota County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1		
Fillmore County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1		
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 10-23	2		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 6	13		
Houston County.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	9		
Itasca County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1		
Lake County.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 6	13		
Lyon County.....	Jan. 17-30	5		
McLeod County.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	3		
Meeke County.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	11		
Morrison County.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 16	4		
Mower County.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	20		
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	16		
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	5		
Rice County.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	47		
St. Louis County.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 6	17		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 30	99		
Stevens County.....	Jan. 17-23	1		
Todd County.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 6	50	1	
Wadena County.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 6	7		
Waseca County.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	9		
Wilkin County.....	Dec. 13-19	1		
Winona County.....	Jan. 10-16	1		
Wright County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	2		
Total for State		367	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		470	2	
Mississippi:				
Gulfport.....	Jan. 20	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....				
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	203	14	
Total for State		203	14	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		47		
New Jersey:				
Camden.....	Jan. 1-7	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		34	3	
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	16	2	
Total for State		16	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		34	2	
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	6		Present.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
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			Present.
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		
Logan County	July 2-Dec. 10	49		
Lorain County	July 2-Dec. 10	1		
Lucas County	Nov. 5-Feb. 11	39		
Mahoning County	July 2-Dec. 10	2	1	
Meigs County	July 2-Dec. 10	4		
Miami County	July 2-Dec. 10	10		
Montgomery County	July 2-Feb. 11	2		
Muskingum County	July 2-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		457	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,549	40	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona	Feb. 3-11	1		Imported from Portage.
Homestead	Jan. 9-15	1		
Johnstown	Dec. 18-24	1		
Portage	Jan. 22-28	24		
Scranton	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	1		
Steelton	Feb. 12-18	1		
Total for State		29		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,549	163	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
SUMMARY.				
Total reported	July 7, 1904	334	30	
Do	Aug. 25, 1904	113	3	
Do	Nov. 25, 1904	102	4	
Do	Dec. 15, 1904	409		
Grand total for period		958	37	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 11-Feb. 4	10		
Georgetown	Dec. 25-Jan. 26	33		
Greenville	Jan. 1-Feb. 11	16	5	
Total for State		59	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		10		
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 25-Feb. 11	44		4 cases imported.
Nashville	Dec. 18-Feb. 18	47		
Total for State		91		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		148	3	
Utah:				
Carbon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Davis County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Salt Lake County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	118		
Sevier County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	43		
Summit County	Feb. 14	3		
Tooele County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Utah County	Jan. 1-31	5		
Weber County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Total for State		183		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14		
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.		30	2	
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	79		
Total for State		79		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		80		
Grand total		3,414	44	
Grand total, same period, 1904.		4,670	240	

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, January 7 to February 24, 1905.

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

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—															
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.					
Altoona, Pa.	Feb. 11	38,973	20	1															
Do	Feb. 18	38,973	18	4															
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	216	21							1								
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 11	38,647	16	2															
Do	Feb. 18	38,647	15	2															
Brockton, Mass.	Feb. 11	40,063	13	1															
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	29	4							1								
Camden, N. J.	Feb. 18	75,985	31																
Camden, S. C.	Feb. 11	2,441	0																
Chelsea, Mass.	Feb. 4	34,072	19	1															
Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 11	1,698,575	554	68		2				4	3	11	8	10					
Chicopee, Mass.	Feb. 18	19,167	5	1															
Cleveland, Ohio	Feb. 17	381,766	132	10							2								1
Clinton, Mass.	Feb. 18	13,667	2																
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	24	1								1	1						
Danville, Ill.	Feb. 11	16,354	15	3															
Dayton, Ohio.	do	85,333	17	5															
Do	Feb. 18	85,333	27	2															
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Feb. 11	11,616	2																1
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	5	1															
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	7	4															
Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 18	104,863	62	6									1						
Galesburg, Ill.	Feb. 11	18,607	8																
Greenville, S. C.	do	11,840	5			2													
Hamilton, Ohio.	Jan. 7	23,914	8	1															
Do	Jan. 14	23,914	6	1															
Do	Jan. 21	23,914	6	1															
Do	Jan. 28	23,914	3																
Haverhill, Mass.	Feb. 18	37,175	10	1															
Homestead, Pa.	Feb. 12	12,554	4																
Hyde Park, Mass.	Feb. 11	13,244	4																
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	18	5															
Johnstown, Pa.	do	35,936	8									1	1						
Do	Feb. 18	35,936	9	1															
Lancaster, Pa.	Feb. 4	41,459	14	1									1						
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	35	2								1							
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	25	3							2								
Louisville, Ky.	Feb. 9	204,731	116	13							1		1						
Do	Feb. 16	204,731	77	11															
Lowell, Mass.	Feb. 18	94,969	36	5															
Lynn, Mass.	Feb. 4	68,513	40								1								
Do	Feb. 11	68,513	24	2															
Macon, Ga.	do	22,746	17	1															
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	19	1															
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	8																
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	35	4															
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	7																
Medford, Mass.	Feb. 18	18,244	8	1															
Melrose, Mass.	Feb. 11	12,962	3	1															
Memphis, Tenn.	do	102,320	61	2															
Middletown, N. Y.	Feb. 18	14,522	8																
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	4								1								
Nashville, Tenn.	Feb. 11	80,865	47	4							1								1
New Bedford, Mass.	Feb. 18	63,442	34	4							1								
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 11	14,478	8	1															
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	166	26									1						
Newport, R. I.	do	22,034	12	3															
Newton, Mass.	Feb. 18	33,587	8																
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 11	3,437,202	1,546	181		1					4	14	42	3	9				
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	6								2								
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	13	2															
North Adams, Mass.	Feb. 18	24,200	10	2															
Northampton, Mass.	Feb. 11	18,643	7	1															
Oil City, Pa.	Jan. 7	13,264	4																
Do	Jan. 14	13,264	7																
Do	Jan. 21	13,264	3										1						
Do	Jan. 28	13,264	3																
Do	Feb. 4	13,264	6																
Do	Feb. 11	13,264	6																
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	21																
Ontonagon, N. Y.	do	7,147	3	1															
Palmer, Mass.	do	7,801	2																
Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 18	1,233,697	599	63							13	6	11	2	4				
Plainfield, N. J.	Feb. 11	15,369	9																1

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, January 5, 9, and 16, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the weeks ended December 31, 1904, and January 7 and 14, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no case was discharged or died. Two cases remain under treatment. Thirty-eight rats (4 found dead) and 89 mice (4 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—Seven cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: One native male (found dead) on the 25th ultimo; 2 native males on the 27th; 1 native female on the 29th; 1 native male (found dead) on the 30th, and 2 European females on the 31st. At the plague hospital 1 native male died. Four cases remained under treatment on December 31. Thirty-two rats (2 found dead) and 8 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Two hundred and fifty-four rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 465 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.

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 7, 1905.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native male (found dead) on the 6th instant. At the plague hospital one European female was discharged. One case remains under treatment. Ninety-nine rats (5 found dead) and 87 mice (2 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 mouse proved to be plague infected.

East London.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native male on the 3d instant. At the plague hospital 1 European female and 1 native male died. Three cases remain under treatment. Twenty-nine rats (26 found dead) and 6 mice (all found dead) and 3 cats (destroyed in a sickly condition) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats and 1 cat proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Four hundred and ninety-four rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 382 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.

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 14, 1905.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no case was discharged or died. One case remains under treatment. Two hundred and forty-six rats (5 found dead) and 165 mice (7 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 4 rats and 4 mice proved to be plague-infected.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no case was discharged or died. Three cases remain under treatment. Seventy-four rats (31 found dead) and 10 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat and 2 mice proved to be plague-infected.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Five hundred and sixteen rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 592 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.

Returns of cases of infectious diseases in the Cape division.

WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Puerperal fever.		Tuberculosis.		Erysipelas.	
	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.	European.	Colored.
Cape Town.....			1		4				3	2		1
Woodstock.....	2				1				1	1		
Green and Sea Point.....					1							
Mowbray.....					1							
Rondebosch.....										1		
Claremont.....	1		1			1		1	1			
Cape divisional council.....	1											
Total.....	4		2		7	1		1	5	4		1

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

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

Returns of cases of infectious diseases in the Cape division—Continued.

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 7, 1905.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.
Cape Town.....	4		4		1					10
Woodstock.....	1									1
Maitland.....			1				1			
Mowbray.....										2
Rondebosch.....										1
Claremont.....			2							
Wynberg.....			2							
Cape divisional council.....										2
Total.....	5		9		1		1			16

From the following local authorities no returns have been received: Green and Sea Point, 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.

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 14, 1905.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Tuberculosis.	
	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.
Cape Town.....	1			2	3	1	1		4	5
Woodstock.....					1				1	
Mowbray.....	1									1
Claremont.....					1	1				
Wynberg.....					2				1	
Cape divisional council.....										2
Total.....	2			2	7	2	1		6	8

From the following local authorities no returns have been received: Green and Sea Point, Maitland, 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.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Plague.

The following is received from Consul Masterson:

Report of plague cases and deaths at Aden for the week ended January 21, 1905.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater.....	82	64
Maalla.....	10	10
Hedjuff Hospital.....	2	
Tawahi.....	3	3
Shaikh Othman.....	13	6
Total.....	110	83

AUSTRALIA.

Report from Melbourne—Plague bulletin from Brisbane—Plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray forwards the following:

PLAGUE BULLETIN, NO. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, January 6, 1905.

A fatal case of plague occurred in Brisbane on January 2. The patient, a boy, aged 15 years, resided in South Brisbane and worked at a produce store in the city.

The last case of plague in Brisbane occurred on the 15th of September, 1904, an interval of 109 days between the 2 cases.

A case of plague occurred at Coopers Plains, 8 miles from Brisbane, on October 27, 1904.

Since the issue of the last bulletin on October 22, 1904, 7,102 rats and mice have been destroyed in Brisbane; 3,381 rats and 653 mice were examined at the State bacteriological institute.

Of the above, 10 rats were found to be plague infected.

Included in the above figures are 200 rats found on the 4th and 5th instants on the premises of the above-mentioned produce store where the late plague patient worked. Of these, 2 were found to be plague infected.

A departmental gang of 20 men has been constantly employed for thirteen months in rat destruction, and daily examination of the bodies of the rodents is carried out at the bacteriological institute.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

VICTORIA, *January 6, 1905.*

Government of Queensland reports fatal case of bubonic plague occurred at South Brisbane, 2d instant.

G. H. REED.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES, *Melbourne.*

VICTORIA, *January 10, 1905.*

One case plague reported, Ulmarra, Clarence River, New South Wales. One plague rat identified.

G. H. REED.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES, *Melbourne.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Consul Hossfeld reports, February 6, as follows:

On the steamship *Carpathia*, which sailed from this port on February 4 for New York, via Fiume and Palermo, 84 steerage passengers were embarked. Of the total number inspected 5 were rejected. The baggage of all the passengers, consisting of 87 pieces, was disinfected.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague.

Vice-Consul Rowe reports, January 9, 16, and 23, as follows:

During the week ended January 7, 1905, 68 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Arterio-sclerosis, 5; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 5; cirrhosis of liver, 3; death by violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; hepatitis, 3; influenza, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 2; plague, 2; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; other tuberculosis, 1; rachitis, 2; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 1; septicæmia, 1; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 4; enteric fever, 1; uremia, 1; other causes, 9.

Week ended January 14, 1905, 71 bodies.

Causes given for interment: Arterio-sclerosis, 2; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 7; hepatitis, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; other tuberculosis, 2; senile debility, 2; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 8; syncope, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 5; other causes, 8.

Week ended January 21, 1905, 76 bodies.

Causes given for interment: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 2; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by violence, 1; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 8; hepatitis, 2; intestinal obstructions, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fever, 6; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; other tuberculosis, 2; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 2; stillborn, 6; syncope, 2; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 17.

CANAL ZONE.

No deaths among employees of Canal Commission during month of January, 1905.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that this Commission is to-day in receipt of a cablegram from Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army, governor Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, stating that there have been no deaths among the employees of this Commission from the United States during the month of January, 1905.

Yours, respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Chairman of Commission.

SURGEON-GENERAL,

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Diphtheria and varicella.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, February 8, as follows: During the week ended February 4, 1905, bills of health were issued

to 6 vessels going to ports in the United States. A total crew of 140, no passengers; all men; all vessels in good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable disease arrived at this port during this week. A few cases of diphtheria and varicella are reported in the city.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Cases of sickness on vessels—Vessels from which passengers were landed at Tricornia quarantine station and sent to hospital—Mortuary statistics.

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

Week ended February 11, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	23
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,023
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,082
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides).....	500

The American steamship *Morro Castle* had 1 of the crew ill, suffering from disease of the heart, who was landed and sent to hospital.

From the Italian steamship *Margaretha* was landed 1 seaman with bronchitis; sent to hospital for treatment.

The American steamship *Olivette* had 1 steerage passenger suffering from catarrhal jaundice.

The following vessels landed sick passengers at the quarantine station of Tricornia, who were sent to hospital for treatment:

February 1, steamship *Antonio Lopez*, 1 passenger with enteric fever.

February 5, steamship *Navarre*, 1 passenger with grippe.

February 5, steamship *Reina Maria Cristina*, 1 passenger with grippe.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended February 11, 1905.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	18
Meningitis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	8
Enteritis.....	3
Diphtheria.....	2
Cancer.....	7
Pneumonia.....	2

Total number of deaths from all causes, 99.

Report from Matanzas—Spread of epidemic measles—Diphtheria and scarlet fever—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 14, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, bills of health were granted to 8 vessels leaving for United States ports, all in good sanitary condition.

The epidemic of measles in children, of which mention was made in my previous reports, is rapidly disseminating throughout the city. There have been 51 new cases reported during last week, but without deaths, showing that the epidemic has so far assumed a mild form. There have also been reported 3 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria within the city limits.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas from February 1 to 10, 1905.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Senility	1	154
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2	27
Congestion, general	1	179
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Broncho-pneumonia	2	92
Enteritis, chronic	1	106
Debility, congenital	1	151
Hemorrhage, cerebral	2	64
Tetanus	1	72
Total	12	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 9.12; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Bark Servia from Rio de Janeiro disinfected and held for observation; no sickness on board—Mortuary statistics—Summary of reports for month of January, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 11 and 14, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The bark *Servia* from Rio de Janeiro arrived February 8 without sickness on board, but coming from an infected port was disinfected and held for observation.

Mortuary report for the week ended February 11, 1905.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	2	4
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Sclerosis in plaques	1	63
Tetanus infantile	1	72
Organic heart disease	2	79
Internal hemorrhage	1	85
Chronic enteritis	1	105a
Uræmia	1	120
Salpingitis, suppurative	1	132
Tetanus neonatorum	1	151
Total	13	

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

Report for the month of January, 1905.

Bills of health issued	20
Outgoing vessels inspected, included in the above	12
Crews	778
Passengers	461
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	0
Deaths from all causes, stillbirths not counted	101
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	a 1
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	b 4
Vaccination certificates issued for Canal Zone and for Panama	0

a Leprosy.

b Diphtheria 3. varicella 1.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, February 4, as follows:

Plague.

Russia.—In the Ural territory, during the period from January 3 to 9, inclusive, there occurred 15 deaths from plague and 8 new cases. The total number of deaths from plague in this district from the end of November to January 9 amounts to 340.

During the period from January 10 to 16, inclusive, there occurred in the Cossack station at Saraitschikowskaja 3 deaths from plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended January 21 there occurred 4 fresh cases of plague (and 3 deaths), viz, 3 cases (2 deaths) in Suez, and 1 case (1 death) in the district of Tukh.

Straits Settlements.—In Singapore 3 cases of plague were registered on December 30.

Siam.—In Bangkok since the middle of December of last year several cases of plague have occurred. According to the statements of the local sanitary authorities, 9 persons had succumbed to plague up to December 22. Energetic measures have been taken to prevent the spread of plague, which it is claimed now afflicts Bangkok for the first time since the year 1782.

Japan.—In Hiogo on December 14 a barber's assistant died of plague.

Cholera.

Russia.—According to official reports there were registered in the Empire during the week ended January 8, 23 new cases of cholera (and 27 deaths), as compared with 61 cases (120 deaths) in the preceding week.

Turkey.—According to an official report dated December 20, the vilayet of Bagdad has been for some few weeks free from cholera, but in Basra and Mosul cases continue to occur. In Bagdad the cholera epidemic prevailed continuously for almost a full year, reaching its height between July and October. During the month of August hundreds of patients succumbed daily to the disease, the result being a general flight and a standstill of commerce.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 21 was lower than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.2 per thousand of the population, this being considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.6. Among the large towns and cities of Germany only the following had a lower death rate than Berlin during the week in question, namely: Leipzig, Bremen, Kiel, Essen, and Schöneberg (with 9.5). The following cities had a considerably higher rate of mortality than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Munich, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hanover, Dresden, Magdeburg, Rixdorf (with 18.7), Charlottenburg (with 16.4), Strassburg, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Brunswick, Stettin, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding week was almost exclusively confined to children in the first year of life, the infant mortality rate having dropped to 3.2 per year and thousand, this being lower than the rate of Hamburg and Munich.

There were registered 6 deaths from diphtheria, 111 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 96 deaths from other diseases of the respiratory organs, 43 deaths from cancer, 14 deaths from measles, and 7 deaths from scarlet fever.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality—Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, January 26, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, there were no transactions at this port.

During the week ended January 21, 1905, there were 169 deaths from cholera and 64 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended January 14, 1905, there were 3,825 cases of and 3,351 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended January 7, 1905, there were 27,889 cases of and 24,385 deaths from plague, and during the week ended January 14, 1905, there were 30,487 cases and 25,719 deaths.

Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras.

Plague is reported to have broken out at a small fishing village near Cassimody, on the northern outskirts of Madras. The village has been burnt and the patients and their contacts have been segregated. The rest of the inhabitants are accommodated in tents and sheds erected by the municipality. Two dead rats were discovered and have been sent to the King Institute of Preventive Medicine for bacteriological examination. If it is found that the rats are plague infected, the situation may be serious. It is thought that most probably the source of infection is the Mauritius Emigration Agency adjoining, in which there are about 500 emigrants from all parts of the Presidency, including plague-infected areas. It is said that all precautions have been taken by those in charge.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague and cholera in various countries—Typhus fever in Austria—Quarantine regulations—Mortality in great cities—Plague in Aden; instructions for guidance of plague committees—Infectious diseases in Italy—Smallpox in Russia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports February 6, as follows:

During the week ended February 4, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 1	Canopic.....	Boston.....	491	75	750	17
1	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	288	40	470	9
3	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,238	90	1,450	21
4	Perugia.....	do.....	561	55	820	4

PALERMO.

Feb. 3	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	194	70	250	14
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RUSSIA—PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

From December 27, 1904, to January 2, 1905, there were reported 89 cases of bubonic plague with 97 deaths in 3 Cossack stations in Russia.

According to official notification the epidemic of cholera in the Caucasus is on the decline. In the government of Erivan there were reported from December 21, 1904, to January 1, 1905, 38 cases and 33 deaths. In the government of Baku most of the cases occurred in the Lenkoran district, where 74 deaths were reported between December 21 and 28. At Baku, Balachany, and in the Dshewat district, during the same week, 17 cases and 3 deaths were recorded. In the Trans-Caspian province 1 case occurred at Kaachka, December 27. From December 25 to 31, 1904, 6 cases and 3 deaths were reported at Tashkent. In the government of Astrakhan from December 27, 1904, to January 8, 1905, only 1 case was reported—this case was in the city of Astrakhan. From December 27, 1904, to January 3, 1905, 15 cases and 10 deaths were reported at Zarizyn, government of Saratow. No further cases have occurred at Tifis and Batum.

AUSTRIA—TYPHUS FEVER.

During the latter part of December, 1904, many cases of typhus fever occurred in the Bischofteinitz and Taus districts, in the proximity of the Bavarian frontier, Austria. Three patients were under treatment in the hospital of Taus. Sixteen cases were reported in 6 villages along the frontier. It appears that vagrant gypsies were accountable for the importation of the infection. The patients, only one of whom had died at the date of the report, January 13, were accommodated in barracks supplied by the Red Cross Society. A portion of the gypsy band has been isolated and held under observation. The infected dwellings were carefully disinfected with formaldehyde gas.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

From the early part of January to December 26, 1904, there were reported in all Mesopotamia 10,466 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 9,192 deaths.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople, dated January 3, 1905, vessels proceeding from Suez with pilgrims and passengers and to the other precautionary measures mentioned above, by decision, are subject at Turkish lazarettoes to five days' quarantine, to disinfection, and to destruction of rats and mice. Vessels without pilgrims and passengers are subjected to twenty-four hours' observation, and to the other precautionary measures mentioned above. By decision, dated January 17, 1905, the precautionary measures imposed on arrivals from Port Said have been discontinued.

SIAM—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following is an amendment to the royal Siamese quarantine decree of September 1, 1904, heretofore transmitted with these reports:

Whereas several cases of bubonic plague have recently occurred in Singapore and it is desirable to take measures to prevent its spread to this Kingdom, it is hereby decreed:

1. Any vessel which, having cleared from Singapore, arrives in Siamese waters on or after the date of the present decree, shall drop anchor at the inspection station at

Paknam and shall stay there until such time as the medical officer shall have boarded her and have given pratique.

2. In every other respect our decree of September 1, 1904, shall remain in full force.
Done at Bangkok, December 15, 1904.

ERITREA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree of the governor of the Italian African colony Eritrea, dated January 2, 1905, arrivals from Suez are subjected to the ordinance of February 23, 1902, against plague.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree dated December 17, 1904, the port of Calcutta was declared to be infected with cholera.

By decree of December 23, 1904, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Hongkong.

By decree of January 5, 1905, the port of Suez was declared to be infected with plague.

SPAIN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to a notification, dated January 10, 1905, the general director of public health at Madrid has declared Aden to be infected with plague.

DANISH WEST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree dated December 13, 1904, the preceding ordinance of June 11, 1903, was repealed by which the importation of clothing and bedding from Barbados has been prohibited. Vessels, however, clearing from Barbados are still subjected at the Danish West Indian ports to medical inspection.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

The sanitary board of Constantinople at the sitting of January 10, 1905, decided that vessels carrying Egyptian pilgrims and clearing from Suez may be subjected to the precautionary measures prescribed by the preceding ordinance of January 3, 1905, namely, five days' quarantine, disinfection, and destruction of rats and mice, at the sanitary camp of Tor, instead of at the Turkish lazaretto of Camaran. The amendment was brought about by a request made by the sanitary board of Alexandria with a view to avoiding the fatigue of a long voyage to Camaran Island on the part of Egyptian pilgrims. The camp at Tor will be immediately put in operation.

MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

Vienna.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 1,816,303. Total number of deaths, 2,403, including enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 1; measles, 18; scarlatina, 6; whooping cough, 3; diphtheria, 45; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 422. Annual rate, 15.88 per mille.

Buenos Ayres.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 973,544. Total number of deaths, 1,305, including enteric fever, 13; smallpox, 18; measles, 13; scarlatina, 2; whooping cough, 10; diphtheria, 8; leprosy, 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 148. Annual rate, 16.10 per mille.

PLAGUE IN ADEN.

For the week ended January 14, 1905, there were reported 90 cases of plague at Aden, with 70 deaths. The epidemic is increasing, and the efforts of the sanitary authorities meet with great difficulties, owing to the apathy of the populace.

The following instructions for the guidance of plague committees have been published:

1. It being now understood that evacuation of affected quarters and inoculation of the inhabitants are the two most effectual methods of dealing with plague, the efforts of the committees will be directed accordingly.

2. Cases of plague, when discovered alive, may be dealt with in two ways: (a) If the house is large and airy and the people in good circumstances, the case may be left for treatment at home and the relations will be segregated in their own house. A doctor should decide whether the house is suitable or not for this method. (b) In cases where the house is small and insanitary, the friends should be invited to take the patient to hospital, whither they should be permitted to accompany him. Separate rooms are provided for families at the hospital and every inducement is to be held out to people to go to hospital, as it is from those cases occurring in dirty, overcrowded tenements that the greatest danger to the public arises. It is of the most vital importance that such cases should go to hospital, and the relatives either to hospital or to the camp. The only exception to be made is when the patient is so ill as to make it certain that moving him would cause his death. Patients and their families are to be allowed in every case to choose their own doctor and method of treatment.

3. Similar considerations will guide the committees in advising the tenants of houses in which a death or deaths have occurred from plague: Inhabitants of good houses to remain in those houses, inhabitants of dirty places to go into camp. As the latter will possibly be only persons of the poorer classes, pecuniary inducement should be freely offered to them to comply with the invitation of the health authorities. Money spent in this way will prove a better investment than is at present suspected.

4. Thorough cleansing of disinfected premises is necessary. This is done by disinfectants, whitewashing, and opening to the sun and fresh air. The privies and bathing places are to be carefully allowed to dry and then painted with a thick coat of tar on the floors, seats, and around the walls for a few inches from the floor. New tins should be provided in every case. In the case of the pit privies, large quantities of salt should be thrown down at once and the practice continued regularly once a week.

5. Rats should be destroyed everywhere possible. They are the carriers of the disease, and if there are no rats there is no plague. Rewards should be given for each rat produced either alive or dead. The whole rat should be produced for the reward to insure the proper destruction of its body by fire by the health officers.

6. Rewards should be given for each person getting himself inoculated. The reasons of inoculation, the operation itself and the fever that follows should all be carefully and fully explained to the people by the committee. Pending further arrangements, inoculations can be done at the civil hospital daily from 8 to 12 each morning.

ADEN, January 2, 1905.

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following reports were officially registered for the week ended February 2, 1905:

Smallpox.—The epidemic has considerably declined in the province of Lecce. The number of cases and of infected communes is lessening. In 9 communes there were reported 24 cases, of these 3 at S. Vito dei Normanni, which has been heretofore the main center of infection. Cases are still reported at Mongrando (Novara). At Palermo, there were 40 cases and 4 deaths for the week ended January 14, 1905; 42 cases and 4 deaths for the week ended January 21, 1905; 45 cases and 3 deaths for the week ended January 28, 1905, and 69 cases and 2 deaths for the week ended February 4, 1905.

Measles.—Epidemics are reported in the provinces of Belluno, Milan, Avellino, and Girgenti.

Enteric fever.—Nine cases were reported at Casalvecchio (Foggia). Very few cases are recorded elsewhere.

Diphtheria.—Sporadic cases were reported in the provinces of Novara, Milan, and Rome.

SMALLPOX AMONG RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Newspaper reports, dated February 3, 1905, state that epidemics of smallpox have broken out among the Russian prisoners at Tangachya, Hamadena, and Masukinia.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship Shinano Maru—Smallpox on vessels touching at Shanghai—Summaries of reports of infectious diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 21 and 26, as follows:

During the week ended January 14, 1905, 2 steamships were inspected. In addition, 1 steamer, the *Shinano Maru*, was disinfected with sulphur dioxide, under the supervision of this office. The above vessel had been engaged in the transport service of the Japanese Government, but has resumed her regular American run.

It is officially reported that the second mate of a British steamer which left Shanghai on the 12th instant and arrived at Hakodate on the 18th instant has been found to be suffering from smallpox. Two other instances of the development of this disease on vessels touching at Shanghai were mentioned in my last letter.

During the week ended January 21, 1904, 6 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 600 crew and 972 passengers, were inspected; 418 would-be steerage passengers were examined for the purpose of determining their freedom from trachoma and other loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases barred by the immigration laws of the United States.

Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received, as follows: For the week ended December 31, 1904: Enteric fever, no cases, 1 death. For the week ended January 7, 1905: Diphtheria, 1 case, no deaths. For the week ended January 14, 1905: Enteric fever, 2 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 9 cases, 3 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. For the week ended January 21, 1905: Enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1904.

An official statement of all infectious diseases reported in Yokohama (population, 313,695) during the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (1904), has been received as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera (doubtful).....	2 (0)	2 (0)
Yellow fever.....	0 (0)	0 (0)
Smallpox.....	2 (2)	0 (0)
Typhus fever.....	0 (0)	0 (0)
Enteric fever.....	182 (205)	41 (57)
Scarlet fever.....	4 (3)	0 (0)
Diphtheria.....	108 (153)	42 (47)
Plague.....	0 (42)	0 (34)
Dysentery (including doubtful cases).....	161 (159)	37 (22)

NOTE.—Figures for 1903 are appended in parentheses.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended, January 6, for rejection: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 10.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, January 24, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 3.

Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, January 27, as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended, December 26, 1904, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 3.

Per steamship *Manchuria*, January 4, 1905: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 6.

Per steamship *Gaelic*, January 7, 1905: For Manila, 25.

Per steamship *Coptic*, January 21, 1905: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 1.

Per steamship *Doric*, December 25, 1904, 9 Korean emigrants rejected; destination not named; per steamship *Korea*, January 14, 1905, 11; per steamship *Coptic*, 7.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Mortuary statistics and sanitary conditions—Yellow fever in city of Panama—Culebra probably a focus of infection—Origin of yellow fever on U. S. S. Boston not determined; Stegomyia found on board; vessel fumigated—Inspection of vessels and fumigation of steamship Urd to destroy mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, January 31, and February 3, 6, and 9, as follows:

During the week ended January 30, 1905, 7 deaths were officially reported, as follows:

One Panaman, female, 6 months, inflammatory fever; 1 Jamaican, male, 40 years, pulmonary tuberculosis (died in Colon hospital); 1 Venezuelan, male, 29 years, tabes dorsalis (died in Colon hospital); 1 Panaman, female, 14 days, inanition; 1 Jamaican, male, 27 years, pyothorax (died in Colon hospital); 1 American, male, 45 years, yellow fever (died in Colon hospital); 1 Jamaican, male, 44 years, phthisis.

Officially estimated population, 8,000.

The case of yellow fever was made the subject of a special report, dated January 30, 1905. The locality in which the disease was contracted has not been determined, but in the absence of any data it can be regarded as having been contracted in Panama. It is certain that the man had not been in Colon for some time prior to his illness.

The infection on board the U. S. S. *Boston* has not yet been traced to its source. The chief quarantine officer informs me that the disease was not recognized until the night of the 24th, the first case having developed on the 19th, when the assistance of the Isthmian quarantine service was requested, the surgeon of the ship being among the victims. The disease was confined to the officers living in, and to men connected with, the wardroom. Not one of the 300 nonimmunes quartered in the forward part of the ship contracted the disease. The assumption is that some one with a mild attack of the disease, too slight to be noted,

brought the infection aboard, and as *Stegomyia* were found on board the conditions for the spread of the disease were favorable. Under the supervision of the chief quarantine officer all the compartments of the ship, including the engine room and excepting the magazine, were carefully and thoroughly fumigated.

FEBRUARY 3, 1905.

Official information has been received of another case of yellow fever in Panama, which resulted fatally: P. G. E., American, 66 years old, admitted to hospital January 29, died February 1, 1905.

This man had been on the Isthmus only a fortnight, and was brought to the hospital at Ancon from Culebra. As the case of D. P., reported in Colon on the 28th instant, is said to have come from Culebra also, that place must be considered as the focus of infection from which these 2 cases were contracted.

FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

During the week ended February 6, 1905, 10 deaths were officially reported as follows: One Colombian, male, 27 years, chronic nephritis; 1 Jamaican, female, 49 years, diarrhea; 1 Barbadian, male, 23 years, dysentery; 1 Jamaican, male, 40 years, phthisis; 1 Panaman, male, 1 month, diarrhea; 1 Panaman, female, 4 months, fever; 1 Jamaican, female, 42 years, phthisis; 1 Panaman, female, 1 day, convulsions; 1 Colombian, female, 26 years, phthisis; 1 Jamaican, male, 27 years, phthisis.

Colon remains free from quarantinable disease. Since my report of February 3, 1905, another case of yellow fever has been officially reported in the city of Panama, as follows: E. B. H., American, age 44 years, mechanic; taken sick at the Marina Hotel, February 6, and admitted to hospital on the same day.

During the week ended February 11, 1905, the following deaths were officially reported in Colon: One Jamaican, female, 28 years, convulsions; 1 Jamaican, male, 23 years, pulmonary tuberculosis; 1 Jamaican, male, 28 years, dysentery; 1 Panaman, male, 27 years, pulmonary tuberculosis;^a 1 Panaman, female, 27 days, fever.

No cases of quarantinable disease have been reported in Colon since the case of yellow fever which was reported on January 28.

The following new cases of yellow fever have been reported in Panama since my report of February 9, 1905: One American, taken sick February 2, convalescent; 1 American, Isthmian Canal Commission employee, taken sick February 6, died February 11, 1905; 1 American, Isthmian Canal Commission employee, taken sick February 9, died February 14, 1905.

All of the above were recent arrivals on the Isthmus.

Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship Url to destroy mosquitoes.

During the week ended February 4, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health: American schooner *Vila y Hermano*, for Mobile, January 30, with 8 crew and no passengers.

^a Died in Colon Hospital.

American steamship *City of Washington*, for New York, January 30, with 60 crew and 32 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Brighton*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, with 23 crew and no passengers.

Italian steamship *Venezuela*, for Ponce, via South American ports, January 31, with 104 crew and 8 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Preston*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, February 1, with 32 crew and 14 passengers.

American schooner *Anna M. Stammer*, for Pascagoula, February 1, with 8 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Orizaba*, for New York, February 3, with 69 crew and 12 passengers.

British steamship *Barrister*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, February 3, with 40 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Venus*, for New Orleans, via Limon, February 3, with 32 crew and no passengers.

Number of aliens inspected at request of steamship agents, 3.

Remarks on bills of health as follows: "During the week ended January 28, 1 case of yellow fever, resulting in death, was reported in Colon."

In Panama, during the week ended January 30, 8 cases with 3 deaths were officially reported; 6 of these cases and 2 deaths occurred on the U. S. S. *Boston*.

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

German steamship *Bound Brook* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, February 7, with 32 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Urd* for Norfolk, via Santiago, Cuba, February 8, with 24 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Beverly* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, February 9, with 42 crew and 24 passengers.

American schooner *Lejok* for New York, via San Blas coast, February 9, with 7 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, February 9, with 70 crew and 60 passengers.

British steamship *Floridian* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, February 10, with 44 crew and 40 passengers.

Spanish steamship *Antonio Lopez* for Ponce, via South American ports, February 12, with 124 crew and 115 passengers.

The following remark was made on the above bills of health:

One case and 1 death from yellow fever. This case was reported in Colon on January 28. During the past weeks 2 cases of yellow fever and 1 death have been reported in Panama.

The Norwegian steamship *Urd*, which sailed from this port for Santiago de Cuba, was fumigated for the purpose of killing mosquitoes aboard by the Isthmian quarantine service. A certificate of fumigation was issued by Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf, quarantine officer of Colon and Cristobal, and was signed by me also. In this case all the compartments, excepting holds and engine rooms, were fumigated with sulphur, 2 pounds to the 1,000 cubic feet being used, the vessel lying in open harbor for four hours before sailing. Many dead rats were found in the different compartments after the fumigation.

Summary of yellow-fever cases and deaths at Panama.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports for the chief sanitary officer as follows:

Total number of cases on the Isthmus of Panama from July 1, 1904, to February 4, 1905, 32; in Panama, 20; in Colon, 2; on board vessels leaving the Isthmus or in harbor, 10; total number of cases, 32; employees of Isthmian Canal Commission, 7; not employees of Isthmian Canal Commission, 25; deaths, 9.

Yellow-fever situation in Panama.

The following is received from Minister Barrett, under date of February 2:

Up to the date of this letter there have been 31 cases of yellow fever, originating on this Isthmus, since July 1, 1904, of which 9, or nearly 30 per cent, have resulted fatally.

These, however, must be divided as follows: In Panama proper there have been 19 cases and 5 deaths; in Colon, 2 cases and 1 death; on the *Boston* and in ships en route to foreign ports, 10 cases and 3 deaths.

That the fever has increased rapidly during the last few months is shown by the fact that there have been recorded 18 cases and 6 deaths since January 1, 1905, while 25 cases and 7 deaths have occurred since December 1, 1904.

As an illustration of how quickly and fatally the disease works, I would refer to 2 cases of prominence that here attracted great attention. Doctor K., of the U. S. S. *Boston*, was taken ill on January 24 and died January 28. Colonel P. G. E., a well known civil engineer, of Portland, Oreg., who arrived in Panama two weeks ago in the best health on a visit to his son, manager of the International Banking Corporation, was stricken suddenly with yellow fever January 28 and died February 1, after only three days' illness.

I am obliged to state in conclusion that, although personally I view the situation without fear, there is imminent danger not only of the extended spread of yellow fever, but of a serious panic and rush for home among the several hundred American canal employees now resident on the Isthmus, unless the disease is soon stamped out or effectually checked. For these reasons I hope the Commission will spare no expense and effort to clean and fumigate thoroughly and maintain clean and fumigated this entire city, which now is undoubtedly dirty and full of infected mosquitoes.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague—Callao free of plague, but sanitary work to be continued.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, January 28, as follows:

The following data relative to the existence of plague in Peru are reported to me under date of January 26. I am indebted to the director de salubridad, Lima, for the information. Remaining under treatment January 26, 1905: Lima, 3 cases; Lambeyeque, 9 cases; Guadalupe, 18 cases; Villa de Eten, 10 cases; Huanchaco, 19 cases; total, 59 cases.

Two cases occurred in Pacasmayo and 2 in Pueblo Nuevo during the month. Rats are emigrating from Huanchaco at the present writing. Ninety days have passed since a case was reported in Callao, but the director de salubridad informs me that he will continue the work in Callao indefinitely.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Vaccination of crews.

Assistant Surgeon Long reports, January 10 and 13, by direction of Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser, as follows:

During the week ended December 31, 1904, no quarantinable diseases were reported as having occurred in the city of Manila.

The following vessels cleared for United States ports:

On December 27, 1904, the U. S. army transport *Dia*, for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Japan. The crew were inspected on board at hour of sailing.

On December 28, 1904, the British steamer *Ras Bera*, en route from Shimoneseiki, to Boston and New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Vessel was fumigated throughout. Crew inspected at hour of departure.

On December 29, 1904, the British steamer *Saint Bede*, en route from Kobe, Japan, to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Crew were vaccinated while in port. All persons on board were inspected and passed prior to the vessel's departure from this port.

On December 30, 1904, the American schooner *Expansion* for Port Townsend. Vessel was fumigated throughout and the crew were vaccinated while in port. Crew inspected on board prior to the sailing of the vessel.

During the week ended January 7, 1905, there were no quarantinable diseases reported as having occurred in the city of Manila.

No vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States during the said week.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Transactions of service.

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

MONTH OF JANUARY, 1905.

Vessels inspected.....	16
Bills of health issued.....	23
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming.....	49
In transit.....	343
Immigrants inspected.....	24
Rejections.....	1
Vessels in quarantine.....	7
Crew inspected.....	780
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	0

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera officially reported extinct.

Consul Hürner reports, January 5, as follows:

Referring to my dispatch of June 30, 1904, reporting the outbreak of cholera at Bagdad, I have now to inform you that, according to official information received on the 3d instant from the sanitary office, dated January 2, 1905, cholera has disappeared at Bagdad.

Report from Trebizond—Cholera at Van.

Consul Sullivan reports, January 16, as follows:

The latest report received by me on the above date from Van is as follows: January 1 to 7, 77 cases cholera and 46 deaths.

VENEZUELA.

Report from La Guayra—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, January 28 and 30, as follows:

During the month of January, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 6 emigrants for the Canal Zone. Of this number only 1 had had yellow fever.

Leprosy in the State of Tachira.

Consul Plumacher at Maracaibo forwards the following under date of January 25:

LEPROSY IN TACHIRA.

Published by the Avisador of Maracaibo, of January 20, as taken from El Campesino of Lobatera, State of Tachira.]

Although experience seems to show that leprosy is acquired by contact with the diseased, very little or no precaution is taken in the infected villages, and the terrible disease is spreading in the most alarming manner for the future of Tachira. With strict segregation, as is practised in other countries, and with more energetic measures taken by the authorities who are appointed to protect public health and enforce hygienic requirements in regard to persons nonaffected with the disease, leprosy would be checked in its ravage in our territory.

As is seen by the data which we have collected to date, in the hospital of Michelena there are 91 diseased persons—25 of the district of Agacircho, 17 of Lobatera, and 49 from La Grita, Tariba, San Antonio, San Cristobal, and Capacho. Besides this number we are informed that in the district of La Grita there are 100 lepers disseminated in the municipalities and villages; in Unibante more than 40; in the city of Rubio 14, not counting those in the country; in the district of Castro about 15; the same number in the district of Bolivar; from 8 to 10 in the capital of the State, not including those in the country; more than 30 in the district of Cardinas; 15, more or less, in the municipalities and small villages of Ayacucho and the small villages of that district.

From this statement our readers will understand that the number of cases of elephantiasis [Græcorum] in the Tachira is surprising, and if the Government, knowing the imminent danger in which its citizens are, does not take the necessary steps to save us, in the course of a very few years the dread infection will prevail throughout the territory of the Tachira. The most alarming fact is that the lepers who are disseminated can not be forced to go to the hospital of Michelena, because the building is in ruins and it is impossible to augment the number of lepers already in the hospital.

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox in Grenada—Examination of laborers for work on Panama Canal—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever reported present at Para—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, February 1 and 7, as follows:

During the week ended January 28, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 steamships and 9 sailing vessels, with 298 crew, 20 steerage, and 18 cabin passengers. Of this number, I inspected 5 steamships, 3 sailing vessels, 188 crew, 2 steerage, and 12 cabin passengers, of whom 2 crew, 2 steerage, and 5 cabin passengers were taken on at this port.

Since January 11, 1905, the date of the fourth case of smallpox which occurred in Grenada, 14 miles from St. George, the principal town, as reported in my letter of the 17th ultimo, 7 more cases have been isolated. Of these, 3 were contacts (under surveillance) of the first case, 2 being an infant and its mother, and 4 were children, possibly contacts of the second and third cases.

No cases have been reported since the 16th ultimo, although regular and careful house-to-house inspection, under the direct supervision of the subinspector of police, has been made. It is believed that the prompt and energetic measures taken at the outset have been effective. Fortunately, before the outbreak of smallpox in Grenada, the greater number of its inhabitants had been recently successfully vaccinated. The vaccination and the revaccination both of adults and of children in the infected district it is hoped will prevent the occurrence of any further cases. It is said that the type of the disease is extremely mild, being identical with that which was termed varioloid-varicella in Trinidad in 1903. The general health of this island remains good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended February 4, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 steamships and 1 sailing vessel with 166 crew, 72 steerage, and 46 cabin passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 126 crew, 72 steerage, and 7 cabin passengers, of whom 3 crew, 2 steerage, and 3 cabin passengers were taken on at this port for the United States. There were 1 cabin and 4 steerage passengers in transit for Trinidad.

On January 30 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Tagus*, bound to Colon, via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 150 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 4 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 57 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended February 4 I examined 83 men to ascer-

tain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 22.

The British consul at Para, in a letter dated February 1, 1905, reports to the clerk of the quarantine board at this port that plague has reappeared there "in a mild endemic form," and that it is confined almost entirely to the lower classes. In December there were 37 deaths from yellow fever and 106 from smallpox. In January there were 22 deaths from yellow fever and 66 from smallpox. Most of the deaths from smallpox occur among the lower classes, while yellow fever counts its victims among the inexperienced and imprudent recent arrivals.

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

Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Certificates of vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone during the month of January, 1905.

Date.	Vessel.	Number vaccinated.	Number recently successfully vaccinated.	Total for steamship.	Total for month.
Jan. 2	Trent.....	3	2	5	.....
16	La Plata.....	13	11	24	.....
30	Tagus.....	28	33	61	90

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended December 9, 1904, and January 13 and 20, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 29, 19, and 22, respectively. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brünn*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 254, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 10, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 52 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended February 4, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. Two deaths. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended February 4, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number deaths not reported. One death from measles reported.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 467, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, and 117 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 251, including enteric fever 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, and 2 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 253,492. Total number of deaths, 503, including 210 from zymotic diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 28, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand seven hundred deaths were registered during the week, including measles 30, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 18, whooping cough 38, enteric fever 1, smallpox 1, and 9 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,349 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 7 from whooping cough.

Mortality during quarter ended December 31, 1904.—The deaths registered in England and Wales last quarter numbered 138,405, and were in the proportion of 16.3 annually per 1,000 persons living, the average rate in the ten preceding fourth quarters having been 16.9. In registration counties, with populations exceeding 100,000 persons, the death rates ranged from 12.9 in Dorsetshire, 13.3 in Surrey, 13.5 in Kent, and 13.6 in Sussex, in Hertfordshire, in Somersetshire, and in Herefordshire, to 18 in Northumberland, 18.4 in Staffordshire, 18.8 in Lancashire, and 19.6 in Durham.

The 138,405 registered deaths included 70,294 of males and 68,111 of females, the death rate among males being 17.1 and that among females 15.5 per 1,000 of the estimated populations of the respective sexes. Compared with the average for each sex in the ten preceding fourth quarters, the death rate of males showed a decrease of 0.9 and that of females a decrease of 0.6 per 1,000 living. Out of equal numbers living the deaths of males, were to those of females as 110 is to 100, the proportion in the fourth quarters of the ten preceding years having been 112 to 100.

Urban and rural mortality.—In 76 great towns, in each of which the population at the census of 1901 exceeded 50,000, and of which the aggregate population in the middle of 1904 is estimated at more than fifteen and a quarter millions, the death rate was 17.5 per 1,000 living, or 1.2 in excess of the death rate in the whole country. The rates in the several towns ranged from 8.4 in Hornsey, 11.3 in Willesden, 11.4 in Kings Norton, 11.6 in Walthamstow, 12.1 in Barrow in Furness, and 12.2 in Bournemouth, to 21.7 in Manchester and in Tynemouth, 22 in Liverpool, 22.2 in South Shields, 22.4 in Middlesbrough, and 23 in Hanley.

In 142 smaller towns, with populations ranging between 20,000 and 50,000 at the census of 1901, and with an aggregate population estimated at more than four and a half millions in the middle of 1904, the death rate was 15.9 per 1,000 living, or 1.6 per 1,000 below the rate in the great towns.

In the remainder of England and Wales, with an aggregate population estimated at nearly fourteen millions of persons, of whom nearly

six and a half millions live in small towns, and more than seven and a half millions in rural districts, the death rate was 15.1

Mortality from certain epidemic diseases.—The 138,405 deaths from all causes include 3,329 that were attributed to measles, 3,014 to diarrhea, 1,789 to diphtheria, 1,737 to whooping cough, 1,183 to scarlet fever, 1,110 to “fever,” 155 to smallpox.

Thus, to the above-mentioned epidemic diseases in the aggregate, 12,317 deaths were referred last quarter, being in the proportion of 1.44 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or 0.32 per 1,000 less than the average proportion in the corresponding quarters of the previous ten years. Smallpox was the only one of the diseases in the foregoing list that showed a mortality above the average.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 28, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Newtownards, viz, 5.7, and the highest in Galway, viz, 35 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 192 deaths were registered, including measles 13, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 46 from tuberculosis.

Report for quarter ended December 31, 1904.—The number of deaths registered in the Dublin registration area during the quarter was 2,274 (1,132 males and 1,142 females), affording an annual ratio of 1 in 41.7, or 24 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths (93) of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the area, the rate was 23 per 1,000. The annual mortality represented by the deaths registered during the fourth quarter of the ten years, 1894–1903, in the Dublin registration area, as then constituted, was 25.3 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population of those years.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended January 28, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 15.8, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 26.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 681, including diphtheria 9, measles 6, scarlet fever 5, and 44 from whooping cough.

Deaths from infectious diseases.—Diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 14; measles, 97; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 22, and 420 from tuberculosis. There were no deaths from smallpox, and no cases are reported from the hospitals.

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila.*—Month of October, 1904. Population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 1,018; total, including tran-

sients, 1,093. The causes of death include diphtheria 1, enteric fever 17, smallpox 2, and 108 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended January 31, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths 483, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 10, measles 3, whooping cough 2, smallpox 18, and 47 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended January 14, 1905, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 827,000, show a total of 621 deaths, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 2, measles 19, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 7, and 71 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Two weeks ended February 3, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 11. No contagious diseases reported.

St. Thomas.—Four weeks ended January 20, 1905. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 24, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to February 24, 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. 21 .....	.....	869	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3	.....
Astrakhan Province.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9	.....
Etsniadsin District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	35	28	
Jelisavetpol District.....	Nov. 22-26	32	.....
Kuba District	Nov. 21-Dec. 1	20	14	
Nachitshevan District.....	Nov. 23-29	213	152	
Nowobajazet District.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	18	12	
Samara Province.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 21	180	.....
Saratov Province.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 3	73	32	
Sharturo - D a r a l a g e s k i District.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	725	618	
Uralsk	Nov. 1-Jan. 1 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad.....	Dec. 8-21	6	.....
Kaachka	Dec. 27	1	.....
Serachs	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent.....	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Dec. 21	415	317	
Batum	Dec. 1-7	3	.....
Lerikoran	Dec. 8-28	251	226	
Erivan	Dec. 1-Jan. 1	1,056	694	
Tiflis	Nov. 23-29	4	.....
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	
Van	Jan. 2-16	95	54	

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

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 1-Jan. 31		59	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Jan. 8		6	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 5-25		6	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca— (Juchitan and Tehuantepec.)	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	7	1	
Veracruz— (Coatzacoalcos, Tuxtla, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-Feb. 11	7	3	
Yucatan— Merida	Jan. 15-Feb. 11	3	1	
Panama:				
Colon	Jan. 23-29	1	1	
Panama	Dec. 1-31	7		
	Jan. 1-Feb. 14	18	7	Six cases and 2 deaths from U. S. S. Boston.
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Dec. 17-Jan. 7	3		
La Guaira and vicinity	Jan. 1-7		6	
Maracaibo	Dec. 5-11	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
British East Africa— Port Florence	Jan. 1	3		
British South Africa— Cape Colony— East London	Dec. 25-Jan. 7	8	6	
Port Elizabeth	Dec. 3-Jan. 7	3	1	
Durban— Durban	Nov. 27-Dec. 17	3	2	
Arabia:				
Alia Islands	Dec. 25-31	5	2	
Crater	Nov. 27-Jan. 21	349	273	
Hedjuf (plague hospitals)	Nov. 27-Jan. 21	67	42	Four cases imported from Maalla.
Maalla	Dec. 1-Jan. 21	21	21	
Shaikh Othman	Nov. 27-Jan. 21	41	29	
Tawahl	Dec. 1-Jan. 21	7	7	
Argentina:				
Salta State	Dec. 15	1		
Santa Fe	Dec. 27	1	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales— Ulmarra	Jan. (?)	1		
Queensland— South Brisbane	Jan. 2	1	1	
Townsville	Dec. 9	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Jan. 7		12	
Para	Feb. 1			Present.
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	1	
Egypt:				
Port Said	Dec. 4-31	5	3	
Suez	Dec. 10-Jan. 21	19	13	
Tukh District	Nov. 27-Jan. 21	14	11	
Formosa:				
	Oct. 1-Dec. 11	81	76	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.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	75,053	56,890	
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	4,680	3,627	
Bengal	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	11,235	9,286	
United Provinces	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	48,175	42,490	
Punjab	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	27,811	22,774	
Burma	Dec. 4-10	1	1	Imported.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	5,062	4,177	
Mysore State	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	5,728	4,822	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	7,276	6,270	
Central India	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	2,849	2,406	
Rajputana	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	3,351	2,913	
Kashmir	Oct. 29-Dec. 31	346	225	
Grand total		164,273	132,736	
Japan:				
Hiogo	Dec. 14		1	
Kobe	Dec. 16		1	
Mauritius	Dec. 10-17	66	35	
Peru:				
Eten	Nov. 1-Jan. 26	34	8	
Guadelupe	Nov. 1-Jan. 26	18		
Huanchao	To Jan. 26	19		
Lambayeque	Nov. 1-Jan. 26	22	2	
Lima	Nov. 1-Jan. 26	27		
Pacasmayo	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	2		
Pueblo Nuevo	Jan. 26	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Dec. 4-10	1	1	
Russia:				
Ural Territory	Dec. 26-Jan. 9	140	139	Number of deaths from Nov. 30 to Jan. 9, 340.
Vigatka Province—Slobodskoi.	Oct. 18-Dec. 14	247		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 15-Jan. 9		11	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 5-Dec. 31		7	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 12-30	90	18	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Dec. 4-31	44		
Belgium:				
Brussels	Dec. 18-24		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Jan. 14	44	3	
Para	Dec. 1-Jan. 31		172	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		244	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 6-Jan. 8	666	227	
Santos	Dec. 4-11		3	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 1		1	
Chile:				
Santiago	Jan. 2-9			Present.
China:				
Shanghai	Nov. 12-Jan. 7		410	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 11-25		3	
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-Jan. 21	3		
Paris	Dec. 11-Jan. 28	100	13	
Rouen	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		15	
Germany:				
Bremen	Jan. 8-21	5		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	Jan. 7-14		1	
Bradford	Dec. 3-Jan. 14	38	3	
Dundee	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	5		
Glasgow	Dec. 10-Jan. 27	2	1	
Hull	Dec. 25-Jan. 28	18		
Leeds	Dec. 18-Feb. 4	46	1	
Liverpool	Jan. 15-21	1		
London	Dec. 11-Jan. 21	19		
Manchester	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	5		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 4-Jan. 28	78	1	
Nottingham	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	11		
South Shields	Dec. 4-Jan. 28	39	2	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Jan. 24		316	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Jan. 21		12	
Karachi	Dec. 14-Jan. 22	12	1	
Madras	Dec. 17-Jan. 20	2	9	

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.
Moscow	Dec. 31	1,173,427	674	9				1		1	16	13	9	10
Do	Jan. 7	1,173,427	709	16						1	13	11	7	6
Do	Jan. 14	1,173,427	757	24				1		2	13	9	3	8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Jan. 28	264,511	85					1				1	1	1
Nottingham	do	246,000	118									2	11	1
Nuremberg	Jan. 7	275,000	174	19								1	4	
Do	Jan. 14	275,000	133	20								3		2
Odessa	Jan. 21	492,000	239	33				1		2	7	6	12	1
Do	Jan. 28	492,000	216	25							9	6	8	1
Palermo	do	330,000	162	8				5				1		
Panama	Jan. 29	20,000	30											
Paris	Jan. 28	2,660,559	1,176	255				3				7	1	6
Plymouth	do	114,000	48					4				1		
Do	Feb. 4	114,000	53							2	1	1	1	
Port au Prince	Jan. 23	60,000	28								1	1		
Do	Jan. 30	60,000	24											
Prague	Jan. 21	226,972	158	42						1			2	
Do	Jan. 28	226,972	152	37						1			3	
Puerto Cortez	Feb. 9	4,000	0											
Quebec	Feb. 11	70,000		1										
Rheims	Jan. 29	108,385	55	9										1
Rotterdam	Feb. 4	370,388	114									2		
Sagua la Grande	Jan. 27	21,343	7											
St. George's, Bermuda	Jan. 21	2,189	1											
St. John, N. B.	Feb. 11	40,777	18	1								1		
St. Petersburg	Jan. 21	1,500,000	873	123				2		29	19	20	10	2
St. Stephen, N. B.	Feb. 11	2,840	1											
Salford	Jan. 28	231,514	77	7						1	2		1	
San Feliu de Guixols	Jan. 29	11,333	11											
Santander	do	53,574	32											
Solingen	Jan. 14	15,142	22											1
Do	Jan. 21	15,142	23											
Do	Jan. 28	15,142	16									1		1
South Shields	do	109,360	34	4							1	3	1	1
Stockholm	Jan. 14	309,466	102	14						1	2	3	2	2
Do	Jan. 21	309,466	116	18							3	2		3
Stuttgart	Jan. 25	200,000	64	9						1	1	1		
Do	Feb. 1	200,000	72	17							1			1
Tangier	Jan. 28	40,000												
Tarragona	do	19,600	11	1										
Trapani	do	61,477	17											
Trieste	Jan. 21	191,403	123								1			
Do	Jan. 28	191,403	151									1		
Tuxpan	Jan. 31	13,000	8											
Utiilla	do	900	0											
Do	Jan. 28	900	0											
Vera Cruz	Feb. 4	32,000	48	8										
Vienna	Jan. 21	1,877,839	938	133						1		17	6	1
Do	Jan. 28	1,877,839	839	137								15	8	
Warsaw	Dec. 10	771,382	303	45				4		2	11	9	8	2
Winnipeg	Feb. 4	70,000								3	1			
Zurich	Jan. 21	163,996	53	14								1		1
Do	Jan. 28	163,996	68	16										

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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