PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Proclamation of the governor of Texas relative to campaign against recrudescence of yellow fever.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Austin, Tex., June 16, 1904.

To the people of Texas:

I have received the following communication from Dr. George R. Tabor, our State health officer, and believe it to be my duty to submit the same for public attention and consideration and to admonish the people as to the urgent needs of vigorous and systematic action. The public health is equal to the public safety. We can not, even under ordinary conditions, be too careful and persistent in our efforts to promote the health of our people and minimize as far as practicable our liability to disease; but especially is it our duty to employ every precaution and all means at our command to prevent epidemics, and remove, wherever possible, the causes that bring them about.

remove, wherever possible, the causes that bring them about.

It is known that last year we had yellow fever in certain localities in Texas, and as a result we suffered loss of life, and were compelled to resort to quarantine and other methods to prevent its spread. As suggested by Doctor Tabor, we have had a mild winter, and it is to be apprehended that in consequence there is an increased necessity for the observance of the utmost sanitary care to avoid the recurrence of the scourge to which we were subjected. The awful consequences of a yellow-fever epidemic can not be overestimated, and I urge with all emphasis that our people everywhere, and especially in the southern and central portions of the State, use their best exertions at once and continuously, to the end that the public health be preserved and the calamities of possible pestilence averted.

I can not too earnestly impress upon the attention of our county and municipal authorities, local health officers, and the people generally the prime importance of this matter. Should the yellow fever reappear early or in midsummer, we may reasonably anticipate conditions of greater severity and embarrassment than those with which we had to contend last year. I adjure our people to give immediate heed to the suggestions of Doctor Tabor, and to do everything in their power, both as officials and individual citizens, in the prosecution of the necessary sanitary campaigns.

Respectfully, etc.,

S. W. T. LANHAM, Governor.

Austin, Tex., June 16, 1904.

Hon. S. W. T. LANHAM,

Governor of the State of Texas, Austin, Tex.

DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to the fact that ever since quarantine was raised against Laredo and San Antonio last fall this Department has undertaken by every possible means to impress upon the people of Texas the necessity of a sanitary campaign for the prevention of a recrudescence of vellow fever in the places mentioned and the occurrence of it at other points in the State. We have repeatedly sent out circular letters and literature bearing upon this subject, complaining of the unsanitary conditions in some localities, urging that prompt and vigorous action be taken in every community in the State, but so far as I can learn very few places have undertaken any measures upon the lines suggested. The places infected last year have adopted stringent sanitary ordinances, which have been enforced all spring, and I have less fear of the reappearance of fever in those places than in south, central, and north Texas, where, in so many places, no precautions whatever are being taken.

On account of the very mild winter just passed, and the prevalence of yellow fever in Mexico at present, I very much fear that should a case be introduced into the State with the present very bad sanitary condition of a large number of our cities and towns, and the presence of the yellow-fever mosquito, which also exists in large numbers throughout the State, we will have the most extensive epidemic of

yellow fever ever known.

A conference of local health officers was called and largely attended in this city on the 31st of March, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed at this meeting. I expected good results would follow. The local health officers, I find, are always willing and anxious to inaugurate sanitary campaigns, but are usually prevented from doing effective work by the lack of sufficient support from the proper authorities. I therefore respectfully request your excellency to issue a communication calling upon the county judges, mayors, and health officers of Texas to inaugurate sanitary campaigns in every community in the State without delay, especially for the destruction of the mosquitoes.

I am, very respectfully,

George R. Tabor, State Health Officer.

Vessels leaving Vancouver for ports in Alaska or the United States not to be required to have consular bill of health.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 30, 1904.

The Secretary of State.

SIR: Referring to my letter to you, under date of May 26, 1904, requesting that the United States consul at Vancouver be directed to require that all vessels leaving Vancouver for any port in Alaska or in the United States take out consular bill of health until further notice; also to your letter of June 25, 1904, inclosing copy of a dispatch from the consulat Vancouver reporting that there is no longer any danger of an epidemic of smallpox at that place, I have the honor

to request that the instructions stated in your letter of June 1 to have been sent to the said consul be revoked, since the exigency requiring same no longer exists.

Respectfully,

L. M. Shaw, Secretary.

[Correspondence explanatory of the above.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 25, 1904.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: Referring to my letter of yesterday in regard to smallpox on the steamship *Athenian* when it arrived at Vancouver, I have the honor to inclose copy of a dispatch from the consul at Vancouver reporting that there is no longer any danger of an epidemic of smallpox at that place.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

[Inclosure.]

Consulate of the United States, Vancouver, British Columbia, June 17, 1904.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir: All danger of an epidemic of smallpox resulting from the carelessness in handling the smallpox patient on the steamship Athenian seems now to have passed. The assistant health officer, who handled the patient taken from the Athenian who died on the way to the pesthouse, was taken with smallpox exactly twelve days afterwards, and is still in the pesthouse, proving that the case was one of smallpox, which has been energetically and emphatically denied by the officers of the

steamship company.

Of course I have no means of ascertaining whether smallpox was developed among the numerous passengers who left here on the day of the arrival of the steamer and within a day or two thereafter. Information has been received here that smallpox is epidemic in Juneau, Alaska, and that a strict quarantine has been established there and at Douglas Island. If the quarantine is maintained and the vessels running between this port and Skagway are not permitted to land at Juneau or Douglas Island this may not have any important relation to affairs at this port. However, I shall take care to ascertain from all vessels coming down from the north bound for Puget Sound ports whether or not they called at Juneau or Douglas Island.

As one result of the Athenian scare, the city government has undertaken an absolute revision of the health regulations and their administration at Vancouver. There is now to be a health officer, who shall devote his entire time to the service, and it is required that he shall be experienced in all questions relating to public health and that he

shall also be a practical bacteriologist.

Very respectfully, L. Edwin Dudley, Consul.

See Public Health Reports for May 27, 1904, page 1023, and June 17, 1904, page 1231.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended July 2, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of July 4:

Week ended July 2.

Buildings reinspected.	250
Rooms 1,	880
Persons inspected	801
Sick	15
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	18
Dead examined	5
Necropsies	1
	$12\overline{2}$
Number showing pest infection	0
	642
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	18
Blocks covered with Danyz virus	10
No plumbing report.	

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby, at Lowelltown, reports, as follows:

Sanitary work at Lowelltown, Me., week ended June 13, 1904:

Number of persons, 45; sanitary condition, good; condition of baggage, good; from Province of Quebec, Canada; destination, Maine; passed, 45; vaccinated, 7.

Weekly report of sanitary work in Madawaska region.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports as follows:

Week ended June 25, 1904. Number of cases smallpox under supervision, 18; of these, previously reported, none; new cases, 18; houses under quarantine, 16; persons vaccinated, none; miles of territory covered, 220.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Antimosquito work at Alice.

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

ALICE, TEX., June 23, 1904.

The situation at this point is unchanged, the rains continuing to interfere with the work of fumigation.

June 24, 1904.

June 20, 1904, fumigated 34 houses, containing 102 rooms; June 21, 1904, fumigated 3 houses, containing 13 rooms; June 22, 1904, inspected 1 well, 70 barrels, of which 64 were screened; oiled 1 barrel, 2 ponds; June 23, 1904, inspected 16 wells, 20 cisterns, 175 barrels, of which 8 cisterns were covered and 7 oiled; 142 barrels were screened and 25 emptied and cleaned.

The situation remains the same. Doctor MacGregor has been instructed to keep close watch and to see that every case of fever is

immediately screened.

The physicians located here are cooperating with the Service, and have promised to notify us of anything occurring. Doctor Gazley informs me that the East boy has no fever during the early part of the day; there is a rise of temperature, however, in the afternoon, beginning about 11 o'clock, in the morning. On the 22d his maximum temperature was 104° F., falling to normal the next morning.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock will have finished the disinfection

of all premises, where same is permitted, by Saturday evening.

Conditions at Rio Grande City.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports as follows:

RIO GRANDE CITY, June 23, 1904.

I arrived here vesterday, following heavy rains all along the stage road.

At El Sauz, a point 25 miles from this place, there is a lake which affords good breeding places for mosquitoes. The drinking water is from seepage wells along the side of this lake. I shall endeavor to obtain from the stage driver some of the larvæ for examination.

I am informed that there was an epidemic of variola at El Sauz about fifteen years ago, and that all children born since that time are unvac-It is said that some malaria prevails at the present time.

The population is probably 100.

I will meet the authorities of Rio Grande City, as also the officers of Fort Ringgold, to-day.

Summary of reports from Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., July 3, 1904.

During week ended July 2, fumigated, Laredo, 65 houses containing 169 rooms and 6 wells; inspected 8,551 premises and oiled 2,651 water containers. Rainfall during week, 0.07. Rainfall to-day, 0.61 inches; maximum temperature for week, 101°. Frick at Alice; McGregor and force at Hebbronville; Cock and force at Encinal.

RICHARDSON.

Summary of reports from New Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., June 29, 1904.

New Laredo reports for June 23 to 28, inclusive, 2,591 domiciliary visits, 157 containers emptied, 90 oiled, and 64 ponds oiled.

RICHARDSON.

Mortality in Nuevo Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard-

son, under date of June 24, 1904:

Mortality for Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as recorded in the register of that city for the period June 9 to 18, inclusive, 1904: Scarlatina, 2; suspension of heart's action, 1; fever (ranch case), 1; meningitis, 1; bright's disease, 1; snake bite, 1; total, 7.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports from Houston and Galveston.

Houston, Tex., June 30, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Address here—Hotel Bristol.

PURNELL.

GALVESTON, TEX., July 3, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Address here—Tremont House.

PURNELL.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports, June 25, as follows: Passengers inspected, 149; immigrants inspected, 35; immigrants deported, 6.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, as follows:

Week ended June 18, 1904: Number trains inspected, 7; persons on trains inspected, 221; Pullman sleepers, with linen for each car, fumigated, 7. No contagious disease appeared during week. All passengers in healthy condition.

Week ended June 25, 1904:

Trains inspected, 7; persons on trains inspected, 167; persons on bridge inspected, 1,300; disinfection of 7 Pullman cars, with linen. No contagious disease appeared during the week.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, June 25, as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904.

Inspected Mexican Central passengers, 183; inspected Mexican immigrants, 89; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 429 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 6.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, June 26, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended June 25, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 315; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 20; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 2: Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; passengers from Mexico via National Railroad of Mexico detained, 6; persons inspected and passed on international foot and carriage bridge, 3,870; persons refused entry on international foot and carriage bridge, 36.

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

California.—Reports to the State Board of Health for the month of May, 1904, from 27 counties and localities having an aggregate population of 1,018,550, show a total of 1,271 deaths, including 97 from zymotic diseases.

CONNECTICUT—Stamford.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ILLINOIS—Belleville.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths 25, including enteric fever 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Iowa—Davenport.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 58, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths 37, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Dubuque.—Two weeks ended June 25, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 541,000; white, 457,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 869—white, 639; colored, 230—including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 28, smallpox 3, whooping cough 3, and 145 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 25, 1904, from 85 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, whooping cough, remittent fever, and inflammation of brain were more prevalent, and phthisis pulmonalis, smallpox, intermittent fever, diphtheria, dysentery, and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 13, pneumonia at 22, diphtheria at 34, enteric fever at 36, scarlet fever at 47, measles at 71, smallpox at 88, and phthisis pulmonalis at 268 places.

MINNESOTA—Duluth.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—Rochester.—Month of May, 1904. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 220, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 6, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pottsville.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 17,210. Total number of deaths, 28. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Boston, Mass., June 27, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 25, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 20 21 22 22 22 24 25		Culcutta, India	2 2 2 1

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

Office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Key West, Fla., June 27, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 25, 1904, also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904. June 19 20 21 23 25	Mascotte	do	15

JULIUS OTTO, Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

Office of the Commissioner of Immigration, New York, June 27, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 25, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immi- grants.
June 19	St. Louis	Southampton	673
19	Columbia		335
19	Blucher	Hamburg	1,009
19	Etruria	Liverpool.	475
19	Adria	Christiansand	321
19	Arabic	Liverpool	276
20	Gallia	Naples	238 110
20	Byron	Rio de Janeiro	
20	Saratoga	Habana	5
20	British King		625
21	Ryndam	Rotterdam	943
21	Finland	Antwerp	943 66
21	Piemonte	Suriname	6
21 22	Moro Castle	Habana	856
22		Bremen Genoa	440
22	Konig Albert	Liverpool	643
22	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	1,095
22	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	681
23	Nord America	Genoa	766
23	Aurania	Liverpool	271
23	Grangense.	Barbados	9
23	Hyacinthus	Liverpool	ž
24	Patricia	Hamburg	1,004
24	Caribbee	St. Kitts	16
25	Lucania	Liverpool	431
25	Esperanza	Habana	4
2.0	Importante		
	Total		11, 301

WM. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immi- grants passed.	of immi-
Duluth, Minn Malone, N. Y Newport News, Va Niagara Falls, N. Y Philadelphia, Pa Providence, R. I Richford, Vt	Junedo do May	342 1,379 73	2 2 0 0 30 9 1 1

Reports from national quarantine

_			.,		
Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:		1		
1 2 3	Alexandria, Va	. July 2			
2	Beaufort, N. C	do	-,		
3	Discayne Bay, Fia	June 25	***************************************		
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	June 18			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5	Puntarasa	do			
6 7	Cape Charles, Va	July 2			
8	Cape Fear, N. C	June 25			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla	July 2		1'	
10 11	Cedar Keys, Fla Columbia River, Oreg Cumberland Sound, Fla	June 25			
12	Delaware Breakwater	do	·,····		
10	Ouerentine Lower Del	1	1		
13 14	Fastport Mo	June 4			
15	Eureka. Cal	June 25			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash Gulf quarantine, Ship Is-	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	June 18	Am. schr. Henrietta J. Powell.a Schr. Anna J. Stammera.		Veracruz Colon
			Br. ss. Cycle	June 15	Veracruz
			Br. ss. Cycle Port ship Elvira	June 17	Rio de Janeiro
		June 25	Schr. Anna M. Stammer a.	June 14	Colon
			Port ship Elvira a	June 22	Port Elizabeth
			Schr. Millie Williams	do	Campeche
			Nor. bk. Britta	June 23	East London
18	Key West, Fla	do	Schr. Nan M. Dantzier		COlon
19					
20 21	Los Angeles, (ai Newbern, N. C Nome, Alaska. Panama, Panama Pascagoula, Miss. Port Angeles, Wash Portland, Me Port Townsend, Wash Reedy Island, Del St. Georges Sound, Fla.—	do			,
22	Panama Panama	June 18		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••
23	Pascagoula, Miss	June 25			
24	Port Angeles, Wash	June 11			
25 26	Port Townsend Wesh	June 25	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
27	Reedy Island, Del	do			
•	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
28 29	East Pass	June 28			
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— East Pass. West Pass St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
31	San Diego, Cal	do			
32	San Francisco, Cal	qo		. 	
83 34	Santa Rarbara Cal	op		· · · · · · · · · · ·	
35	San Diego, Cal San Francisco, Cal San Pedro, Cal Santa Barbara, Cal Santa Rosa, Fla	do	It. bk. Tonio a	June 8	Buenos Avres
			Nor. bk. Zanrak a		
			Br. ss. E. O. Saltmarsh		Tampico
		!	Am. tug Monarch Nor. bk. Haugesund	June 20	Frontera Stavanger
			Nor. bk. Emma Parker	June 29	London
26	Savannah, Ga	4	Nor. bk. Evbrin	June 25	Christiania
36	oavaman, (18	ao	Nor. bk. Inga	June 22	Bahia
37	Sitka, Alaska South Atlantic quarantine,	June 18			
38	South Atlantic quarantine,	June 25			
39	Southbend, Wash	do			
40	Tampa Bay, Fla. Washington, N. C	do			
41	Washington, N. C	do			
42	HAWAII: Hilo	June 4			1
43	Honolulu	June 11		•••••••	
-		1			
į				10	
44	Kahului Kihei	do			
45	Kihei	May 21			
46	Koloa	May 28 Lune 4			•••••
10		June 11			••••••
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of depar- ture.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	İ
2				do	
3		!		2 steamships spoken and passed.	
4		i		No report	
5					
7					
8	l				. 1
10					
11				do	
12					1
10				No managet	
13 14	•••••			No report	
15				No report	
16				No transactions	
17	Pascagouia	Disinfected and held	June 12		4
	do	do		2 cases malaria	
		Held to complete 5 days	June 15		
• • • •		Disinfected and held	June 21	2 cases malaria	
	Gulfport	do	June 23	 	
	do		do		
• • • •	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held Disinfected	June 24		
• • • • •	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held	June 24	1 case malaria	
18				No report	
19				do	
20 21				No transactions No report	
22				do	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	2
24 25	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			No report	
26				No report	-
27					17
28					1
29				No transactions	
30				3 vessels spoken and passed: 6 steamships passed without inspec- tion.	3
32				No report	
33				No report	
34 35	Pensacola	Ballast discharged; vessel cleaned.	June 21	do	3
•	do	Ballast discharged; vessel fumigated.	June 22		
••••	do	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	June 20		••••••
• • • •	do	Fumigated	ao		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
• • • •	do	do			
	do	Held to discharge ballast			
36	Tybee, for orders.	regulations.			1
37 38				No bill of health	1
39				No report	
40				No transactions	6
41	•••••			NO transactions	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
42 43			:	U. S. a. t. Sheridan from San Francisco passed on medical officer's cer-	19
44				tificate. No transactions	
44 . 45 .				doob	
				do	
46					

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
47 48 49 50 51 52 53	HAWAII: Lahaina Mahukona PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu Iloilo. Jolo. Manila PORTO RICO: Ponce. San Juan	May 14 May 21 May 14 May 21 June 18			
55 56 57 58 59 60	Arecibo Arroyo Fajardo Humacao	do do do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Baltimore, Md Bangor, Me Boston, Mass Charleston, S. C Elizabeth River, Va Galveston, Tex Gardiner, Oreg Marcushook, Pa Mobile Bay, Ala	do June 25 July 2 June 25			
10	New Bedford, Mass New Orleans, La	June 25 June 18 June 11	Nor. Ss. Allis Ss. Columbia Nor. ss. Mercator. Br. ss. Planet Neptune Nor. ss. Fido Nor. ss. Fido Nor. ss. Harald Nor. ss. Truma Port. bk. Activa a Ger. ss. Markomannia a Br. ss. Senator Br. ss. Senator Br. ss. Jamaican Ger. ss. Brewster Br. ss. Robinia Sp. ss. Miguel Gallart Nor. ss. Taunton Nor. ss. Taunton Nor. ss. Venus Port. bk. Leonor	June 16 June 17do June 20do June 8 June 10 June 12 June 12 June 14 June 15 June 16do June 17do	rogreso Limon Tampico Rio de Janeiro via Baltimore PortColumbia via Cienfuegos. Limon Santiago. Pernambuco Progreso Mexican ports Cuban ports Limon Kingston Cuban ports Bocas del Toro Limon Limon Para
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Newport News, Va. Newport, R. I. New York, N. Y. Pass Cavallo, Tex. Port Royal, S. C. Providence, R. I. Quintana, Tex. Sabine Pass, Tex. St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	do do June 25 July 2			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of depar- ture.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
47 48				No report	· ·
49 50 51 52				do	
53 54		Held		No report	4
55				ark from Colon passed on medical officer's cer- tificate. No transactions	
56 57				No transactions	: 1
58 59 60					. 2 2 2

$municipal\ quarantine\ stations.$

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of depar- ture.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	1
2				do	
3				do	
4	l				. 1
5					
6					
7					
8	-::-::	Disinfected		ao	17
9	Mobile	Disinfected and held	1		. 17
	do do	Disinfected and neid	June 17		
• • • •	do	Disinfected and held	June 18		
• • • •	do	do	June 22		
• • • • •			June 22		
	do	do	June 21		14
	do	Disinfected and held for observation.	do		
	do	Held for observation			
10		Disinfected and held	June 13		
11	New Orleans	Disintected and neid	June 13		
	do	do	do		
	00	Disinfected	June 14		
• • • • •	do	do	June 15		
• • • •	do	do	June 16		
	do	do			
• • • •	do	do	June 17		
	do	.do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held			
12					
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16					
17					
18				No reportdo	
19			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	do	
20					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 8, 1904.

For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see Public Health Reports for June 24, 1904.

 $[\hbox{{\tt Note.}--} In \ accordance \ with \ custom, \ the \ tables \ of \ epidemic \ diseases \ are \ terminated \ semiannually \ and \ new \ tables \ begun.]$

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco	i	·		-
Total for State		. 1		-
Total for State, same period,		. 2		
1903. Colorado:				=
Boulder County				•
Chaffee County	May 1-31 May 1-31			•
Clear Creek County Denver County	May 1-31	. 1		•
Denver County	May 1-31 May 1-31	. 15		-
Gilpin County	May 1-31 May 1-31	1	:	-
Lake CountyLarimer County	May 1-31	36	1	<u>.</u>
Las Animas County	May 1-31	. 2		-
Otero County	May 1-31	. 1		•
Pueblo County	May 1-31 May 1-31			-
Sedgewick County Teller County	May 1-31 May 1-31			- !
Weld County	May 1-31			
•				
Total for State		. 81		•
Total for State, same period,		544		
1903. Delaware	June 26–July 2	1		=
Total for State		1		•
Total for State, same period, 1902.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Florida:				
Jacksonville	June 12-18			
At large	June 19-25	7	1	
Total for State		8	1	•
Total for State, same period,				
1903.				
eorgia: Macon	June 19-95	Q		
Total for State	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3		
Total for State, same period,		2		
1903. llinois:				
Chicago	June 19-July 2	2		
Danville	do	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Total for State	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3		
Total for State, same period,		19		
1903.	•			
Centucky: Covington	June 26-July 2	1		
	·			
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
ouisiana:				•
New Orleans	June 12-25	7	•••••	Three cases imported.
Total for State		7		
Total for State, same period,			1	
Town in State, same period,	••••••		1	
1903.				
aine:	June 19-25	18	- 1	
aine: Madawaska Region				
aine:		18 .		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland: Baltimore	Iuno 10 05			
Baitimore	June 19-25	2		
Total for State	!	2	i	
Total for State, same period,		25	1	
1903.			<u> </u>	
Massachusetts: Lawrence	Inne 10_95	1		
		·		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period.	! !	4		
1903.				
Michigan: Detroit	June 12-July 2	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period,		44		
1903.				
Minnesota: Dakota County	June 14-20	. 1		
Dakota County	June 14-20	2		
Kanabec County	June 14-20 June 14-20	13		i
Murray County Norman County	June 14-20	3		•
Rice County	: June 14–20	. 1		
Stearns County	June 14-20	4		1
Total for State		27		
Total for State, same period,		89		
1903.				<u> </u>
Missouri:	7 70.07	10		
St. Louis	June 12-25	12		
Total for State		12		
Total for State, same period,		5		i
1903.				4
Nebraska:	1 10.07		i	1
Omaha	June 12-25 June 12-25	4 2		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period,				
1903.				
New Hampshire: Manchester	June 12-25	13		
Total for State		13		
Total for State, same period,		5		
1903.				
New Jersey: Jersey City	June 13-19	2		One imported from Balt
· ·				more.
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period,			5	
1903.				
New York:	Inno 12-25	,,		·
Buffalo New York	June 19-25	ī		
Niagara Falls	June 19–25	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period,		2		
1903. North Dakota:				
North Dakota: Bottineau County. Cass County Grand Forks County. Ransom County. Stutsman County Traill County Walsh County	May 1-31	9		
Cass County	May 1-31	7		
Ransom County	May 1-31	6	1	
Stutsman County	May 1-31	2	1	
Traill County	May 1-31	10		
waish County	May 1-01			
Total for State		39	1 .	
TOULT TOT STATE THE TOTAL				
Total for State, same period,				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Dayton	June 19-July 2	3	2	
Toledo	June 19-25	. 2		
101040	June 15-20	-		
Total for State		. 5	2	
Total for State, same period,	1	. 9	2	
1903.				
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-95	. 1	1 1	
Blair County	June 19-July 2	2	[]	
Cambria County	June 19-25	4		
Cambria County Dauphin County Philadelphia County	June 96 July 0	i		
Philadalphia County	June 10 July 2	9		
r madeipma County	June 19-July 2	9	2	
Total for State		15		
TOWN TO DRAFE	•••••	17	2	
Total for State same maried		400		
Total for State, same period,		439	22	
1903.				
outh Carolina:	10.40	1	1 1	
Charleston	June 12-18	1		
Total for State		1	í	
Total for State, same period,		3		
1903.				
ennessee:		!	i l	
Memphis Nashville	June 12-July 2	17		
Nashville	June 26-July 2			
Total for State		18		
		10		
Total for State, same period,		6		
1903.				
ashington:				
Adams County	Mov 1 91			
Cowlitz County	May 1-31	4		
Vina County (Coattle in aladad)	May 1-31	1		
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-31			
Lincoln County	May 1-31	4		
Pierce County (Tacoma in-	May 1-June 20	3		
cluded).		ļ	i	
Snohomish County	May 1-31	2		
Spokane County (Spokane in-	May 1-31	7		
cluded).			j	
Whitman County	May 1-31	3		
Yakima County	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		40		•
1				
Total for State, same period, .		1		
1903.				
sconsin:	1			
Milwaukee	June 12-25	14		
	June 12-20	14		
Total for State	i i	14		
TOWN TOL DIRIC		14	• • • • • • • • •	
Total for State same resist				
Total for State, same period, 1903.	•••••	2		
Grand total	***************************************	330	6	
			35	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 8, 1904.

California. Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths; six months ended July 1, 1904, 8 deaths and 1 recovery.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 8, 1904.

Six cases reported at Laredo, Tex. (including 1 imported from Minera), during the six months ended July 1, 1904.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

		ted	Ħ	Ī				Deat	hs f	rom-	-			
Cities.	Week ended-	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa	June 25	38, 973									1			
		508, 957 508, 957	154 221	24 31						3 2	3 5	3 2	1	1
Binghamton, N.Y	do	38, 647	15	4										
Boston, Mass	do	560,892	180	26 3					••••	3	1		1	ï
Cambridge, Mass	June 25	40,063 91,886	17	3				::::		i		2		
Do. Binghamton, N.Y. Boston, Mass. Brockton, Mass. Cambridge, Mass. Camden, N. J. Carbondela Pa	July 2	75, 935	20						• • • •			2		ļ
Charleston S C	June 30 June 25	13,536 55,807	27	5		• • • • •			• • • •	2	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	
Chelsea, Mass	do	34,072	16	ĭ								2		
Chicago, Ill	do	1,698,575	393 6	64						6	2	5		4
Camden, N. J. Carbondale, Pa. Charleston, S. C. Chelsea, Mass Chicago, Ill. Chicopee, Mass Clinton, Mass Covington, Ky. Danville, Ill. Detroit, Mich. Dunkirk, N. Y. Elmira, N. Y. Elmira, N. Y. Elmira, N. S. Fall River, Mass Fitchburg, Mass Fitchburg, Mass Galesburg, Ill. Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	19, 167 13, 667	ĭ								i			
Covington, Ky	June 25	13, 667 42, 938	13	3 2				• • • •					• • • •	
Detroit Mich	do	16,354 285,704	118	2					• • • • •			3		
Dunkirk, N. Y	do	11.616	4										• • • •	
Elmira, N. Y	do	35, 672 24, 336	9 7		••••	• • • •			• • • • •		••••		••••	• • • •
Fall River, Mass	July 2	104,863	27	2										
Fitchburg, Mass	June 25	31,531	3 3				¦		• • • •		• • • •		••••	• • • •
Grand Rapids, Mich	July 2	18,607 87,565	23	4		::::				i				
Grand Rapids, Mich Greenville, S. C Haverhill, Mass	June 25	11,800	23 2 7						• • • •				• • • •	
Haverhill, Mass	July 2	37, 175 37, 175	17	1 2	••••	••••		••••	••••			• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Havernii, Mass Do Homestead, Pa Do Hydepark, Mass Ithaca, N. Y. Jacksonville, Fla Jersey City, N. J. Do Lobostowy, Pa	June 18	12,554	4	ļ										
Do	June 25	12,554	8	i		••••	••••		••••					• • • •
Ithaca, N. Y	do	13, 244 13, 136	ő											
Jacksonville, Fla	do	28, 429	17	2					••••			••;•	• • • •	• • • •
Do	June 19 June 26	206, 433 206, 433	80 67	13 8						í	2	1		
Junistown, I a	June 20	35, 936	10								• • • •			• • • •
Kokomo, Ind		10,60 9 10,609	5				• • • • •	• • • •	••••			••-		• • • •
Lawrence, Mass	June 25	62, 559 26, 369	18	2										
Lexington, Ky	do	26, 369 102, 479	13 51	3		••••	••••	• • • •	••••		••••			• • • •
Do	June 25	102, 479	46	3 7			••••			2	i	i		
Lawrence, Mass. Lexington, Ky. Los Angeles, Cal. Do Lowell, Mass. Lynn, Mass	July 2	102, 479 94, 969	35	2		• • • • أ	••••			• • • •	••••,	••;•	2	• • • •
Lynn, Mass McKeesport, Pa. Macon, Ga. Malden, Mass Manchester, N. H. Marlboro, Mass Medford, Mass Do. Memphis, Tenn Milwaukee Wis.	June 25	68, 513 34, 227	13 14	2	••••			• • • •		·i		1		
Macon, Ga	do	22,746	5 5	2			••••	••••		1		• • • •		• • • •
Malden, Mass	do	33,664 59,987	14	<u>.</u>	••••	•••••	••••	••••			••••	::::;		••••
Marlboro, Mass	do	13, 609	2											
Medford, Mass	do	18, 244 18, 244 102, 320	3 2	••••				••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	• • • •
Memphis. Tenn	June 25	102, 320	39	7							1			i
Milwaukee, Wis	do	285, 315	66	7		••••	••••	••••	••••	;.	1	1	••••	• • • •
Mount Vernon, N.Y	July 2	21, 228 246, 070	8 94	9	••••				::::	1	3	2	3	···i
New Bedford, Mass	do	62, 442	24	3										• • • •
Newburyport, Mass	June 25	14, 478 287 104	6 118	19	• • • •	••••		••••	••••		• • • • •	i		• • • •
Memphis, Tenn Milwaukee, Wis. Mount Vernon, N.Y Newark, N. J New Bedford, Mass Newburyport, Mass New Orleans, La Newport, Ky Newton, Mass New York, N. Y Niagara Falls, N. Y Norristown, Pa North Adams, Mass North Adams, Mass Odo Omaha, Nebr	do	287, 104 28, 307	4	2										• • • •
Newton, Mass	July 2	33, 587 3, 437, 202	1 601	171		••••	••••		••••	;.	91	35	31	···;
New YORK, N. Y Niagara Falls, N. Y	June 25	19, 457	1,691	171										
Norristown, Pa	do	22, 265	7	1										• • • •
North Adams, Mass	July 2 June 95	24, 200 18, 643	3	··i						••••		1		••••
ро	July 1	18,643	5											
Omaha, Nebr	June 25	102,555	29	''	••••	••••	••••	••••		• • • • '	•••••			• • • •

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

		ited s of	ro B					Dea	ths fi	rom-	-			
Cities.	Week ended-	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Oneonta, N. Y. Do Palmer, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburg, Pa Plainfield, N. J. Portland, Me Do Providence, R. I Do Quincy, Mass Reading, Pa Rochester, N. Y. San Francisco, Cal Santa Barbara, Cal Do Somerville, Mass South Bend, Ind South Omaha, Nebr Tacoma, Wash Do Taunton, Mass Toledo, Ohio Trenton, N. J. Waltham, Mass Washington, D. C Do Wilkesbarre, Pa Williamsport, Pa Williamsport, Pa Winona, Minn Yonkers, N. Y.	July 2do June 25do June 18 June 25do July 2 June 18 June 27 June 21 June 19 June 19 June 25 July 2 June 25 July 2 June 20	7, 147 7, 147 7, 147 7, 1807 1, 293, 697 321, 316 15, 369 50, 145 50, 145 175, 597 175, 597 23, 899 78, 961 162, 608 342, 782 6, 587 6, 587 6, 587 61, 643 35, 999 26, 007 37, 714 37, 714 31, 036 131, 822 78, 307 23, 481 278, 718 51, 721 28, 757 19, 714 47, 981	3 7 2 395 142 5 5 16 6 15 5 5 5 7 4 9 9 4 5 142 2 9 4 1 1 3 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 49 13 1 1 4 7 7 1 2 6 14 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 9 2 2		3				7 9 2 1 2 1 3 4	1 1 2 2	7 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague at Brisbane and Sydney—Examination of rats for plague infection.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND, Brisbane, May 7, 1904.

Bulletin No. 13.—Week ended 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1904.

Three cases of plague occurred in Brisbane on the dates respectively

mentioned, namely:

On May 3 a man, aged 26 years, a race-horse trainer, employed at the Breakfast Creek racing stables, and residing at Wickham street; and a youth, aged 16 years, employed at a grocer's store at Toowong, and residing at Alpha street in the same town. The stables and store referred to received their supplies of fodder from the infected area.

On May 5 a man, aged 22 years, employed as a cook in an oyster saloon situated in the city. This patient died on the evening of the

5th instant.

Plague hospital, Brisbane.

Admitted during the week Died during the week Discharged during the week Remaining under treatment Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904 Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{array}$
Rats—Report for week ended May 6, 1904.	
Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute Rats infected Mice infected Rats destroyed Mice destroyed	
Total number of rodents destroyed	1,060

B. Burnett Ham, M. D., Commissioner of Public Health.

May 14, 1904.

Bulletin No. 14. - Week ended 12 o'clock noon, May 14.

Two cases of plague occurred in Brisbane on the dates respectively mentioned:

On May 9, a man, 25 years of age; and on the 12th idem, a man, 36 years, were declared to be suffering from plague. Both patients were employed in the same produce store in the city.

Plague hospital.	
Admitted during the week. Died during the week Discharged during the week	
Remaining under treatment	1
Rats.—Report for week ended May 13, 1904.	
Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute Rats infected	40 1
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute Mice infected	19
Rats destroyed	34 34
Total number of rodents destroyed	1. 31

B. Burnett Ham, Commissioner of Public Health.

May 21, 1904.

Bulletin No. 15.-Week ended 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1904.

The following cases of plague occurred in Brisbane on the dates

specified, respectively, namely:

On May 15, instant, a man, 30 years of age, employed by a sanitary contractor carrying on business in the city, was upon post-mortem examination declared to have died of plague; and on the 16th, idem., a man, 34 years of age, a commission agent and broker in the city, was declared to be suffering from the same disease.

Plague hospital.

Admitted during the week	1
Died during the week	Λ
Discharged during the week	Λ
nemaining under treatment	
10tal number of cases that have occurred in Krisbane since February 10, 1004	10
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904	2
Rats—Report for week ended May 20, 1904.	
Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute	10
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute	252
Mice infected.	202
Rats destroyed	950
Mice destroyed	313
Total number of rodents destroyed	1 188
,	1, 100

B. Burnett Ham, M. D., Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney, May 9, 1904.

Bulletin No. 10.-Week ended 1 p. m., May 7, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Rodents destroyed during week. Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week. Rodents found infected	619	1,456 583 0	1, 202

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended May 5, 1904	0
Deaths during week ended May 5, 1904.	0
Discharged from hospital during week ended May 5, 1904	U
Remaining under treatment May 5, 1904	3

G. H. King, Secretary

May 16, 1904.

Bulletin No. 11. - Week ended at 1 p. m. on Saturday, May 14, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Rodents destroyed during week Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week Rodents found infected	1,894	1, 407	3, 301
	719	672	1, 391
	9	0	9

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended May 14, 1904	1
Deaths during week ended May 14, 1904	0
Discharged from hospital during week ended May 14, 1904	0
Remaining under treatment May 14, 1904	

On the morning of May 12 a case of plague was observed in a man, aged 33 years, employed by the city council on its infected-area cleansing staff.

G. H. King, Secretary.

May 23, 1904.

Bulletin No. 12. - Week ended at 1 p. m., Saturday, May 21, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Rodents destroyed during week. Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week. Rodents found infected	1,700 540 1	1,640 808 2	1,348

Bulletin No. 12.—Week ended 1 p. m., Saturday, May 21, 1904—Continued.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended May 21, 1904	0
Deaths during week ended May 21 1904	- 0
Discharged from hospital during week ended May 21, 1904	1
Remaining under treatment May 21, 1904	3

G. H. King, Secretary.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume-Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, June 16, 1904: June 15, steamship *Ultonia*; destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 614; embarked, 595; rejected, 19; pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 780; pieces of baggage disinfected, 78 (feathers and bedding); rejections, 19.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 4; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.		Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 17	Olympia	41 15	3 0	17 0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports, June 28, as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 129; number passed, 129; number detained, 0.

CUBA.

Report from Matanzas—Vaccination of immigrants on Spanish steamship Juan Forgas—Quarantine of British steamship Barbadian from yellow-fever infected ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 27, as follows: During the week ended June 25, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

The Spanish steamship Juan Forgas, which arrived here June 22 from Italy, Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico, landed 26 immigrants in this port. In view of the prevalence of smallpox in Spain, 28 of the immigrants who did not produce satisfactory marks of a recent vaccination were vaccinated on board before landing, and their baggage, amounting to 57 pieces, was taken on land and disinfected at the shore plant by the Cuban quarantine officer, as required by the regulations.

These passengers were not detained in quarantine, inasmuch as the period of incubation of smallpox was overdue and no sickness had occurred on board since the vessel left the last infected Spanish port.

The British steamship *Barbadian*, touching at Barranquilla and Cartagena, was held in quarantine while here because of coming from ports infected with yellow fever. This vessel cleared for New Orleans direct, June 23, with all well on board on inspection.

The sanitary condition of this city continues good; no infectious or contagious disease has been reported during the week just ended.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas covering the last ten days of June will be submitted with my next report.

Report from Santiago—Repair of damage done by storm.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 22, as follows: During the week ended June 18, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The number of deaths for this week is very high—by far the highest this year—namely, 37, which gives a mortality rate for the week of 42.28 per 1,000. Seven of these deaths were from drowning in the storm of June 13. Exclusive of these there were 30 deaths, with a mortality rate of 34.28 per 1,000, which is still much higher than any this year. This increase is due in part at least to diarrheal diseases in children under 2 years old.

An attempt has been made to repair, at least temporarily, the most serious damage done by the storm. The break in the aqueduct was repaired and we again have water. A wooden bridge is being built to replace the one washed away at the entrance of the city that leads to the cemetery. The railroad has fixed its main line sufficiently well to run a train every other day to Habana. This train takes only passengers and mail. As the bridge is down at Boniatico, the mail and passengers have to change trains there. They have also to spend a night at Puerto Principe; from there they can go to Habana without interruption. No trains are running on the Songo branch of the railroad, as the bridge over the Guaninicum was swept away. This branch goes only 20 miles into the country.

The news which has been coming slowly from various parts of the province shows that the storm was general. Cobre seems to have suf-

fered most.

Mortuary report for the week ended June 18, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever Erysipelas Tubercle of lungs Ancer of larynx Diabetes Meningitis Aerebral hemorrhage Petanus, infantile Drganic heart disease Aerebral embolism Coute bronchitis The word of the service	1 3 1 1 2 1 1	1: 22: 44: 56: 66: 77: 83: 90:
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years Persistence of foramen ovale Pongenital debility Vound Prowning Il-defined or unspecified Total	9 1 1 1 7 2	10 15 15 16 17: 179

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 42.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Sanitary conditions at Santiago.

Consul Holaday reports, June 25, through American Minister

Squiers, as follows:

The sanitary condition of Santiago remains the same, relatively; specifically, it is surely but gradually retrograding. The decadence is not easily pointed out from month to month. The transition has been so gradual that without a knowledge of the underlying causes it is easily overlooked by one who resides here all the time. The casual observer would scarcely notice it; yet from a close observation by one who is familiar in a slight degree with the inner workings of the department it is easily discernible. It is apparent from the state of the streets of the outlying district, and even those of frequent use in the city, which are not kept in the same physical and hygienic condition they formerly were; from the appearance of the mechanical force in the broken-down and dilapidated condition of horses, mules, wagons, and sanitary appliances in daily use; from bad odors and smells at various places about the city; from the very preceptible increase of flies and mosquitoes, and, finally, from the frequent complaints of deficient service of sanitation.

The primary cause of deterioration in sanitation in Santiago is the

lack of sufficient money to properly carry on the work.

The secondary and immediate cause follows as a consequence of the first in the enforced reduction of labor and means of sanitation. In order to carry on the work at all and be within the appropriation available for the purpose, it has been urged as necessary to discharge from time to time a part of the employees in the actual work of sanitation and reduce the salaries of those retained in the service. First (in the interest of greater economy) a few inspectors and a part of the clerical force were allowed to go and the system of house-to-house inspections was abandoned. Then followed the order that garbage should be collected every other day, and a number of men engaged in the collection and disposal of garbage were discharged as were also a number of street sweepers. This system of retrenchment has gone steadily on until the actual working force of the department is now,

in my judgment, insufficient for the performance of effective and salutary work of sanitation in the cleaning of streets and the collection of garbage.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guyaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Case of plague reported on Chilean steamship Aconcagua at Callao, en route to Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, June 3, as follows:

Week ended June 1, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 49, as follows: Yellow fever, 8; infectious fever, 2; pernicious fever, 2; fever without classification, 5; tuberculosis, 5; enteric disease, 5; meningitis, 1; from all other causes, 21. During the month of May the total mortality was 251, of which 42 were from yellow fever and 30 from tuberculosis. For the same month last year the total mortality was 253, of which 8 were from yellow fever and 40 from tuberculosis.

On May 28 the steamship *Manavi*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Panama with a personnel of 44 crew, 12 cabin and 3 steerage passengers; all told, 59. The vessel, passengers, and crew were examined and vessel was disinfected before the bill of health was issued.

On the same date the steamship Santiago, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Panama. I could not examine vessel, crew, or passengers in transit because of port regulations. Four passengers sailed from here. These I examined before giving bill of health.

A cablegram has been received here from Callao stating that the Chilean steamer Aconcagua, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, developed a case of plague at that port. In consequence of this there will be no steamer here till June 8.

The reports received from Paita indicate that plague has appeared there in epidemic form and that the authorities are not prepared to deal with it.

Quarantine against Peruvian ports on account of plague—Case of yellow fever reported on steamship Guatemala from Panama.

June 10, 1904.

Week ended June 8, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes 59, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 6; infectious fever, 4; fevers without classification, 6; grippe, 1; tuberculosis, 7; enteric disorders, 9; meningitis, 1; from all other causes, 18.

On June 7, the steamship Capac cleared for Habana and New York via other ports with a crew of 58, including 3 members of officers' families. I could not examine the vessel or crew because of port

regulations. She was fumigated by sulphur on arrival.

At a meeting of the superior board of health, held June 4, it was decided to close all ports of the Republic against Peru. Thus no steamer which has touched at a Peruvian port will be received here even on its return from Panama.

This action was taken because of the condition of plague in Paita, Lima, and Callao. From the former place very discouraging reports

are received and the authorities here consider that the safest plan is to close this port to all infected places. The people generally seem to fear the invasion of the disease because of the nearness of Paita to the Ecuadorean border. A sanitary cordon has been formed on land and sea to prevent refugees from Peru crossing over the frontier or landing along the coast.

A cablegram received here from Callao states that a case of yellow fever developed on board the steamship Guatemala en route from Panama to Valparaiso and which stopped here. Another case developed among the passengers under observation after arrival at Callao. I do not know whether the cases occurred among passengers from this

port or from Panama.

Yellow fever is reported at several interior towns along the line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. At Yaguachi the condition was such that the president of the board of health issued an order that the railroad should accept no passengers who had fever, and at Bucay medical assistance has been asked. These are small villages about 10 and 35 miles from here.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin--Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 15 and 18, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended May 28 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 20 (with 10 deaths), namely, 8 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Samallut (province Minieh), 3 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Dechneh (province Keneh), 2 cases in the district of Bibeh, 2 cases in the district of Baliana, 2 cases (1 death) in Alexandria, 1 case (1 death) in Port Said, 1 case (1 death) in the Tahta district, and 1 case in the district of Magagha (province Minieh).

British South Africa.—In Johannesburg during the period from April 11 to May 7 there were registered 15 cases of plague, with 14

deaths.

Queensland.—During the week ended April 23 2 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane, with 1 death.

New South Wales.—On April 22 and 25 2 fresh cases of plague

occurred in Sydney.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the Official Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18, 185 additional cases of cholera (and 128 deaths) have been registered.

June 18, 1904.

Plague.

Turkey.—According to a bulletin dated May 10, 3 cases of plague

have occurred in the Port of Lingah on the Persian Gulf.

British South Africa.—During the period from May 1 to 14, 1 case of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth. In the district of Johannes-burg there were registered between May 7 and 15, 2 fresh cases of plague and 3 deaths.

Queensland.—During the last week in April, 2 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to an official report dated May 10, cholera has broken out in epidemic form on the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 21 was higher than it had been during the four preceding weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.8 per thousand of the population, and was thus also higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.9 per thousand. In spite of this increase, however, more than two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having considerably higher death rates than this city, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Cassel, Dresden, Rixdorf (with 18.1), Munich, Nuremberg, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Halle, Magdeburg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The following cities, on the other hand, showed more favorable figures than Berlin, viz: Cologne, Hanover, Altona, Charlottenburg (with 10 per thousand), and Schöneberg. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, the increased mortality being mainly among the higher age classes. The infant death rate amounted to 3.4 per year and mille and was thus lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Breslau rates. There was no important change in connection with acute intestinal diseases, which caused 35 deaths. diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 60 victims. Furthermore, there were registered: 94 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 43 deaths from cancer, 15 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from diphtheria, and 1 death from scarlet fever. Finally, 6 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 28 was higher than it has been since the middle of April, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.9 per thousand of the population against 14.8 in the preceding week, thus being also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.3. In spite of this increase, however, two-thirds of the large towns and cities of Germany showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having a considerably higher death rate than this city, viz: Dresden, Leipzig, Hamburg, Bremen, Nuremberg, Frankfort on the Main, Cologne, Magdeburg, Rixdorf (with 18.1), Munich, Stuttgart, Strassburg, Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna, while the following cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Carlsruhe, Cassel, Aix la Chapelle, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 13.9), Charlottenburg (with 12.9), and London. There was no noteworthy increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, the increased mortality being principally among the higher age classes. The infant death rate amounted to 3.6 per year and mille and was thus lower than the Hamburg and Leipzig figures and about half the Munich rate. Acute intestinal diseases showed a heavy increase and claimed 53 victims, while 15 persons succumbed to cholerine. There was no important change regarding acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which caused 58 deaths (including 5 from influenza). There were 98 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, and cancer claimed 47 victims. There were

also registered 14 deaths from measles, 8 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 1 death from enteric, and, finally, 18 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 20, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 14 14 16	BelizeOlympia	17 41 8	1		2

The steamship Olympia and schooner Laguna cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 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 disinfected.
June 19 22 22 22	Volund Alliance Schr. Union	18 15 6	0 0	0 0 0	0 0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 21, 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.
1904. June 16 16 18 19 20	Olympia. Alliance Espana Gyller Helen	41 15 14 14 20	11 0 0 0 7	5 0 3 0	0 0 0 0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 4.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Transactions of Service—Mortality from plague and small pox—Railway medical inspection for plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, May 28, as follows: Sanitary certificate No. 54 (consular invoice No. 146 of 1904), issued May 26, 1904, to one shipment of 5,000 baskets of onions, consigned by Hajee Oosman Abba, of Bombay, to Fazal Rahim, Manila.

Mortality of Bombay City, week ended May 24, 1904.

		Average	
	May 24, 1904.	May 26, 1903.	of five previous years.
Plague attacks Plague deaths	177 160	255	212
Plague mortality rate	10.72	17. 10 45	14. 20 18
Cholera deaths Total deaths Total mortality rate	686	793 53, 13	10 968 63. 3

Plague in the Bombay Presidency, June, 1903, to April, 1904.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total, June, 1903, to February, 1904. Total, March, 1904 (revised) Total, April, 1904. Total, June, 1903, to April, 1904.		251, 415 35, 734 22, 084 309, 233

From the above table it will be seen that plague has been more severe in the Presidency than in any previous year. The above totals are for eleven months, while the highest previous totals for twelve months have been, for the year ended June 1, 1903, attacks 393,996, deaths 298,833; June 1, 1902, attacks 281,377, deaths 206,740. It is evident, therefore, that there has been a steady increase in the extent of plague seizures and mortality during the past three years.

An interesting record, published monthly, shows the number of infected places in the Presidency, outside of the three chief cities—

Poona, Karachi, and Bombay.

Infected places in the Bombay Presidency, October, 1903, to April, 1904.

October, 1903	1,598
November, 1903	1,887
December. 1903	1,857
January, 1904	1,819
Fahruary 1904	1, 858
March, 1904	1,816
April. 1904.	1,306

Railway medical inspection for plague.

Ever since the onset of plague there have been certain railway stations where a systematic examination of native passengers has been

conducted in order to prevent the passage beyond that point of persons who may have symptoms suggestive of plague. Whether such inspection pays for the trouble and expense incurred is, in the minds of some, an open question. The system practically amounts to a limited quarantine service, in which the British Government does not as a rule believe. At present there are four such railway stations in the Presidency, as follows:

(1) Kalyan.—Thirty-four miles from Bombay, where the lines for Calcutta and Madras divide, the former going to the northeast and the

latter to the southeast.

(2) Gadag.—Four hundred and sixty-six miles from Bombay to the southeast. It is an important junction on the lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

(3) Poona.—One hundred and nineteen miles from Bombay to the southeast; one of the largest cities in the presidency and a junction

between the lines of two large railway systems.

(4) Dhond.—One hundred and sixty-seven miles from Bombay to the southeast. It is a junction between the main line leading to Madras and the branch line passing through Ahmednagar, another important city in the presidency.

The following statement will show the extent of the transactions at

these four stations:

Statement of plague cases detected and plague deaths occurring at the four stations in the Bombay Presidency where medical inspections are conducted.

Station.	June, Decem	1903, to ber, 1903.	Janua	nuary, 1904. February, 1		ary, 1904.	, 1904. March, 1904.			April, 1904.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Kalyan		13	13	5	23	8	20	12	13	9	
Gadag Poona Dhond	32 18 19	13 4 13	5	0 3	1 14	3 7	2 3	0 2	3 5	0	
Total	98	43	27	10	40	18	26	15		12	

Giving a total of 215 cases detected at the four stations in eleven months, with 98 deaths.

The native passengers are examined rapidly for evidences of fever. Suspects are removed from the train and quartered at the station in isolated sheds.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, June 2, as follows:

During the week ended May 28, 1904, the death rate from plague in this city fell off about one-third, to 90, and that from cholera dropped over one-half, to 51. For the Presidency of Bengal the deaths from plague for the week ended May 21 were 349. In India, for the week ended May 7, the deaths from plague were 35,413 out of 41,492 cases. This excessive mortality is owing to the epidemic in the Punjab, where, although there is an apparent beginning of an improvement, the deaths numbered 30,723. No transactions at the port.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Unity of human and bovine tuberculosis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, June 13, as follows: During the week ended June 11, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large bag- gage in- spected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.	Number of steerage passengers recom- mended for rejection.
June 7 8 10 11	Prinz Adalbert Nord America König Albert Perugia	nz Adalbert. New York 1,073 rd America do 479 nig Albert do 395 ugia do 270		180 120 100 35	1, 225 870 740 440	28 31 6 14
		PALER	MO.			
June 9	Nord America	New York	240	100	450	• 27

The unity of human and borine tuberculosis.

The British Royal Commission has published, under date of June 1, 1904, a report of investigations and experiments from which the conclusion is drawn that human tuberculosis can not be distinguished from the bovine form of the disease. The decision is of great interest as an official pronouncement against the theory of the duality of human and bovine tuberculosis. The announcement of the theory of duality made by Koch at the tuberculosis conference at London in 1901 created a decided impression throughout the world, and especially in the countries where large sums of money are spent in the inspection of beef for the detection of tuberculous lesions, a practice having important economic bearing as tending to raise the price of meat and dairy prod-The matter was again brought up at the tuberculosis congress at Berlin, where Koch made a statement reaffirming the position he had taken the year before to the effect that it had not been proved that man can be directly infected by the tuberculosis of animals; that in the cases adduced in support of this theory it had not been shown that no other source of infection was possible, and that many of the cases brought forth to support the theory of unity tend on the contrary to upset the notion. The general tendency of opinion at the Berlin congress was that, pending decisive knowledge in the matter, a continuance of vigilance against animal tuberculosis was advisable. The wisdom of this opinion is upheld in the decision just announced by the British commission appointed to inquire into the matter.

MEXICO.

Report from Monterey—Sanitary work directed by superior board of health—Quarantine against Tampico.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, June 25, as follows: The sanitary work which at the time of my report of June 9 was under the direction of the State board of health is now directed by

the superior board of health of Mexico, and is being carried on by a corps consisting of 2 medical officers, acting as delegates of the superior board of health, 4 inspectors of the first class, 4 of the

second, and 8 of the third.

What practically amounts to a quarantine is now in force against Tampico. It was put on about the middle or latter part of May, and is conducted as follows: All passengers leaving Tampico are there inspected just before leaving and their names and destinations regis-The authorities at Victoria, Linares, and Monterey are notified and at these points the passengers are reinspected and kept under surveillance at their homes or hotels at their destination, daily, for a period of five days from the time of leaving Tampico.

I understand that a detention camp is being established at Gonsalez, 61 miles out of Tampico, not at Forlan, as originally planned, where those with suspicious symptoms will be detained for observation.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever on steamship Vigilancia, from Progreso-Mosquitoes.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, June 20, as follows: During the week ended June 18, 1904, 6 vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 30 deaths (48 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes including 1 from pernicious fever, 1 from remittent fever, and 3 from tuberculosis.

One new case of yellow fever was reported. The case was in the person of a second-class passenger on the American steamship Vigilancia, which vessel arrived here on the morning of June 17. man became infected in Merida, where, I am informed, he lived at a house in which there was a case of yellow fever. He was in Merida six or eight days and went from there to Progreso, where he went immediately aboard the steamer. He became ill on the night of June 15, a few hours after the steamer left Progreso. On arrival here the case was suspected by the local authorities to be one of yellow fever. and the man was sent to the screened ward at San Sebastian Hospital. The diagnosis was made and the case officially reported to be one of yellow fever on June 18. The Mexican sanitary officials have fumigated the second-class passenger compartment of the vessel, and the entire vessel will be fumigated under my supervision on June 20, when all cargo liable to be damaged by sulphur dioxide will have been discharged.

Occasional showers have occurred in this vicinity during the week. There is an apparent marked increase in the number of mosquitoes, particularly those of the species stegomyia fasciata. From a few observations which I have made I am convinced that a great many of the mosquitoes in this city breed in the water tanks on the roofs of houses. The water from time to time is pumped from the mains into these tanks and from them distributed to the houses. On frequent occasions recently I have found larvæ in the water served to the rooms of guests

at one of the principal hotels of Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows. Week ended June 18, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 3 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 disin- fected.
June 15 17	Alabama Utstein	19 15	8	4 0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, June 26, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States: Spanish steamship Manuel Calvo for Ponce, June 12, with 119 crew and 71 passengers; British bark Mary Huder for New York, June 13, with 8 crew and no passengers; British steamship Costa Rican for New Orleans, June 14, with 43 crew and 22 passengers; American steamship Yucatan for New York, June 15, with 71 crew and 93 passengers; British steamship Beverly for New Orleans, June 16, with 41 crew and 9 passengers from New Orleans for Limon.

Mortuary statistics of Colon for the month of May, 1904.

Fever, 8; pneumonia, 1; whooping cough, 2; rheumatism, 1; apoplexy, 1; inflammation, 1; drowned, 1; cause not given, 6; total, 21.

Deaths by nationalities: Foreign white, 1; West Indian and other

negroes, 11; natives of Panama, 9.

Deaths by ages: Under 1 year, 3; 1 to 5 years, 1; 5 to 15 years, 1; 20 to 30 years, 2; 30 to 40 years, 3; 40 to 50 years, 2; 50 to 60 years,

1; 60 years and over, 3; not given, 5.

During the month the health conditions in Colon have been about normal, and the death rate has not been so high as in previous months. There have been 21 deaths, giving an annual death rate of 42 per thousand.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Reports from Panama—Inspection of vessel—Mortality—Smallpox and yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, June 21, as follows: Week ended

June 19, 1904:

The steamship *Barracouta* cleared for San Francisco June 15, with officers and crew, 63; cabin passengers, 7; steerage passengers, 12; total, 82. All well. The steamship *Aztec* cleared for the same port on June 18 with 39 officers and crew and no passengers. All well.

During the week there were 24 deaths from the following causes: Abortion, 1; apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 2; beriberi, 3; diarrhea, 1; dropsy, 1; fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; yellow fever, 1; heart disease, 1; pneumonia, 1; phthisis, 3; paralysis, 1; rheumatism, 1; smallpox, 1; ulcers, 1; unknown, 1; "died of the throat," 1; "pain in the side," 1.

The case of yellow fever was not isolated, although there is a large mosquito-proof ward at the hospital for that purpose. The case of smallpox was not properly cared for, and no precautions were taken to prevent its spread by vaccinating those that had been exposed.

Law for establishment of national home for lepers.

The following is received from Assistant Surgeon Pierce, under date of June 22, 1904:

I forward herewith a translation of the law passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama, and approved by the President, by which is established a national home for lepers.

When the work will commence upon this enterprise is not stated,

but it is contemplated beginning at an early date.

[Inclosure.]

LAW No. 63, June 4, 1904, by which is established a national lazaretto.

The national convention of Panama, considering that the most efficacious means now known to prevent the propagation of leprosy is the isolation of those affected with this disease, and that due to the lack of isolation leprosy has spread more and more among us, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The national board of health shall designate a place in which to establish a lazaretto, capable of isolating all the lepers in the Republic, with land adjoining for cultivation and the raising of domestic animals.

The director of public works shall submit to the national board of health a detailed plan of this lazaretto, divided into two sections, one for men and one for women, distant and separated one from the other. The plan shall be approved by the national board of health before

any work is commenced upon its construction.

ART. 2. All persons suffering from leprosy, and known as such by the medical officer of the province in which they reside, and by one or two other doctors, shall be sent by the governor of the province without loss of time and at the expense of the public treasury, to the national lazaretto. In each case that occurs the governor of the province shall send to the administrator of the lazaretto, with the certificate required for his admittance, an authenticated copy of the medical certificate.

ART. 3. All governors of provinces that shall have knowledge, either by information of one of the agents or by the statement of any individual, that there is a person in his territory that is suspected of having leprosy, shall cause this person to be examined by the medical officer of the province, and by one or two other doctors, and if this examination determines that the patient is a leper, the governor shall order the isolation of the leper in the national lazaretto.

All employees of the administration of any province shall be under obligations to report at once to the governor any case that is suspected

that comes to their knowledge.

ART. 4. There shall be kept at the national lazaretto a book in which the statistics of those lepers that enter shall be kept. This record shall show the date that the patient entered, the authority that sent him, the age, the sex, the occupation—any occurences of interest. This data shall be sent at the end of each semester (six months) to the board of directors of the lazaretto and to the national board of health.

ART. 5. The personnel of the lazaretto shall be as follows: A physician, who shall be required to visit the patients at least four times each month; an undergraduate who shall assist the physician and who must live at the lazaretto; an administrator who shall also be obliged to live at the establishment; a chaplain, if the number of the cases requires it, and all other employees necessary for the proper administration of the institution.

ART. 6. All those lepers that are isolated are absolutely prohibited from going out of the lazaretto, and the administrator is authorized to dictate such measures as will secure the compliance with this

regulation.

In case a leper does escape the administrator shall notify at once the governor of the province where the lazaretto is established, giving the number of those deserting and other details necessary for their identification, to the end that they may be captured and returned to the institution.

ART. 7. No person shall visit the lazaretto, except with the written permission of the governor of the province where the lazaretto is located, and only at such times as the board of directors shall designate.

ART. 8. The board of directors of the lazaretto shall be composed of the following members: The governor of the Province of Panama, the physician of the establishment, and three other persons to be appointed by the President.

This board shall have the direction of the lazaretto, and shall dictate the rules for the internal administration and all regulations neces-

sarv for the welfare and comfort of the lepers.

ART. 9. The administrator, the physician, and the chaplain shall be appointed by the President, and shall exercise the rights of the positions during good behavior. The other employees shall be appointed

and removed at pleasure by the administrator.

ART. 10. The sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of establishing the lazaretto—for the ground, the buildings, necessary agricultural tools, seeds, domestic animals, and a library. Twenty thousand dollars every two years will be appropriated to defray the expenses of maintenance, medical assistance, drugs, and salaries of the employees.

ART. 11. The institution established by this law is hereby declared

a public necessity.

Given in Panama, May 20, 1904.

J. A. Henriquez, President. Juan Brin, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Panama, Republic of Panama, June 4, 1904.

Publish and enforce this law.

M. AMADOR GUERRERO.

Manuel Quintero V., The Secretary of Public Works.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended June 16, 1904. Population not obtainable. Number of deaths, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial fevers.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country

during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 10 12 16 16	Mount Vernon Taunton Fort Morgan Baker	New Orleans, La	24	0 0 2 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 6 0

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague in rats found on steamship Limari bacteriologically confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 4, as follows:

Provisional diagnosis of plague in the case of the rats which were found dying on board the steamship *Limari*, as reported to you in previous communications, has been bacteriologically confirmed.

Plague situation in Peru—Vessels for other than United States ports not fumigated.

Consul Gottschalk reports, June 4, as follows:

There are at present 5 cases of plague in the lazaretto in Callao. In Lima there have been 13 cases during the week ended May 28. Callao is merely a business suburb of Lima, connected by constant traffic by trains, as well as by cart road, with the latter city. This feature will be further accentuated within a few days by the inauguration of an electric tramway between the two places. The respectable element of the population in Callao is almost entirely a floating one, residing in Lima and doing business in Callao. Three or four good families (officials, generally) are obliged to live here; the rest of the population is composed of workmen on the docks and railroads and their families; the bulk of the population, one may say, is the element generally found in the water fronts of large cities. * * * A town such as found in the water fronts of large cities. A town such as this is necessarily unsanitary.

While this consulate, through the Marine-Hospital surgeon stationed here, issues bills of health to vessels for Panama and the United States after proper fumigations have been performed, no vessels leaving here for any other countries and none of the vessels for Peruvian coastwise traffic are fumigated in any way. It is not illogical to deduce from this that the spread of plague to other places in Peru is

almost sure to take place.

On April 30, as already communicated to you, our agency at Paita cabled me reporting the presence of plague at that port. While there has been talk in Lima of sending supplies and sanitary physicians to Paita, nothing that I can ascertain has as yet been done. This morn-

ing Mr. Blacker, our consular agent, cables me again, reporting 11

cases and 7 deaths from plague within the past week.

The general spread of plague throughout Peru may certainly at some time become a possibility. Outside of Lima itself I am convinced very little is being done to check this, and even in Lima I greatly fear that the enthusiasm which characterized the organization of the present sanitary bureau is wearing out. We seem to be growing accustomed to plague in Peru. * *

The situation here is serious but not yet critical.

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

Australia—New South Wales—Sydney.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 511,030. Total number of deaths, 429, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 13, and 42 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Fiume.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 97.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths, 97. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended May 30, 1904. Census population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 124, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Strasburg.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 162,101. Total number of deaths, 264, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 1, measles 4, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 45 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 11, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand one hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 62, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 28, enteric fever 5, and diarrhea 26. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,617 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 11, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 39.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 143 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the

week ended June 11, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 536, including diphtheria 4, measles 16, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 3, and 21 from whooping cough.

Malta.—Two weeks ended June 11, 1904. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 239, including diphtheria 2 and 1 from enteric fever.

St. Helena.—Four weeks ended June 4, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from enteric fever.

Spain—Barcelona.—Ten days ended May 31, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 290, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 8, whooping cough 2, smallpox 9, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Ten days ended June 10, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 300, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 12, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Cadiz.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 184, including enteric fever 3, measles 3, smallpox 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to July 8, 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 December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see Public Health Reports for June 24, 1904.]

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China: Hongkong	May 15-28	13	12	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.
India: Calcutta Turkey:	l .		51	nom suigon,
Bahrein Islands	May 10	ļ		Epidemic.
	YELLOV	V FEVE	R.	
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro Ecuador:	May 9-22	19	5	•
Guayaquil	May 26-June 8		15	
Tampico	June 12-18 June 18-25	1 2	1	One on ss. Habana, from Pro- greso; one on American ss. Vigilancia from Merida and
Panama Peru:	June 10-19	1	1	Progreso.
Callao	June 8	2		Two cases from ss. Guatemala from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo	May 19	2		nom ranama and varparaiso.

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

PLAGUE.

Place.		Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:					
Queensland—	Man	0.01	7	2	
Brisbane New South Wales—	May	3–21	7	2	
Sydney	May	17-21	1		
Chile: Antofagasta	Mov	19	15		
China:	May	19	10		
Canton	May	28			Spreading.
Hongkong	May	15–28	62	60	Two cases on unknown steam ships from Amoy and She
					Loong.
Egypt:	35	00.00		1	
AlexandriaBaliana district	May	22-28 22-28	2 2	1	
Bibeh district	May	22-28			
Dechneh district	May	22-28	3	3	
Magagha district	May	22-28			
Port Said	May	22-28	1	1	
Samallut district	May	22-28 22-28	8	4	
formosa:	May	22-28	1	1	
Ensuiko	May	15-28	123	80	
Kagi	May	15-28	85	82	
Kelung	May	15-28	3	3	
Pescadores	May	15-28	1		
Shinko	May	15-28	5	_	
Taihoku	May	15-28	13 335	13 288	
Tainan Toroku	May	15-28 15-28	31	18	•
Hawaii:	May	10-20	01	100	
Honolulu	June	21	1		
ndia:					
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	May	8–14	2, 591	2,041	
Madras Presidency	May	8-14	63	49	
Bengal	May	8-14	432	395	
United Provinces	May	8-14	1,443	1,303 30,723	
Punjab	May May	8-14 8-14	35, 798 64	62	
Central provinces (includ- ing Berar).	may	0-14	0.	"-	
Mysore State	May	8-14	122	77	
Mysore State	May	8-14	67	68	
Central India	May	8-14	117	100	
Rajputana	May	8-14	457 338	374 221	
Kashmir	May	8–14	338		
Grand total			41, 492	35, 413	
apan:					
Kobe	May	31	1	•••••	On ss. Korea from Hongkon via Amoy, Shanghai, and Na
					gasaki.
					gasaki.
Peru: Callao	Mov	27-June 8	7		One case on Chilean ss. Aconca
Canao	May	21-June 0	•		gua from Valparaiso and Pan
					ama.
Lima	May	22-28	13	4	Number of cases from Oct., 1903 to May 15, 1904, 224.
	36	00 Tuno 4	11	7	to May 15, 1904, 224.
Payta	мау	29-June 4	31		
South Africa: Cape Colony (Port Eliza-	May	15-21	2	l	
beth).	Maj		_		
Transvaal—					
Johannesburg	May	7-15	2	3	
'urkey:	-	10	3		
Lingah	May	10	3	i	
		SMAI	LPOX.		
		1		!	
Belgium:			•		

		!
Belgium: Antwerp	May 29-June 4	2
Antwerp	June 5-11	1
Brazil:	May 8-31	61
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-22	228 106
Chile: Santiago		1

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.		Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:					
Hongkong	May	15-28	5	2	Two cases imported from Shang- hai via ss. Chi Yuen.
Tientsin	May	15-21		.	Epidemic.
Tamsui	Apr.	1-30	3		
Lyon		16-28		4	
Marseille		1–31 4–11		4	
Great Britain: Bristol		5–18	6		
CardiffGlasgow	May June	29-June 4 : 11-17	20	3	
LeedsLiverpool	June	12-18	3		
London Newcastle on Tyne	June	4-11		1	
Nottingham	June	5-11 29-June 11	3	-	
India:	•		0	10	
Bombay Italy:	-	25-31		16	
Milan Palermo		1-30 16-June 11	1 11	2	
Japan: Nagasaki	May	20-31	8	7	
Java: Batavia	Mav	8–14	8		
Mexico: Mexico	•	6–12	5	1	
Tampico Netherlands:	June	12-18		2	
Amsterdam		5–11 13–19	1		
Russia:			_	1	
Moscow Odessa	May	29-June 4 29-June 16	11 5	1	
St. Petersburg	May May	29-June 4 8-28	15	3 48	
Spain: Cadiz	Mav	1-31		1	
Turkey: Alexandretta	•	5-11		2	
Constantinople		30-June 12	• • • • • • • • •	7	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

		Estimated population.	E.				D	eatl	s fro	m—				
Cities.	Week ended—			Total deaths from causes.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	June 18	6,000	5		109									
Alexandretta Amherstburg	June 4 June 25	9,000 2,250	4	• • • •			••••		ļ		••••	• • • • •	••••	
Amsterdam	June 18	548, 005	156	21									13	2
	June 11	200,000		14						2	• • • •	• • • •	••••	
Athens. Barranquilla. Beirut Belfast	do	42,000 80,000	27 a 18	. 1			• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	••••	••••	• • • • •	
Belfast	June 11	358, 693	130				• • • • •			3	1		4	4
Belize Berlin Bombay Brunswick	June 23	9,000	4								• • • •			
Berlin	June 4	1,966,315	59 3	77		١	••••	10		··;·	11	6	9	
Bombay	May 31 June 11	776, 006 130, 000	578	49	109	• • • • •		10	••••	1	••••	• • • •	1	
Brussels	do	575, 896	157										1	1
Brunswick Brussels. Budapest Calcutta Cape Town Cartagena Catania Christiania Coburg Cologne	do	732, 322			90					1	2	1	3	
Calcutta	May 28	847, 796 83, 718	483	34	90	51	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	• • • •	••••	1	• • • •
Cartagena	June 5	30,000	5	••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							
Catania	June 16	153, 523	90	4						4			٠	
Christiania	June 11	224,000	68				••••			• • • •	• • • •	3	2	• • • •
Cologna	oo	22, 962 412, 025	7 133	35		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •				2		
Colon	June 19	8,000	7			•				3				• • • •
Constantinople	June 12	800,000	198				• • • •	4		3		2		• • • •
Copenhagen	June 11	500,000 50,000	150 27	24		••••	••••	• • • •	••••		••••	••••	Z	i
Curacao	June 17	71,600	6	U										
Dublin	June 11	378, 994	143	44		••••				1	1		1	
Edinburgh	do	378, 994 331, 977 19, 105	91 4			• • • •	• • • •	• • • •		1	••••	1	4	4
Coburg. Cologne Cologne Constantinople Copenhagen Corunna Curaçao Dublin Edinburgh Flushing. Frankfort on the Main Geneva	June 18	313,600	94			••••		••••				i		
Geneva	June 4	111,000	28									1		
Girgenti	June 11		11				• • • •			;-	••••	···i		• • • • •
Glasgow	June 17 June 25	798, 357 40, 787	247 12			••••	••••	3	••••	1	2	1		·
Geneva	June 11	751, 842	233							3	2	1	3	(
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 14	751, 842 17, 535	3		53					:-	٠	• • • •		
HavreHull	June 11	130, 196	57 86	16		• • • •	••••			1 1	• • • • •	;	5	
Hull	do May 28	253, 865 30, 000	20	••••										
	May 90	108, 644	90		53									
Kingston, Canada Kingston, Jamaica Kobe	June 24	19,374	6			• • • •	••••	• • • •	• • • •		• • • •		• • • •	• • • •
Kingston, Jamaica	June 11	52,475	102	••••			••••	• • • • •	• • • •	3				
None	May 21 May 28	287, 909 287, 909	116											
La Rochelle	June 12	287, 909 31, 553					• • • •		ļ	1		• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Do	June 4	50, 800	161	15		••••	••••	••••	••••	• • • •	1	••••	9	
Leeds	June 18	450, 142 99, 357	30	5	1									
Do	May 15	99, 357	28	5			• • • •						ļ	
Do	May 22	99, 357	28 41	8		••••	••••				• • • •	••••		• • • •
Do	May 29	99, 357 496, 370	153	18							3	···i	3	
Leith	do	80,508	20										1	
Licata	do	25,000	18						• • • •	6	6	12	90	36
London	do	6, 907, 756 509, 346	1,617			· i	•						3	
Madras	May 20	509, 346	355]								4	
Mainz	June 11	89,000	34	7		• • • •	••••	• • • •		1	• • • •	• • • •	3]
Leeds Leghorn Do Do Do Leipzig Licata London Madras Do Mainz Do Manchester	June 18	89,000	31 174	5 16		• • • •		1		i	i		10	7
Manchester	June 11	558, 335 151, 517	44	10				. .		ļ	î		ĩ	
Mannheim	June 11	20,000	22									;.	• • • •	
Messina	do	107,000	26	1		• • • •				3	1	1	;	9
Mexico	June 12	368,777	351 666	28 14		• • • •		1 4	4		9		30	9
Moscow	June 4	1, 173, 427 219, 021	84	14				i		<u>ا</u>			2	5
Newcastie-oil-Tylle	do	239, 753	67				• • • • •		• • • •		•••	• • • •	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 1 2
				12	1					1				. 2
Mexico Moscow Newcastle-on-Tyne Nottingham Nuremburg Odessa Palermo	June 4	275, 000 492, 000	120 159	21		••••		••••	1	1	3	1		1

a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

			all				I	eath	s fro)m-				
Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population	Total deaths from causes.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Paris	June 11	2, 660, 559	791	220		I				2	1	6	16	6
Puerto Cortez	June 23	2,125	0			l	l							١
Rheims	June 12	108, 385	55	4										i
Rotterdam	June 18	364, 133	94						!	1				
Sagua la Grande	do	21, 342	10	3										
St. John, N. B	June 25	40, 711	7	1										
St. Petersburg	June 4	1,450,000	785	130		• • • •		3		11	19	18	36	8
St. Stephen	June 25	2,840	· <u></u> -											
Salford	June 11	228, 983	78			• • • •	• • • •	• • • •				1	8	3
San Feliu de Guixols	June 12	11, 333	9	2		• • • •								
Do	June 19	11, 333	4	···	• • • • • •	••••	• • • •		••••	1			••••	
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.	June 11	40,000	11	2									• • • •	
Santander	June 12	53, 574	26	-::-		••••	••••	••••	• • • •				••••	• • • •
	June 4	430,000	119	11		• • • •	• • • •	••••		1	1	••••	2	4
Do	June 11	430,000	118	15		• • • •	••••	••••	••••	2	2	2	••••	2
Smyrna	May 22	60,000	80	17						2			••••	••••
Do	May 29	60,000	50	12	• • • • • •	• • • •			• • • •		••••	••••		••••
South Shields	June 5 June 11	60,000	100	15		••••			••••	5	1	• • • •	• • • •	••••
Stettin	do	109, 334	39	5		• • • •			• • • •	••==	:-			1
Stockholm	June 4	228, 095 309, 496	95 115	-::-		••••	• • • • •	••••		1	5	4		••••
Tangier	June 11		119	12		••••	••••		••••		1	••••	••••	2
	do	40,000 19,300	10	2		•••••		••••	• • • •	••••		••••		••••
Do	June 18	19, 300	10	Z					• • • •					• • • •
Trapani	June 11	61, 437	11	••••	• • • • • •		• • • •	••••	••••		••••	• • • •	••••	••••
Vienna		1,797,992		117		••••	••••		• • • • •	;.	•••	••=={	.::-	••••
Warsaw	May 21	771, 382	626 251	50				21	• • • •	1	1	5	44	3
Do	May 28	771, 382	250	50 52		••••	••••	23	••••	1	4	3	1	2
West Hartlepool	June 11	63,000	200	92	• • • • • •	••••	•	43	1 .	• • • •	4	1	1	1
Winnipeg	June 18	70,000	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • •	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	• • • •	• • • •
Zurich	June 11	160,000	45	5	• • • • • •	••••	••••	••••	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • • • •	• • • •	••••
	June 11	100,000	30	"	•••••	••••	••••	••••	• • • •	• • • •	1		••••	• • • •

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Walter Wyman,
Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.