

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

## UNITED STATES.

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

### *Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended July 9, 1904.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of July 11:

*Week ended July 9.*

Buildings reinspected.....	156
Rooms .....	1,568
Persons inspected .....	1,985
Sick .....	15
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary .....	7
Dead examined .....	8
Necropsies .....	3
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	159
Number showing pest infection .....	0
Places limed and disinfected .....	576
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed .....	17
Blocks covered with Danyz virus .....	12
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance .....	12
Nuisances abated.....	16
Undergoing abatement .....	29
Total number plumbing inspections.....	252

Plumbing report is for two weeks.

*Bacteriological examination in suspect plague case at Oakland, negative.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 8, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Bacteriological examination of specimens Oakland suspect report June 20, negative; patient convalescent; house disinfected by Oakland authorities.

BLUE.

### *Report from Juneau, Alaska—Smallpox extinct.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sloane reports, June 27, as follows:

All the cases of smallpox or varioloid that existed in Juneau, Killisnoo, and Hooniah, and that were reported to the Bureau, have recovered. Every infected locality has been fumigated, and at the present time there is not one known case of smallpox in southeastern Alaska.

*Inspection of Norwegian steamship Hiso from Veracruz, at Gulfport, Miss.—Conditions good.*

Surgeon Wertenbaker, at New Orleans, forwards the following, received from health officer at Gulfport:

July 3, 1904. The steamship *Hiso*, from Veracruz, via Mobile quarantine, came into this port Friday without pratique, except from Mobile. She was fumigated at Veracruz and again at Mobile and had the latter's pratique. Her bill of health showed 3 cases of yellow fever at Veracruz.

She could not be entered here, so the circumstances were wired the Treasury Department, which admitted her on certificate of health officer. I inspected her yesterday, and all her crew are well, and the captain says there has been no sickness on board at any time. Will report to you later on.

JULY 10, 1904.

Nothing of importance has developed during the week. We have had one death, and that, as far as I can learn, was from typhoid fever. There were some sporadic cases of intermittent malarial fever.

*Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.*

*Ponds of the Laredo Water Company suspected as breeding places for mosquitoes.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson reports, July 1, concerning ponds of water on the island in the Rio Grande used as filtering and settling tanks, that during the past month the attention of the water company was called to the possibility of their acting as breeding grounds; and the company promised to take proper steps at once. A careful inspection, however, failed to find any larvæ or mosquitoes, and the ponds were found to contain numerous little fish.

*Work of sanitary department of San Antonio, Tex., for month of June, 1904.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports, July 2, as follows: Premises inspected, 12,208; premises found filthy, 165; notices served to clean premises, 165; notices complied with, 149; barrels screened, 63; sewer connections made during month, 53; houses fumigated, 19; rooms fumigated, 117; cellars fumigated, 3; cisterns fumigated, 2; wells fumigated, 5.

*Mortality in San Antonio, month of June, 1904.*—Asthma, 1; malarial fever, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 23; cholera morbus, 1; measles, 3; rheumatism, 2; septicæmia, 1; enteric fever, 3; cerebral carcinoma, 1; syphilis, 1; diphtheria, 3; meningitis, 3; paralysis, 3; cerebral embolism, 1; convulsions, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; aortic regurgitation, 1; mitral insufficiency, 1; heart disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 3; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; gastro-enteritis, 10; hyperæmia of liver, 1; perforation of bowels, 1; appendicitis, 1; enterocolitis, 1; dysentery, 6; cholera infantum, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 3; enteritis, 3;

carcinoma of stomach, 1; gastritis, 1; carcinoma of bile duct, 1; gum-mata of liver, 1; diabetes, 1; uræmia, 1; purulent cystitis, 1; cancer of uterus, 2; Bright's disease, 1; lack of development, 1; premature birth, 1; senility, 4; suicide (hanging), 1; burns, 1; morphinism, 1; gunshot wound, 1; alcoholism, 1; exhaustion, 1; inanition, 1; dentition, 1; pemphigus, 1; total, 113.

*Conditions at Houston—Antimosquito ordinance not yet adopted.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows:

GALVESTON, TEX., July 4, 1904.

I visited Houston as directed, arriving there on the morning of June 30, and remaining until yesterday, when I came to this place. Very little has been done in Houston looking to making an organized fight against the propagation of mosquitoes. The antimosquito ordinance which was introduced at a meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen in the early part of June has not yet been adopted, but I am informed that it will in all probability pass at the next meeting of the board. At a meeting of the board of health of Houston the inclosed address was adopted, and besides being published in the press of the city, it will be issued in circular and distributed. It is reliably stated that more has been accomplished in the way of sanitation in Houston within the past few months than ever before in the same length of time, but the mosquito feature has not received proper attention, the issuance of the above referred to address being about all that has been done in an organized manner in that direction.

[Inclosure.]

APPEAL FOR CLEANER CITY—BOARD OF HEALTH, HEALTH OFFICER, AND MAYOR UNITE IN TIMELY ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS.

The following self-explanatory appeal has been issued to the citizens of Houston

HOUSTON, TEX., July 2.

*To the citizens of Houston:*

The mayor, board of health, and health department beg for your cooperation in sanitary work, for without it little can be accomplished, and every citizen owes it to the community in which he or she resides to do that which is for the public good. More money has been spent by the city in the last ninety days in the health and auxiliary departments than ever before for this time of the year, and the results have been most gratifying. But now we most respectfully urge the individual to redouble his efforts with special reference to the mosquito destruction.

And to gain that end, place your premises in a good sanitary condition; have all weeds in your yards, gutters, and on sidewalks cut and carried off or burned; see that the gutters are cleaned and contain no standing water; have all refuse, garbage, etc., gathered up and put in a receptacle kept for the purpose, and placed in a convenient place for the garbage cart to get it and remove it from your premises. Should the garbage or scavenger man fail to clean up at regular times, confer a favor by reporting the neglect to those respective departments at once, that it may be remedied. See to it that you have no exposed standing water on your premises. Water offers an opportunity for the breeding of mosquitoes, and it is proven beyond question that different species of these insects propagate different diseases, so it is very essential that their breeding places be destroyed.

If you have a cistern, have a cover made for it and keep it covered. If there is an open pool on your place that has to remain, have the surface covered with film of kerosene oil once, and every ten days. If you have to have barrels or any other container of water about your place, then have them either screened with fine wire netting, covered with a top, or treated with oil. By all means stop the breeding of mosquitoes on your place, and get your neighbor to do likewise. By so doing you will not only lessen the sickness in your family, but will render the summer evenings bearable.

The crusade against the little insects is being carried on from Maine to Mexico, and with gratifying results. Cities that heretofore have been cursed with swarms of mosquitoes every summer, which made life miserable, by the systematic use of oil and screens have so destroyed the insects' breeding places that now a mosquito is regarded as a curiosity. There is no reason why Houston should not attain like results if the crusade is only inaugurated and persevered in. So let us be up and doing.

The health department is here for the purpose of promoting the health of the city, and desired information about health matters will be cheerfully given. Telephone connection, both phones, No. 93.

The health of the city is at present remarkably good, and we believe that this is due to the measures already adopted. And now it is up to the individual citizens to do their part so as to keep the city in as good a condition as possible. The most important suggestion that we can make, in our opinion, is that the future efforts at sanitation be specially directed to the destruction of the mosquito. Signed by

Dr. J. W. SCOTT,  
Dr. W. A. ARCHER,  
Dr. S. J. SMITH,  
*Committee from Board of Health.*  
W. M. BRUMBY,  
*City Health Officer.*

I hereby indorse the foregoing recommendations of the board of health and health officer.

A. L. JACKSON, *Mayor.*

*Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports arrival at Yoakum and San Antonio.*

YOAKUM, TEX., *July 6, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Arrived here this afternoon to attend sanitary meeting to-morrow.

PURNELL.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *July 8, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Reported here this morning.

PURNELL.

*Leaves for San Diego.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *July 12, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Leave for San Diego at nine.

PURNELL.

*Summary of work at Laredo and New Laredo.*

LAREDO, TEX., *July 10, 1904.*

During week ended July 9, fumigated, Laredo, 47 houses containing 126 rooms; inspected 7,699 premises, and oiled 2,428 water containers. Rainfall during week, 0.61 inch; maximum temperature, 100°. Oiled 285 ponds. New Laredo reports, for July 5, 6, 7, and 8, 2,113 domiciliary visits; 113 water containers emptied; 57 containers sanitized, and 49 ponds oiled.

Cock and outfit started on Rio Grande trip on 9th. McGregor has finished work on Texas-Mexican. Frick ordered return from Alice, 9th.

RICHARDSON.

*Force under McGregor discontinued.*

LAREDO, TEX., July 11, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Have discontinued force under MacGregor from to-day; have ordered MacGregor himself to stay at San Diego at present. \* \* \*

RICHARDSON.

*Case reported at San Diego not yellow fever.*

SAN DIEGO, TEX., July 12, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

McKnight, McGregor, and self necropsied case reported by county health officer; was not yellow fever.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., July 13, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Returned Laredo; found nothing suspicious San Diego.

RICHARDSON.

ALICE, TEX., July 13, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Telephoned Richardson and McKnight at San Diego from here. They had necropsy. Positively no yellow fever. I return to San Antonio from here.

PURNELL.

*No yellow fever at Brownsville.*

LAREDO, TEX., July 13, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Lowry wires to-day: "No yellow fever at Brownsville. Investigated report and found cases to be typhoid fever and measles \* \* \*."

BERRY.

## INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

*Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports, week ended July 2, 1904, as follows: Passengers inspected, 176; immigrants inspected, 27; immigrants deported, 7.

*Transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

Inspection of passengers .....	7,297
Inspection of aliens .....	1,202
Inspection of certificates of death of bodies transported into the United States .....	5
Vaccinations .....	14

*Inspection at El Paso, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows, week ended July 2, 1904:

Inspected Mexican Central passengers, 137; special inspection of passengers composing Mexican circus arriving on special train on the Mexican Central, 53; special inspection of passengers from Vera Cruz, 5; inspected Mexican immigrants, 58; detention for one day, 2 passengers from Vera Cruz; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 279 pieces; vaccination of Pullman porters, 21.

*Inspection at Laredo, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, July 5, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended July 2, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 407; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 12; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 3; persons detained, 5; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private cars disinfected, 2; persons inspected and entered at international foot and carriage bridge, 3,042; persons refused entry at international foot and carriage bridge, 41.

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 475,000. Total number of deaths, 602, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 14, measles 2, whooping cough 6, and 85 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 19,303; white 10,276, colored 9,027. Total number of deaths, 35; white 10, colored 25, including enteric fever 1, measles 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Macon*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 35,000; white, 19,000, colored, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 15; white, 8; colored 7, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 26, including measles 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 2, 1904, from 61 observers, indicate that diarrhea, tonsillitis, phthisis pulmonalis, cancer, pleuritis, inflammation of bowels, cholera infantum, dysentery, diphtheria, and inflammation of brain were more prevalent, and enteric fever, remittent fever, pneumonia, whooping cough, puerperal fever, and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 1, whooping cough at 9, pneumonia at 15, diphtheria at 27, enteric fever at 38, scarlet fever at 49, measles at 59, smallpox at 79, and phthisis pulmonalis at 273 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 685,000—white, 643,000; colored, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 1,017—white, 904; colored, 113—including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 18, measles 5, scarlet fever 10, whooping cough 4, smallpox 6, and 154 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated

population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

*Franklin.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson.*—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 113,453. Total number of deaths, 185, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1904. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Report for March, 1904, not received.

Month of April, 1904. Total number of deaths, 183, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths, 172, including diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of May, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,738,000, show a total of 12,243 deaths, including diphtheria 286, enteric fever 108, measles 193, scarlet fever 145, whooping cough 51, and 1,297 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN says:

The deaths occurring this month are less by 1,400 than in April, a saving of 60 deaths a day, but continue excessive, being 1,800 above the May average. The respective decrease and increase both are in diseases of the respiratory, circulatory, and urinary systems. The reported mortality from nervous diseases is very high this month, mostly in New York City, where also occurred 370 deaths from cerebrospinal meningitis. Other zymotic mortality is not abnormal. Smallpox caused 2 deaths, 1 in Yonkers and 1 in Cuba; no spread to new places since last month is to be noted.

*Saratoga.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 15, including 2 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*East Liverpool.*—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona.*—Month of June, 1904. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

*Dunmore.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 9. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Camden.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 2,500. Total number of deaths, 6, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Pocahontas.*—Month of June, 1904. Census population, 2,789. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Report of immigration at Baltimore.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Baltimore, July 4, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 2, 1904;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 25	Templemore .....	Liverpool.....	3
25	Reidar.....	Iquique, Chile.....	1
30	Brandenburg.....	Bremen.....	1,072
	Total.....		1,076

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Boston.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Boston, Mass., July 4, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 3, 1904;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 26	Philadelphian.....	London, England.....	1
27	Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	12
27	Lillie.....	Porto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	1
27	Canopic.....	Italian ports.....	485
28	Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	7
28	Admiral Dewey.....	Limon, Costa Rica.....	2
30	Ivernia.....	Liverpool, England.....	870
July 1	Republic.....	do.....	343
	Total.....		1,821

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Key West, Fla., July 4, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended July 2,  
1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
June 28	Mascotte .....	Habana, Cuba.....	19
30	Miami.....	do.....	3
July 2	Sch. Goodwill.....	Bonacca, Honduras.....	8
	Sch. A. E. Wood.....	do.....	2
	Mascotte.....	Habana, Cuba.....	24
	Total.....		56

JULIUS OTTO, *Inspector in Charge.*



*Report of immigration at New York.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

New York, July 5, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 2, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
June 26	Perugia .....	Naples .....	270
26	Moltke .....	Hamburg .....	852
26	Hekla .....	Copenhagen, etc .....	791
27	Germanic .....	Southampton .....	313
27	Furnessia .....	Glasgow .....	155
27	La Champagne .....	Havre .....	404
27	Seneca .....	Habana .....	1
27	Trinidad .....	Hamilton, Bermuda .....	1
27	Minnetonka .....	London .....	6
28	Vaderland .....	Antwerp .....	777
28	Noordam .....	Rotterdam .....	697
28	United States .....	Copenhagen, etc .....	517
28	Mexico .....	Habana .....	1
28	Celtic .....	Liverpool .....	1
29	Grosser Kurfurst .....	Bremen .....	723
29	Koenigin Luise .....	Genoa and Naples .....	266
29	Lombardia .....	do .....	439
29	Excelsior .....	Shields .....	1
29	Vera .....	Huelva .....	1
30	Teutonic .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	272
July 30	Deutschland .....	Glasgow .....	63
1	Numidian .....	Hamburg .....	291
1	Belgravia .....	Hamburg .....	1,060
1	Roma .....	Marseille and Naples .....	476
2	Vigilancia .....	Habana, etc .....	12
2	La Lorraine .....	Havre .....	512
2	Deutschland .....	Hamburg .....	1
2	Kaiser Wilhelm II .....	Bremen .....	1
	Total .....		9,404

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Philadelphia, July 5, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 2, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 28	Westernland .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	458

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.**Inspection of immigrants.*

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	June .....	80	24
Detroit, Mich. ....	do .....	28	5
Galveston, Tex. ....	do .....	15	0
Key West, Fla. ....	do .....	3	1
New Orleans, La. ....	do .....	204	0
New York, N. Y. ....	do .....	66,703	473
Norfolk, Va. ....	do .....	1	0
Port Townsend Quarantine, Wash. ....	do .....	a 50	b 2
Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich. ....	do .....	36	15

a Alien crews, 432 passed, 4 held, 338 partially examined on ss. *Kanagawa Maru* and *Shawmut*.

b Held for observation.

## Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	<b>UNITED STATES:</b>				
1	Alexandria, Va .....	July 2			
2	Beaufort, N. C. ....	July 9			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla. ....	do			
		July 2			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
	Punta Gorda .....	June 25			
5	Puntarasa .....	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga. ....	July 2			
7	Cape Charles, Va .....	do			
		July 9			
8	Cape Fear, N. C. ....	July 2	Nor. bk. Inga	June 28	Bahia
9	Cedar Keys, Fla. ....	July 9			
10	Columbia River, Oreg. ....	June 25			
		July 2			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla. ....	July 9			
12	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 2			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska .....	June 11			
14	Eastport, Me .....	July 7			
15	Eureka, Cal .....	June 25			
		July 2			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash .....	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss. ....	do	Schr. Millie Williams a	June 22	Campeche
			Schr. Nan M. Dantzler a	June 23	Colon
18	Key West, Fla. ....	June 25			
		July 2			
19	Los Angeles, Cal .....	June 25			
20	Newbern, N. C. ....	July 2			
21	Nome, Alaska .....	June 18			
22	Panama, Panama .....	June 26			
23	Pascagoula, Miss. ....	July 2			
24	Port Angeles, Wash .....	June 18			
25	Portland, Me .....	July 2			
26	Port Townsend, Wash .....	June 25			
		July 2			
27	Reedy Island, Del .....	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
28	East Pass .....	July 5			
29	West Pass .....	July 2			
30	St. Johns River, Fla. ....	do			
31	San Diego, Cal .....	do			
32	San Francisco, Cal. ....	June 25	Br. ss. M. S. Dollar	June 22	Calcutta
33	San Pedro, Cal .....	do			
34	Santa Barbara, Cal. ....	do			
35	Santa Rosa, Fla. ....	July 2	Nor. bk. Haugesund a	June 20	Stavanger
			Nor. bk. Emma Parker a	June 22	London
			Nor. bk. Evbrin a	June 25	Christiania
			Br. ss. August Belmont	June 26	Tampico
			Br. ss. Elswick Park	June 28	Vera Cruz
36	Savannah, Ga. ....	do	Nor. bk. Inga	June 22	Bahia
37	Sitka, Alaska .....	June 18			
38	South Atlantic quarantine Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 2			

a Previously reported.

## and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	1
2				No report.	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
4				No report.	
5				do.	
6				do.	
7				do.	1
8	Wilmington	Disinfected.			4
9				No transactions.	
10				do.	
11				No report.	2
12					2
13				No report.	
14					26
15				No transactions.	1
16				do.	
17	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	June 27		4
18	do	do	June 28	1 case malaria.	
19					14
20					12
21				No transactions.	2
22					11
23				U. S. S. Buffalo from Honolulu passed on medical officer's certificate. Glandular examination of Chilean ss. Loa from Callao, Valparaiso, and way ports.	3
24				No transactions.	
25				No report.	
26					1
27				Glandular examination Japanese ss. Kanagawa Maru from Kobe, and British ss. Calchas from London; 2 cases smallpox on ss. Calchas, landed at Panang; 1 death at sea.	4
28				Glandular examination American ss. Shawmut from Manila.	4
29					20
30				No report.	
31				No transactions.	
32	San Francisco	Held for fumigation	June 23	2 vessels spoken and passed; 3 steamships passed without inspection.	1
33				Glandular inspection; 2 vessels boarded and passed.	2
34				No report.	14
35	Pensacola	Ballast discharged; vessel cleaned.	June 21	do.	
36	do	Discharging ballast	July 2	2 vessels boarded and passed.	3
37	do	Ballast discharged; vessel cleaned.	June 26		
38	do	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	June 29		
39	do	Fumigated; hold cleaned.	June 26		
40	Tybee, for orders.	Held subject to quarantine regulations.			3
41				No report.	
42					1

## Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
39	Southbend, Wash .....	June 25			
40	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	July 2	Br. ss. Waverly.....	June 27	London via Mexican ports.
41	Washington, N. C .....	.....do .....			
	HAWAII:				
42	Hilo .....	June 11			
43	Honolulu .....	June 18			
44	Kahului.....	.....do .....			
45	Kihel .....	June 4			
46	Koloa .....	June 18			
47	Lahaina .....	.....do .....			
48	Mahukona .....	June 11			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
49	Cebu .....	May 21			
50	Iloilo.....	May 29			
51	Jolo .....	May 21			
52	Manila.....	May 28			
	PORTO RICO:				
53	Ponce .....	June 25	Sp. ss. Manuel Calvo .....	June 21	Habana .....
54	San Juan.....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....
	Subports—				
55	Aguadilla.....	.....do .....			
56	Arecibo .....	.....do .....			
57	Arroyo .....	.....do .....			
58	Fajardo .....	.....do .....			
59	Humacao .....	.....do .....			
60	Mayaguez .....	.....do .....			

## and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
39				No transactions.....	
40	Port Tampa .....	Disinfected and held.....	July 2		6
41				No transactions.....	
42					1
43					4
44				No transactions.....	
45				No report.....	
46				No transactions.....	
47				do.....	
48					2
49				No report.....	
50				do.....	
51				do.....	
52				do.....	
53	Genoa .....	Held in quarantine .....	June 21	2 passengers from Curacao and La Guayra, immunes, allowed to land. Took cargo and passengers in quarantine under guard.	2
54	Spain.....	Held .....	June 23	U. S. S. Newport from Puerto Plata and U. S. S. Bancroft from Sanchez passed on medical officer's certificate.	2
55					1
56				No transactions.....	1
57					1
58					1
59				No transactions.....	1
60					1

## Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md .....	July 9			
2	Bangor, Me .....	do			
3	Boston, Mass .....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C .....	June 18			
		July 2			
5	Elizabeth River, Va .....	July 9			
6	Galveston, Tex .....	June 25			
		July 2	Br. sch. Prosperare .....	June 27	Trinidad
			Nor. ss. Iris .....	do	Tampico
			Br. ss. Magician .....	June 29	Cartagena
7	Gardiner, Oreg .....	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa .....	July 2			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala .....	July 9			
10	New Bedford, Mass .....	June 25			
11	New Orleans, La .....	do	Port. bk. Leonora .....	June 18	Para
			Sp. ss. Martin Saenz .....	June 19	Cuban ports
			Br. ss. Darien .....	do	Mexican ports
			Ger. ss. Constantia .....	do	do
			Nor. ss. Alabama .....	June 20	Bluefields
			Ger. ss. Baker .....	do	Limon
			Nor. ss. Nor .....	June 22	Mexican ports
			Br. ss. Beverly .....	do	Colon, via Limon
			Ger. ss. Alpes .....	June 23	Limon
			Ger. ss. Bradford .....	do	do
			Br. ss. Cape Corrientes .....	do	Cuban ports
			Nor. ss. Taunton .....	June 24	Bocas del Toro
			Am. schr. Rita Cue .....	do	Frontera
			Nor. ss. Aquila .....	June 25	Cuban ports
			Br. ss. Viscaina .....	June 25	Cuban ports
			Nor. ss. Galveston .....	do	Mexican ports
12	Newport News, Va .....	July 9			
13	Newport, R. I .....	do			
14	New York, N. Y .....	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex .....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C .....	do			
17	Providence, R. I .....	July 2			
18	Quintana, Tex .....	July 9			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex .....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C .....	do			

a Previously reported.

*municipal quarantine stations*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					2
5					1
6				No report	
	Galveston	Fumigated	June 27		22
	do	Fumigated and held	June 30		26
	do	Fumigated	June 29		
7				No report	
8				do.	
9				do.	
10				do.	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	June 23		
	do	Disinfected	June 19		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 21		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected	June 20		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 23		
	do	Disinfected	June 22		
	do	do	June 23		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	June 24		
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Disinfected	June 25		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held			
12				No report	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				No transactions.	
18				No report	
19				do.	
20				do.	

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 15, 1904.*

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.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
San Francisco.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		9		
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Boulder County.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Chaffee County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cheyenne County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Clear Creek County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Denver County.....	May 1-31.....	15		
Gilpin County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Lake County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Larimer County.....	May 1-31.....	36		
Las Animas County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Otero County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Pueblo County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Sedgewick County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Teller County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Weld County.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Total for State.....		81		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		544		
<b>Delaware:</b>				
Delaware.....	June 26-July 2	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	July 19-25.....		3	
Total for District.....			3	
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1903.....				
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville.....	June 12-18.....	1		
At large.....	June 19-July 2	21	1	
Total for State.....		22	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Macon.....	June 12-July 2	4		
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		3		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Belleville.....	June 1-30.....	7		
Chicago.....	June 19-July 9	13		
Danville.....	June 19-July 9	7		
Total for State.....		27		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		29		
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Covington.....	June 26-July 9	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans.....	June 12-July 2	12		Three cases imported.
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		9	1	



## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Maine:</b>				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-25.....	18		
Total for State.....		18		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		4		
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		25	4	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Lawrence.....	June 19-25.....	1		
North Adams.....	July 3-9.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		23		
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 2.....	6		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		82	1	
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Becker County.....	June 21-27.....	1		
Dakota County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Douglas County.....	June 21-27.....	2		
Fillmore County.....	June 28-July 5.....	3		
Hennepin County.....	June 21-27.....	3		
Hubbard County.....	June 14-July 5.....	4		
Kanabec County.....	June 14-27.....	18		
Morrison County.....	June 28-July 5.....	11		
Murray County.....	June 14-20.....	2		
Norman County.....	June 14-27.....	4		
Olmstead County.....	June 28-July 5.....	4		
Pine County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1		
Rice County.....	June 14-July 5.....	2		
St. Louis County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1		
Stearns County.....	June 14-July 5.....	12		
Todd County.....	June 28-July 5.....	2		
Washington County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Wright County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1		
Total for State.....		73		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		131	1	
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Louis.....	June 12-July 2.....	14		
Total for State.....		14		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		10		
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha.....	June 12-July 2.....	8		
South Omaha.....	June 12-25.....	2		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Manchester.....	June 12-July 2.....	14		
Total for State.....		14		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		12		
<b>New Jersey:</b>				
Jersey City.....	June 18-19.....	2		One imported from Balti- more.
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		26	5	

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>New York:</b>				
Buffalo.....	June 12-25.....	2	.....	
Cuba.....	May 1-30.....	.....	1	
New York.....	June 19-July 9..	3	1	
Niagara Falls.....	June 19-25.....	1	.....	
Yonkers.....	May 1-30.....	.....	1	
Total for State.....	.....	6	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	3	.....	
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	9	.....	
Cass County.....	May 1-31.....	7	.....	
Grand Forks County.....	May 1-31.....	2	.....	
Ransom County.....	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County.....	May 1-31.....	2	.....	
Traill County.....	May 1-31.....	10	.....	
Walsh County.....	May 1-31.....	3	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	39	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	June 18-July 8	6	1	
Dayton.....	June 19-July 2	3	2	
Toledo.....	June 19-25.....	2	.....	
Zanesville.....	June 5-25.....	6	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	17	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	16	2	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County.....	June 19-25.....	1	.....	
Blair County.....	June 19-July 2	2	.....	
Cambria County.....	June 19-25.....	4	.....	
Dauphin County.....	June 26-July 2	1	.....	
Lycoming County.....	July 3-9.....	1	.....	
Philadelphia County.....	June 19-July 9	10	2	
Total for State.....	.....	19	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	541	42	
<b>South Carolina:</b>				
Charleston.....	June 12-18.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	1	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	11	.....	
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	June 12-July 2	17	.....	
Nashville.....	June 26-July 2	1	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	18	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	11	.....	
<b>Texas:</b>				
San Antonio.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	1	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Utah:</b>				
Ogden.....	May 1-June 30	5	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	5	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	28	.....	
<b>Washington:</b>				
Adams County.....	May 1-31.....	4	.....	
Cowlitz County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....	
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-31.....	14	.....	
Lincoln County.....	May 1-31.....	4	.....	
Pierce County (Tacoma in- cluded).....	May 1-June 20	3	.....	





## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### AFRICA.

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

*Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony, week ended May 23, 1904.*

*Port Elizabeth.*—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a colored male on the 26th instant. At the plague hospital, no patients died or were discharged recovered. Six cases remain under treatment. One hundred and eighty-one rats (48 found dead) and 95 mice (11 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 41 rats and 9 mice proved to be plague-infected.

*Grahamstown.*—Two dead rats which were discovered on the railway premises on the 26th instant were submitted for bacteriological examination and proved to be plague-infected.

*Other places.*—At East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams Town and Knysna, no case of plague was discovered in man or animal.

### CAPE TOWN.

*Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.*—Number of rodents examined, 201; nothing found suspicious of plague.

*Cape Town municipal area.*—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 295; nothing found suspicious of plague.

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

*Week ended June 4, 1904.*

*Port Elizabeth.*—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one Chinese male was discharged recovered. Six cases remain under treatment. Two hundred and six rats (24 found dead) and 126 mice (6 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 13 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague infected.

*Grahamstown.*—Plague-infected rodents continued to be found on the railway premises during the week.

*Other places.*—At East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King William's Town, and Knysna no case of plague in man or animals was discovered.

## CAPE TOWN.

*Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.*—Number of rodents examined, 418; nothing found suspicious of plague.

*Cape Town municipal area.*—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 425; nothing found suspicious of plague.

J. A. MITCHELL,  
*Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.*

## BRAZIL.

*Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.*

Consul Furniss reports, June 6, 13, and 20, as follows:

During the week ended June 4, 1904, 100 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 7; beriberi, 4; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 3; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 2; death by violence, 1; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 13; fibroma, 1; influenza, 1; malarial fevers, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 2; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 22; senile debility, 4; still-born, 4; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 2; other causes, 17.

Week ended June 11, 1904, 97 bodies. Causes of death: Alcoholism, 2; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 7; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 15; erysipelas, 2; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 1; influenza, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 5; still born, 3; tetanus neonatorum, 2; other causes, 22.

Week ended June 18, 1904: 95 bodies. Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 7; Bright's disease, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 17; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 2; influenza, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; pneumonia, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 17; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 1; septicemia, 1; stillborn, 2; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; other causes, 17.

*Plague at Bahia.*

[Cablegram.]

BAHIA, BRAZIL, July 9, 1904.

Five cases plague; 2 deaths.

FURNISS.

*Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Smallpox and yellow fever—Epidemic dysentery in Pernambuco—Sanitary conditions at Port Alegre—Recrudescence of plague.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 7, 8 and 10, as follows:

During the week ended June 4, 1904, one vessel left this port for the United States, i. e., the steamship *Byron*, of the Lamport and Holt Line, on the 2d instant, for New York, N. Y., with a cargo of coffee; 3 new members of the crew taken on at this port, 13 first-class,

and 29 steerage passengers for New York. This vessel was in good sanitary condition, and was inspected by me and given a bill of health.

PLAGUE IN CHILE.

A dispatch of date of June 3, from Santiago, states that there were in Antofagasta on the previous day 7 cases of plague, and one of date of June 6 states that the department of hygiene of the city of Santiago has undertaken many measures to prevent the invasion of the city by plague, which disease is really epidemic in Valparaiso.

A dispatch of date of June 2 from Valparaiso states that "the sanitary authorities have verified to-day 4 cases of suspected plague, and have immediately isolated the sick patients for observation and treatment."

In this connection I have the honor to state that a passenger steamer arriving at this port last week direct from Valparaiso was allowed to load and take on passengers only in strict quarantine, on account of reports of the existence of plague in Valparaiso, Chile.

PLAGUE IN PERU.

A dispatch of date of June 3 from Lima states that 1 person was taken to the plague hospital on the previous day, suffering with this disease.

A dispatch of June 7 from Lima states that there were on that date 4 cases of bubonic plague discovered in that city.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PORT ALEGRE.

Some weeks ago I wrote to the United States consular agent at Rio Grande do Sul relative to the sanitary condition of Port Alegre. The following is his reply to my communication:

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, *May 15, 1904.*

I have the honor of replying to your letter of the 31st of March last, and have to refer you to the following extract from a dispatch received from the director of health for this State, residing at Port Alegre, and dated the 3d instant.

"The sanitary condition of this city is really excellent. Not only has the mortality diminished but also the morbidity, there not being a single case of either variola or bubonic plague at this date."

Very respectfully, yours,

JORGE VEREKER,  
*Consular Agent.*

DYSENTERY AT PERNAMBUCO.

A dispatch of date of June 6 states that the number of deaths from all causes during the last fifteen days of the month of May was 753, the daily death rate on one occasion being as high as 61. Not hearing in regard to the total number of deaths from dysentery during this month, I cabled the United States consul at Recife on June 6, and received the reply that there had been 804 deaths from dysentery in Recife during May. In all, five months since the outbreak, which did not become firmly settled until late in January, there have been nearly 2,000 deaths.

*Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro during the week, June 5, 1904—Recrudescence of plague.*

There has been a slight recrudescence of bubonic plague in this city after a total freedom from this disease for over four weeks. During

the last week there were 3 new cases and 1 death in the plague hospital at Jurajuba.

During the week there were in all 356 deaths. Of this number none were caused by yellow fever, but there were 2 cases of this disease reported. Plague caused 1 death, with 3 cases reported. At the close of the week there were 2 cases of yellow fever under treatment in Hospital São Sebastião, and 3 cases of plague in the hospital at Jurajuba. Variola caused 58 deaths, with 193 cases reported, and 208 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, diphtheria, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 10; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 6; and tuberculosis, 38.

The average daily mortality during the week was 50.85, as compared with 45.85 during the previous week, and 42.14 during the corresponding week in 1903.

The deaths occurred, as regards localities, as follows: In houses, hotels, etc., 237; in civil hospitals, 56; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 55; in asylums, convents, etc., none; in vessels in port, none; and unknown, 3.

The highest range of the thermometer was on May 30, viz., 23° C.; the lowest on June 2, 15.3° C.; and the daily average for the week was 19.44° C. The rainfall was: total, 5.41 mm.; daily average, 0.77 mm.

#### *Table of mortality from dysentery in Pernambuco.*

The following is the record of mortality from dysentery in Pernambuco since January 1, 1904:

January .....	62
February .....	161
March .....	325
April .....	617
May .....	804
Total .....	1,969

#### *Plague in Natal.*

I quote the following press dispatch in a paper a few days old:

LONDON, June 2, 1904.

Telegrams received here to-day announce that in Durban, in the colony of Natal, there has been a recrudescence of bubonic plague, which has assumed very great and alarming proportions.

The sanitary authorities of the country have already put in practice systematic disinfection and total isolation of those taken ill with this disease.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 30, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.



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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 24	Anselm.....	41	1	8	0
28	Barrister.....	39	0	0	0
30	Belize.....	16	1	0	0

## CANADA.

*Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.*

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of June, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 403; number passed, 383; number certified for rejection, 20.

## CHINA.

*Reports from Hongkong—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Quarantine measures.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, May 24, as follows:

Communicable diseases for the week ended May 7, 1904: Plague, 29 cases, 26 deaths; 28 were Chinese and 1 was a European. Cholera, 1 fatal case. The diagnosis was clinical and not bacteriologically examined. Enteric fever, 1 case, a European. Smallpox, 1 fatal case, a Chinese.

Week ended May 14, 1904:

Plague: 28 cases, 26 deaths; all Chinese. One case was imported from Canton, and 2 cases came sick to the city of Victoria from other districts of the colony.

Enteric fever: 3 cases, no deaths; 1 case, European, imported from Shanghai, 1 Chinese and 1 Japanese from Canton.

Smallpox: 2 cases, 2 deaths, both Chinese. Quarantinable diseases in the colony are almost entirely among the Asiatics.

There were no cases of cholera, diphtheria, typhus relapsing, or scarlet fevers.

*Precautions taken at Hongkong during the months of February, March, and April, 1904, for the protection of the public health of the United States and Insular Territory.*

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health.....	106
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin .....	4
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the quarantine regulations:	
Personnel.....	8,436
Passengers.....	5,759
Required to bathe and undergo special examination:	
Personnel.....	5,709
Passengers.....	3,120
Aliens examined for diseases contemplated by the laws governing immigration.	1,395
Baggage inspected and labeled .....	616
Baggage disinfected and labeled.....	7,442

The shipment and transshipment hence of cargo and ship supplies for United States ports was supervised by inspection, disinfection, detention, and certification of shipping orders. The precautionary measures taken by vessels docking were inspected.

*Return of quarantinable diseases.*

	Cases.	Deaths.
Variola.....	41	29
Plague.....	44	42
Cholera.....	1	1

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, May 12, for rejection: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 4.

*Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Cholera on steamship Coptic in Manila Harbor.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 24 and June 7, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, there were issued one supplemental bill and two original bills of health to vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 474 crew, 64 cabin and 153 steerage passengers. Two vessels—144 crew, 64 cabin and 153 steerage passengers, together with 61 pieces of cabin and 16 pieces steerage passengers' baggage—were inspected. Manifests were viséed for 325 pieces of freight. In the case of the U. S. cruiser *Raleigh* bill of health was issued upon request of the commanding officer and upon the certificate of the surgeon of the ship without inspection.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week smallpox 7 deaths, enteric fever 4 cases, diphtheria 2 deaths, and tuberculosis 1 case and 43 deaths, the latter being all Chinese. The total mortality reported was 1 foreigner and 147 natives.

No quarantinable disease was reported from any of the outports.

One case of Asiatic cholera occurred among the firemen of the Occidental and Oriental steamship *Coptic*, while in Manila Harbor. The vessel was, it is understood, disinfected, and all necessary precautions were taken by the service at that port.

There was discovered here 1 case of favus among the Japanese passengers bound to Japan, which was recommended to the ship's surgeon for isolation.

During the week ended June 4, 1904, 1 original bill and 3 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 4 vessels, 203 crew, 4 cabin, and 40 steerage passengers. There were disinfected with sulphur dioxid, 4 per cent, for twenty-four hours, the personal effects of 88 Asiatic crew, together with the forecastles on 1 vessel, and the holds between decks, upper decks and living quarters of Asiatics, on 1 other vessel were washed down with 1:800 solution of bichloride. On 2 vessels the entire personnel was vaccinated. Manifests were signed for 9,600 pieces of freight. There were no immigration inspections made during the week.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows smallpox 3 deaths, scarlet fever 2 deaths, tuberculosis 40 deaths. The total mortality reported was 3 foreigners and 148 Chinese.

No quarantinable disease was reported from outports.

## COSTA RICA.

*Reports from Limon, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country, fair

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	Bradford .....	39	0	0	0
20	Sarnia .....	53	5	10	0
21	Admiral Dewey .....	55	7	0	0
21	Jno. Wilson .....	18	0	0	0
22	Hispania .....	21	0	0	0
22	Mt. Vernon .....	30	0	0	0
23	R. W. Hopkins .....	9	0	0	0
24	Oracabessa .....	46	0	0	0
24	Watson .....	37	1	0	0
25	Ellis .....	59	0	0	0

*Beriberi in Pacific coast provinces.*

Week ended July 2, 1904: Number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. A daily newspaper of San Jose, "El Noticiero," of the 26th ultimo, reports many cases of beriberi in the Pacific province of Guanacaste and in the Pacific port of Puntarenas, where several deaths therefrom have occurred.

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 26	Brewster .....	33	0	4	0
27	Alleghany .....	46	15	14	0
28	Venus .....	33	0	0	0
28	Admiral Schley .....	53	3	0	0
29	Harald .....	22	0	0	0
July 1	Matina .....	46	1	0	0
1	Alps .....	25	0	0	0
2	Beverly .....	40	0	0	0

## CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos—Sickness in the city.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, June 28 and July 6, as follows:

Week ended June 25, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 5; crews inspected, 121; no passengers.

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

There still exists more sickness than usual in the city, but none of a quarantinable nature is reported.

*Report for week ended July 2 and month of June, 1904—Sanitary conditions not good—Mosquitoes.*

During the week ended July 2 bills of health were issued to 3 vessels. Upon inspection these vessels were found in good sanitary condition; no sickness among a total crew of 59.

Month of June, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 16; crews inspected, 440; passengers inspected, 1.

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

*Mortuary report for June, 1904.*—Tuberculosis, 13; malaria, 2; diphtheria, 1; tetanus, infantile, 2; diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 13; diseases of kidneys, 3; diseases of the liver, 3; gastrointestinal inflammations, 13; la grippe, 1; old wounds received in war, 32; other causes, 18; total, 104.

This is an extremely high death rate for this city. It is the largest number of deaths for any month since January, 1900.

The sanitary condition of the city is very bad at present. Stagnant water is present in all parts of the city, and mosquitoes of all varieties abound in great numbers.

*Reports from Habana—Smallpox death at Las Animas hospital.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, June 30 and July 6, as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 26; crews of outgoing vessels inspected, 919; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 363.

In the mortuary report of this week there is a death from smallpox, which occurred at Las Animas hospital. This is not the same case that was sent to that hospital from the steamship *La Navarre* a few weeks ago and which is now convalescing. This new case has, in all probability, been contracted from that case in the hospital.

*Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended June 25, 1904.*

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	22
Meningitis.....	13
Bronchitis.....	8
Cancer.....	4
Pernicious fever.....	1
Enteric fever.....	3
Enteritis.....	4
Pneumonia.....	7
Diphtheria.....	1
Leprosy.....	1
Smallpox.....	1

Total number of deaths, 134.

Week ended July 2, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 19; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 809; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 565; pieces of freight passed (salted hides), 250.

*Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended July 2, 1904.*

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis .....	18
Meningitis .....	9
Pneumonia .....	11
Bronchitis .....	7
Cancer .....	4
Grippe .....	1
Pernicious fever .....	2
Enteric fever .....	1
Enteritis .....	5
Scarlet fever .....	2

Total number of deaths, 140.

*Mortality in Habana for the month of January, 1904—Increase in Tuberculosis.*

Chargé d'Affaires Sleeper reports, June 21, as follows:

The total mortality in the district of Habana was 533—5 more than in the preceding month, and 54 more than in the corresponding period of last year. This gives a daily average mortality of 17.19, corresponding to an annual death rate of 22.96 per thousand of population. The increase is principally due to tuberculosis, which caused an increased mortality of 25 over the previous month, and to infantile meningitis and enteritis.

The whole island remains free from yellow fever and smallpox. Suspects of the latter disease have been repeatedly reported, but on investigation the cases have always turned out to be varicella, rubeola, or forms of dermatitis not included among eruptive fevers.

The health of the rest of the island continues to be good. Tuberculosis, however, seems to be slowly but surely advancing, over 17 per cent of the total mortality during the month being traced to this source.

*Report from Matanzas—Precautionary detention of steamships from Mexican ports.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 5, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, six bills of health were issued to vessels bound for United States ports.

During the past week the British steamship *Teviotdale* and the American steamship *Santiago*, the former originally from Veracruz via Cardenas, and the latter from Tampico via Habana, were subjected to precautionary quarantine while in this harbor. Both vessels cleared for New York on June 27 and 28, respectively, without any sickness on board.

During the latter part of June there were reported in this city 3 cases of enteric fever with 1 death. The death appears in the accompanying mortuary report under the denomination of infectious fever. The origin of the prevailing cases of enteric fever has not as yet been detected. No report has been made by the superior board of health, up to the present time, as to the result of the examination of the specimens taken from the main water supply sent to Habana over two months ago.

*Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas from June 20 to 30, 1904.*

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis .....	3	27
Lesion of heart, organic (unqualified) .....	2	79
Fever, infectious.....	1	55
Tetanus.....	1	72
Enteritis (under 2 years old) .....	4	105
Bright's disease.....	2	120
Endo-carditis .....	1	78
Septicæmia .....	1	20
Cancer of uterus.....	1	42
Angina pectoris.....	1	80
Hemorrhage, cerebral .....	1	64
Enteritis (above 2 years old) .....	1	106
Athrepsia.....	1	105
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1	112
Total.....	21	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 15.96. Estimated population, 48,000.

*Report from Santiago—Rainfall during recent storm.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 28, as follows:

Week ended June 25, 1904. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

One of these started twice and returned each time, and was again in the bay the evening of June 25.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

I have been reliably informed that the amount of water that fell June 13 was 21 inches in twenty-four hours, and it is estimated that 12 of this fell from 7 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. This is the largest rainfall recorded in this city.

In my last two weekly reports I gave some details of this storm. I also mentioned that an attempt had been made to repair, temporarily at least, some of the damage. The aqueduct was repaired in three days by putting in the break a piece of pipe of much smaller diameter, but the city has water.

*Mortuary report for the week ended June 25, 1904.*

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever .....	2	4
Cancer of stomach .....	1	40
Meningitis .....	2	61
Cerebral softening .....	1	65
Infantile tetanus.....	1	72
Organic heart disease.....	1	79
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) .....	9	105
Intestinal obstruction .....	1	108
Peritonitis.....	1	116
Typhlitis.....	1	118
Gangrene of mouth.....	1	142
Arrest of development.....	1	150
Ill defined or unspecified .....	2	179
Total.....	25	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 28.57 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, June 27, 1904, as follows:

*Plague.*

*Egypt.*—During the week ended June 4 there were registered in Egypt 14 fresh cases of plague (with 8 deaths), namely, 4 cases (1 death) in Alexandria; 4 cases (1 death) in the district of Bibeh; 2 fresh cases (4 deaths) in Dechneh; 2 cases (1 death) in the district of Samalut; 1 case (1 death) in Zagazig, and 1 fresh case in Port Said. During the week ended June 11 there were registered 44 cases (with 15 deaths).

*China.*—During the period from May 24 to June 5 there were registered in the Kwang-Tschou-Wan district 374 deaths from plague among the natives.

*Hongkong.*—Since the beginning of April this year the number of plague cases has considerably increased. During the six weeks from the end of March to May 7, 68 cases were registered.

*British South Africa.*—In Johannesburg during the period from May 15 to 20 there were registered 2 fresh cases of plague and 1 death. Since the outbreak of the disease the total number of cases registered in Johannesburg amounts to 125 (with 86 deaths); in the district of Germiston 7 cases (2 deaths); in the district of Krugersdorp 1 case.

*Mauritius.*—During the period from April 8 to May 5 there were registered on the island 3 plague cases and 3 deaths.

*Brazil.*—In Rio de Janeiro during the period from April 25 to May 22 there were registered 2 fresh cases of plague.

*Queensland.*—During the first week in May there were registered in Brisbane 2 fresh cases of plague (with 1 death).

*Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—According to weekly bulletin No. 19 there have been registered 51 fresh cases of cholera (and 41 deaths). According to bulletin No. 20 of June 6 there were registered 361 new cases of cholera (and 210 deaths). The total number of cases recorded since the outbreak of the disease now amounts to 1,008 (with 733 deaths).

*Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 11 was lower than in the three preceding weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.4 per thousand of the population, this being, however, higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 12.8. Two-thirds of the large German cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places, among others, having considerably higher death rates than this city, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Leipzig, Danzig, Breslau, Königsberg, Halle, Brunswick, Nuremberg, Rixdorf (with 20.8), as well as Paris and Vienna. The following cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Stuttgart, Dresden, Magdeburg, Hanover, Cassel, Charlottenburg (with 12 per thousand), Schöneberg (with 10.9), and also London. The rate of mortality among infants fell from 4.1 in the preceding week to 3.3 per year and mille, this being lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Leipzig rates. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs, as well as acute intestinal diseases,

showed an abatement, the former claiming 52, the latter 43 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 100 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 38 deaths from cancer, 4 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, and 13 deaths from measles. Finally, 7 persons died by violence.

#### GUATEMALA.

#### *Report from Livingston, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 27, 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 disinfected.
June 20	Spero.....	15			
20	Anselm.....	41	5		

The steamship Anselm cleared from Puerto Barrios.

#### HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 28, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 23	Anselm.....	41	3	5	0
23	Habil.....	15	1	0	0
24	Hiram.....	14	0	0	0
27	Bratten.....	15	0	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during the week, 1.

#### INDIA.

#### *Report from Bombay—Decline in mortality from plague—Prophylactic inoculation against plague.*

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, June 4, as follows:

#### *Mortality of Bombay City, week ended May 31, 1904.*

	Week ended May 31, 1904.	Same week last year.
Plague attacks.....	118	.....
Plague deaths.....	109	186
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	7.30	12.46
Smallpox deaths.....	16	44
Cholera deaths.....	0	0
Total deaths.....	578	690
Total mortality per 1,000.....	38.73	46.23



You will thus see that plague is at a lower ebb than in any previous week since January 1. We have reason to believe that by the end of June the mortality will be still lower. Continuing the summary given in my letter of April 14, 1904, I give you below a weekly summary of plague deaths and total deaths since May 1, 1904.

*Weekly mortality of Bombay City, April and May, 1904.*

Week of—	Plague deaths.	Plague mortality per 1,000 per year.	Total deaths.	Total mortality per 1,000 per year.
April 5 .....	1,135	76.05	1,785	119.61
April 12 .....	811	54.34	1,346	90.19
April 19 .....	633	42.41	1,197	80.21
April 26 .....	582	35.64	1,066	71.43
May 3 .....	471	31.56	994	66.60
May 10 .....	324	21.71	842	56.42
May 17 .....	243	16.28	712	47.71
May 24 .....	160	10.72	686	45.96
May 31 .....	109	7.30	578	38.73
Total .....	4,418	.....	9,206	.....

In other words, the plague mortality is less than one-tenth of what it was two months ago, and the total mortality less than one-third.

I have to announce the death, on June 3, of Capt. H. M. Moore of the Indian medical service, the surgeon in charge of St. George's Hospital in Bombay. This is the only hospital for Europeans in the city, and Captain Moore had been in special charge of this for some time. There were a number of plague cases in his care. His illness lasted two weeks, confirming what was said in my abstract of Captain Tucker's paper on "Plague—a soil infection," sent you on May 26, i. e., that late in the epidemic, cases of plague are apt to be protracted for a much greater number of days than earlier in the epidemic, when any case which lasted over five days would be ordinarily considered hopeful. I have written to inquire whether Captain Moore had ever been inoculated, but have received no reply. The deceased, in addition to his hospital duties, was professor of *Materia Medica* in Grant Medical College, Bombay.

In spite of the proved efficacy of prophylactic inoculation against plague, so much hindrance has been experienced in its introduction that it has seemed in some places as if there were doubt about it. I therefore quote Professor Haffkine's last statement on the matter, published April 21, 1904.

*Professor Haffkine's statement as to inoculation.*

The position of antiplague inoculation, as worked out in this laboratory (the Plague Research Laboratory in Bombay) in relation to other measures suggested and tried against the plague, has been described in the Punjab government's memorandum to the government of India, No. 567—S. P. of June 30, 1902. The document states as follows:

"The segregation of patients and contacts under the conditions which are essential to the success of the measure is now entirely out of the question.

"Evacuation, though it may check an outbreak in a particular locality, is not a measure which will be of assistance in checking the extension of plague from one locality to another.

"Disinfection also is a measure that can not be efficacious in checking plague. There remains then only inoculation, and it is extremely fortunate that the experience which has been gained of its effects and the practicability which has been

proved in the Punjab of inducing the people to submit to it extensively in anticipation of an outbreak of plague point to inoculation as a measure on which we are justified in placing considerable hope and reliance.

"Inoculation is the only measure that Government can hope to induce the people to adopt effectively on a scale at all adequate to the requirements of the situation.

"Inoculation can be brought within the reach of those whom we have to protect from plague at an expenditure of a little more than an anna and a quarter (i. e., 2½ cents) per head of population of the infected districts.

"The measure of inoculation now proposed holds out a promise that for the not immoderate expenditure of 864,000 rupees (\$280,281.60), the calamity under which the Punjab suffers may be immediately alleviated, while the extension of the disease may be stayed and the serious consequences which must follow on its extension may be obviated. This is a promise that no other measure, which is at present practicable, holds out to us.

"Government is aware that the above were the considerations which guided me when introducing in 1897 the plague prophylactic inoculation as the measure for combating the plague epidemic. As there was at the time universal opposition to these views, I had to take upon myself to make the following prediction: 'On analyzing the nature of the things, there remains no possibility of doubt that the programme contained in the above lines' (i. e. my suggestion of modifying the segregation-disinfection plan in favor of those who underwent antiplague inoculation) 'will be adopted universally, though after a more or less prolonged expenditure of effort in many other directions, and after being lamentably retarded by the prevalent divergence of views.' (Memorandum of June 21, 1898.)

"Notwithstanding the many difficulties which the general adoption of this inoculation as the specific method of combating the epidemic has met with so far, I have no doubt that such an adoption will ultimately take place." (Quoted from Report of Plague Research Laboratory, April 21, 1904.)

There can be no question in the minds of those who study the reports of inoculation, that the great reduction in mortality effected by the prophylactic makes it promise to be the only effective method of combating plague.

I inclose a statement just published by Capt. S. B. Smith, of the Indian medical service, concerning the results of inoculation in the District of Amritsar, in the Punjab, North India, about 1,000 miles by rail from Bombay. Captain Smith is the district plague medical officer.

*Inoculations in the Amritsar district, Punjab.*

*Report of Capt. S. B. Smith, of the Indian medical service.*

The population of the district is 1,023,828. Plague cases, October 1, 1902, to June 20, 1903, 41,462; plague deaths, October 1, 1902, to June 20, 1903, 27,879, giving an annual rate per thousand as follows: Cases, 40.5 per thousand; deaths, 27.2 per thousand.

Whether as the result of previous year's operations and methods of compulsory evacuation, disinfection, etc., or not, the general idea pervading the whole district was that the occurrence of a case of plague in the house was but the precursor of other evils to the inmates and to the village itself in the shape of Government interference, which would be averted only if the case could be successfully concealed. As long as the patient lived this could often be done, and it was only on death supervening that the case came to light and was reported. The proportion of deaths to cases is certainly, therefore, too high. In many instances villages have returned the same number of deaths as cases, making the case mortality 100 per cent.

The total number inoculated was 62,773, rather more than 6 per cent of the total population. Of these, 43,619 were males and 19,154 were females. In this number there occurred 770 cases of plague with 238

deaths. The comparatively large number of cases is due to the fact that inoculation was done chiefly in villages where plague was active. Many cases occurred within a few days of inoculation and must have been incubating plague at the time of the operation. A certain number were found to have been suffering with plague at the time of the operation; these 33 cases and 27 deaths should be regarded as plague in the uninoculated and are therefore deducted, leaving 737 cases with 211 deaths among the inoculated. The cases of mortality were as follows, for the total number:

	Cases of mortality (per cent of cases).	Ratio of attacks to deaths.
Uninoculated.....	67.85	1.5 to 1
Inoculated.....	28.63	3.5 to 1

Correct conclusions could not, however, be drawn from the total numbers; hence the following procedure was adopted: All villages in which a considerable percentage of inoculated persons were exposed to plague side by side with uninoculated were studied separately to the number of 102. Several errors occurred in making the calculations, but were in favor of the uninoculated. Cases occurring within three days of inoculation have been excluded from the percentages of inoculated on the ground that they were incubating plague at the time of the operation. Nor were these cases used to swell the totals of the the uninoculated. The calculations in the following table, therefore, greatly favor the uninoculated.

*Statement of plague in inoculated and uninoculated Amritsar district,  
October 1, 1902, to June 20, 1903.*

Number of villages examined .....	102
Total population of above .....	161,763
Total inoculations in above .....	42,390
Average duration of epidemic .....	63 days..
Average number exposed to infection daily:	
Uninoculated .....	130,929
Inoculated .....	30,834
Plague in uninoculated:	
Cases .....	11,233
Deaths .....	7,888
Plague in inoculated:	
Within three days—	
Cases .....	86
Deaths .....	60
After third day—	
Cases .....	572
Deaths .....	150
Percentages:	
Cases—	
Uninoculated .....	8.58
Inoculated .....	1.21
Deaths—	
Uninoculated .....	6.02
Inoculated .....	.49
Ratio in equal number of uninoculated and inoculated:	
Cases .....	7 to 1
Deaths .....	12 to 1

These figures speak for themselves and should convince the most sceptical of the value of inoculation.

The large majority of these inoculations may really be considered to be the expressed opinion of the people themselves that inoculation is good; no pressure was exercised, and once the difficulty of doing 50 to 80 inoculations in a village had been surmounted, the remainder of the inoculations done there is the result of the establishment of conviction in the minds of the villagers that the measure, in spite of its drawbacks, temporary indisposition, and especially its failure in many instances, is distinctly beneficial on the whole.

Calculating from the data given, and condensing them into popular expression, we may say that in these 102 villages 1,706 lives were saved by inoculation.

In a large number of villages in the district there is now a strong feeling in favor of inoculation, and I hear of many villages which express a wish for reinoculation in the end of the autumn, as they say that, now they see the value of the measure, they are not going to wait a second time until the disease is well established, but will all be inoculated before it begins.

*Report from Calcutta—Deaths from cholera and plague.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, May 19, as follows:

During the week ended June 4 there were 70 deaths from plague and 24 from cholera in Calcutta.

There were no transactions during the week.

In Bengal, for the week ended May 28, there were 345 cases and 290 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Austrian emigrant vessels—Distribution of Italian emigration.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, June 20, as follows: During the week ended June 18, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
June 15	Canopic .....	Boston .....	386	110	840	19
15	Gerty .....	New York .....	215	25	350	9
15	Lombardia .....	do .....	356	65	750	18
17	Königin Luise .....	do .....	244	40	320	7
18	Roma .....	do .....	471	100	870	19

PALERMO.

June 17	Gerty .....	New York .....	116	75	220	15
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*Austrian emigrant steamships.*

June 15, there departed from Naples for New York the steamship *Gerty*, the first ship of the Austrian-American line of vessels carrying emigrants from Trieste, Venice, Messina, Naples, and Palermo. During the present season there has been a notable increase in the number of Austrians, Hungarians, Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, departing for New York on vessels leaving Italian ports. Notwithstanding the sifting out that is said to be done by the representatives of the steamship companies in the countries from which the emigrants come, there are among these people many cases of trachoma, often of a very virulent nature. Emigration for the present season is now on the decline, but it is expected that during the next year the number of emigrants from Eastern countries will be greatly augmented. The Cunard Line has begun sailings from Austro-Hungarian ports, so that, with those sailing by the new Austrian line and others coming through Naples, there is likely to be a great movement of people from territories where ophthalmia is prevalent.

*Italian emigration.*

The report of the Italian inspector-general of emigration shows that, in the calendar year 1903, there were carried from Italy on Italian ships 113,580 emigrants and 161,759 on vessels flying foreign flags. During the year 214,157 emigrants went to the United States and 78,233 returned. For the Plata, 39,663 departed from the same ports and 26,813 returned, and for Brazil, there were 10,515 departures, 29,740 returning to Italy in the same period, the returns thus exceeding the departures. It is reported that in 1881 there were 1,032,392 Italian emigrants officially known to be in foreign countries; in 1891 the number was 1,883,206, and in 1901 it had increased to 3,499,014. Of this latter number, about 154,000 were in Europe, 745,000 in North America, 1,852,400 in South America, and 168,000 in Africa. Among those in Africa, 83,000 were in Tunis, 39,000 in Algeria, and 38,000 in Egypt.

## JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague reported on steamship Australien at Wusung, China.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 11, as follows:

During the week ended June 4, 1904, four vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 352 crew and 107 passengers, were inspected.

No official statement of the health of Yokohama has been received since my last report. Recent press reports mention the discovery of two plague-infected rats in Tokyo.

It is reported that a case of plague was discovered on board steamship *Australien*, which recently arrived at Wusung (China) from Kobe. It is of interest to note that the above vessel arrived at Yokohama from Europe via ports (including Hongkong) on May 24, and sailed from Yokohama for Marseille via ports on June 3. Apparently, then, in the case of this steamer more than three weeks had elapsed since last exposure to plague infection (viz, at Hongkong on the outward voyage) at the time of the discovery of human plague on board. Yokohama and Kobe have been, according to official reports, free from plague during the present year.

*Report from Kobe—Bacteriological examination of plague case from steamship Korea.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, June 4, as follows:

On the 4th instant, at the request of Mr. W. W. Campbell, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, I went to the quarantine establishment of this port. There, by the courtesy of the chief quarantine doctor, I examined four microscopic slides, viz, two of the sputum, one made from the inflamed axillary gland and one from the blood of the Chinese passenger ex steamship *Korea*. These specimens were made while he was living. In all four slides there were numerous plague bacilli.

Also two cultures in test tubes, taken from the glands. On agar there appeared the usual grayish white growth, and again in glycerin agar the same appearance was presented. Seven test tubes were then under observation.

Subcutaneous inoculation was made on 7 white mice on the first day, and they all died in two days; while to-day I saw 2 white mice that were inoculated the day before. One was sitting with ruffled fur in the corner of its cage in a dying condition; the other was not so badly affected.

This was evidently a case of *pestis siderans*, disease proving rapidly fatal, death having occurred in 18 to 20 hours from the onset of the symptoms, and before there was time for the development of the various bubos. Lowson says that these cases are pneumonic principally. (See Patrick Manson on Tropical Diseases, page 159.)

KOREA.

*Report from Seoul—Cholera reported at Antung, Manchuria.*

The following is received from American Minister Allen, under date of July 7, 1904: An American missionary surgeon, Wiju district, telegraphs cholera is definitely reported to have crossed Manchuria to Antung.

MEXICO.

*Reports from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida—Health commission appointed.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; quarantinable diseases, none; deaths from other causes as follows: Gastro-enteric fever, 6; malarial fever, 2, and pellagra 1; total, 9.

The sanitary condition of town and surrounding country is only fairly good, but is somewhat improved by recent rains, which have carried off much of the surface filth, laid the dust, and replenished the supply of drinking water. Official reports show continuance of yellow fever in Merida, the number of cases of that disease in the lazaretto ranging daily from 2 to 8.

A recently appointed health commission is at work endeavoring to enforce measures for destruction of mosquitoes and to effect general improvement in the sanitary condition of both Merida and Progreso.

Bills of health have been issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Crew.	Destination.	Passen- gers.	Transit.
June 17	Galveston .....	23	New Orleans .....	1	0
18	Esperanza .....	95	New York .....	74	31
20	John Francis .....	9	Sabine Pass .....	0	0
22	Daggy .....	17	New York .....	0	0
23	Telefon .....	23	Mobile .....	0	0

Week ended July 1, 1904: Quarantinable diseases and deaths therefrom, none. Deaths from other diseases or causes, 7, as follows: Gastro-enteric fever, 4; worm fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; stillborn, 1. Sanitary conditions, fairly good. Daily rains have improved condition by cleansing surface and furnishing an abundant supply of drinking water.

Reports from Merida show a continuance of yellow fever there.

Bills of health have been issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passen- gers from Progreso.	Passen- gers in transit.
June 25	Vigilancia .....	New York .....	79	59	35
28	Alm .....	Mobile .....	24	4	0

*Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Death of yellow-fever case taken from steamship Habana.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, June 27, as follows:

During the week ended June 25, 1904, five vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health. The following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxid and given certificates: June 23, British steamship *Elswick Park*, bound for Pensacola; June 20, American steamship *Vigilancia*, bound for New York, via Progreso and Habana; June 25, Norwegian steamship *Hizo*, bound for Mobile.

The *Vigilancia* was fumigated because of the existence on board of a case of yellow fever among the second-class passengers from Progreso when the vessel arrived here June 17.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Vera Cruz 34 deaths (54.4 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from yellow fever, 2 from remittent fever, 4 from pernicious fever, and 10 from tuberculosis. The death caused by yellow fever occurred on June 22, and was that of the case brought here by the steamer *Vigilancia*. Three new cases of yellow fever were reported, 1 on June 21 at San Juan de Uloa Fortress, 1 on June 23 in the city, and 1 on June 25 from Merida. The case from Merida was in the person of a first-class passenger on the American steamship *Habana*, which vessel arrived here on June 25. The man became infected at Merida, where he had been for 2 weeks prior to the beginning of his illness, and he had been ill for 2 or 3 days when he embarked at Progreso.

When the vessel arrived here the diagnosis of the case was unmistakable and the quarantine authorities had the man removed from the steamer to the private pesthouse in the city. The symptoms rapidly became worse and the man died yesterday, June 26.

The steamer will be fumigated under my supervision after discharge of cargo is completed.

## NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths. Prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 22	Condor .....	16	0	0	0
24	Nicaragua .....	19	7	0	0

## PANAMA.

*Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.*

Surgeon Perry reports, June 27, as follows:

During the week ended June 25, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared from Colon for ports in the United States:

American steamship *Advance* for New York, June 22, with 61 crew and 29 passengers; British steamship *Barrister* for New Orleans, June 22, with 40 crew and no passengers; U. S. S. *Glacier* for a port in the United States with 11 officers and 135 men; U. S. S. *Dixie* for New York with 14 officers and 600 men.

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

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, June 28, as follows:

During the week ended June 26, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamer *Peru*, bound for San Francisco, with officers and crew, 72; cabin passengers, 14; steerage, 23; total, 115. All well.

There were 29 deaths from all causes during the week, reported as follows: Parturition, 1; apoplexy, 2; tuberculosis, 4; pernicious fever, 2; colic, 1; pneumonia, 2; spasm, 1; entero-colitis, 1; fevers, 2; insanity, 1; dysentery, 3; liver disease, 3; syphilis, 1; stillborn, 2; worms, 1; dropsy, 1; not given, 1.

*Reports from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 2; prevailing disease, 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.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 19	Preston .....	New Orleans, La..	28	5	0	12
22	Belvernon .....	Mobile, Ala.....	21	0	0	0
22	Fort Gaines .....	.....do .....	23	0	0	0



Week ended June 30, 1904: Population according to census not obtainable. Number of deaths, 2; prevailing disease, 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.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 24	Colombia .....	Mobile, Ala. ....	17	0	0	0
26	Taunton .....	New Orleans, La..	24	5	0	10
30	Fort Morgan .....	Mobile, Ala. ....	22	1	0	0
30	Baker .....	New Orleans, La..	41	0	3	0

The 3 passengers in transit per *Baker* were not on shore. Not deemed necessary to inspect their baggage.

#### PERSIA.

*Report from Teheran—Decrease in prevalence of cholera—Direction of diffusion of cholera in Persia.*

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, June 10, as follows:

From information which I have received from the president of the sanitary council, as well as from other sources, I am led to believe that there is a decrease in the number of cases of cholera in those districts where it had appeared, and also that the area had become more circumscribed.

I am also told that so far, when an epidemic of this disease has originated in the west or southwest portion of the country, it has not reached Teheran. On the contrary, when the source and first expansion have been in the east and southeast the disease has invariably taken Teheran and other places in the path of its progress.

I have during my residence in this city known several epidemics of cholera, but I do not remember an occasion when it made its appearance from the west. There do not, however, appear to be any meteorological or other natural phenomena to account for this immunity from its ravages.

#### PERU.

*Reports from Callao—Plague reported at Salaverry.*

[Cablegrams.]

CALLAO, July 7, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

In the past twenty-four hours there have been 5 cases and 4 deaths Salaverry, probably plague.

LLOYD.

*Plague reported at Trujillo, Peru, and Arica, Chile.*

CALLAO, July 10, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

It is reported that there has been a death from plague at Trujillo, also Arica.

LLOYD.

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

**AFRICA—Sierra Leone.**—Weeks ended May 20 and June 3, 1904: Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 10 and 11, respectively. No contagious diseases.

**BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.**—Two weeks ended June 24, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. Two deaths. No contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay-Abaco.*—Four weeks ended June 23, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

*Nassau.*—Two weeks ended June 28, 1904. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

**BRAZIL—Pernambuco.**—Two weeks ended May 31, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 753, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 28, and 59 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**CANADA—Quebec—Sherbrooke.**—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 17. No contagious diseases reported.

**CHINA—Amoy.**—Four weeks ended June 4, 1904. Estimated population, 250,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported. Numerous cases of plague are reported.

**FRANCE—Rouen.**—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 240, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 2; smallpox, 3, and 51 from tuberculosis.

**FORMOSA.**—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. From cerebro-spinal fever, 170 deaths reported.

**GIBRALTAR.**—Three weeks ended June 19, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 31. No deaths from contagious diseases.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 18, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

*Bradford.*—Two weeks ended June 18, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 1, measles 10, whooping cough 1, smallpox 2, and 12 from tuberculosis.

*London.*—One thousand one hundred and forty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 65, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 25, enteric fever 3, and diarrhea 23. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,576 deaths were registered. In the "outer

ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 12 from measles, and 6 from whooping cough.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 18, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 9.7, and the highest in Perth, viz, 20 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 563, including diphtheria 4, measles 14, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 3, and 21 from whooping cough.

*JAVA—Batavia.*—Two weeks ended May 28, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

*SPAIN—Barcelona.*—Ten days ended June 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 315, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 5, whooping cough 3, smallpox 6, and 22 from tuberculosis.

*SWITZERLAND.*—Reports for the two weeks ended May 28, 1904, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 808,000, show a total of 547 deaths, including diphtheria 5, measles 10, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 15, and 81 from tuberculosis.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to July 15, 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.
<b>China:</b>				
Antung.....	July 15.....			Present. Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	13	12	
<b>India:</b>				
Calcutta.....	May 22-June 4.....		75	
Madras.....	May 28-June 3.....		2	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	May 8-14.....		1	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Bahrein Islands.....	May 10.....			Epidemic.

YELLOW FEVER.

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-June 5.....	25	7	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	May 26-June 8.....		15	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Merida.....	June 12-18.....	7	1	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Tampico.....	June 12-18.....	1		
Veracruz.....	June 18-25.....	3	1	
Panama.....	June 10-19.....	1	1	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Callao.....	June 8.....	2		Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo.....	May 19.....	2		

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

## PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Australia:</b>				
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 3-21.....	7	2	
New South Wales—				
Sydney	May 17-21.....	1		
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia	July 9.....	5	2	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-June 5	3	1	
<b>Chile:</b>				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22		
Arica	July 10.....		1	
Valparaiso	June 2.....	4		
<b>China:</b>				
Canton	May 28.....			Spreading.
Hongkong	May 15-28.....	62	60	Two cases on unknown steamships from Amoy and Shek Loong.
Wusung	May 29-June 4	1		On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria	May 22-June 4	6	2	
Baliana district	May 22-28.....	2		
Bibeh district	May 22-June 4	6	1	
Dechneh district	May 22-June 4	5	7	
Magagha district	May 22-28.....	1		
Port Said	May 22-June 4	2	1	
Samallut district	May 22-June 4	10	5	
Tatah district	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Zagazig	May 29-June 4	1	1	
<b>Formosa:</b>				
Ensuike	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	2	
Taihoku	May 15-28.....	13	13	
Tainan	May 15-28.....	335	288	
Toroku	May 15-28.....	31	18	
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Honolulu	June 21.....	1		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	May 8-28.....	3,837	3,030	
Madras Presidency	May 8-28.....	147	108	
Bengal	May 8-28.....	777	685	
United Provinces	May 8-28.....	2,222	1,956	
Punjab	May 8-28.....	58,367	48,809	
Central provinces (including Berar).	May 8-28.....	76	70	
Mysore State	May 8-28.....	291	181	
Hyderabad State	May 8-28.....	78	76	
Central India	May 8-28.....	168	148	
Rajputana	May 8-28.....	705	540	
Kashmir	May 8-28.....	496	294	
Grand total		67,164	55,897	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kobe	May 31.....	1		On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
<b>Mauritius</b>	Apr. 8-May 5	3	3	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Trujillo	July 10.....		1	
Callao	May 27-June 8	7		One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Lima	May 22-28.....	13	4	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
Payta	May 29-June 4	11	7	
<b>South Africa:</b>				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).	May 15-June 4	3		
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	May 7-15.....	2	3	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Lingah	May 10.....	3		

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

## SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague .....	June 12-18 .....	9 .....		
Belgium:				
Antwerp .....	May 29-June 4 .....	2 .....		
Brussels .....	June 5-11 .....		1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco .....	May 8-31 .....		61	
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 9-June 5 .....	519	209	
Chile:				
Santiago .....	To May 19 .....	500		
China:				
Hongkong .....	May 15-28 .....	5	2	Two cases imported from Shang-
Shanghai .....	May 15-June 4 .....		10	hai via ss. Chi Yuen.
Tientsin .....	May 15-21 .....			Epidemic.
Cuba:				
Habana .....	June 19-25 .....		1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui .....	Apr. 1-30 .....	3		
France:				
Lyon .....	May 16-28 .....		4	
Marseille .....	May 1-31 .....		4	
Paris .....	June 4-18 .....	22	1	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham .....	June 19-25 .....	1		
Bradford .....	June 5-18 .....	15	2	
Bristol .....	June 5-25 .....	7		
Cardiff .....	May 29-June 11 .....	3		
Edinburgh .....	June 5-11 .....	2		
Glasgow .....	June 11-24 .....	51	4	
Leeds .....	June 12-18 .....	3		
Liverpool .....	June 12-18 .....	1		
London .....	June 4-25 .....	44	2	
Manchester .....	June 6-18 .....	12	1	
Newcastle on Tyne .....	June 4-18 .....	13	1	
Nottingham .....	June 5-11 .....	3		
Sheffield .....	May 29-June 11 .....	3		
South Shields .....	June 12-18 .....	1		
India:				
Bombay .....	May 25-June 17 .....		28	
Karachi .....	May 30-June 5 .....	1		
Italy:				
Milan .....	Apr. 1-30 .....	1		
Palermo .....	May 16-June 11 .....	11	2	
Japan:				
Nagasaki .....	May 20-31 .....	8	7	
Java:				
Batavia .....	May 8-14 .....	8		
Mexico:				
Mexico .....	June 6-12 .....	5	1	
Tampico .....	June 12-18 .....		2	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam .....	June 5-11 .....	1		
Panama .....	June 13-19 .....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow .....	May 29-June 18 .....	41	16	
Odessa .....	May 29-June 16 .....	5	1	
St. Petersburg .....	May 29-June 18 .....	49	10	
Warsaw .....	May 8-June 5 .....		93	
Spain:				
Barcelona .....	May 21-June 20 .....		27	
Cadiz .....	May 1-31 .....		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore .....	May 8-14 .....		1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta .....	June 5-11 .....		2	
Constantinople .....	May 30-June 19 .....		14	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—																
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	June 4	145,002	39	4																
Do	June 11	145,002	48	3																
Alexandretta	do	9,000	5																	
Amherstburg	July 2	2,250																		
Amsterdam	June 25	548,005	126	9					2											
Athens	June 18	200,000	17								1		2							
Bahia	June 4	230,000	100	22																
Barmen	June 11	150,212	23	3																
Barranquilla	June 17	42,000	27								1									
Beirut	June 11	80,000	16																	
Belfast	June 18	358,693	126								2						6			7
Belize	June 30	9,000	1																	
Bergen	June 16	80,000	24	7																
Berlin	June 11	1,967,222	567	100							2		4	4	13					
Birmingham	June 18	587,965	146								1									7
Bombay	June 7	776,006	524	47	78					12										
Bristol	June 18	343,204	83										1							
Do	June 25	343,204	87										1		1	3				3
Brunswick	June 18	130,000																		
Brussels	do	575,896	119	10																
Budapest	do	732,322											9							
Calcutta	June 4	847,796	435	25	70	24			2											
Cape Town	May 21	83,718																		
Cardiff	May 28	176,313	46										1							
Do	June 11	176,313	40										1							
Do	June 18	176,313	36										1							
Christiania	do	224,000	56																	
Coburg	do	22,962	8										1							
Cognac	June 11	19,483	3																	
Do	June 18	19,483	7	1																
Cologne	do	412,025	141	25									1		1					2
Colombo	May 28	155,869	100										1							
Colon	June 26	8,000	7																	
Constantinople	June 19	800,000	178																	
Copenhagen	June 18	500,000	129	23						7			5	1			2			
Corunna	do	50,000	23	3													2			3
Crefeld	do	110,389	35																	
Curacao	June 24	31,600	6																	
Dundee	June 11	163,535	52																	2
Do	June 18	163,535	60														2			4
Edinburgh	do	331,977	99																	2
Fiume	June 12	40,000																		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 18	313,600	92																	1
Funchal	June 19	44,049	24	3																
Geneva	June 11	111,000	31																	
Girgenti	June 18	25,069	9																	
Glasgow	June 24	798,357	275							3										
Gothenburg	June 18	135,314	40	3									1	2	3					11
Halifax	July 2	40,787	12																	
Hamburg	June 18	751,842	130										1	2	2	3				4
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 14	17,535	5																	
Havre	June 18	130,196	44	9																
Hull	do	253,863	64																	
Iquique	June 4	30,000	28										1							1
Karachi	June 5	108,644	75	30																
Kingston, Canada	July 1	19,374	5																	
Kingston, Jamaica	June 18	52,475																		
Kobe	June 4	287,909	124																	
Lausanne	June 11	50,800	11																	
Leeds	June 25	450,142	107	10																
Leipzig	June 18	496,370	167	20										1	2	9				2
Leth	do	80,508	15	1										4	2	4				
Licata	do	25,000	18	2																
Liverpool	do	723,430	263																	
London	do	6,907,756	1,576																	
Lyons	June 11	500,000	144	43									4	10	14	87				36
Do	June 18	500,000	153	22										1	1					1
Madras	June 3	509,346	406			2									6	2				
Manchester	June 18	558,335	211	23																
Mazatlan	do	20,000	20										1	1						
Messina	do	107,000	39	4																

α Estimate 1.

## Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Moscow	June 11	1,173,427	678	16				8		1	6	7	29	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	June 18	219,021	75							1				2
Nottingham	do	239,753	74								1			
Nuremberg	June 11	275,000	114	19							1			4
Odessa	June 18	492,000	186	30					1	1	3	2		
Palermo	do	330,000	121	2										
Panama	June 19	20,000	24	3			1	1						
Do	June 26	20,000	29	4										
Paris	June 18	2,660,559	758	217				1		2	3	2	14	10
Plymouth	do	112,000	31								1		1	1
Do	June 25	112,000	35								1			
Port au Prince	June 13	60,000	21							1				
Do	June 20	60,000	23											
Prague	June 18	225,876	123	29						2				
Puerto Cortez	June 30	2,125	0										1	
Quebec	June 25	70,000	0											
Rheims	June 19	108,385	35	7										
Sagua la Grande	June 25	21,342	9	2						1				
St. John, N. B.	July 2	40,711	7											
St. Petersburg	June 11	1,450,000	704	36				5		2	11	3	20	1
Do	June 18	1,450,000	766	125					1	11	47	17	16	4
St. Stephen	July 2	2,840												
Salford	June 18	228,983	76										5	3
Santander	June 19	53,574	28											
Solingen	June 11	15,142	6											
Southampton	June 18	112,500	14	1										
South Shields	do	107,334	35	2										1
Stettin	do	228,095									1	2	2	
Stuttgart	June 16	195,126	65	2							1			
Do	June 23	195,126	70	2										
Trapani	June 18	61,477	15											
Trieste	June 11	190,166	70	13						1		1		
Do	June 18	190,166	71	12										
Tuxpan	June 21	13,000	3											
Utiilla	June 4	932	0											
Do	June 11	932	0											
Do	June 18	932	0											
Venice	June 11	166,288	42	5						1				
Veracruz	June 25	32,000	34	10			1							
Warsaw	June 4	771,382	250	48			24	1	1	5	2			5
West Hartlepool	June 18	63,000												
Winnipeg	June 25	70,000								1				
Zurich	June 18	160,000	51	14						1	1			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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