

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended June 18, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of June 21:

Week ended June 18.

Buildings reinspected.....	234
Rooms	1,968
Persons inspected	2,326
Sick	12
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	11
Dead examined	4
Necropsies	2
Rats examined bacteriologically	69
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	992
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisances	6
Abated	3
Undergoing abatement.....	13
Total number plumbing inspections.....	111

Smallpox at Jonesport and Columbia Falls, Me., declining.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small at Eastport reports June 9 as follows:

Smallpox at Jonesport and Columbia Falls is on the decline, and both places are beginning to resume their normal condition.

The following letter from the secretary of the board of health of Columbia Falls gives latest details.

[Inclosure.]

COLUMBIA FALLS, June 3, 1904.

Dr. E. M. SMALL, *Eastport, Me.*

DEAR SIR: There were 16 cases at first in 2 families, 1 case in each of 3 other families, all promptly vaccinated; no more cases as yet. The first-named cases were very light, and were not reported to a doctor nor to the board of health until nearly all of the family had had it. Two houses have been cleansed and articles properly looked after. We will give you any and all information that you may ask, as far as we can.

Yours, truly,

G. L. BUCKNAM,
Secretary of Board of Health.

*Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.**Report on sanitary measures at Houston and Beaumont—Measures for mosquito destruction recommended.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows:

BEAUMONT, TEX., *June 8, 1904.*

I arrived here last night, after having devoted three days to inspecting Houston and in aiding the health officer of that city in his endeavors to get the city council to adopt some measures for the city's sanitary improvement. The sanitary condition of Houston is deplorable, and it seems almost impossible to arouse the city authorities to the necessities of the situation. Nothing has been done by them to interfere with the mosquito propagation beyond the moral suasion exerted by the health officer.

At the request of the health officer I appeared before a meeting of the aldermen and urged them to adopt measures for the destruction of the mosquitoes, but they seemed to turn a deaf ear to the suggestions. The measure presented was an ordinance fashioned after that adopted by Galveston, which is aimed at mosquito destruction. It was read and then referred to a committee, and I understand that it will be fully three weeks before it can become effective, if it be adopted at all. The mosquitoes are very plentiful in Houston. Even in the hotels, in the center of the city, one can not rest at night without resorting to bars, and I was reliably informed that in the suburbs, in order to be able to read in any comfort, it was necessary to seek the bars' protection, and as soon as the rains begin the troubles from the insects will increase a thousandfold.

BEAUMONT, TEX., *June 10, 1904.*

I have consumed three days in Beaumont trying to arouse interest in a sanitary reform. I found the conditions here rather bad; no efforts have been made looking to the interference with the propagation of the mosquito, of which there are myriads present. Upon my arrival I visited the city health officer and from him gained the information about the existing conditions. He, like the officers of the other cities that I have visited, is aware of the necessity for action, but the city government gives him but little encouragement in his efforts. The city council was in session when I arrived, and I was accorded a hearing before them, and attempted to arouse them to the necessity of doing something in a sanitary way. I drew up an ordinance somewhat similar to that adopted by Galveston, which, if passed and enforced, will materially interfere with the breeding of mosquitoes.

This is in the hands of the city attorney, who assures me that it, or something similar, will be adopted at the next meeting of the council.

I also suggested to the health officer that he issue a circular to the citizens setting forth the measures to be adopted to stop the multiplying of the mosquitoes, and asking them to cooperate with the authorities in the crusade that is to be inaugurated.

I very much hope that some good may be accomplished here. The mosquitoes are found in greater numbers here than in any place visited up to this time, which fact is readily explained by the presence of the very large number of cisterns in use. The water from the water sys-

tem is totally unfit for drinking and domestic purposes, and nearly every house has its cistern, generally without protection against the mosquito.

Fumigation work at Benton City—Suspect yellow fever infection at Carmel and Losoya during April, 1904—Summary of work at Lytle.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

MEDINA, OR VONORMY, POST-OFFICE, TEX.,
June 8, 1904.

On June 7 I inspected Benton City, a small town in Atascosa County, some 5 miles from Lytle, and fumigated 8 houses, containing 37 rooms. There is no physician at this place, but the citizens claim that they had some yellow fever last season.

I left Benton City yesterday afternoon, with men and material, reaching here after night. Our work at this place was completed to-day and consisted in fumigating 15 houses, with 41 rooms. We will leave here for Lytle this evening, and, if possible to do so, will ship outfit to Encinal by early train to-morrow, the 9th.

Doctor Bywaters, an experienced physician here, says he believes that light cases of yellow fever occurred at the villages of Carmel and Losoya, on the Medina River about 15 miles from San Antonio, and near the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad, as late as April of the present year. Doctor Bywaters also states that he is satisfied the disease has been kept alive in that section, and entertains fears for those points.

Summary of work at Lytle.

Total number of houses fumigated, 111; rooms, 313. This includes the Carr and Italian mines.

Report from Encinal—Mosquitoes numerous.

ENCINAL, TEX., June 10, 1904.

We arrived at this point yesterday afternoon, our material reaching here by freight during the night.

We calculate that there are about 200 houses here, inhabited by Mexicans mostly, that should be treated liberally. The place is infested with mosquitoes.

Reports from Alice—Fever patients screened.

Acting Assistant Surgeon MacGregor reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

ALICE, TEX., June 10, 1904.

There is no change in the situation here. I have screened all patients found with fever and requested the physicians to let me know of any new cases which may appear, advising that all fever patients be immediately screened.

The cases seen yesterday are all doing well, with the exception of the girl with coma, who died this evening. No post-mortem was allowed.

*No evidence of yellow fever—Mosquitoes diminishing.*ALICE, TEX., *June 11, 1904.*

The situation here is unchanged. I saw 3 new cases to-day, but none showed evidence of yellow fever. The consensus of opinion is that the mosquitoes are diminishing in numbers, and some of the cases of fever are convalescing rapidly.

We have accomplished the following inspection, oiling, and fumigation from June 8 to 12, both dates inclusive: Inspected 337 houses, containing 619 rooms; oiled 240 barrels, 20 cisterns, 68 ponds; fumigated 8 houses, with 41 rooms.

Antimosquito work.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

ALICE, TEX., *June 15, 1904.*

During an inspection tour I found barrels containing drinking water were, in all cases, free from larvæ; discarded barrels, and barrels containing water for washing purposes, together with troughs and some above-ground cisterns, were usually found containing ova, larvæ, and adult mosquitoes. In the immediate vicinity mostly *Culex*, though in 75 per cent of cases *Stegomyia*. As a rule, the *Stegomyia* larvæ, where found, were not numerous. As yet I have been unable to find a single solitary *Anopheles*. In a well of 90 or more feet depth I found *Culex* ova and *Stegomyia* larvæ and pupæ, and drowned adult mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock and force are active and have done good work so far, fumigating in the neighborhood of suspicious cases. We will fumigate all dug wells, after which we will cover surface of water with good coating or film of oil. The latter may not be necessary, but it is thought best not to take any chances and to assure the destruction of larvæ. We have fumigated to date 44 houses, containing 138 rooms. We have no data of the water containers emptied.

I will see the patient, Clark, to-day.

The people are beginning to screen their water containers, and cooperation on the part of the citizens is satisfactory. There is a little opposition to fumigation by a few persons, mostly Mexicans, but I feel that in a few days this will disappear.

ALICE, TEX., *June 16, 1904.*

The situation here is unchanged. The physicians report no new cases of sickness. I understand that a sick boy came into town yesterday from one of the ranches. I shall endeavor to locate him during the day.

There appears to be much communication between the ranches and this town, particularly among the children, who go out for a few days' vacation. Alice proper, while somewhat unsightly in some parts, is, according to my belief, not unhealthy, but since it is a central point for all the surrounding ranches, which its inhabitants control, I believe it is much liable to infection. I am also of the opinion that the ranches all through this section of country are infected with malarial fevers, where a visit will be sufficient, although I have as yet been unable to

find any anopheles, either larvæ or adults, and I have made what I deem a close search. Doctors Purnell and Cock were with me part of the time on these investigations.

Doctor Cock and force are continuing the work of fumigation and inspection, fumigating to-day 34 houses, containing 88 rooms.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell was ordered to San Antonio, and left for that place this morning.

ALICE, TEX., *June 17, 1904.*

The situation here is unchanged. Rain during the afternoon of yesterday interfered with the work, although Doctor Cock and force did very good work; fumigated 8 houses, containing 33 rooms; oiled 4 ponds and 1 creek of about 2,500 feet surface, and 14 barrels.

The people are appreciative, and the physicians are willing to show their cases.

JUNE 16, 1904.

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Purnell ordered to return San Antonio. Wire present state of affairs Alice; what work now being done by disinfecting squads. Continue to carry out antimosquito campaign previously outlined.

GLENNAN, *Acting Surgeon-General.*

* * * * *

LAREDO, TEX., *June 16, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Replying Bureau telegram June 16, Frick reports nothing new Alice. Disinfection being done in neighborhood of sickness, but entire town will be covered. Antimosquito work being pushed rapidly; dug wells being fumigated and oiled; citizens cooperating and screening containers. * * *

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *June 16, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Arrived here this afternoon.

PURNELL.

Summary of reports from New Laredo and Laredo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson reports as follows:

LAREDO, TEX., *June 14, 1904.*

New Laredo, Mexico, reports for June 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 2,046 domiciliary visits and 171 containers emptied and 51 containers oiled.

LAREDO, TEX., *June 18, 1904.*

New Laredo reports for June 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1,864 domiciliary visits; 129 water containers emptied and 37 oiled.

LAREDO, TEX., *June 20, 1904.*

During week ended June 18 fumigated (Laredo) 48 houses, containing 141 rooms; inspected 9,081 premises; oiled 2,784 water containers, and investigated 16 sick. Frick, Cock, and Macgregor, with 7 men, in Alice. Maximum temperature, 96°; no rainfall.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Passengers inspected, 166; immigrants inspected, 15; immigrants deported, 3; rejected on nonmedical reasons, 5.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Mexican Central passengers inspected, 205; Mexican immigrants inspected, 54; Spanish immigrants inspected, 4; soiled linen reimported for laundry work disinfected, 387 pieces; American passengers vaccinated, children, 2.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, June 14, as follows:

Week ended June 11, 1904. Passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 397; immigrants from Mexico inspected, 16; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 3; Pullman coaches disinfected, 11; private coach disinfected, 1; persons detained by reason of being 3 days out from infected port, 4; persons inspected and entered via international foot and carriage bridge, 3,280; persons refused entry at foot and carriage bridge, 15.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson reports, June 14, as follows:

Mortality in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 1 to 8, 1904, inclusive. Causes of death: Meningitis, 3; tuberculosis, 1; scarlatina, 4; cerebral fever, 1.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 256, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 51 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of May, 1904, from 166 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 952,531, show a total of 1,306 deaths, including diphtheria 15, enteric fever 14, measles 6, scarlet fever 9, whooping cough 4, and 144 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Springfield*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including enteric fever 1 and 11 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 46,601. Total number of deaths, 48, including enteric fever 2, measles 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 127,286. Total number of deaths, 123, including whooping cough 1 and 18 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 11, 1904, from 91 observers, indicate that intermittent fever, cholera morbus, dysentery, and meningitis were more prevalent, and pleuritis, pneumonia, enteric fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, and puerperal fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 4, whooping cough at 10, diphtheria at 29, enteric fever at 31, pneumonia at 32, scarlet fever at 44, measles at 84, smallpox at 103, and phthisis pulmonalis at 264 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 235,000. Total number of deaths, 208, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 9, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 6, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Winona.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including diphtheria 1 and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 109, including measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1904. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 71, including diphtheria 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 38,500. Total number of deaths, 49, including diphtheria 3, and 5 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Findlay*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths, 116, including diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 12,832. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

UTAH.—Bulletin of the State board of health for May, 1904: Reports received from 75 local health officers in 20 counties, 30 of whom reported their communities free from all of the diseases required to be reported, show scarlet fever present in 11 localities, with 3 deaths; smallpox present in 13 localities, with no deaths; diphtheria present in 8 localities, with 5 deaths; enteric fever present in 10 localities, with 3 deaths; whooping cough present in 27 localities, with 21 deaths; measles present in 8 localities, with no deaths; pneumonia present in 17 localities, with 23 deaths; tuberculosis present in 6 localities, with 16 deaths; total, 71 deaths from contagious diseases.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250, colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 146; white 64, colored 82, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 39 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., June 13, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 11, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 5	Cambrian	London, England	1
6	Hippolyte Dumois.....	Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	1
6	Electric Light	Sand Point, Nova Scotia.....	4
7	Admiral Dewey	Port Antonio, Jamaica	13
8	Sagamore	Liverpool, England	2
8	Bohemian .....	.....do	8
9	Consuelo	Hull, England.....	6
9	Beatrice	Port Morant, Jamaica	1
11	Cymric	Liverpool, England	211
	Total		247

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., June 13, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended June 11, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
June 6	Hattie Darling	Nassau, N. P.....	26
6	Martinique.....	Habana, Cuba.....	1
7	A. E. Wood	Bonacca, Honduras	2
7	A. F. Cole	Grand Cayman, Honduras	3
7	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba.....	32
9	Equator	Nassau, N. P.....	20
9	Miami	Habana, Cuba.....	7
10	Martinique.....	.....do	1
11	Mascotte .....	.....do	17
	Total		109

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, June 18, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 18, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 12	East Point	London	1
13	Noordland	Liverpool and Queenstown	402
14	Carthaginian	Glasgow	1
15	Kingstonian	Hamburg	2
16	Switzerland	Antwerp	91
	Total		497

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Boston, Mass	May	7,730	73
Iloilo, P. I.	April	43	1
Mayaguez, P. R.	May	18	0
New York, N. Y.	do	86,836	361
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	2,447	36
San Francisco, Cal.	do	2,161	^a 22
San Juan, P. R.	do	78	0
Seattle, Wash.	do	1	1

^a Three held for treatment and diagnosis.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	June 18			
2	Beaufort, N. C	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla	June 11			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va	June 18			
8	Cape Fear, N. C	June 11			
9	Cedar Key, Fla	June 18			
10	Columbia River, Oreg	June 11			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla	do			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	May 28			
14	Eastport, Me	June 16			
15	Eureka, Cal	June 4			
		June 11			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash	do			
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	Nor. bktm. Gazelle ^a	June 1	Coatzacoalcos
			Am. schr. Starke ^a	do	Veracruz
			Nor. ship Crusader	June 5	Port Elizabeth
			Schr. Henrietta J. Powell	June 7	Vera Cruz
			Schr. Susie B. Dantzier	June 8	Progreso
18	Key West, Fla	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal	do			
20	Newbern, N. C	June 18			
21	Nome, Alaska	June 4			
22	Panama, Panama	June 6			
23	Pascagoula, Miss	June 11			
24	Port Angeles, Wash	June 4			
25	Portland, Me	June 11			
26	Port Townsend, Wash	do			
27	Reedy Island, Del	June 5			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
28	East Pass	June 4			
29	West Pass	June 11			
30	St. Johns River, Fla	do			
31	San Diego, Cal	do			
32	San Francisco, Cal	do	Br. bk. Auldgirth ^a	June 3	Caleta Buena
33	San Pedro, Cal	do			
34	Santa Barbara, Cal	do			
35	Santa Rosa, Fla	do	It. bk. Narcissus ^a	May 24	Genoa
			Sp. ss. Oleta ^a	June 3	London, via Ha- bana, Vera- cruz, Tampico, and Coatzaco- alcos.
			Nor. bk. Monrovia	June 7	Port Elizabeth
			It. bk. Tonio	June 8	Buenos Ayres
			Am. ss. Pensacola	June 10	Tampico
36	Savannah, Ga	do	Am. schr. Wentworth	June 11	Cardenas
37	Sitka, Alaska	June 4			
38	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	June 11	Br. bk. E. J. Spicera ^a	June 3	Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.
39	Southbend, Wash	do			
40	Tampa Bay, Fla	do			

^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				2 steamships spoken and passed.	1
4				No report.	
5				do.	
6				No transactions.	
7				No report.	
8				No transactions.	
9				No report.	
10					1
11				No report.	
12					1
13				No report.	
14					26
15				No transactions.	
16				do.	
17	Gulfport	Disinfected and held.	June 6	do.	4
18	Scranton	do.	do		
19	Gulfport	Fumigated for rats.	June 7		
20	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.			
21	do	Disinfected.	June 10		
22					16
23				No report.	1
24				do.	
25				Glandular examination and temperature taken on Br. ss. Santiago from Valparaiso.	3
26				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
27				No report.	
28				do.	
29				Glandular examination on U. S. a. t. Dix from Manila and Am. ss. Pleiades from Kobe.	5
30				1 vessel spoken and passed.	14
31				No report.	
32	San Francisco	Held for fumigation.	June 5	No transactions.	
33				do.	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged. Hold cleaned.	June 8	2 vessels boarded and passed.	4
35	do	Disinfected.	June 9		
36	do	Discharging ballast		Preliminary fumigation	
37	do	do			
38	do	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	June 11		
39	Savannah	Fumigated and held.			2
40	Sapelo	Disinfected and held.			2
41				No transactions.	
42				1 vessel boarded and passed.	5

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
42	Hilo	May 28	.....	.....	.....
43	Honolulu	June 4	.....	.....	.....
44	Kahului	do	.....	.....	.....
45	Kihei	May 28	.....	.....	.....
46	Koloa	June 4	.....	.....	.....
47	Lahaina	do	.....	.....	.....
48	Mahukona	May 21	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
49	Cebu	Apr 30	.....	.....	.....
50	Iloilo	May 14	.....	.....	.....
51	Jolo	May 7	.....	.....	.....
52	Manila	do	Am ss. Avante ^a	Apr. 25	Subig
			Am. sch. San Roque ^a	Apr. 28	San Felipe
			Br. ss. Wuchang	May 2	Hongkong
			Br. ss. Coptic	do	Manila
			U. S. A. T. Seward	May 5	Hongkong
	PORTO RICO:				
53	Ponce	June 11	.....	.....	.....
54	San Juan	do	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—				
55	Aguadilla	do	.....	.....	.....
56	Arecibo	do	.....	.....	.....
57	Arroyo	do	.....	.....	.....
58	Fajardo	do	.....	.....	.....
59	Humacao	do	.....	.....	.....
60	Mayaguez	do	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
42				No report	
43				do.	
44				do.	
45				do.	
46				do.	
47				do.	
48				do.	
49				71 bancas inspected and passed.	31
50				No report	
51				do.	
52	Manila	Disinfected. Part of personnel released; part held.		1 case smallpox. 55 contacts; patient doing well. Those unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated. No further cases.	79
	do	Disinfected and held.		1 case smallpox. 11 contacts. All inspected twice daily. Patient will recover. All persons unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated. No new cases. All held.	
	do	Held to determine cause of death of one of crew.	May 2	No quarantinable disease.	
	Hongkong	Held by request for disinfection.	May 3	1 death from cholera; vessel sent to Mariveles for treatment; crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; body of cholera case cremated.	
	Manila	Disinfected	May 6	Crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected; personnel all inspected; 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; crew or members of crew on 46 vessels vaccinated.	
53				No report	
54				do.	
55				do.	
56				do.	
57				do.	
58				do.	
59				do.	
60				do.	

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	June 18			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	June 11			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	June 18			
6	Galveston, Tex	June 11			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	June 18			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	June 4	Nor. ss. Alm	May 31	Progreso.....
		June 11	Nor. bk. Alabama.....	June 5	Veracruz.....
			Tug Nimrod	June 8	Progreso.....
			Schr. G. A. Bartlett	do	do
			Nor. ss. Nord	June 11	Veracruz via Cai- barien.
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	June 4			
		June 11			
11	New Orleans, La	do	Am. schr. Harry K. Fooks ^a	June 1	Frontera
			Fr. ss. Carolina ^a	June 2	Brazilian ports
			Br. ss. William Cliff ^a	June 3	Mexican ports.....
			Nor. ss. Aquila	June 5	Cienfuegos.....
			Ger. ss. Baker	June 6	Limon
			Br. ss. Magdala	do	Veracruz
			Ger. ss. Alps	June 7	Limon
			Nor. ss. Norheim	June 8	Veracruz
			Port. bk. Activa	do	Pernambuco
			Ger. ss. Bradford	June 9	Limon
			Br. ss. Beverly	do	do
			Nor. ss. Preston	June 10	Colon via Bocas del Toro.
			Ger. ss. Markomania.....	do	Progreso.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	June 18			
13	Newport, R. I	do			
14	New York, N. Y	do			
15	Paso Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do			
18	Quintana, Tex	June 11			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

^a Previously reported.

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				No transactions	
5				No report	
6					
7				No report	22
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected and held	June 2		11
	do	do	June 10		17
	do	do	June 9		
	do	do	do		
10					1
					1
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	June 6		
	do	do	June 7		
	do	do	June 5		
	do	Disinfected	do		
	do	do	June 6		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 8		
	do	Disinfected	June 7		
	do	do	June 8		
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Disinfected	June 9		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	June 10		
	do	Disinfected and held			
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do	
20					1

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904.

For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alaska:				
Hoonah	May 17	3 .....	.....
Juneau	May 15-June 4	5 .....	.....
Killisnoo	May 17	2 .....	.....
Total for Territory .....	.....	10 .....	.....
Total for Territory, same period, 1903. ....	.....	1 .....	.....
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith	Dec. 13-Feb. 20	6 .....	.....
Little Rock	Apr. 1-May 31	29 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	35 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	.....	.....
California:				
Berkeley	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2 .....	.....
Escondido	Feb. 23	1 .....	.....
Fresno	Dec. 1-31	1 .....	.....
Los Angeles	Dec. 27-May 28	19 .....	.....
Oakland	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Sacramento	Apr. 1-30	1 .....	.....
San Francisco	Dec. 7-June 5	56	4	
Total for State .....	.....	80	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	342	3	
Colorado:				
Bent County	Feb. 1-29	4 .....	.....
Boulder County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	31 .....	.....
Chaffee County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	8 .....	.....
Conejos County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	37 .....	.....
Denver County (Denver)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	44	1	
Douglas County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1 .....	.....
Eagle County	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	5 .....	.....
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included)	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	37 .....	.....
Gilpin County	Apr. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Huerfano County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	2 .....	.....
Kit Carson County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	24 .....	.....
Lake County	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	3 .....	.....
La Plata County	Apr. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Larimer County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	106 .....	.....
Las Animas County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4 .....	.....
Mesa County	Dec. 1-31	1 .....	.....
Otero County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	47 .....	.....
Pitkin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2 .....	.....
Pueblo County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	11 .....	.....
Rio Grande County	Dec. 1-31	11 .....	.....
Routt County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	14 .....	.....
Washington County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3 .....	.....
Weird County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	134 .....	.....
Yuma County	Dec. 1-31	1 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	532	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	717 .....	.....
Delaware:				
Wilmington	Feb. 21-June 18	2	3	
Total for State .....	.....	2	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	.....	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Jan. 10-June 4	54 .....	.....
Total for District .....	.....	54 .....	.....
Total for District, same period, 1903. ....	.....	15	1	
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola)	Nov. 1-Jan. 16	11 .....	.....
Dade County (FortLauderdale)	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1 .....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida—Continued.				
Duval County (Jacksonville).....	Nov. 1-June 11	42	.....
Leon County (Tallahassee).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2	.....
Polk County (Bartow).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Walton County.....	Jan. 2-16	88	.....
Total for State.....		145	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		355	.....
Georgia:				
Darien.....	Jan. 14	2	.....
Liberty County.....	Feb. 12	.....	7	
Macon.....	May 15-June 11	13	.....
Total for State.....		15	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		133	9	
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 31	29	2	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13	.....
Chicago.....	Dec. 20-June 18	101	1	
Danville.....	Dec. 13-June 4	58	.....
East St. Louis.....	May 1-May 31	22	1	
Evanston.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	3	.....
Freeport.....	Jan. 10-16	1	.....
Galesburg.....	Mar. 6-26	7	.....
Peoria.....	Mar. 1-31	10	.....
Springfield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 3	3	.....
Total for State.....		242	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		386	23	
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22	.....
Kokomo.....	Apr. 17-23	1	.....
South Bend.....	Mar. 27-May 14	16	1	
Total for State.....		39	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3,586	138	
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 30	8	.....
Dubuque.....	Dec. 27-June 11	5	1	
Keokuk.....	May 1-May 31	1	.....
Total for State.....		14	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		81	.....
Kentucky:				
Burlington.....	Mar. 1-28	16	.....
Covington.....	Mar. 13-June 11	25	.....
Louisville.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30	66	16	
Springfield.....	Mar. 22-28	6	.....
Total for State.....		113	16	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		631	8	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 13-June 11	119	5	Forty imported.
Total for State.....		119	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		98	3	
Maine:				
Athens.....	Dec. 31	.....	.....	Present.
Biddeford.....	Dec. 13-19	1	.....
Bradley.....	Mar. 18	2	.....
Brewer.....	Dec. 19	1	.....
Brighton.....	Dec. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Calais.....	Feb. 7-18	10	.....
Columbia.....	June 3	2	.....
Columbia Falls.....	May 17-June 3	13	.....	Do.
Jonesport.....	May 16-26	23	.....	Do.
Machiasport.....	May 31	8	.....
Madawaska region.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 9	67	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine—Continued.				
Madison	Jan. 28	1		
Milford	Jan. 7	2		
Oldtown	To Dec. 24	9		
Orono	Dec. 19-Jan. 22	3		
Smithfield	Jan. 21	1		
Stacyville	Jan. 21	11		
Van Buren	Jan. 1-31	7		
Total for State		161		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		325	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-June 18	61	4	
Cumberland	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	4		
Total for State		65	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		55	1	
Massachusetts:				
Brockton	Dec. 20-26	1		
Fall River	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	2		
Haverhill	Dec. 20-26	1		
Lawrence	Jan. 10-16	1		
Lowell	Mar. 13-Apr. 2	2	1	
Total for State		7	1	
Total for State, same period 1903.		219	29	
Michigan:				
Detroit	Dec. 13-June 11	49	1	
Flint	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5		
Grand Rapids	Jan. 2-June 11	24		
Port Huron	Dec. 16-23	4		
Bay County	Feb. 1-29		1	
Lapeer County	Feb. 1-29		1	
Muskegon	Mar. 1-31		1	
Osceola County	Mar. 1-31		1	
St. Joseph County	Mar. 1-31		1	
Total for State		82	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		668	16	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Feb. 9-29	6		
Anoka County	Apr. 5-May 9	2		
Becker County	Mar. 1-May 16	53		
Beltrami County	Jan. 5-May 30	52	1	
Benton County	May 3-9	1		
Blue Earth County	Apr. 26-May 9	2		
Cass County	Jan. 26-Apr. 11	14		
Chippewa County	Feb. 9-Apr. 18	26		
Chisago County	Jan. 12-Apr. 4	13		
Clay County	Dec. 22-June 13	29		
Cottonwood County	Feb. 2-15	2		
Crow Wing County	Jan. 5-June 13	6		
Dakota County	Feb. 2-8	2		
Dodge County	Mar. 15-Apr. 18	13		
Douglas County	Jan. 26-June 13	57		
Fillmore County	Mar. 1-7	2		
Freeborn County	Apr. 5-11	1		
Grant County	Mar. 22-Apr. 18	7		
Goodhue County	Jan. 5-May 30	11		
Hennepin County	Dec. 22-June 13	207	15	
Houston County	May 24-June 6	2		
Hubbard County	Jan. 19-June 6	16		
Isanti County	Dec. 22-May 23	36		
Itasca County	Dec. 15-June 6	24		
Jackson County	Jan. 5-11	1		
Kanabec County	May 24-30	1		
Kandiyohi County	Dec. 15-June 13	98		
Kittson County	Apr. 5-18	5		
Lac qui Parle County	Apr. 26-June 13	6		
Lake County	May 24-30	5		
Lesueur County	Apr. 5-May 30	9	1	
Lyon County	May 16-23	1		
Meeker County	Feb. 16-June 13	6		
Millelacs County	Feb. 16-May 30	8	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-May 30	31	.....
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1	.....
Murray County.....	May 24-June 13	4	.....
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-June 13	18	.....
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-June 6	157	.....
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-May 16	9	1	
Pipestone County.....	Mar. 15-June 13	25	.....
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 18	6	.....
Pope County.....	Mar. 15-May 16	5	.....
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-May 23	42	1	
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-June 6	6	1	
Renville County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 18	9	.....
Rice County.....	Jan. 19-May 30	10	.....
Roseau County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	10	.....
St. Louis County.....	Jan. 12-May 9	13	.....
Scott County.....	Mar. 15-May 16	17	.....
Sherburne County.....	May 3-16.....	2	.....
Sibley County.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1	.....
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-June 13	237	.....
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2	.....
Stevens County.....	Mar. 15-May 9	3	.....
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-May 16	29	.....
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-June 13	158	1	
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 18	27	.....
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 25	3	.....
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-May 30	23	1	
Wilkin County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 25	18	.....
Winona County.....	Apr. 26-June 6	10	.....
Wright County.....	Mar. 1-June 13	16	.....
Yellow Medicine County.....	May 16-23.....	1	.....
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.....		11	.....
Cases not previously reported in Kandiyohi County.....		13	.....
Old cases not reported pre- viously in Stearns County.....		11	.....
Total for State.....		1,652	23	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		3,975	42	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-June 11	242	10	
Total for State.....		242	10	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		294	5	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	16	.....
Helena.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		17	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		17	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 20-June 11	19	1	
Total for State.....		19	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		94	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 13-June 17	99	1	
Nashua.....	Jan. 3-23.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		102	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		223	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 30	28	5	
Jersey City.....	Mar. 21-27.....	1	.....	Imported.
Newark.....	Feb. 1-6.....	1	.....
Plainfield.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1	.....	Do.
Trenton.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 23	43	8	
Total for State.....		74	13	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		102	5	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Dec. 20-June 4	50	
Elmira.....	Feb. 7-13.....	1	
New York.....	Dec. 20-June 11	30	5	
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 14-Apr. 12	15	
Saratoga Springs.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Total for State.....		97	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		98	12	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	122	Present.
Anson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	.....
Bladen County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Buncombe County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	.....
Cabarrus County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Chowan County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Cleveland County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	.....
Cumberland County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	.....
Davidson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	72	.....
Davie County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....
Durham County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10	.....
Edgecombe County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	2	
Forsyth County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	17	.....
Gaston County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	17	.....
Guilford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	.....
Harnett County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	.....
Henderson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	.....
Iredell County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	.....
Jackson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	25	.....
Johnston County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	.....
Macon County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	Do. Do.
Madison County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	.....
Mecklenburg County (Charlotte included).	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	7	.....
New Hanover County (Wilmington included).	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	11	.....
Orange County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10	.....
Perquimans County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	32	.....
Pitt County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	13	.....
Richmond County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7	.....
Robeson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	Do.
Rockingham County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	.....
Scotland County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20	.....
Stanly County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....
Union County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	.....
Vance County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12	.....
Wake County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Wayne County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10	.....
Wilkes County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20	.....
Wilson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	.....
Yancey County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	.....
Total for State.....		483	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2,565	23	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	19	1	
Cass County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30	16	.....
Cavalier County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	18	.....
Eddy County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Emmons County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	2	.....
Foster.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4	.....
Grand Forks County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	12	.....
Griggs County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
McHenry County.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	12	1	
McLean County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	3	.....
Ransom County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30	66	.....
Richland County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	3	.....
Rolette County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30	48	1	
Stark County.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	4	.....
Stutsman County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	2	.....
Towner County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....
Traill County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	13	.....
Walsh County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	32	.....
Ward County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	25	.....
Wells County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	20	.....
Williams County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	26	.....
Total for State.....		338	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		73	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Allen County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	.....
Ashland County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Ashtabula County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	12	.....
Athens County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	112	1	
Auglaize County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	40	4	
Belmont County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	25	8	
Butler County	Aug. 8-May 14	30	.....
Carroll County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	34	.....
Champaign County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	19	.....
Clark County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Clermont County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Columbiana County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	1	
Coshocton County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	66	.....
Crawford County	Aug. 8-May 28	85	.....
Cuyahoga County	Aug. 8-May 27	54	7	
Darke County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Delaware County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13	.....
Erie County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	17	.....
Fairfield County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Franklin County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	174	5	
Gallia County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	74	5	
Greene County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Guernsey County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	132	1	
Hamilton County	Aug. 8-June 17	215	12	
Hancock County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	.....
Hardin County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Harrison County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	26	4	
Hocking County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	81	.....
Holmes County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	44	.....
Jackson County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	.....
Jefferson County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	.....
Knox County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lake County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lawrence County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	242	16	
Licking County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	49	1	
Lorain County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	4	1	
Lucas County	Aug. 8-June 11	14	.....
Madison County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Mahoning County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	239	5	
Marion County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	258	1	
Miami County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	32	2	
Montgomery County	Aug. 8-June 18	239	19	
Morgan County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	2	.....
Morrow County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Muskingum County	Aug. 8-May 7	35	.....
Noble County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Ottawa County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	15	.....
Paulding County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2	.....
Perry County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	71	.....
Pickaway County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Portage County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	6	.....
Preble County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Putnam County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	45	.....
Richland County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	27	1	
Ross County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Scioto County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	20	.....
Seneca County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Stark County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	144	.....
Summit County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	41	.....
Trumbull County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	44	.....
Tuscarawas County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	35	1	
Union County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	.....
Van Wert County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	12	1	
Vinton County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	13	.....
Washington County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	76	1	
Wayne County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Williams County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	30	.....
Wood County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	31	.....
Wyandot County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	18	.....
Total for State		3,292	97	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		4,422	247	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	Dec. 13-June 11	186	36	Thirteen cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County	Dec. 1-Mar. 4	41	.....
Blair County	Dec. 1-June 18	26	3	Five cases imported.
Bradford County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	.....
Bucks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Butler County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	3	Two cases imported.
Cambria County	Dec. 1-June 4	62	4	
Clearfield County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	20	.....
Columbia County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	.....
Center County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Chester County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Crawford County	Apr. 17-30	23	.....
Cumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Dauphin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Delaware County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	.....
Erie County	Dec. 1-Apr. 2	111	1	
Fayette County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28	1	
Greene County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40	.....
Indiana County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	.....
Jefferson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	3	
Lackawanna County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	12	.....
Lancaster County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Lebanon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	11	1	
Lehigh County	Dec. 1-Apr. 23	120	.....
Luzerne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Lycoming County	Jan. 3-Apr. 23	16	3	
Monroe County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Montgomery County	Dec. 1-May 14	9	1	
Northampton County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	235	.....
Northumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Perry County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Philadelphia County	Dec. 20-June 18	921	225	
Schuylkill County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16	.....
Somerset County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9	.....
Susquehanna County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Warren County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	10	3	
Washington County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	18	.....
Wayne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	92	.....
Westmoreland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	43	.....
Total for State		2,130	282	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3,175	218	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 20-June 4	49	4	Three imported.
Georgetown	Mar. 27	1	.....
Greenville	Feb. 21-June 4	42	.....
Total for State		92	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		256	10	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 13-June 11	433	8	
Nashville	Dec. 27-June 18	156	.....
Total for State		589	8	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,833	32	
Texas:				
San Antonio	Dec. 1-May 31	66	
Total for State		66	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		13	.....
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	3	
Salt Lake City	Dec. 27-May 28	19	.....
Total for State		22	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		367	2	
Virginia:				
Danville	Feb. 7-13	2	
Pocahontas	Jan. 1-May 31	23	5	
Total for State		25	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	6	.....
Chehalis County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	.....
Cheelan County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	9	.....
Clallam County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Clarke County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	.....
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Franklin County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Jefferson County (Port Town- send).....	Apr. 12.....	1	.....
King County (Seattle included)	Dec. 1-Apr. 13	49	.....
Kittitas County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Klickitat County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	28	.....
Lewis County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	3	.....
Mason County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Pacific County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2	.....
Pierce County (Tacoma in- cluded).....	Feb. 1-June 6	9	.....
Skagit County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	.....
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	25	3	
Thurston County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	2	.....
Walla Walla County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9	.....
Whatcom County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	18	.....
Whitman County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	4	.....
Yakima County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	10	.....
Total for State.....		186	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		339	4	
West Virginia:				
Martinsburg.....	Apr. 4-May 13	20	1	
Total for State.....		20	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		9	.....
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 13-June 11	206	.....
Total for State.....		206	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		1,339	6	
Grand total.....		11,367	512	
Grand total, same period, 1903.....		26,937	842	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904.

Place.	Num- ber since March, 1900.	Num- ber since January 1, 1904.	Re- ported.	Died.	Bacterio- logically con- firmed.	Remarks.
California:						
San Francisco.....	111	1	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	Recovered.
Do.....	112	2	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	
Do.....	113	3	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 22	
Do.....	114	4	Feb. 7	.....	Feb. 17
Do.....	115	5	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Feb. 27	
Do.....	116	6	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 24	
Do.....	117	7	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	.....do.....
Do.....	118	8	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	
Concord.....	α 119	9	Mar. 1	Feb. 29	Mar. 12	

α Cases 119 and 120 not having been bacteriologically confirmed, case 121 has been numbered 119.

Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas: Laredo.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 18	6	.....	One case imported from Minera.

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

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	June 18	12,949	2							1						
Biddeford, Me.....	June 11	16,145	6	2						1						
Biloxi, Miss.....	do	5,467	1	1												
Binghamton, N. Y.....	June 18	38,647	12	2							1					
Boston, Mass.....	do	560,892	134	16								4	3			
Brockton, Mass.....	June 11	40,063	12													
Cambridge, Mass.....	June 18	91,886	17	5												
Camden, N. J.....	do	75,935	27									1				
Charleston, S. C.....	June 11	55,807	39	4												
Chelsea, Mass.....	do	34,072	5	1												
Chicopee, Mass.....	June 18	19,167	1													
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	June 10	325,902	131	12						3						
Cleveland, Ohio.....	June 17	381,766	95	11						1						
Clinton, Mass.....	June 18	13,667	5									3	1			
Covington, Ky.....	June 11	42,938	25	4						1						
Denver, Colo.....	Apr. 23	133,859	78	16						1	3					
Do.....	Apr. 30	133,859	49	13								1				
Do.....	May 7	133,859	54	10								2	1			
Do.....	May 14	133,859	60	9							1					
Do.....	May 21	133,859	45	11								1				
Do.....	May 28	133,859	62	14												
Detroit, Mich.....	June 11	285,704	108									2				
Dubuque, Iowa.....	do	36,297	17	1												
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do	11,616	4													
Elmira, N. Y.....	do	35,672	10	2												
Fall River, Mass.....	June 18	104,863	25	5												
Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 11	31,531	9	1												
Fort Smith, Ark.....	May 21	11,587	4	2												
Do.....	May 28	11,587	4													
Do.....	June 4	11,587	6													
Do.....	June 11	11,587	5							1						
Galesburg, Ill.....	do	18,607	4													
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do	87,565	19	1						1		1				
Greenville, S. C.....	June 4	11,860	4													
Hamilton, Ohio.....	May 7	23,914	9													
Do.....	May 21	23,914	10	1												
Do.....	May 28	23,914	7													
Haverhill, Mass.....	June 18	37,175	8													2
Homestead, Pa.....	June 11	12,554	2													
Hydepark, Mass.....	do	13,244	3													
Ithaca, N. Y.....	do	13,136	5													
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do	28,429	11	1												
Jersey City, N. J.....	June 5	206,433	60	9						1						
Do.....	June 12	206,483	71	16								3	11			
Johnstown, Pa.....	June 18	35,936	19							1		1	2			
Kokomo, Ind.....	June 11	10,609	4										1			
Do.....	June 18	10,609	1													
Lawrence, Mass.....	June 11	62,559	20	7												
Lexington, Ky.....	do	26,369	5	2						1						
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do	102,479	51	11									1			
Lowell, Mass.....	June 18	94,969	25	1												
Lynn, Mass.....	June 11	68,513	19	5												
McKeesport, Pa.....	do	34,227	5	1												
Macon, Ga.....	do	22,746	8													
Malden, Mass.....	do	33,664	6	2									1			
Manchester, N. H.....	do	56,987	16	1												
Marlboro, Mass.....	do	13,609	3													
Medford, Mass.....	June 18	18,244	5									1				

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Leprosy in New South Wales for the year 1902.

[From report of the chief medical officer of the government and president of the board of health.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
Sydney, March, 31, 1904.

On January 1, 1902, 14 persons remained under detention at the lazaret.

During the year two persons were reported to the board under the leprosy act, 1890, as being suspected lepers. One of these died on the day of report and was buried before any diagnosis could be made; the other, after careful inquiry, was deemed to be not suffering from leprosy. A third, whose case had been reported at end of the previous year, was admitted.

Two patients died during the year; 1 was a native of England, and 1 a Chinese. Three patients were discharged. One (*lepra nervorum*) was returned to his island; 2, both cases of *lepra nervorum*, and natives (whites) of this State, were discharged to their homes, on the ground that in the first mentioned the disease was quiescent, and in the second that after a long period of observation it had been seen to become and to remain quiescent. In this latter case the charitable allowance which had been made to the patient's family during the term of his segregation was continued, it being very unlikely that his trophic mutilations would allow of his earning a livelihood, supposing he should be successful in obtaining any employment.

Thus, the number remaining in the lazaret on December 31, 1902, was 10 persons. Six were whites, 3 of whom were natives of New South Wales of European descent, 1 was a native of Germany, 1 was a native of England, and 1 a native of the United States of America. Of the colored lepers 1 was a Javanese and 3 were natives of China.

The total number of persons admitted since 1883, when patients first began to be received (though the notification of leprosy was first made compulsory and the detention of lepers provided for by law only toward the end of 1890), is 78. Distributed under nationalities the account stands as follows: Natives of New South Wales, 21, of whom 15 have died and 2 were released; of Queensland, 1, deceased; of England, 4, of whom 3 have died; of Ireland, 2, deceased; of New Zealand, 1, deceased; of Fiji, 1, deceased; of Germany, 2, of whom 1 has died; of Belgium, 1, deceased; of the United States of America, 1; and all of these were whites of European descent. There were also 37 natives of China, of whom 13 have died and 21 have been returned to their own country; of India, 2, deceased; of the West

Indies, 1, discharged in 1885; of Java, 1; of Tanna (New Hebrides), 1; deceased; of New Caledonia, 1, deceased; of Aoba (New Hebrides), 1, returned to his island; and all of these were colored people.

Every opportunity has been given to members of the medical profession to visit the lazaret for the purpose of seeing such patients as were formerly under their care and for study of the disease.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, June 1, 1904:

May 31, steamship *Pannonia*, destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 751; rejected, 10; embarked, 741; pieces of baggage inspected, 1,200; disinfected 119 (feathers and bedding).

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, May 23 and 30, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, 107 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism 1, arterio-sclerosis 3, beriberi 3, Bright's disease 3, bronchitis 1, cerebral congestion 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, death by violence 1, diarrhea and dysentery 27, erysipelas 1, hepatitis 2, influenza 1, malarial fevers 4, meningitis 2, nephritis 3, organic diseases of heart 1, pneumonia 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 6, rheumatism 2, senile debility 7, septicæmia 1, still born 6, syphilis 1, tetanus neonatorum 3, other causes 25.

During the week ended May 28, 1904, 84 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; aortic dilatation, 1; beriberi, 1; bronchitis, 4; cerebral congestion, 3; death by violence, 2; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 24; gangrene, 1; intestinal parasites, 3; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 4; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 7; stillborn, 2; other causes, 22.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 9, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 3	Olympia.....	41	4	7	0
9	Spero.....	15	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports, June 13, as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 316; number passed, 309; number detained, 7.

CHINA.

Report from Amoy—No cholera or plague.

The following is received from Consular Surgeon Johnson, through Passed Assistant Surgeon White, at Hongkong, under date of April 29, 1904:

There is no Asiatic cholera in this port and has been none since September 15, 1903. I shall notify you promptly of the appearance of any quarantinable disease.

It is about time for our usual epidemic of bubonic plague, but it has not yet appeared, probably on account of the unusually late spring.

Report from Shanghai—Smallpox—Smallpox on steamship Shimosa.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 12, as follows:

During the week ended May 7, 1904, two supplemental bills of health were issued, and 1 vessel, 45 crew, 50 cabin, and 10 steerage passengers, were inspected. Manifests were viséed for 7,705 pieces of freight. There were disinfected 6 pieces of baggage belonging to steerage passengers.

Eight emigration inspections were made, with no rejections.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows smallpox 5 deaths, diphtheria 8 deaths, tuberculosis, 35 deaths, all among Chinese. The total mortality stated was 4 foreigners and 132 natives. No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

One case of smallpox occurred on the steamship *Shimosa*, bound to New York from Yokohama, but was taken off at Kobe and the necessary precautions were taken at the latter port, except that the crew was not vaccinated.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Last case of yellow fever discharged.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 8; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis.

General sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country not good.

The last case of yellow fever of the 3 cases reported was discharged on June 6.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfect.
1904.					
June 5	Beverly	40	0	0	0
6	Siberia	54	11	25	0
7	Admiral Schley	54	11	0	0
8	Manuel Calvo	119	36	66	0
9	Hispania	22	0	0	0
9	Appomatox	47	0	0	0
10	Columbia	18	0	0	0
11	Brewster	31	0	0	0

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, June 7, as follows:

Week ended June 4, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 4; crews inspected, 122; passengers inspected, 5.

All of these vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness on board.

The remains of one dead body were shipped to the United States after being properly prepared, as is required in these cases.

Transactions of Service—Mortuary report and sanitary conditions, May, 1904.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 20; crews inspected, 613; passengers inspected, 6.

All of these vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness on board.

No quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during this month.

Mortuary report for the city of Cienfuegos.

Tuberculosis, 13; diseases of the lungs and air passages, not tuberculous, 9; malaria, 7; meningitis, 2; tetanus infantile, 3; diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 8; gastro-enteritis, 2; enteritis, 13; diseases of the kidney, 4; cancer, no specification, 3; other and ill-defined causes, 29; total, 93.

This is the largest number of deaths in this city for one month since January, 1901.

Water supply—Great number of mosquitoes.

The sanitary condition of the city can not be said to be as good as it was some months ago, and the enormous amount of rainfall here for the last six weeks has certainly rendered the city water supply very bad. As before reported, the city obtains its water from a river about 6 miles from the city, and the great land drainage into this river from the recent heavy rains has contaminated the city water.

Mosquitoes are present throughout the city in great numbers, and no effort has yet been made to destroy them.

Strict quarantine has been maintained against all suspicious and infected ports by the Cuban quarantine officials, and no quarantinable disease has entered the city.

Report from Habana—Suspicious fever cases on steamship Monterey from Progreso.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, June 15, as follows:
Week ended June 11, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	32
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,029
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	411
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides).....	500

On June 13 the steamship *Monterey* arrived at this port from Progreso, Mexico. The Cuban quarantine officers on inspection found 4 nonimmune passengers (1 cabin and 3 steerage) with high fever of a suspicious nature, and had them transferred to Las Animas hospital for observation.

On the following day (June 14) a nonimmune, who arrived by the same steamer, was sent to quarantine station, where he was found suffering from a high fever. He was also sent to Las Animas hospital. These cases are now under observation by the yellow-fever commission, but no diagnosis has yet been made as to the nature of the fever.

The *Monterey* was disinfected in part by the Cuban authorities previous to her sailing yesterday.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended June 11, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	11
Meningitis	11
Bronchitis	8
Cancer	3
Enteric fever	2
Paludic fever.....	1
Gangrene.....	1
Enteritis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	3
Measles.....	1

Total number of deaths, 108.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever—Precautionary detention in quarantine of British steamship Jamaican from Venezuelan and Colombian ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 13, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, 7 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for ports in the United States, in good sanitary condition.

The British steamship *Jamaican*, which arrived in this port June 3 from Venezuelan and Colombian ports via Habana, was held in quarantine while in this harbor as a precautionary measure against yellow fever. She cleared for New Orleans direct June 11, having no sickness on board on inspection.

One death from enteric fever has been the only infectious disease reported during the past week.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas June 1 to 10, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis	5	27
Enteritis	1	106
Septicæmia	1	20
Enteritis, under 2 years old	3	105
Meningo-encephalitis	1	61
Enteric fever	1	1
Arterio-sclerosis	2	81
Lesion of heart, organic	4	79
Cancer of uterus	2	42
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Softening, cerebral	1	65
Congestion, pulmonary	1	95
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	64
Total	24	

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 18.25.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 10, as follows:

Transactions for month of May, 1904.

Bills of health issued	18
Crews	626
Passengers	309
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	88
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	21
Certificates issued for shipping remains of dead bodies to the United States.....	1

EGYPT.

Report from Suez—Plague on Austrian steamship Imperatrix, from Bombay.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, May 12, 1904.]

The *Imperatrix* left Bombay May 1 and Aden May 7; arrived at Suez May 11; crew, 101; passengers, 117, of whom 21 were bound for Egypt.

The vessel carries a physician, but is not furnished with a disinfecting stove. On May 2 a case of plague was declared in the person of a deck passenger, who was immediately isolated. The patient was landed at Aden. The hospital on board and the adjoining deck were disinfected. Medical visit by the quarantine authority at Suez was satisfactory. The vessel passed the canal in quarantine after disinfection.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 3, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended May 21 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 36, with 26 deaths.

British India.—During the first week of May there were registered in the Bombay presidency 3,729 cases of plague (and 2,918 deaths), of

which 423 cases (373 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay; 198 cases (175 deaths) in Karachi; 226 cases (198 deaths) in Jamnagar, and 69 cases (45 deaths) in Veraval.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended April 23, 440 persons died of plague and 102 persons died of cholera.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 6, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage inspected.
May 31	Belize	17			
31	Olympia	41	1		2
31	J. H. Masters	13			

The steamship *Olympia* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Case of plague in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, June 16, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Case plague June 10; infected rats in different locality.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial, mild type; also dysentery in mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 5	Managua	16	3	0	9
6	Origen	24	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 7, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 2	Olympia	41	6	1	0
4	Helen	21	0	0	0
5	España	14	0	0	0
7	Gyller	14	0	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 2.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Shipment of goats' hair—Mortality from plague and smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, May 21, as follows:

Under date of May 18, 1904, sanitary certificate No. 53 (consular invoice No. 140, of 1904) was granted to a shipment of 35 bales of goats' hair, sent by M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., of Bombay, and consigned to Howe & Trunkett, of Boston, Mass.

As reported in my letter of April 29, 1904, I personally inspected the method by which the goats' hair was removed from the skins by a process of soaking in a vat of lime and water, and also saw the actual shipment of hair to be sent and found it to be so saturated with lime dust as to make it seem quite reasonable that infection could not be carried by the cargo.

Mortality of Bombay City for the week ended May 17, 1904.

	Week ended May 17, 1904.	Previous week.
Plague attacks.....	258	363
Plague deaths.....	243	324
Plague mortality rate.....	16.28	21.71
Smallpox deaths.....	21	25
Cholera deaths.....	0	0
Total deaths.....	712	842
Total mortality.....	47.71	56.42

No typhus fever.

Plague a soil infection, by Capt. E. F. G. Tucker.

[Abstract of a paper read in Bombay before the Medical Society.]

Although much is known of the character and toxic products of the bacillus pestis, very little is known of it as a saprophyte in nature. Even in laboratory cultures it is polymorphic, and the question arising is whether these involution forms, so easily produced, represent forms under which the bacillus may remain latent or nonvirulent for long periods in houses, clothing, some host other than man and rodents, or the soil.

Changes of temperature can not be the essential features in determining the onset of an epidemic. For although in Bombay there is an exacerbation of the disease between January and April of each year, with a great reduction in its mortality when the hot weather comes on, nevertheless in Poona, only 120 miles away, the epidemic recurs eight or nine months after the subsidence of the previous epidemic, and at no particular season of the year.

There must, therefore, be local causes at work, more than over-

crowding, bad ventilation, etc., not yet well understood.^a People who at the height of an epidemic rush out of a city, and return again when the panic has subsided, bringing their unhealthy conditions back with them, do not cause a reappearance of the disease till the usual period of quiescence has elapsed. This leads to the "law of the recurrence of plague epidemics in India," as framed by Captain Tucker. In a population previously free from plague or free from plague in epidemic form for a period of seven to nine months (the period of quiescence) there occur at irregular intervals and scattered points deaths from acute septicæmic, pneumonic, intestinal, cerebral, or puerperal plague, which escape identification as such until the occurrence of one or two typical bubonic cases calls attention to these antecedent mysterious illnesses. This is the stage of sporadic atypical cases. After a lapse of twenty or thirty days, one to three cases of indubitable plague occur in houses contiguous, or nearly so, in one of the localities which have been infected and among people who have not yet come in contact with one another. This is the stage of local place infection.

After a period of one or two months this locality shows dropping cases of plague at the rate of one every three days or so. This is the early epidemic stage. The houses become infected in a certain order, slowly but surely—i. e., the infection runs down one side of a street in one direction only,^b or it runs through a group of houses in one direction only, sparing houses to right and left. In two or three weeks the number of cases rises with comparative suddenness to a total corresponding to the number of people in the area, the degree of congestion of the population, etc. This is the fastigial stage. The fastigium lasts for two weeks or more, and then a rapid decrease in the daily returns takes place till only one or two cases occur per diem (the stage of decline), and this gradually drops to zero. This diminution in the daily total of cases is more rapid than the rise from the early epidemic stage to the fastigium. The period of quiescence then sets in and lasts for seven to nine months, representing a state of local immunity.

The problem is to determine the position and condition of the plague bacillus during the latter part of the period of quiescence. Laboratory experiments do not exactly reproduce natural conditions. For example, in the laboratory in Bombay rats fed on pure broth cultures of plague failed to die, while those that fed on the decomposing flesh of plague cases died. Possibly this was due to the presence in the latter case of the putrefactive organisms.

Rats: In Captain Tucker's opinion rats are infected from man indirectly through the infection of house and soil. He believes that dead

^a Is it not likely that the cause of the recurrence of the epidemic will be found not so much in "local causes," as suggested by Captain Tucker, as in the life history of the bacillus? In support of this idea, attention may be called to the fact that the cases early in an epidemic seem regularly to present a different clinical picture from that observed later on in the same locality. Repeated observations show that whereas, early in the epidemic, cases are acute, die early, or if they live beyond the fourth day, are apt to recover. On the other hand, late in the epidemic, cases drag on, often from ten to fourteen days, and then die. Clinically, at least, this points to a change in the virulence or other characteristic of the life of the bacillus.

^b Although, as I have shown in my letter of March 5, 1904, plague does take a general direction in a city like Bombay and become virulent in one ward after it has passed its climax in another, still in my observations during February, March, and April of this year I have seen no such regularity in a given street. Cases crop up without any order or regularity in most unexpected places. This will appear more fully in the report of my own observations.

rats are only found at the stage of local place infection, and says, "The theory that an epizootic in rodents is the cause of an epidemic among human beings is a pernicious theory, not so much because it is only half true, but because the modern tendency to put rat destruction in the forefront of preventive measures diverts the attention of the authorities from more important details."^a

Fleas: In opposition to the theory of transmission by fleas, Captain Tucker says that the rat flea (*pulex pallidas*) has not been found on man, and that if fleas could transmit plague it would be a contagious disease. This has been disproved.^b

Captain Tucker's theory, then, is that, as in China, the soil in India is saturated with human and animal excreta, the subsoil poorly drained, and a congested population lives in close contact with the soil, their standard of health being lowered by insufficient or innutritious food, and their dwellings having poor light and ventilation. In this way the plague bacillus gains access from the soil to man.

After giving several illustrations from his wide experience in Poona, which seemed to prove that there was soil infection, Captain Tucker speaks of house infection as follows: "People can return to their shops in evacuated areas for the purpose of carrying on their trade by day with impunity, so long as they leave them for the health camp before the sun sets; and the explanation of this curious fact * * * appears to me to be that when there are several persons asleep in a crowded room with every window and door shut the temperature inside the house rises considerably, with the result that the contained air thus rendered lighter ascends, and hence the relatively heavy cold air external to the house tends to produce a liberation of the ground air into the hot room. This ascent of the ground air would be certainly accompanied by an ascent of minute particulate matter present in the contaminated soil."

In view of the abundance of bacterial flora present in the soil of a native dwelling, disinfection of a plague-infected house of the poorer class seems useless.

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, May 26, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, bill of health was issued to steamship *Bantu*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 59. The usual precautions were taken. Effects of 48 Lascars were

^a Neither the experience gained during the second epidemic in Sydney in 1902 (Report: paragraphs 229, 231), nor the experience of workers generally in India, nor my own observations lead me to agree with the theory that rats do not play the most important rôle in bringing plague to a previously uninfected locality. Time after time I have seen plague break out in a previously healthy chawl, on floors some feet above the ground, and trace the disease to the presence of dead rats in the immediate vicinity.

^b The observers in Sydney believe (Report: para 300) that fleas play a very important part in transmitting plague from rats to man. My observations on this point are necessarily limited; and the universal prevalence of fleas in the Indian household makes it hard to determine whether a given crop of fleas came from infected rats. However, in the case of the daughter and wife of the U. S. consul at Bombay, as shown in my letters of March 26 and April 2, 1904, there seems little doubt that fleas were concerned in transmitting plague from an infected rat to human beings. In spite of the criticisms offered, Captain Tucker's observations must be given much weight, because of his wide experience. Only by special study of the points debated can definite conclusions be reached.

disinfected, rat guards were placed on wharf lines, cargo compartments were fumigated.

During the week ended May 21, 1904, there were 134 deaths from plague in this city, the same number as for the previous week. The daily reports indicate very little if any reduction for the current week. Cholera has increased to 114 deaths, most of the cases being among the Hindoos, as before reported.

In Bengal, for the week ended May 14, 1904, there were 432 cases and 345 deaths from plague. In all India, for the week ended May 7, 1904, there were 49,804 cases, with 41,607 deaths. In the Punjab there was an increase to 34,685, leaving only 7,000 for the rest of the Empire. In all the other presidencies or provinces there has been a reduction.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Prophylaxis of paludism—Antidysentery serum.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, June 6, as follows: During the week ended June 4, 1904, 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.
June 1	Sardegna	New York	583	95	890	16
1	Romanic	Boston	747	190	1,192	35
2	Gallia	New York	243	60	520	7

PALERMO.

May 30	Napolitan Prince	New York	218	75	325	29
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Laveran's "Prophylaxis of Paludism."

The recent work of Laveran, *Prophylaxie du Paludisme*, is an interesting indorsement of the protective measures against malaria that have been adopted by modern hygienists. He accepts the practical preventive recommendations which are the outgrowth of his announcement in 1880 and his subsequent communications of the causative factor in malarial diseases. Laveran's formal indorsement of the technique of the modern antimalaria campaign attracts particular interest in Italy, where the original announcement of the eminent French army surgeon received its principal corroboration through the work of Marchiafava, Celli, and Golgi, and where, in recent years, the Government has expended large sums of money in efforts to redeem wide areas of land, such as the Roman Campagna, and many places in southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardegna—a once prosperous and healthful country, but now desolate from malaria. Laveran's new book indorses in particular the protection of man against the bites of mosquitoes, the prophylactic administration of quinine to exposed persons, the cleaning up of bad lands, and the betterment of individual hygiene.

Antidysentery serum.

Much attention is being attracted, especially in Italy and England, to the experiments at present being made in Ceylon by the Italian

physician, Castelani, whose name has already been brought into prominent notice through his scientific studies of sleeping sickness in Uganda. Castelani, who now occupies the chair of pathology in the medical school at Colombo, Ceylon, has been invited to go to England to make a demonstration of his studies and experiments before the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

MEXICO.

Report from Monterey—Sanitary conditions at Valles, and danger of reinfection of Tampico.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports as follows:

MONTEREY, MEXICO, June 9, 1904.

I returned to this city last night after a visit to Valles for the purpose of making an inspection of its sanitary condition. Valles is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, about 90 miles from Tampico on the San Luis division of the Mexican Central Railroad. The town is built on a rise of ground overlooking a small stream, the Rio Naranjo, from which the water supply of the town is obtained.

There are no wells; all the drinking water is brought from the river and kept for use in jars, cans, and barrels, which, naturally, form excellent breeding places for mosquitoes.

There are, of course, no sewers, and I am told that, until recently, few, if any, cesspools. The policing of the town was, and in large measure still is, left to the ubiquitous pigs, dogs, and hens.

In 1898 and again in 1903 the town was scourged by yellow fever. About three weeks ago a suspicious case was reported, but was not officially confirmed. The patient died, and his hut was destroyed by fire. Why this should have been done, under the circumstances, is not clear. The case was reported by a railroad surgeon whom I was unable to meet, as he travels back and forth over the line, and circumstances did not seem to justify my spending four or five days in an effort to meet him.

A local practitioner, an American, told me that there was but little sickness in the town and that he had seen no suspicious cases. I am inclined to give some weight to this man's opinion as he is a non-immune and would be likely to leave, as he did last year, at the appearance of yellow fever.

The sanitary measures taken for the prevention of an outbreak this year are on precisely the same lines as those being carried out in the other cities which were infected last year, and are under the direction of the superior board of health of Mexico. All houses suspected of infection have been or are being disinfected with sulphur. Water containers are inspected and an attempt is made to minimize the propagation of mosquitoes by emptying those containers having larvæ, or by oiling them.

* * * * *

Fortunately, the presence of yellow fever in this town is of only secondary importance.

The character of its population is such that there is practically no travel from it to the United States. It threatens us only through Tampico, which it might readily re infect, as the drift of travel (laborers) is from Valles to the seaport.

It may not be out of place to invite attention to this matter of rein-

fection of Tampico from towns which originally received their infection from Tampico, as I believe it is true of other fever centers, such as Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Merida. Because of the comparatively high rate of wages in Tampico, labor tends to drift in that direction from nearby points. At the outbreak of an epidemic many such laborers scatter to their homes, taking the infection with them.

In a general way, practically all towns on the San Luis and Monterey divisions of the Mexican Central Railroad had yellow fever in them last year. From the railroad towns the infection was carried to towns and ranches at a considerable distance, as for example Morelos and Cruillas in the State of Tamaulipas and Agualeguas in Nuevo Leon. In some of the towns only a few cases occurred; in others few persons escaped.

It is not unlikely that in many of these small towns and villages the infection has survived and with the drift of labor to the larger towns this summer the infection may be brought back again to its original source. As an illustration of this I may refer to some of the imported cases in Vera Cruz as reported in a recent number of the Public Health Reports. I am led to speak of this because as I was leaving Tampico to return to this city I found that a system of surveillance had been instituted with a view to preventing those sick from leaving Tampico and the above would justify a system working both ways.

Disinfection of wells at Monterey.

Doctor Liceaga writes that the Federal sanitary service still continues to defray the expenses for fumigating wells in Monterey, and that the council has ordered all wells in the city to be closed by a wooden cover or wire netting.

See Public Health Reports, May 20, 1904, page 962.

Reports from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended June 8, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 8,000; no quarantinable diseases in Progreso; number of deaths during the week, seven; among the causes of death were malaria and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of port and country during the week hardly good.

In the neighboring city of Merida yellow fever appears to be continuous, there being 7 or 8 cases there now, besides several suspects. All cases of that fever are sent to the lazaretto as soon as discovered, both in Merida and in Progreso.

Bills of health were issued as follows:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers from Progreso.	Passengers in transit.
May 28	Vigilancia.....	New York.....	79	80	38
June 2	Susie B. Dantzer, schr. ^a	Ship Island.....	12	.....	.....
4	Habana.....	New York.....	96	61	44
4	Gertrude A. Bartlett, schr. ^a	Mobile.....	9	.....	.....
4	Nimrod, tug ^a.....	.....do.....	9	.....	.....
8	Markomania ^a	New Orleans.....	38	.....	.....

^a Disinfected with sulphur dioxide.

Official statement of cases in lazaretto.

Official report of cases in the lazaretto of Merida June 7 and 8 shows, on June 8, 5 cases of yellow fever, 8 cases suspected, and 2 cases of other diseases. There are probably other cases of yellow fever in Merida, but all cases of suspicious character are separately reported, both in Merida and Progreso.

Report from Veracruz—Fumigation of vessels—Two yellow fever cases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, June 13, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, six vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health.

The following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxide and given certificates: June 8, British steamship *Senator*, bound for New Orleans; June 10, British steamship *Cycle*, bound for Ship Island.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 29 deaths (46.4 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from yellow fever, 2 from remittent fever, and 5 from tuberculosis.

One new case of yellow fever was reported on June 9. The case was in the person of a prisoner at San Juan de Uloa fortress. As the man had not been away from the fortress for many months prior to the beginning of his illness, he undoubtedly became infected there.

A case of yellow fever occurred on June 4, but notice of it was not received by this office in time for it to be included in my report for the week ended on that date. This case was in the person of a soldier at San Juan de Uloa fortress, whose history indicates that this man, too, became infected at the fortress. Rains have been frequent during the week, and the number of mosquitoes is gradually increasing.

Yellow fever on steamship Vigilancia at Veracruz, from Progreso.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, June 19, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Ward Line steamer *Vigilancia* arrived June 17 with a suspicious case of fever among second-class passengers from Progreso. Man was taken immediately to hospital. Diagnosis yellow fever made yesterday by local authorities, and second-class passengers' compartment of vessel fumigated. I supervise fumigation entire vessel to-morrow after completion discharge cargo.

LUMSDEN.

NOTE: History of previous yellow fever infection on steamship *Vigilancia*.

On August 4, 1902, at Habana from Veracruz. One case yellow fever removed from *Vigilancia* to Las Animas hospital. Death occurred August 5.

On July 8, 1903, at Habana from Progreso. One case landed July 7, transferred from his home to Las Animas hospital, was officially declared yellow fever by the commission. Death occurred July 13.

On June 10, 1904, at Habana from Veracruz. A very suspicious case removed to Las Animas hospital. Last reported as still under observation.

See Public Health Reports, 1902, page 2008; 1903, pages 1152, 1194; 1904, page 1167.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended June 4, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 28	Union C.....	5	12	0	0
29	Alabama.....	17	13	0	0
30	Dumois.....	18	0	0	0
June 3	Utstein.....	18	0	0	0
3	Osceola.....	32	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, June 6 and 7, as follows:

During the week ended June 4, 1904, the following vessels cleared from Colon for ports in the United States:

American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, June 1, with 69 crew and 93 passengers; British steamship *Darien* for New Orleans, June 1, with 44 crew and 33 passengers; Norwegian steamship *Preston* for New Orleans, June 3, with 29 crew and 4 passengers in transit for Bocas del Toro; British steamship *Viscaina* for United States ports, June 3, with 22 crew and no passengers.

Vessels entering Colon during month of April, 1904.

From ports in Mexico, West Indies, and Central America.....	16
From Cartagena.....	6
From Europe.....	2
From New York.....	4
From New Orleans.....	2
From ports not given.....	1
Total.....	31

Total number of vessels, 28 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 yacht.

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessel—Mortality—Yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, June 7, as follows:

Week ended June 6, 1904: On May 31 the American steamer *City of Panama* was given a bill of health. There were on board, officers and crew, 60; cabin passengers, 12; steerage passengers, 11; total, 83; all well.

During the past two weeks there have been reported deaths from the following causes: Liver disease, 2; beriberi, 1; stillborn, 3; pneumonia, 4; malaria, 1; tuberculosis, 2; diarrhea, 1; apoplexy, 2; a

cold, 1; dysentery, 3; gunshot wound, 1; fever, 1; yellow fever, 1; bilious fevers, 3; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; bronchitis, 1; parturition, 1; heart disease, 2; wounds, 1; leprosy, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; strangulated hernia, 1; total, 35.

The case reported as yellow fever was not regarded as such by the American doctors who saw the case. A separate letter, dated to-day, has been written containing what information could be gathered regarding the presence of yellow fever.

Report from Bocas del Toro fruit port—Yellow fever reported at Limon—Detention of passengers from Limon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports, June 2, 1904, as follows:

On May 28, 1904, I was advised by Mr. Herbert Lear, manager of United Fruit Company at this place, that two cases of yellow fever had developed at Limon, Costa Rica.

That morning a large naphtha launch arrived from Limon, having left there, I am informed, the previous afternoon, and brought passengers for this place. This launch was not boarded by the official doctor, but all passengers were allowed to land by the customs officials.

As soon as I received the information from Mr. Lear I immediately made it public and communicated the facts to the governor of this department.

On May 30 I received a reply from the governor. He took immediate action and issued a decree organizing a board of health. This organization was to adopt such measures as were necessary and to handle all quarantine questions from time to time.

The proposed members of the board of health met on May 31 and perfected organization. Doctor Vaz was made president. About this time the steamship *Baker* of the United Fruit Company's line arrived from Limon, and brought as passengers for this port Dr. R. E. Swigart, who is in charge of the United Fruit Company's hospital in this place, and Mr. E. J. Hitchcock, auditor for the same company, with headquarters at San Jose, Costa Rica. There was considerable discussion as to the disposition of these two gentlemen.

I then read a letter that I had received from Doctor Goodman, of this Service in Limon, and it was finally decided that the gentlemen be transferred direct from the steamer to the United Fruit Company's hospital on an adjacent island for six days, the company agreeing to allow no communication with the town or villages. This was accordingly done, and they have been under the observation of Dr. L. A. Wailes, resident medical officer for the Louisiana State board of health.

I have the utmost confidence that these arrangements will be conscientiously carried out by Doctor Wailes. According to Doctor Goodman's letter, there is very little danger of introducing yellow fever into this port in this instance.

The permit referred to in Doctor Goodman's letter allowing these passengers to come was granted by the Louisiana State board of health.

Governor Diaz gave me a copy of the quarantine regulations now in force in this Republic. I inclose copy for the information of the Bureau.

The fruit companies are thoroughly in accord with this measure, or any other that may be necessary for the protection of their interests.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Cholera death on steamship Coptic.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 10, as follows:

During the week ended May 7, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	2	3
Plague	6	5

On May 2, 1904, a few hours before the steamer *Coptic* was to sail for Hongkong, a death was reported as having occurred among the crew. Investigation showed that the individual was a fireman, that he had been ill only a few hours, and that his symptoms resembled those of cholera. A post-mortem was immediately made on board and showed the typical lesions of cholera to be present. The diagnosis was subsequently confirmed bacteriologically by the Government Laboratory. The vessel immediately proceeded to Mariveles, where the drinking water was emptied and the tanks were disinfected. All suspicious food stuffs were destroyed. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. All suspected compartments were washed down with bichloride solution. At the end of twenty-four hours, no further cases having appeared, the vessel proceeded to Hongkong. Passed Assistant Surgeon White, who is on duty there, was notified of the treatment of the vessel and of the circumstances that rendered it necessary.

The origin of the infection remains a mystery. The vessel had arrived in Manila from San Francisco the day previous, after having touched at the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki. There has been no cholera reported from any of these places for a number of months. The last case reported in Manila was on February 29, 1904, and the city has been considered entirely free from infection.

The only way in which the case can be reasonably explained is upon the hypothesis that some cholera germs probably remain in the food stuffs that are sold to the crews of visiting vessels by bumboats. The character of some of the foods which are eaten by the Chinese would lend itself readily to keeping alive the cholera germ for a long time. Some of these foods have the appearance of decaying vegetables and cuttlefish. It is extremely to be regretted that there is not some laboratory data upon a subject of this kind available.

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of 1904.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, May 12, 1904.]

PILGRIM VESSELS ARRIVED AT YAMBO FROM TOR.

May 5: *Galioubieh*, 187 Egyptians; left Tor May 9.

May 6: *Missir*, 514 Egyptians; left Tor May 10. *Rahmanieh*, carrier of the Egyptian mahmal; left Tor May 10. *Gallasidion*, 844 Moroccans; left Tor May 10.

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

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended May 13, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 29. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—Newcastle.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 49,660. Total number of deaths, 40, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

QUEENSLAND—Brisbane.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 122,815. Total number of deaths, 135, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 6, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1904. Total number of deaths, 117, including enteric fever 5, whooping cough 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1904. Total number of deaths, 114, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1904. Total number of deaths, 94, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, and 7 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Fiume.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 104, including 31 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended June 10, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended June 10, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 14, 1904. Estimated population, 12,390. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 753, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, yellow fever 1, smallpox 33, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 236, including diphtheria 3, and 35 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—British Columbia—Vancouver.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 31,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from smallpox reported.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including enteric fever 1 and 2 from whooping cough.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 93, including 3 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 169, including enteric fever 2, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended May 29, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 21. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 28, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 15.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand two hundred and seventy-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 83, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 14, whooping cough 33, enteric fever 2, smallpox 2, and diarrhea 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,756 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 1 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 28, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 5.2, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 27.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 163 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 4, and 45 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 28, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 14.9, and the highest in Perth, viz, 21.5, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 582, including diphtheria 3, measles 12, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, and 29 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 4, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended June 4, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 184, including diphtheria 4, measles 14, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand one hundred and seventy-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 78, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 32, enteric fever 1, and diarrhea 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,621 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 15 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 4, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 56 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 150 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 5, whooping cough 9, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 4, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 23 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 600, including diphtheria 3, measles 16, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 2, and 26 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan.*—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 520,294. Total number of deaths, 872, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 11, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, and 116 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—*Parish of Portland.*—Two weeks ended June 4, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 12; reported only for one week. No contagious diseases reported.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended June 4, 1904. Estimated population, about 3,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended May 14, 1904. Estimated population, 193,315. Total number of deaths, 183, including 2 from enteric fever.

Two weeks ended May 28, 1904. Total number of deaths, 183, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

PANAMA—*Panama.*—Two weeks ended June 5, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including yellow fever 1, leprosy 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila.*—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 733, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 8, whooping cough 1, cholera 3, plague 6, and 89 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Corunna.*—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 115, including measles 2, whooping cough 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended May 14, 1904, from 18 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 808,000, show a total of 576 deaths, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, measles 6, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 4, and 78 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Three months ended March 31, 1904. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 318, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904.

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

[For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Afghanistan:				
Herat.....	Dec. 12.....			Present.
China:				
Shanghai.....	Dec. 18.....	1		On Br. ss. Olivebank.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 26.....		8	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 15-May 21.....		660	
Karachi.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 27.....	3	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-May 6.....		59	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 21-30.....		1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 31-May 2.....	52	48	One death on ss. Coptic.
Provinces.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 12.....	1,677	1,354	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 19.....		12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 6.....	36	28	
Hift.....	Dec. 13-15.....	8	4	
Kerbela.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 12.....	1	463	
Mossul.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	4	1	
Mussieib.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4.....	4	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.....	Feb. 6-Apr. 10.....	150	131	

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam.....	Dec. 12.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-May 1.....	76	26	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 17.....		2	
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 20.....		2	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Apr. 19-24.....	11	6	
Limon.....	May 28-June 4.....	3		
Cuba:				
Vicinity of Niquero.....	Feb. 6-13.....		6	From the Nor. bk. Eugen from Cardiff and La Guaira, wrecked on south coast of Cuba.
Sagua.....	Apr. 9.....	1		From Br. ss. Wildercroft from Vera Cruz.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 6-May 25.....		66	Two cases on a British bk. from Newcastle.
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	2	2	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-19.....	4	2	
Coatzacoalcos.....	May 11-May 28.....	6	1	
Merida.....	Dec. 6-June 17.....	36	15	
Progreso.....	Apr. 28-May 5.....	2		
Salina Cruz.....	Apr. 3-June 4.....	2	2	
Talleres.....	May 11.....	1		
Tampico.....	May 14-23.....	3		
Tehuantepec.....	Dec. 6-June 11.....	30	10	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-June 11.....	27	8	One case imported from Boca de Rio. One case on ss. Vigilancia from Progreso.
Panama:				
Panama.....	Jan. 4-June 5.....	7	2	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	Jan. 2-9.....		1	
Maracaibo.....	Oct. 25-Feb. 14.....	3	3	

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden	May 15-20.....	4	2	
Argentina:				
Tucuman.....	May 7.....			Present.
Australia:				
Brisbane	Feb. 12-Apr. 30	11	2	
Cairns	Feb. 16-Mar. 22	.....	2	
Sydney	Mar. 10-Apr. 26	5	1	
Brazil:				
Nitheroy	Apr. 15.....	1	1	
Para	Nov. 1-Feb. 22	29	15	
Pernambuco	Nov. 16-Jan. 15	.....	18	
Pindamonhangaba	Jan. 15.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Porte Alegre.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	50	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-May 1	232	135	
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth, Uiten- hage).....	Nov. 15-May 1	.....	19	
Natal (Pietermaritzburg).....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	3	2	
Transvaal (Johannesburg, Pretoria).....	Mar. 20-May 5	.....	69	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	To May 2.....	73	20	
Iquique	Apr. 9.....	.....	.....	Present.
Santiago.....	Apr. 10.....	.....	.....
Valparaiso.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 4.....	.....	.....	Present.
Canton	May 26.....	.....	.....
Fubieu	Apr. 15.....	.....	50	
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12	6	6	
Sunui	Apr. 15.....	.....	20	
Tientsin	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Abu Homos.....	Apr. 9-16.....	1	.....
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-May 14	16	7	
Assiout	Mar. 19-26.....	1	.....
Baliana district	Mar. 13-May 14	75	73	
Beni mazar.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 28	4	3	
Bibeh district	Mar. 26-May 14	11	3	
Chibin-el-Kom	Apr. 10-May 14	13	3	
Dechneh	Mar. 19-May 14	20	13	
Girgeh district	Mar. 13-May 14	37	34	
Kuesna	Mar. 19-Apr. 2	3	1	
Minieh district	Nov. 21-Feb. 3	7	4	
Nag-Hamadi district	Mar. 13-Apr. 23	44	38	
Port Said	Mar. 18-May 7	3	1	
Samallut district.....	Mar. 13-May 14	156	86	
Sohag	Mar. 13-26.....	1	.....
Suez.....	Feb. 21-Apr. 2	3	1	One from Br. ss. Knight, of the Thistle, from Bombay, and 1 from Br. transport Plaissey, from Bombay.
Tahtah district	Mar. 13-May 14	34	28	
Zagazig.....	Apr. 22-May 7	1	1	
Formosa:	To Dec. 15, 1903.....	869	702	
Ensuiko	Jan. 1-Mar. 6	225	145	
Hozan	Mar. 1-May 14	781	440	
Kagi	Apr. 17-May 14	.....	3	
Kelung.....	Mar. 1-May 14	1,043	678	
Taihoku.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	4	3	
Tainan	Mar. 1-May 14	28	24	
Toroku	do.....	976	772	
Toroku	Mar. 31-May 14	11	3	
Hawaii:				
Hilo	Mar. 4.....	.....	5	
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10-June 10	4	3	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Nov. 15-May 7	240,123	162,993	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	16,301	12,673	
Bengal	do.....	66,116	59,456	
United Provinces.....	do.....	129,374	120,543	
Punjab	do.....	307,312	244,111	
Central Provinces (includ- ing Berar).....	do.....	52,831	44,214	
Burma.....	Feb. 14-May 7	1	1	Imported.
Coorg.....	Nov. 15-May 7	18	10	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
India—Continued.					
Mysore State	Nov. 15–May 7	14, 918	11, 374	Six cases imported.	
Hyderabad State	do	22, 952	18, 946		
Central India	do	23, 232	26, 123		
Rajputana	do	13, 549	11, 670		
Kashmir	do	10, 517	7, 823		
N. W. F. Provinces	Nov. 21–May 7	52	48		
Baluchistan	Nov. 29–May 7	29	18		
Grand total		903, 325	720, 003		
Japan:					
Yokohama	Nov. 22–Dec. 5	2	2		
Mauritius	Nov. 13–Apr. 7	535	317		
New Zealand:					
Auckland	Apr. 29.....	2	1		
Peru:					
Baranco	Apr. 14.....		5		
Callao	Feb. 24–Apr. 24	6	3	One case on ss. Limari Apr. 21.	
Chosica	Apr. 14.....		2		
Lima	Mar. 25–May 14	150	60		
Matacuna	Apr. 14.....	2		Present.	
Payta	May 30.....				
San Pedro vicinity.....	Feb. 20–26.....	10	7		
Persia:					
Kermanschah	Mar. 31–Apr. 11		20		
Philippine Islands:					
Cebu	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	5	5		
Manila	Nov. 15–May 7	47	38		
Russia:					
Cronstadt	Jan. 14–20.....		1	At plague laboratory.	
Straits Settlements:					
Singapore	Feb. 28–Apr. 2		3		
Turkey:					
Smyrna	Dec. 1–6.....		1		

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Town	Dec. 1–Mar. 15	6		
Green and Sea Point	Nov. 29–Dec. 5	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 1–Mar. 31		239	
Austria–Hungary:				
Prague	Nov. 29–May 28	195	1	
Trieste	Nov. 22–Mar. 5	8		
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Jan. 11–May 14	165	68	
Brussels	Jan. 31–May 14		9	
Liege	Jan. 10–Mar. 19	2	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Feb. 13–Apr. 23		10	
Campinhas	Feb. 16–Apr. 17	4		
Pernambuco	Nov. 1–Apr. 15		269	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16–May 1	1, 124	698	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	Nov. 1–Dec. 26	73		
Canada:				
British Columbia (Tower Hill and Vancouver).....	Dec. 1–May 31	22	1	
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	Mar. 27–June 4	11		
New Brunswick (McAdam, Newcastle).....	Jan. 9–21.....		2	
Nova Scotia (Sydney).....	Apr. 10–May 21	73	1	
Ontario	Dec. 1–Jan. 31	116		
Quebec	Feb. 7–Mar. 19	14		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 1–Dec. 31		13	Epidemic.
Santiago	Feb. 1.....			
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 27–Mar. 26	9	4	One case on ss. Shimosa from Yokohama.
Shanghai	Nov. 15–May 7		167	
Tientsin	Jan. 31–Feb. 6	1		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 1–May 28		22	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	June 5.....	1		On ss. La Navarre from St. Nazaire.
Formosa.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	16		
France:				
Lyon.....	Feb. 7-May 14		5	
Marseille.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30		103	
Nantes.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Paris.....	Nov. 29-June 4	472	56	
Rhélms.....	Feb. 8-May 1	1	1	
Rouen.....	Feb. 1-29.....		4	
Germany:				
Bremen.....	Apr. 23-29.....	4		On ss. Wittkind.
Strasbourg.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31		2	
Gibraltar.....	May 23-29.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Birmingham.....	Dec. 6-June 4	9	1	
Bradford.....	Nov. 22-June 4	17		
Bristol.....	May 8-June 4	8		
Cardiff.....	Mar. 13-May 21	7	1	
Dundee.....	Mar. 13-June 4	9		
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 13-June 4	139	11	
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-June 10	887	63	
Hull.....	Jan. 17-June 4	63	2	
Leeds.....	Dec. 27-May 21	26		
Leith.....	Jan. 10-May 14	26	2	
Liverpool.....	Dec. 13-June 4	16	1	Three cases 1 death from ss. Indore from Baltimore.
London.....	Nov. 29-June 4	298	3	
Manchester.....	Mar. 27-June 4	64	6	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Dec. 5-June 4	142	4	
Nottingham.....	Nov. 29-June 4	217	10	
Sheffield.....	Dec. 27-May 21	37	1	
Southampton.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	7	1	
South Shields.....	Jan. 3-May 21	58	2	
Sunderland.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	17	2	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Feb. 4.....	1		From U. S. a. t. Logan.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 25-May 24		320	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 27-May 21		25	
Karachi.....	Dec. 21-May 22	118	26	
Italy:				
Catania.....	Dec. 4-May 12		8	
Leghorn.....	Apr. 11-17.....	1		
Messina.....	Dec. 12-18.....		1	
Milan.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	5		
Palermo.....	Jan. 10-May 14	9		
Japan:				
Amakusa.....	Feb. 23.....	15		
Kobe.....	Apr. 3-16.....	3		
Matsu Island.....	Feb. 15.....	3		From Ger. ss. Batavia from Vladivostok.
Mogi.....	Apr. 9.....			Present.
Fukuoka Ken.....	To May 9.....	45		
Nagasaki Ken.....	Feb. 11-May 20	576	99	One case from Br. ss. Kwang Ping from Tsin-hwan-tao.
Sasebo.....	Apr. 9.....			Present.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	2		
Do.....	Feb. 1-27.....	3		
Java:				
Batavia.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 23	174	42	
Malta.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 2	25	5	
Mexico:				
La Cananea.....	Mar. 9.....			Do.
Magdalena.....	Mar. 9.....	8		
Mexico.....	Dec. 28-June 5	118	67	
Porfirio Diaz.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
Tampico.....	Jan. 11-May 14		15	
Torreón.....	Feb. 24-May 28	144	38	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 19-June 4	8	2	One case ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre. One case imported.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 20-May 21	40	8	
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 6-May 28	16	1	
Panama, Panama.....	Jan. 11-June 5		3	One new case.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	6	2	
Manila.....	Nov. 15-May 7	31	14	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-Mar. 8	9		
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-May 28	148	62	
Odessa	Nov. 29-May 28	32	6	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-May 28	407	73	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-May 7		101	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-May 20		97	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000		Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Apr. 4	51	15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 21-Apr. 16		3	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Mar. 6-May 21	17	2	Epidemic.
Beirut	Apr. 5-30			A few cases.
Constantinople	Jan. 18-May 29		99	
Smyrna	Nov. 23-May 1		51	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Sept. 6-Feb. 29	12	3	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tubercu- losis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Acapulco	June 4	6,000	6													
Aix-la-Chapelle	May 21	144,900	50	6												
Amherstburg	June 11	2,250														
Amsterdam	May 28	548,137	168	27						1				8	3	
Do	June 4	548,137	146	17										1	4	
Athens	May 25	200,000		11										1		
Barmen	May 21	150,212	41	5												
Do	May 28	150,212	45	6												
Barranquilla	do	42,000	27	3				1								
Beirut	do	80,000	16						1							
Belfast	do	358,693	134													
Belize	June 9	9,000	4											1		6
Bergen	May 27	50,000	16	2						1						
Berlin	May 21	1,966,916	581	94						4		1	3	15		
Bombay	May 10	776,006	842	54	324			25						9		
Do	May 17	776,006	712	47	243			21		1				6		
Brunswick	June 4	130,000														
Brussels	May 28	575,896	162	20						2			1			1
Budapest	May 21	732,322											1	1	2	1
Do	May 28	732,322											2	2	3	
Cape Town	Apr. 30	83,718														
Do	May 7	83,718														
Cartagena	do	17,000	15	2												
Do	May 14	17,000	19	2												
Do	May 21	17,000	12	2												
Do	May 31	17,000	12	1												
Catania	June 2	153,523	76	3												
Christiania	May 28	224,000	55							5			1			
Coatzacoalcos	June 4	3,000	3													
Coburg	May 28	22,905	4													
Cognac	May 29	19,483	7													
Do	June 4	19,483	8										1			
Cologne	May 28	412,025	141	30												
Colon	June 5	8,000	8											2	1	3
Constantinople	May 29	800,000	199													
Copenhagen	May 28	500,000	133					5		1	6	1	1			
Corunna	do	50,000	24	6												
Do	June 4	50,000	32	7												1
Curaçao	June 3	36,100	6													1

^a Estimate.

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.
Southampton	May 28	112,500	23	2									1	1
Do	June 4	112,500	27	3										1
South Shields	May 28	107,334	42	3							3	1		1
Stettin	do	228,095	86								3	3	1	
Stockholm	May 21	309,496	33	18								2		
Stuttgart	May 26	195,126	73								2		1	
Do	June 2	195,126	71									1		
Tangier	May 28	40,000												
Do	June 4	40,000												
Tarragona	May 23	19,300	9	2										
Trapani	May 21	61,477	14											
Do	May 28	61,477	22											
Trieste	do	190,166	95	19								1		
Tuxpam	June 7	13,000	7											
Venice	May 21	166,288	61	7						1				
Do	May 28	166,288	74	7						1			1	
Veracruz	June 4	32,000	35							1				
Do	June 11	32,000	29	5			1							
Victoria	May 7	21,000	5											
Do	May 15	21,000	5											
Do	May 22	21,000	5											
Do	May 31	21,000	2											
West Hartlepool	May 28	68,000												
Winnipeg	June 4	70,000		1										
Zurich	May 21	158,365	59								2	1	2	
Do	May 28	158,365	53	10							3		1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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