

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 30, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of August 1:

Week ended July 30.

Buildings reinspected.....	254
Rooms	1,766
Persons inspected	2,290
Sick	8
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	11
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	2
Rats examined bacteriologically	28
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	1,046
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17
Blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	9
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance.....	8
Abated	4
Undergoing abatement	10
Total number plumbing inspections.....	97

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

Report of sanitary work in the Madawaska region.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Week ended July 23, 1904: Number cases smallpox under supervision, 5; of these, previously reported, none; new cases, 5; houses under quarantine, 3; persons vaccinated, 2; miles of territory covered, 50.

Fumigation and inspection of vessels at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Assistant Surgeon Korn reports, July 25, as follows:

I called upon Mr. Jones, the superintendent of the American Smelting Company's plant at this port, in regard to the fumigation and inspection of their vessels. He showed me the equipment which is

put on board each vessel, viz, sulphur pots, water containers, sulphur, and alcohol, all of which is provided in ample quantity. I then informed him that I was prepared to supervise the fumigation of these vessels, also the inspection of the same, and would begin with the steamship *Wearside*, due on the 30th instant.

During my call Mr. Jones dictated a letter to the New York office of the company, informing them that I would fumigate the vessels, and asking that these vessels be ordered direct to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Summary of work at Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of August 1:

During week ended July 30, fumigated Laredo, 30 houses, containing 105 rooms; inspected 6,955 premises; oiled 1,992 water containers; oiled 4 tanks and 4 ponds; maximum temperature, 98°; rainfall, 0.61 inches. New Laredo reports for period July 25 to 31, 3,201 domiciliary visits; 141 water containers emptied; 66 containers oiled; 90 ponds oiled, and 8 premises cleared of rubbish. Cock and force between Rio Grande City and Hidalgo; MacGregor inspecting during week between San Diego and Corpus Christi.

Mortuary statistics of Nuevo Laredo.

Two weeks ended July 23, 1904: July 10, cerebral fever, 1; July 16, cholera, 1; July 21, diarrhea, 1; total, 3.

These figures are taken from the official records of the city.

Sanitary conditions at San Diego, Alice, and Banquete—Malarial fever at Alice.

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

SAN DIEGO, TEX., July 24, 1904.

There have been no new cases of fever here. I accompanied Doctor Strickland to Benavides to-day and saw a case of dysentery. No other sickness ascertainable.

I could use a considerable number of vaccine points, and request that I be supplied.

We are having a heavy rain to-day.

JULY 26, 1904.

Everything is progressing quietly in this vicinity. It rained hard Sunday and Monday, several inches having fallen in the two days. As a result the whole country here is covered with water. Mosquitoes are plentiful and will no doubt increase in number during the next few days.

There have been no new cases of malarial fever for some days; the old cases are convalescing.

I am informed that in Alice there is less sickness, the cases recovering rapidly. So soon as the weather permits I shall investigate along the line of the Texas Mexican Railway.

Malarial fever at Alice.

ALICE, TEX., July 28, 1904.

I went to Corpus Christi, remaining there the 27th.

I find a great many cases of malarial fever in Alice, intermittent and remittent in character. None of the cases are considered by the local physicians suspicious.

I saw a case with Doctor Burke last night, a child 4 years of age, who had returned home from Houston two weeks ago, sick with scarlet fever. Present condition: Temperature, 105; pulse, 160; fauces dark and covered with dirty, diphtheritic patches; glands of neck and cellular tissue swollen badly, hard and brawny; diagnosis, malignant scarlet fever. The patient will probably die within twenty-four hours. I advised isolation, disinfection, and fumigation of the house.

There are about 200 tickets sold here daily for points along the new line to Brownsville, and about the same number coming to Corpus Christi every evening, the majority of passengers proceeding north the next morning.

The situation at Alice is improving, but there are still many cases of continued fever.

I found no sickness at Banquete.

There was no change in the situation at San Diego when I left there, July 26. I shall return there from this place, reporting result of an immediate inspection.

Inspection of ranches—Antimosquito work—Conditions at Mier, Mexico—Work at Rio Grande City—Inspection of Camargo.

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

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., July 25, 1904.

My first inspection after the date of my last communication was Refugio ranch, on the 16th instant. The estimated population here was 60. Very few water barrels are used and there are singularly few mosquitoes, and no sickness. On the 16th we also inspected Peñaña—estimated population 100—where the same conditions prevailed as at Refugio.

On the 17th we inspected San Pedro, a place of about 200 people. The water supply is mostly by barrels. Mosquitoes are abundant. We distributed antimosquito literature and gave the leading citizens a demonstration in oil work. At this point we found 8 cases of malarial fever, and in one case prognosis bad. This place is between 12 and 15 miles from Mier, Mexico, where I learn yellow fever prevailed in November of last year. Communication between these points is frequent.

On the 18th we reached Roma, a town of about 1,000 population. There is a good class of citizens here. The town is well drained and in good sanitary condition. The water supply is from cisterns, "pilas," barrels, and buckets. A "pila" is a peculiar kind of surface cistern, square, and usually built on a hillside. The few mosquitoes that we found here are *stegomyia*. We inspected 165 houses, 64 barrels; oiled 7 cisterns, 4 ponds, 5 pilas, and 9 barrels. The citizens were much interested in our work and gave us every aid.

On the 19th I visited Mier, Mexico, taking with me a Mexican-American whom I have known for years, and through whom I met General Estrada and Doctor Austen, city physician. We made an inspection of the town in a general way and found sanitary conditions bad. Stegomyiæ are abundant. The population of Mier was formerly 20,000, but it now has only about 5,000.

A small river runs through the town which at the present time stands in pools, affording good breeding places for the mosquitoes.

Doctor Austen served last year in the Victoria epidemic and has had considerable yellow fever experience. He claims that in November of last year Mier was visited by quite an epidemic of yellow fever.

There is seldom any frost in this section, and on account of its nearness to the Rio Grande I regard this place as worthy of close observation. There is but little sickness in Mier at the present time, but Doctor Austen expects much "bilious malaria" later on.

Leaving Roma on the 20th, I inspected Villa Sauz, population, 500; Escobares, population, 300; Garcinano, population, 150; Villareal, about 100. All of these ranches are near the river, and much of the cultivated lands is subirrigated. I learn from the residents of this valley that "bilious malaria" was epidemic last fall, causing quite a number of deaths. Few cases had medical attention.

Arriving at Rio Grande City on the 20th, we were met by Doctor Dashiell, who conducted us to Fort Ringgold, where, through the courtesy of Captain Roach, we are comfortably quartered.

Doctor Dashiell, with assistance furnished by the citizens, is inspecting and oiling daily. The citizens claim that the town is vastly improved from a sanitary standpoint and that much good has been accomplished. Doctor Dashiell had fumigation work laid out for us to do in the four quarters of the town. We fumigated 31 houses, containing 106 rooms, including the barracks of Company M, at Ringgold, fumigated at the request of the commanding officer. I have not as yet been able to meet the post surgeon.

On the 22d, in company with Doctor Dashiell, I inspected Camargo; estimated population, 2,000, formerly 10,000. The San Juan River, a stream of considerable depth, flows through the town. There is no practicing physician here at present. I could not learn of any sickness. The new branch of railroad which will connect Monterey and Matamoras is now grading within 3 miles of Camargo. I hear that men from Tampico are frequently employed. Under present conditions I would respectfully request that Doctor Dashiell be instructed to inspect Camargo and Mier, by way of Roma, now and then.

On account of heavy rains yesterday and to-day we will not be able to leave here until to-morrow morning, en route to Brownsville.

Antimosquito work at Rio Grande City.

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

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., July 25, 1904.

The work for the prevention of mosquito breeding is still being carried on by the county authorities under my direction.

Upon the arrival of Doctor Cock and his party some demonstration fumigating work was done, report of which was made by Doctor Cock.

The sanitary work so far has been paid for by subscription of the citizens, but this fund will soon be exhausted, and other provision will have to be made to carry on the work.

Doctor Cock and I are agreed that an inspection will be necessary from time to time at points along the river, and I await authority from you to incur the expense of such trips at such times as reports or rumors may justify them.

I wish to request that you ship me a barrel of pots and two barrels sulphur for emergency fumigation and for use in Rio Grande City.

I will also require considerable kerosene oil, owing to recent rains and consequent necessity of oiling cisterns and water holes.

There are no reports of sickness this past week.

Report from Luling.

LULING, TEX., *August 1, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Am in Luling; no telegraph facilities; will go to Segun in morning.

PURNELL.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended July 23, 1904: Passengers inspected, 173; immigrants inspected, 61; immigrants deported, 12.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows: Week ended July 23, 1904:

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 147; Mexican immigrants inspected, 48; Syrians inspected (special), 1; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 312 pieces; children of immigrants vaccinated, 2.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

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

Week ended July 16, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 302; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 33; immigrant on trains from Mexico vaccinated, 1; Pullman cars from Mexico disinfected, 14; persons refused entry for noncompliance with quarantine regulations, 17; persons inspected and entered from Mexico via international foot bridge, 4,052; persons presenting at international foot bridge refused entry, 75.

Week ended July 23, 1904. Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 346; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 49; immigrants on trains from Mexico vaccinated, 6; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private

coaches disinfected, 2; persons on trains detained, 16; persons inspected and passed, from Mexico, via international foot and carriage bridge, 3,404; persons refused entry at international foot and carriage bridge, 38.

July 18. Admitted 1 person (American), detained at detention camp on suspicion, account being out from Tampico five days. July 20. Had chill, followed by fever, diagnosed malaria. July 21. Blood examined, confirming diagnosis; treated accordingly and discharged July 23. Person had been working several months on railroad, in State of Veracruz, Mexico, and arrived here via Mexico City and Tampico.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health, for the month of June, 1904, from 33 counties and localities, having an aggregate population of 1,058,250, show 1,195 deaths, including 87 from zymotic diseases and 164 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 117, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 3, and 15 from tuberculosis.

Hartford.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 86,000. Total number of deaths, 117, including diphtheria 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Rockford*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Dubuque.—Two weeks ended July 23, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including 2 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, for the week ended July 23, 1904, from 76 observers, indicate that smallpox, puerperal fever, and inflammation of brain were more than usually prevalent, and diarrhea, inflammation of kidney, cholera infantum, intermittent fever, measles, dysentery, erysipelas, remittent fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough and pneumonia were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough 8, pneumonia at 10, diphtheria at 20, scarlet fever at 36, measles at 38, enteric fever at 41, smallpox at 78, and phthisis pulmonalis at 274 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Findlay*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including 5 from tuberculosis.

UTAH.—Bulletin of the State board of health for June, 1904: Reports received from 94 local health officers in 26 counties, 46 of whom reported their communities free from all of the diseases required to be reported, show scarlet fever present in 6 localities, with 5 deaths; smallpox present in 7 localities, with no deaths; diphtheria present in 13 localities, with 2 deaths; enteric fever present in 14 localities, with 8 deaths; whooping cough present in 33 localities, with 12 deaths; measles present in 10 localities, with no deaths; pneumonia present in 17 localities, with 11 deaths; tuberculosis present in 8 localities, with 5 deaths; total, 43 deaths from contagious diseases.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, July 30, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 30, 1904; also name of vessel and port from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 27	Ethelwold.....	Port Antonio.....	3

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., July 18, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 16, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
July 11	Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	10
11	Devonian.....	Liverpool, England.....	9
12	Admiral Farragut.....	Limon, Costa Rica.....	11
14	Saxonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	989
14	Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
15	Colorado.....	Hull, England.....	3
	Total.....		1,023

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

August 5, 1904

1560

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, July 25, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 23, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
July 18	Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
19	Hero.....	Banes, Cuba.....	1
19	Verona.....	Porto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	8
20	Baker.....	Limon, Costa Rica.....	11
20	Lancastrian.....	London, England.....	1
21	Admiral Schley.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
23	Cretic.....	Liverpool, England.....	438
	Total.....		462

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., July 18, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended June 16, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 12	Hattie Darling.....	Nassau, New Providence.....	26
12	Mascotte.....	Habana, Cuba.....	23
14	Miami.....	do.....	30
15	Martinique.....	do.....	9
16	Mascotte.....	do.....	105
	Total.....		193

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., July 25, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 23, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
July 18	Martinique.....	Habana, Cuba.....	3
19	Mascotte.....	do.....	29
21	Azelda.....	Bonacca, Honduras.....	2
21	Miami.....	Habana, Cuba.....	26
22	Martinique.....	do.....	3
23	Mascotte.....	do.....	74
	Total.....		137

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, July 25, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 23, 1904;
also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
July 17	Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	1,504
17	Columbia	Glasgow	376
17	Cedric	Liverpool	428
17	Etruria	do	566
18	St. Louis	Southampton	804
18	Hamburg	Hamburg	558
18	Fontabelle	St. Thomas	23
18	Altai	Fortune Island	19
18	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	1
19	Kronprinz Wilhelm	do	540
19	Patria	Naples	238
19	Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	543
19	Finland	Antwerp	524
19	Laurentian	Glasgow	74
19	Morro Castle	Habana	27
19	Albanga	Singapore	1
20	Oceanic	Liverpool	465
21	Aurania	do	483
21	Manzanares	La Guaiara	4
22	Esperanza	Habana	4
22	Pretoria	Hamburg	1
23	Tenedos	Piræus	29
23	Tennyson	Buenos Ayres	84
23	Citta di Torino	Naples	376
23	Bulgaria	Hamburg	451
23	Lucania	Liverpool	574
23	Island	Copenhagen	662
	Total		9,359

ALLAN ROBINSON, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, July 30, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 30, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904. July 24	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown	380
27	Switzerland	Antwerp	55
	Total		435

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Malone, N. Y.	July	25	0
New Bedford, Mass.	June	330	.....
Newport News, Va.	July	8	.....

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	July 30			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	July 23			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda.....	July 16			
5	Puntarasa.....	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.....	July 23			
7	Cape Charles, Va.....	July 30			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.....	July 23			
9	Cedar Key, Fla.....	July 30			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 23			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.....	do			
		July 30			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 23			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	July 30			
14	Eastport, Me.....	July 23			
15	Eureka, Cal.....	July 23			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Schr. Marian.....	July 17	Coatzacoalcos.....
			Br. ss. Corby Castle.....	July 18	do
			Schr. Susie B. Dantzier.....	do	Progreso.
18	Key West, Fla.....	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.....	do			
21	Nome, Alaska.....	July 9			
		July 16			
22	Panama, Panama.....	do			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.....	July 23			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	do			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.....	July 9			
26	Portland, Me.....	July 23			
27	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do			
28	Reedy Island, Del.....	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
29	East Pass.....	do			
30	West Pass.....	do			
31	St. Johns River, Fla.....	do			
32	San Diego, Cal.....	do			
33	San Francisco, Cal.....	do			
34	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 23			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	do	Br. ss. Logician.....	July 22	Liverpool, via Colon, Veracruz, and Tampico.
37	Savannah, Ga.....	do	Br. bktn. Ethel Clark ^a	July 9	Cienfuegos
			Br. schr. Lewanika ^a	July 11	Kingston
			Br. schr. H. B. Homan ^a	July 13	Trinidad
38	Sitka, Alaska.....	July 9			
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 23			
40	Southbend, Wash.....	do			
41	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do			
42	Washington, N. C.....	do			
		July 30			
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo.....	July 9			
44	Honolulu.....	do			
		July 16			
45	Kahului.....	do			
46	Kihel.....	do			
47	Koloa.....	July 9			
48	Lahaina.....	do			
49	Mahukona.....	do			

^aPreviously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report	
3				2 vessels spoken and passed.	
4				No report	
5				do.	
6					1
7					6
8				From Habana; temperature taken.	1
9				No report	
10					1
11					1
12				2 vessels spoken and passed.	4
13					1
14				No report	
15				No transactions	25
16					4
17	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held	July 23		5
18	Ship Island	do	do		
19	Pascagoula	Disinfected	July 19		12
20				No report	
21				No transactions	
22					2
23					5
24				No report	
25				1 vessel spoken and passed.	1
26				No transactions	
27				No report	
28				Glandular examination Br. ss. Stentor from London.	1
29				1 vessel spoken and passed.	8
30				No report	
31				do.	
32				3 vessels spoken and passed; 3 steamships passed without inspection.	16
33					
34				1 vessel boarded and passed. Glandular examination Jap. ss. America Maru, from Hongkong. Temperature of all on Am. ss. San Juan, from Panama, taken.	1
35				No report	9
36	Pensacola	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.		do.	
37	Savannah	Fumigated and held	July 17		2
38	do	do	do		3
39	do	do	July 20		3
40				No transactions.	4
41				No report	
42				No transactions	
43				do.	3
44				No transactions	
45				No transactions	6
46				No report	7
47				No transactions	
48					
49				No transactions	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu	June 11			
51	Iloilo	do			
52	Jolo	do			
53	Manila	do			
	PORTO RICO:				
54	Ponce	July 23			
55	San Juan	do			
	SUBPORTS:				
56	Aguadilla	do			
57	Arecibo	do			
58	Arroyo	do			
59	Fajardo	do			
60	Humacao	do			
61	Mayaguez	do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	July 30			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	July 23			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	July 30			
6	Galveston, Tex	July 23	Nor. ss. Farmand	July 17	Tampico
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	July 30			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	July 23			
10	New Bedford, Mass	July 30			
11	New Orleans, La	July 16	Br. ss. Viscaina	July 11	Progreso
			Am. ss. Buckman	do	Limon
			Sp. ss. Juan Forgas	July 13	Cuban ports
			Br. ss. Carisbrook	do	Habana
			Ger. ss. Brewster	do	Limon
			Nor. ss. Taunton	July 15	do
			Br. ss. Floridian	July 16	Mexican ports
12	Newport News, Va	July 30			
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	do			
18	Quintana, Tex	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
50				No report	
51				do	
52				do	
53				do	
54				do	
55				do	
56				do	
57				do	
58				do	
59				do	
60				do	
61				do	

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					
4				No transactions	
5					
6	Galveston	Fumigated and held	July 19	No report	12
7				do	
8				do	
9				do	
10					
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	July 13		
	do	Disinfected	July 11		
	do	do	July 13		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held	do		
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to August 5, 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.
California:				
San Francisco.....	June 13-July 3	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		23		
Colorado:				
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-June 9.....	18		
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		
Weid County.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Total for State		84		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		700		
Delaware.....	June 26-July 2	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 19-July 23	1	4	
Total for District.....		1	4	
Total for District, same period, 1903.....				
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	June 12-July 16	3		
At large.....	June 19-July 30	42	2	
Total for State		45	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
Georgia:				
Macon.....	June 12-July 9	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		3		
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	June 1-30.....	7		
Chicago.....	June 19-July 30	32		
Danville.....	June 19-July 23	13		
Springfield.....	July 12-30.....	8		
Total for State		60		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		40	1	
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Bremer County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Clinton County (Clinton included.).....	June 1-July 23	5		One case imported.
Grundy County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Ida County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Jones County (Anamosa included.).....	June 1-30.....	8		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Mahaska County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Polk County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Tama County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		28		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		56		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 26-July 23.....	4		
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 12-July 22.....	16		Four cases imported.
Total for State.....		16		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		17	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-July 23.....	27		
Total for State.....		27		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		24		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		41	6	
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg.....	July 3-23.....	2		
Lawrence.....	June 19-25.....	1		
North Adams.....	July 3-9.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		47	1	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 23.....	8		
Total for State.....		8		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		99	4	
Minnesota:				
Becker County.....	June 21-July 11.....	4		
Beltrami County.....	July 19-25.....	2		
Bigstone County.....	July 12-18.....	1		
Brown County.....	July 12-25.....	2		
Cass County.....	July 12-18.....	1		
Crow Wing County.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Dakota County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Douglas County.....	June 21-27.....	2		
Fillmore County.....	June 28-July 25.....	10		
Hennepin County.....	June 21-July 11.....	6		
Hubbard County.....	June 14-July 5.....	4		
Itasca County.....	July 12-18.....	1		
Kanabec County.....	June 14-27.....	18		
Martin County.....	July 5-25.....	2		
Morrison County.....	June 28-July 5.....	11		
Murray County.....	June 14-20.....	2		
Norman County.....	June 14-27.....	4		
Olmstead County.....	June 28-July 25.....	9		
Pine County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1		
Rice County.....	June 14-July 5.....	2		
St. Louis County.....	June 28-July 25.....	2		
Stearns County.....	June 14-July 25.....	26		
Stevens County.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Todd County.....	June 28-July 5.....	2		
Washington County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Wright County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1		
Total for State.....		117		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		220	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 12-July 23..	25		
Total for State		25		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		18		
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1		
Choteau County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1		
Flathead County	Apr. 1-June 30..	3		
Gallatin County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1		
Madison County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1		
Missoula County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1		
Silverbow County	Apr. 1-June 30..	3		
Sweet Grass County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1		
Valley County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1		
Total for State		13		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 12-July 9..	10		
South Omaha	June 12-July 9..	4		
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		6		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 12-July 16..	17		
Total for State		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		18		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 13-24	4		One imported from Baltimore.
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		27	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	June 12-July 16..	3		
Cuba	May 1-30		1	
New York	June 19-July 23..	5	1	
Niagara Falls	June 19-July 16..	2	1	
Yonkers	May 1-30	1	1	
Total for State		10	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		4		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	May 1-31	2		
Alleghany County	May 1-31	7		
Anson County	May 1-31	3		
Ashe County	May 1-31	60		
Buncombe County	May 1-31	21		
Catawba County	May 1-31	4		
Chatham County	May 1-31	14		
Cleveland County	May 1-31	3		
Davidson County	May 1-31	2		
Duplin County	May 1-31	1		
Durham County	May 1-June 2..	1		
Forsyth County	May 1-31	16		
Gaston County	May 1-31	12		
Guilford County	May 1-June 6..	22		
Henderson County	May 1-31	1		
Johnston County	May 1-31	2		
Mecklenburg County	May 1-31	1		
Mitchell County	May 1-31	1		
Nash County	May 1-31	1		
New Hanover County	May 1-31	1		
Person County	May 1-31	6		
Pitt County	May 1-31	2		
Richmond County	May 1-31	4		
Rutherford County	May 1-31	2		
Stanly County	May 1-31	2		
Swain County	May 1-31	8		

May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904,
5,370 cases, 69 deaths.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued:				
Washington County	May 1-31.....	1		
Wilkes County	May 1-June 9..	8		
Total for State		208		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		166		
North Dakota:				
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		
Trail County.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Walsh County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Total for State		39	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	June 18-July 15..	8	1	
Dayton	June 19-July 2..	3	2	
Toledo	June 19-25.....	6		
Zanesville	June 5-25.....	6		
Total for State		23	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		35	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-25.....	2		
Blair County	June 19-July 2..	2		
Cambria County	June 19-July 30..	5		
Dauphin County	June 26-July 16..	2		
Lycoming County	July 3-23.....	2		
Philadelphia County.....	June 19-July 16	11	2	
Total for State		24	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		914	64	
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	June 12-18.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		27	2	
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	June 12-July 23	18	1	
Nashville.....	June 26-July 30	2		
Total for State		20	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11		
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		35		
Washington:				
Adams County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Clarke County	June 1-30.....	1		
Cowlitz County	May 1-31.....	1		
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-June 30...	19		
Lincoln County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Pierce County (Tacoma in- cluded).	May 1-July 25	7	1	
Skagit County	June 1-30.....	1		
Snohomish County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).	May 1-June 30...	15	3	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination of animals for plague infection.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 27, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Colony for the week ended June 25, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was recorded during the week, namely, a colored male, discovered after death on the 20th instant.

At the plague hospital 1 European male was discharged. Four cases remain under treatment.

One cat, 140 rats (27 found dead), and 185 mice (13 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 20 rats, 12 mice, and the cat proved to be plague infected.

Other places.—At Grahamstown, East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams 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, 239; nothing found suspicious of plague.

Cape Town municipal area.—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 298; nothing found suspicious of plague.

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, July 13, 1904, as follows:

Steamship *Pannonia* sailed July 12; destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 366; rejected, 4; embarked, 362; pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 380; pieces of baggage disinfected, 30 (feathers and bedding).

BRAZIL.

*Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox—
Report for month of February, 1904.*

Consul Furniss reports, July 11, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, 108 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Aortic dilatation, 2; apoplexy, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 4; beriberi, 4; bronchitis, 5; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 3; death by violence, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 17; hepatitis, 4; malarial fevers, 3; meningitis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 5; plague 2; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 16; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 4; stillborn, 1; syncope, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 2; other causes, 24.

Since July 1, 1904, there have been registered 14 cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1904.

Temperature, maximum, 30.5°; minimum, 25.5°; average, 28.06° Centigrade. Average relative humidity, 73.08; rainy days, 6; rain-fall, 32 mm. Estimated population, 265,000.

Cause of death: Smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 1; typhoid fever, 1; beriberi, 3; erysipelas, 3; malarial fevers, 13; pulmonary tuberculosis, 31; other tuberculosis, 1; syphilis, 5; cancer and other malignant tumors, 4; diseases of nervous system, 37; diseases of circulatory system, 36; diseases of respiratory system, 20; diseases of digestive system, 54; diseases of urinary organs, 7; puerperal fever, 1; diseases of organs of locomotion, 2; congenital disability, malformations, etc., 11; senile disability, 17; violent deaths, 9; other diseases, including unknown, 20.

During this same period there were 5 cases of smallpox, with one death.

*Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—
Health of the State of Minas Geraes—Sanitary convention.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, June 24 and 28, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health: On the 12th instant the British steamship *Ilenly*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore; no change in the ship's personnel, and no passengers; on the 14th instant the British steamship *Cervantes*, for New Orleans, no passengers, with one new member of the crew signed on here, and a cargo of coffee; on the same date the British steamship *Woodford*, for Philadelphia, with no passengers, one new member of the crew taken on here, and with a cargo of manganese ore; and on the 16th instant the British steamship *Soldier Prince*, for New York, with no passengers from here, no change in the crew personnel, and with a cargo of coffee.

All vessels lay in the open bay while here to unload and take on cargo.

Health of the State of Minas Geraes.

The following extract from the speech of the president of this State at the assembling of congress is of interest:

It gives me pleasure to assure you that there is a continuance of the excellent sanitary condition of Minas. This fact in itself forms one of the most appreciable assurances of the material progress of the State, which is so favorably situated as regards the mildness and excellence of its climate. As I have already informed you, there was in the city of Uba and in Santo Antonio do Chiador an outbreak of yellow fever of very slight severity and benign character during the months of February, March, April, and May of last year, the Government not having to interfere as regards measures for its extinction.

In the district of Guarany, in the municipality of Pomba, and in Vista Alegre, Cataguazes, certain cases of fever of a palustral origin manifested themselves during the months of March and April of this present year.

From April to November of the past year there was a severe epidemic of variola in the city of Baependy, which owed its epidemicity to the fault of those who neglected to observe properly the earlier cases, in consequence of which the outbreak was so severe that the Government was obliged to provide measures for its extinction.

Sanitary convention lately held in Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Review of issue of the 21st instant has the following:

At the conference that has lately closed it was agreed that the vexatious and useless system of quarantine should be replaced by prophylactic measures similar to those lately adopted here, which we lately published in full.

They may be summarized as follows:

A. Establishment of stations and isolation hospitals at each port for treatment of infectious cases, and disinfection of suspects.

B. Inspection ashore of passengers and isolation of suspects.

If these measures can be thoroughly carried out here and in the Plate, there can be no doubt that it will be mutually advantageous not only from a material point of view, by eliminating a most serious cause of delay and loss, but by promoting easier communication and better relations between these countries.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro, week June 19, 1904.

There were in all 367 deaths, of which number none were caused by measles, whooping cough, or diphtheria. Yellow fever caused 2 deaths, with 3 new cases reported. These deaths were both of persons not natives of the city, and both between 20 and 30 years of age. Plague caused 1 death, a native, and there was only 1 new case reported. At the end of the week there were 4 cases of plague in the Paulo Candido Hospital, and 1 case of yellow fever in Hospital Sao Sebastiao. Variola caused 48 deaths, with 104 cases reported, and a total of 199 in the Hospital Sao Sebastiao under treatment. Scarlet fever caused 1 death, grippe 9 deaths, enteric fever 1, dysentery 2, beriberi 4, leprosy 1, malarial fevers 5, and tuberculosis 56.

The deaths occurred as follows in regard to localities: In houses, hotels, etc., 222; in civil hospitals, 64; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 71; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; none in ships in port; and 2 whose exact place of death was unknown.

The mortality, daily, was 52.42, in comparison with 50.85 during the preceding week, and with 41.57 during the corresponding week last year. The coefficient, annual, per thousand was, with this number of deaths, 22.57, using the estimated population of 850,000 people.

As regards age, the deaths were as follows: First 12 months of life,

67; first 5 years—excluding first 12 months—48; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 20 years, 23; 20 to 30 years, 63; 30 to 40 years, 43; 40 to 50 years, 45; 50 to 60 years, 25; more than 60 years of age, 41, and 1 death where the age of deceased was unknown.

Of the total number, 247 were males and 120 females, 283 inhabitants, rather residents, of Rio de Janeiro, 83 foreigners, i. e., not residents, and one whose identity in this regard was unknown.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 14th instant, viz, 29.3° C., and the lowest on the 17th instant, viz, 14° C., with an average for the week of 19.62° C. There was a total rainfall for the week of 16.56 mm.

Sanitary conditions in Pernambuco—Sanitary bulletin of Rio de Janeiro for the month of May, 1904.

During the week ended June 25 the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health: On the 21st instant, the British steamship *Thespis*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 4 first-class passengers and 15 steerage passengers from this port, and 1 new member of the crew taken on at this port, and on the 25th instant, the German bark *Weiwera*, for the port of Santa Cruz, Cuba, with no cargo, in stone ballast, no passengers of either class, and no change in the ship's personnel while lying here. Both vessels lay in the open bay while discharging and loading cargo.

Sanitary conditions in Pernambuco.

There has been a slight amelioration in the health conditions in Pernambuco, as shown by the reports for the last two fortnights, kindly furnished me by the United States consul at that port. The report for the last fortnight of May shows a total of 753 deaths from all causes, and of this number 400 were due to dysentery. The report for the following fortnight shows a total of 592 deaths, of which number but 283 were caused by dysentery. Variola caused 28 deaths during the first of the periods referred to, and 24 during the last one. Five deaths were due to beriberi during the four weeks, the same number were caused by leprosy, 112 were caused by tuberculosis, and 40 were attributed to malarial fevers. During the first fortnight the general mortality was 90.6 deaths per 1,000 of the population, officially estimated at 200,000, and during the second fortnight it was 74.6. The greatest daily mortality during the first fortnight was 61, the least 28, and the mean 47, while during the second and last period the highest was 55, the lowest 26, and the mean 39.4. These figures at all events show a slight improvement over the conditions in the beginning of last month.

Plague in Lima, Peru.

A dispatch of the 26th instant, from Lima, stated that on that day Dr. Ricardo Suarez, the chief officer of health of the port of Callao, had died from bubonic plague. The same dispatch states that on that date 2 new cases of plague had been discovered and verified in Payta.

Sanitary bulletin for the month of May, 1904—Rio de Janeiro.

In May the sanitary condition was not as satisfactory as during the preceding month. The total mortality rose from 1,302 in April to 1,489 in May. The daily mean of deaths also rose from 43.40 to 48.03. This increase was largely due to the increase in the number of deaths from variola, which has in a notable manner increased in epidemicity.

From yellow fever there were but 10 deaths, a fact not observed before in this city for 31 years in the month of May. During the month of May there has been the following mortality from yellow fever from the years 1899 to 1903: 1899, 48 deaths; 1900, 26 deaths; 1901, 37 deaths; 1902, 154 deaths; 1903, 24 deaths. From January to May this year, 1904, this disease has produced only 34 deaths. Comparing the deaths from the principal infectious diseases during the months of April and May, this year, we have the following figures: Yellow fever, 10 deaths in May, compared with 8 in April; plague none, compared with 5; variola 194, compared with 137; measles 3, compared with 1; whooping cough 4, compared with 3; diphtheria 1, compared with 7; la grippe 41, compared with 24; enteric fever 4, compared with 6; dysentery 6, compared with none; beriberi 8, compared with 7; leprosy none, compared with 2; malarial fevers 27, compared with 42, and tuberculosis 204, compared with 208 in April.

The central disinfection station received during the month of May 513 notifications of infectious diseases, viz: 429 of variola, 18 of yellow fever, 1 of plague, 45 of tuberculosis, 11 of diphtheria, 1 of enteric fever, 2 of malarial fevers, 1 of leprosy, 3 of measles, 1 of beriberi, in comparison with 261 of variola, 15 of yellow fever, 10 of plague, 40 of tuberculosis, 12 of diphtheria, 2 of enteric fever, 5 of measles, 2 of scarlet fever, and 2 of beriberi received during the month of April. During May, 3,702 domiciliary disinfections were performed, 5,508 pieces of clothing were disinfected, and 1,003 pieces were burned. Up to the last day of the month 87,390 rats had been killed. Seventeen bacteriological examinations for the verification of suspected plague cases were asked for and made, with a negative result in 16 cases and 1 confirmation.

The mosquito brigade cleansed 978 localities where fever cases had existed in previous years, and destroyed 79 foci of mosquito larvæ; they also made 40 visits of sanitary vigilance, and isolated 10 cases of persons suffering from yellow fever.

There were removed from 138 house roofs and gutters 803 loads of dirt, 38,785 ralos (gratings), and 45,904 tubs and pails were washed, 2,374 water containers were cleaned, 27,991 automatic water boxes (water-closet tanks, etc.), 19,648 tanques (small reservoirs or ponds, puddles, etc.), and 2,601 other water containers were washed and thoroughly cleaned. In this service of cleaning more than 616 kilograms of pyrethrum, 11,557 kilograms of sulphur, 679 liters of alcohol, and 4,097 liters of petroleum were consumed.

The delegations of sanitary police made 18,429 domiciliary visits, of this number 5,677 being made by the sanitary police themselves and the remainder by the city police. Sixteen thousand two hundred and sixty-six persons were inspected, and 8,188 people were vaccinated or revaccinated against variola, and 6 against plague.

Many disinfections of the rain-water street conduits were made. From different conduits were removed more than 1,043 gratings, and

through these openings more than 206 wagonloads of mud and filth were carried out and carted away.

The isolation hospitals received during the month 11 persons ill with yellow fever, 297 suffering from variola, and 1 sick with plague. Of these persons thus isolated, 6 died from yellow fever, 115 from variola, and none from plague. There were under treatment at the end of the month 1 person suffering from yellow fever, 166 persons suffering from variola, and 4 from plague.

The thermometer attained as its maximum during the month 28.8° C., and its lowest point was 12.4° C., while its mean for the month was 20.45° C.

Sanitary report of Rio for week ended June 26, 1904.

During this week there were in all 368 deaths from all causes. Of this number, one was caused by yellow fever—a female nonresident between 40 and 50 years of age—with 3 new cases reported; 2 were caused by plague, with 3 new cases reported, and 76 were caused by variola, with 200 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were 5 cases of plague in the Paulo Candido Hospital, 1 case of yellow fever in the Sao Sebastiao Hospital, and 233 cases of variola in the same hospital. Measles, leprosy, and enteric fever caused no deaths. Scarlet fever caused 1 death, whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 14; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 3; malarial fevers, 6, and tuberculosis, 51.

The deaths occurred as follows in regard to locality: Deaths in homes, houses, hotels, etc., 226; in civil hospitals, 79; in military hospitals, 4; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 50; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in vessels in port, none, and locality unknown, 8.

By ages as follows: 78 in the first 12 months of life; 47 in first 5 years; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 20 years, 27; 20 to 30 years, 63; 30 to 40 years, 49; 40 to 50 years, 29; 50 to 60 years, 31; more than 60 years of age, 32, and age unknown, 1. Natives of Rio de Janeiro, 295; others, 72; nationality unknown, 1. The daily mortality was 52.57, as compared with 52.42 for the previous week, and 40.85 during the corresponding week of last year.

The annual coefficient of deaths on a basis of 850,000 people as the estimated population was for this week 22.65 per 1,000 of the population.

The thermometer recorded as its maximum 25.9° C. on the 22d instant, and 14.3° C. on the 25th instant as its minimum, with an average temperature for the week of 19.29° C. On the 24th instant there was a rainfall of 5.43 mm., and on the 26th instant a fall of unmeasurable quantity—a few drops; all other days were fair and clear.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, July 26, as follows: Week ended July 23, 1904, number of immigrants inspected, 229; number passed, 221; number detained, 8.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Quarantine measures.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 22, as follows:

Communicable diseases reported in the colony for week ended June 18, 1904.

Plague, 53 cases, 52 deaths; all Chinese; 1 imported from Canton on unknown vessel; 2 imported from Singapore on steamers *Glenogle* and *Restorer*.

Cholera, 3 cases, 3 deaths; all Chinese.

Enteric fever, 2 cases, 2 deaths; all Chinese.

Smallpox, 1 case, 1 death; Chinese.

Press reports indicate that several hundred plague deaths occurred at Fuchau in the past month, and I have written to the American consul there for official information. The Government Gazette gives notice June 13, 1904, that Indo-China has declared Hongkong infected with plague:

The entry of Asiatic immigrants from this port has been prohibited, as well as the importation of grain, flour, dry paste used for food, rags of all kinds, old clothes, bedding already used, and personal effects of Asiatic origin. An exemption is made in the case of goods from noninfected ports transhipped from ship to ship direct at Hongkong. Mail steamers will be admitted to free pratique on condition of having embarked at Hongkong, only European passengers or Asiatics furnished with certificates of health from the French consul, coal, provisions, and mails.

Report from Canton—Plague in Canton and vicinity.

The following is received from the Department of State, under date of July 25:

The American Consul-General at Canton, China, reports, June 2, 1904, that bubonic plague has been increasing in Canton and vicinity. He states:

In some streets in Canton and Honam the number of victims has ranged from 40 to 60; in Fa Ti, not so numerous. At Fatshan and Sai Nam many deaths continue to be reported daily. At Ko Tong a village has been nearly depopulated. It is impossible to get anything like an accurate idea of the number of victims in any of the cities, towns, or villages, for the local and other authorities keep no registry or official record of deaths.

The rainy season continues, and is always accompanied, especially toward its conclusion, by an extraordinarily large number of deaths from bubonic plague and Asiatic cholera. I am happy to note that deaths from the latter cause are few, not alone in Canton, but in the surrounding towns and villages.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 23, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of cases of yellow fever 1, deaths, 1; number of deaths from all causes during the week, 10. Prevailing disease, malaria, in all of its mani-

festations, from simple intermittent to hemoglobinuria or black water fever. Four of the 10 deaths were in infants. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. The death from yellow fever on July 17 was of a native Spanish-American woman, three months in Limon. One new case of yellow fever reported July 20; a white American woman, two months in Limon. With this case precautions were taken to prevent mosquitoes becoming infected therefrom, but not so in the case that died.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 17	Alps	25	0	0	0
18	Sarnia	54	1	8	0
18	Bound Brook	33	0	0	0
19	John Wilson	18	0	0	0
20	Hispania	21	0	0	0
21	Buckman	38	0	0	0
22	Chickahominy	45	3	0	0
23	Brewster	33	0	0	0
23	Mount Vernon	21	0	0	0

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, July 26, as follows: During the week ended July 23, 1904, one vessel was inspected at this port and bill of health issued for the United States. The vessel had a total crew of 38; no sickness.

The sanitary condition of the city is bad and rain is much needed.

No quarantinable disease entered the port during this week.

Report from Matanzas—Precautionary detention of vessel—Scarlet fever—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 25, as follows:

During the week ended July 23, 1904, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for ports in the United States.

The Austrian steamship *Pecine*, which arrived in this port July 23 from Limon, Costa Rica, via Cardenas, Cuba, was held in precautionary quarantine while in this harbor because of coming from a country infected with yellow fever. This vessel cleared for New York direct, July 23, having no sickness on board on inspection.

Two new cases of scarlatina and 2 of enteric fever have been reported in the city during the past week.

The sanitary condition of the city is growing from bad to worse, and no hope of an early improvement is entertained, unless the efforts which will be made before Congress with the view of again securing the cooperation of the General Government meet with a prompt and efficient success.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas, July 10 to 20, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3	27
Apoplexy	1	64
Tetanus	2	72
Insufficiency, aortic	1	79
Cardiopathy	2	79
Insufficiency, mitral	2	79
Gastro-colitis of children	1	105
Enteritis (below 2 years old)	4	105
Enteritis, chronic	1	105
Gastro-enteritis, acute	1	106
Senility	2	154
Bright's disease	1	120
Total	21	

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

Report from Santiago—Sanitary condition not satisfactory.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 22, as follows:

Resolutions have been passed by the municipality for the purpose of obtaining concerted action of all the cities of Cuba on the subject of aid for sanitation, as provided for by article 5 of the appendix to the constitution (known as the Platt amendment). The insular government has withdrawn all financial aid for sanitation from all the cities of Cuba, except Habana. This is considered a great injustice by the rest of the island.

The people of Santiago feel more aggrieved than the others, because, in the transference of the Government of Cuba, the waterworks and the sewerage of Santiago, according to the plans then approved, were specifically mentioned.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Suspect yellow fever reported on steamship Ecuador, from Panama to Guayaquil.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 8 and 15, as follows:

Week ended July 6, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 62, as follows: Yellow fever, 6; pernicious fever, 5; infectious fever, 4; fevers without classification, 4; enteric diseases, 7; tuberculosis, 10; from all other causes, 26.

During the month ended June 30, there were 228 deaths from all causes, of which 28 were from yellow fever and 33 from tuberculosis. For the same month there were 241 deaths, of which 2 were from yellow fever and 38 from tuberculosis.

Two supplemental bills of health were issued during the week.

On July 2, steamship *Colombia*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, cleared from this port, taking 27 cabin and 14 steerage passengers. Twelve laborers were also taken on board to work the cargo and were carried to Panama, as the port regulations forbid any communication, except by those actually engaged in the work of fumigation, with vessels which have touched at Peruvian ports. All sailing from this port were examined. One steerage passenger was found to have a temper-

ature of 101, pulse 108. As a close examination developed nothing suspicious of a quarantinable disease, he was allowed to proceed, the case being noted on the bill of health, and a letter written to Assistant Surgeon Pierce at Panama.

On July 6 steamship *Palena*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, cleared, taking 6 cabin passengers from this port. These were examined before the bill of health was issued. Both vessels were fumigated on arrival. A cable message was received here July 6 that a deck passenger from Tumaco on the steamship *Ecuador* disembarked ill at Bahia de Caraquez, and died next day with every symptom of yellow fever. The *Ecuador* is a coasting steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and plies between Panama and Guayaquil, stopping at all the intermediate ports. Tumaco is a small coast town in Colombia, south of Buenaventura and about midway between this port and Panama.

Evasion of quarantine by coasting vessels—Plague in Peruvian coast towns.

Week ended July 13, 1904.

Present estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 57, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; fevers without classification, 7; enteric diseases, 8; tuberculosis, 7; from all other causes, 26.

On July 9 steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with the following personnel on board: Officers, 9; crew, 51; cabin passengers, 5; steerage, 16; all told, 81. These were examined and vessel inspected and fumigated before bill of health was issued. I inquired of the master concerning the passenger reported to have boarded the steamer at Tumaco, developed yellow fever on board, and died at Bahia de Caraquez, but could obtain no further information than that reported July 8. These facts were noted on bill of health.

Letters received from Portoviejo by one of the daily papers published here state that numerous small craft have been arriving surreptitiously from Payta along the coast of the Province of Maniabi. It is claimed that an entire family from Payta came thus to Cape San Lorenzo. This is the northernmost port of Ecuador, opposite Tumaco, and small sailing vessels bring salt there from Payta. There is a maritime guard patrolling the coast, but frequent rumors of evasions have come from small coast towns. A cable message from the Ecuadorian consul at Trujillo states that plague has appeared there and at Salaverry. This latter is a small port in Peru, south of Payta, and is the shipping port of Trujillo. Plague is also reported at Colán, Peru. This is a small town between Payta and Pinra.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 18, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended June 25 there were registered in Egypt 36 fresh cases of plague (with 16 deaths), namely, 16 cases (4

deaths) in Zagazig; 8 cases (6 deaths) in Nag-Hamadi; 4 cases (1 death) in Beni-Suef; 3 cases (1 death) in Bibeh; 1 case in Samallut, and 4 cases (4 deaths) in Alexandria. During the week ended July 2 there were registered 23 fresh cases and 7 deaths, viz, 11 cases (1 death) in Zagazig; 7 cases (4 deaths) in Beni-Suef; 3 cases (1 death) in Bibeh; 1 death in Nag-Hamadi, and 2 fresh cases in Alexandria.

Persia.—In the port of Lingah during the five weeks from April 27 to June 3 there were registered 6, 37, 31, 29, and 22 cases of plague; total, 125 cases with fatal termination.

British South Africa.—According to official bulletins from Durban and Maritzburg 2 plague patients died in the hospital during the week ended June 4, and 1 new patient was admitted. In the Johannesburg district 1 fresh case of plague occurred during the week ended June 12.

Peru.—In Callao, in the early part of June, several cases of plague occurred, 3 with fatal termination.

Queensland.—During the week ended May 28, 3 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 24, of June 28, 481 fresh cases of cholera have been registered, with 852 deaths, viz: Hille, 143 fresh cases, 197 deaths; Kerbella, 122 cases, 207 deaths; Redjeff, 67 new cases, 75 deaths; Djemaat, 293 deaths; Bagdad, 3 cases, 1 death; Basra, 4 new cases, 3 deaths.

In the Bahrein Islands, during the month of May, cholera claimed numerous victims. In Manama alone—which has a population of about 10,000—from the beginning of May to the beginning of June 1,500 persons succumbed to cholera.

Hongkong.—During the period from May 15 to 28, 3 cases of cholera were registered.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 2 was again slightly lower than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.6 per thousand of the population, this being also lower than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.3 per thousand. The local rate of mortality, therefore, was among the lowest of the large German cities, excepting Barmen, Crefeld, Cassel, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 11.5), Schöneberg (with 9.1), and also London. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Cologne, Frankfurt on the Main, Leipzig, Rixdorf (with 15 per thousand), Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Halle and Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life, the infant death rate having fallen from 4.3 per year and mille in the preceding week to 3.8 in the present week. Both acute diseases of the respiratory organs and acute intestinal diseases showed an increase as compared with the foregoing week, the former causing 65, the latter 70 deaths. Twenty-eight children succumbed to cholera, while phthisis pulmonalis caused 62 deaths. Furthermore, the following deaths were registered, viz, cancer, 26; diphtheria, 12; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 6. Finally, 8 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 18, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 12	Belize	17			
12	Beverly	44	5		

The steamship *Beverly* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Case of leprosy on the steamship Sierra at Honolulu.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, July 18, as follows:

A woman suffering from leprosy was found on board the steamship *Sierra* from San Francisco on Thursday morning, July 14. The patient was a native of Hawaii who had resided in San Francisco for over three years. She was removed to the quarantine station and there held until her transfer on the same day to the custody of the Hawaiian Territorial board of health.

HONDURAS.

Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 11	Geo. Dumois	18	0	0	0
14	Managua	16	6	0	6
15	Origen	24	0	0	0

Six aliens sailed from this port during week.

Week ended July 23, 1904. One death; 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 vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 22	Rosina	29	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended July 19, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type, and intestinal diseases; 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.
July 13	Habil.....	15	1	0	0
13	Transit.....	24	0	0	0
14	Beverly.....	44	2	5	0
15	Bratten.....	15	0	0	0
16	Espana.....	14	1	3	0

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

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Comparative statement of plague mortality.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, June 25, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay City. Week ended June 21, 1904.

	This week.	Last week.	Same week last year.
Plague attacks.....	62	67	.....
Plague deaths.....	55	63	92
Plague mortality, per 1,000.....	3.68	4.22	6.16
Smallpox deaths.....	13	15	21
Cholera deaths.....	0	2	0
Total deaths.....	^a 535	^a 512	547
Total mortality, per 1,000.....	35.85	34.30	36.65

^aThis total includes 9 deaths among the pilgrims.

No deaths from typhus.

I have previously called attention to the fact that during the plague epidemic in Bombay City each cold season, there has been a close parallelism between the curve of the plague mortality and the curve of the total mortality, calculated weekly. This is brought out strikingly in a chart which I have the honor to transmit herewith, showing the relative weekly mortality from plague and from all causes

combined. It covers the first five months of 1904, and includes the whole, practically, of the past season's epidemic. The actual weekly figures have been given in previous letters, and the chart will merely emphasize the closeness of the relationship between the two curves.

The following table will show the annual mortality from plague in Bombay City since the commencement of the disease here; also the totals for Karachi and Poona, the other two leading cities of the Presidency:

Plague deaths in Bombay city.

Period.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.	Total actual mortality.	Total average mortality for same period during 5 years previous to plague.	
September, 1896, to May 28, 1897	12,425	10,564	40,703	} 25,933	
May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898	17,907	16,582	55,625		
May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899	19,139	15,700	55,817		
June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900	18,510	13,987	71,788		
June 2, 1900, to May 31, 1901	19,451	16,148	69,977		
June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902	18,981	16,554	52,892		
June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903	23,537	20,811	54,276		
June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904	15,987	13,481	40,590		
Total since outbreak	145,537	123,727	441,668		
Total for Karachi city	25,728	20,617	56,418		
Total for Poona city	45,665	37,178	76,024		

The populations of the three cities are as follows (census of 1901): Bombay, 776,006; Poona, 120,543; Karachi, 112,900.

In the eight years, therefore, in which plague has prevailed, the total number of deaths has borne the following relationship to the population of the three cities according to the census of 1901: Bombay, 56.9 per cent; Poona, 63 per cent; Karachi, 49.9 per cent.

The total mortality in Bombay city for the year ended May 31, 1904, has been less than in any previous year since the outbreak of plague, and the plague mortality less than for any previous corresponding period of twelve months.

In Poona the total mortality has been less for the year ended May 31, 1904, than in any previous year since the outbreak of plague, except the year ended June 2, 1899; and the plague mortality has likewise been lower than in any year except that ended June 2, 1899.

In Karachi the total mortality is a little below and the plague mortality a little above that of any previous year since the outbreak of plague.

Care of lepers.

I send herewith a further statement as to the care of lepers in India, this being a continuation of the statement forwarded under date of April 14, 1904. The information was gained from literature sent me by the secretary of the Mission to Lepers, in response to my request.

In my statement of April 14, 1904, I described the leper asylum at Matunga, near Bombay, as typical of the government institutions. The following statement refers to the several institutions under the care of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, founded in 1874, and with headquarters at Dublin.

The government officials in India have in general worked in harmony with the institutions of the leper mission, several of their own asylums having been transferred to the care of the leper mission. In addition to its work in India, the Mission to Lepers has asylums in China, Japan, and Sumatra.

The care of lepers in India—Second statement.

The care of lepers in India is undertaken chiefly by two bodies; one, the Government; the other, the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East," founded in 1874 by Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, of Edinburgh, then a Scotch missionary in the Punjab, India. Mr. Bailey is now the secretary and superintendent of the society.

Number of asylums and inmates.—The figures for 1903 are given below, the institutions being limited to no one district, but being found in every presidency in the several so-called provinces, and in Burma.

Total statistics for 1903—The leper mission.

	Lepers.			Total lepers.	Untainted children.	Total inmates.
	Men.	Women.	Children.			
Mission asylums.....	1,657	1,059	177	2,893	391	3,284
Aided asylums.....	1,489	623	76	2,188	32	2,220
Total.....	3,146	1,682	253	5,081	423	5,504

There were 42 institutions directly under the mission, and 22 aided asylums. (The figures given refer entirely to work in India and Burma.) As has already been reported, those asylums which are directly controlled by the mission are conducted as follows: The buildings and salaries are furnished by the mission, while the supervision of any given asylum is intrusted to whichever missionary society may be working in that particular district. In this way the organization does not interfere with other existing agencies in any district. On the other hand, aided institutions are not controlled by the Leper Mission, but merely receive partial financial support.

The asylum at Purulia.—The largest of the asylums controlled by the Leper Mission is at Purulia, in the presidency of Bengal, 140 miles in a straight line west-northwest of Calcutta. The following facts are gathered from the latest report of that institution:

(1) Buildings: There are 36 permanent buildings for the accommodation of lepers, and, including schoolhouses, dispensary, church, offices, etc., 59 buildings in all. There are within the boundaries five tanks, four wells, and solid drainage alongside each ward. The original cost of the entire institution was about \$22,700.

(2) Cost of maintenance: The support of the lepers, the salary of the native staff, medicines, repairs, burials, etc., together with the support of the untainted children, amounts to about \$10,000 per annum, or a little less than \$1.60 a head per month, including everything.

(3) Statistics: There are 576 lepers, including leprous children, in the asylum, and in the home for untainted children of leprous parents there are 56 children, a total of 632 persons in the institution.

(4) Segregation: The sexes are strictly separated and no marriages allowed. A wall 6 feet high divides the men's quarters from those of the women, and the quarters of the tainted girls are secluded by a wall. Lepers are strictly prohibited from leaving the asylum and going to town, and a watchman is employed by night to see that the rules are not infringed.

At the shop inside the grounds, as well as at the dispensary, men and women are served on opposite sides. There are four couples in which both husband and wife are lepers. They, too, have been separated, the men living in the men's quarters, the women with the women. There are seven couples in which healthy wives have accompanied their husbands in coming to the asylum. These have been separated, the men only staying at the asylum, and the wives supporting themselves near by by daily labor. The rest of the married lepers, both men and women, came to the asylum, having been deserted by their partners on account of their leprosy. (Contrast this rigid discipline with that in force at the Matunga Asylum, Bombay, as reported in Public Health Reports for May 20, 1904.

(5) Diet: Men receive 9 measures of rice daily, and 11½ cents per week in cash; women receive 8 measures of rice daily, and 8 cents per week in cash. There is a shop on the grounds where inmates purchase their requirements of salt, spices, vegetables, etc. The lepers are allowed to do their own cooking and to do a little shopping in order to occupy them in a manner agreeable to themselves. All money received from lepers in the shop is disinfected before it goes farther. Those who can not cook for themselves receive their food from the kitchen, where food is prepared for the tainted children, special diet being given whenever required.

(6) Occupation: Those who can do so work in the gardens and on the roads. Some make frames and strings for the beds used in the asylum. All have to wash their own clothes and bury their dead.

(7) Medical treatment: Ulcers and foul-smelling wounds are cleaned and treated with iodoform, boric acid, acetanilid, or carbolized vaseline, while the natives themselves are accustomed to covering their wounds with tar and charcoal or phenyle. For the extensive burning that accompanies each febrile attack, cochra and gurjun oil are applied externally, and chaulmoogra oil given internally.

(8) Mortality: The death rate averages 12 per cent per annum. Since the opening of the asylum in 1889 there have been 1,777 admissions, of whom 894 died in the asylum and 286 left or were discharged.

(9) Tainted persons: There are 95 such in the asylum, 47 of them boys and 48 girls, nearly all of them the offspring of leprous parents, or brought to the asylum by leprous relatives. Five of the children have healthy parents, who were compelled to bring the children to the asylum for support, since the inhabitants of their respective villages would not allow them to stay at home.

(10) Untainted children: In the home for these there are 27 boys and 31 girls, practically all children of leprous parents. No healthy children over 3 years of age are allowed to stay with a leprous mother who is an inmate of the asylum. The children are educated as far as their abilities justify it, and are all taught some trade. After the boys have learned some trade, and the girls have become able to support themselves by sewing and cooking, they are allowed to marry

and must leave the home and settle in life independently. Twelve families have thus been formed.

During the last two years 3 boys and 2 girls developed the initial symptoms of leprosy and were transferred to the asylum. Two more boys are under observation, and are kept outside of the home as well as away from the asylum.

(11) Attitude of government: That the government is cordially in sympathy with this type of work may be seen from the following remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when recently visiting the Purulia Asylum :

The lepers appear to be cared for and to be happy. The work which is being done has my strongest commendation. It is the best leper asylum I have seen. The directors are doing work, part of which is government work, and they are doing it more efficiently and more sympathetically than government agency could hope to do.

The total amount expended by the Leper Mission in India during 1903 was £16,396 14s. 6d., of which amount £3,104 was contributed by government and other agencies in India. There being 5,504 inmates in the several institutions, the total expense per annum in 1903 was less than £3 per person (i. e., less than \$14.60).

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in Persia—Plague and beriberi in South Africa—Typhus fever near Naples.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, July 11, as follows: During the week ended July 9, 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.
July 7	Citta di Torino.....	New York	336	45	450	23
9	Napolitan Prince	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Calabria	do	144	26	255	9
9	Maria	New Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Asiatic cholera in Persia.

Telegrams dated July 8, 1904, from Odessa state that the Government has posted sanitary guards in the Transcaucasus to prevent the importation of Asiatic cholera from Persia.

A dispatch from Tifis announces that not less than 300 deaths from Asiatic cholera are occurring at Teheran every day. The epidemic is spreading rapidly.

Information from Italian sources shows that the epidemic was first reported toward the end of April last from Kermanschah, Persia, not far from the Turkish frontier. A medical inspector of the quarantine office of Constantinople (sanitary board) died at Kermanschah of cholera in June. Cholera is also reported in the Bahrein Islands, in the Persian Gulf. The disease in Persia has come from the lower Mesopotamia, especially Bassara and Amara, where it has been endemic since last year.

Plague and beriberi in South Africa.

A telegram from Johannesburg dated July 3, 1905, states that 147 cases of bubonic plague, 27 among whites, with 96 deaths, 20 among whites, have occurred recently at that place. Beriberi had to that date stricken 42 Chinese workers in the mines.

Typhus fever near Naples.

During the month of June, 1904, there were 11 cases of typhus fever (with no mortality) in the commune of San Giovanni a Teduccio, near Naples; another, the last case, occurred July 6, 1904.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—One suspect cholera case.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, July 9, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, 5 vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 444 crew and 1,314 passengers, were inspected, 368 steerage passengers and 14 crew were bathed, and 556 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

Reports of communicable diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended June 25—Enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death; diphtheria no cases, 1 death; dysentery, 4 cases, 1 death. For the week ended July 2: Cholera (doubtful), 1 case, 1 death; enteric fever, 2 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 8 cases, 1 death. The above case of doubtful cholera is the first to be reported in Yokohama during the present year. A fatal case of cholera has been recently reported also in Kobe.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended, June 29, 1904, for rejection: For Honolulu, 12; for San Francisco, 1.

Number of emigrants per steamship *America Maru* recommended, July 2, for rejection: For Honolulu, 7.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended July 9, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 4.

MEXICO.

Reports from Monterey—Mortality—Inspection service to be increased.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 26, as follows:

During the week ended July 23, there were recorded in the city of Monterey in all 53 deaths. In this are included 7 deaths from congenital debility and 4 from infantile tetanus. The principal cause of mortality continues to be acute diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, principally in children.

I am informed that the Superior Board of Health of Mexico has authorized its delegates in this city to increase their force of inspectors

by 16 after August 1, 1904. This increase, making a force of 36, will render it possible, it is hoped, to inspect every part of the city once in 10 days.

Judging from the records, the general mortality appears distinctly lower than that of a month or two ago.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida—Measures against mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended July 23, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; quarantinable diseases, none; total number of deaths, 4. Causes: Dentition, inanition, hysteria, and paludism. General conditions of port and country adjacent, only fair.

There have been frequent rains during the month, with apparent increase of mosquitoes.

Merida still reports continuance of yellow fever.

The sanitary authorities here and in Merida appear to be making earnest effort against the mosquito and the fever, and also for general sanitary improvement.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
July 16	Tjomo.....	New York (via Campeche).	19	0	0
16	Hirundo.....	Boston.....	24	0	0
16	Esperanza.....	New York (via Habana).	95	44	24
19	Alm.....	Mobile.....	24	2	0
22	Daggry.....	New York (via Campeche).	18	0	0
22	Frey ^a	United States (via Cuba).	26	0	0

^aThe *Frey* lay far out; all hands were reported well; no one ashore except captain; no cargo taken and ship remained here only a few hours; was not boarded.

Report from Tampico—Increase of mosquitoes.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, July 25, as follows:

During the week ended July 23, 1904, 8 bills of health were issued and 5 vessels fumigated and certified, as follows: British steamship *Logician*, July 19, for Pensacola; German steamship *Scharumburg*, July 19, for New Orleans; Norwegian steamship *Iris*, July 20, for Galveston; British steamship *Wearside*, July 23, for Norfolk, via Perth Amboy, and Norwegian steamship *Nordkin*, July 23, for New Orleans. Heavy rains are frequent and the mosquitoes are rapidly increasing. Along the river front the mosquitoes are so bad that the crews of vessels state that they are unable to sleep, as it is practically impossible to protect themselves, even with mosquito nets, and their faces and extremities show evidence of having been badly bitten, sometimes so much so as to make them almost unfit for duty.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, July 19, as follows:

During the week ended July 16, 1904, 5 vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 37 deaths (59.2 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 13 from tuberculosis. None of the deaths recorded was reported to have been caused by yellow fever or malaria.

Three new cases of yellow fever were reported, all on July 13. One of the cases developed at San Juan de Uloa fortress.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; no 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.
July 14	Nicaragua	20	15	0	0
15	Ometep	10	0	0	0
16	Banan	17	9	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 16 and 19, as follows:

During the week ended July 16, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States:

British schooner *Potomac* for New York, July 11, with 8 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Nicaraguan* for New Orleans, July 11, with 47 crew and 54 passengers, via Mexican ports; Spanish steamship *Montevideo* for Ponce, P. R., July 12, with 121 crew and 63 passengers, via South American ports; American steamship *Yucatan* for New York, July 13, with 68 crew and 41 passengers; German steamship *Bradford* for New Orleans, via Limon, Costa Rica, July 14, with 39 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Craigneuk* for a port in the United States, via Cardenas, Cuba, July 16, with 23 crew and no passengers.

Mortuary statistics, June, 1904—Sanitary conditions—Yellow fever death at Panama.

There occurred during the month of June, 1904, 18 deaths, as shown by the official records, from the following causes: Fevers, 8; pneumonia, 1; rheumatism, 1; epilepsy, 1; colic, 1; dropsy, 2; injury, 1; parturition, 1; stillbirth, 1; cause not given, 1. Of these there were foreign whites, 2; West Indian and other negroes, 12; natives of Panama, 6. Classified according to ages as follows: Under 1 year, 2; 1 to 5 years, 2; 5 to 15 years, 2; 30 to 40 years, 5; 40 to 50 years, 5; 50 to 60 years, 1; over 60 years, 1.

The general sanitary conditions of Colon continue fairly good and no cases of quarantinable diseases have so far been reported. In Pan-

ama, however, there occurred on the night of the 15th instant a death from yellow fever in the Canal hospital at Ancon. I am informed that the deceased was an American in the employ of the chief of police of the Canal Zone and, though recently arrived on the Isthmus, had had previous years of experience in the Tropics. I am awaiting further definite official information on the situation in Panama.

Report from Panama—Mortality statistics of Panama, January to July, 1904—Study of disease conditions.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, July 19, as follows:

I inclose tabulated statistics of the deaths that have occurred in Panama during the first six months of the year 1904.

During the first six months of 1904 there occurred 541 deaths in the city of Panama from the causes given in table No. 1. The first noticeable fact about the list of deaths as copied from the official records is that many of the causes, aside from those classified as "ill-defined or unknown," are not scientific or definite diagnoses. Such names as albuminuria, colic, dropsy, fever, liver disease, etc., have not much value in determining the real cause of death. So many imperfect diagnoses occurring upon these records is a result of many of the poorer class dying without medical attention, or of some doctor being called just before death and making a diagnosis of symptoms without proper examination. There are also many charlatans and other irregular practitioners in Panama.

Another fact worthy of note is that more deaths occur between the ages of 30 and 40 than at any other ten-year period of life except that below 10 years of age, which latter period includes the stillbirths.

The only explanation offered for this fact is that during this time, which should be the prime of life, acute diseases tend to terminate fatally, because of weak heart action and sluggish liver, due to the use of alcohol and tobacco in early life and long residence in a tropical climate.

Much time was consumed and investigation done in trying to determine the number of population of each nationality, as given in Table 3, without much practical result, except gathering data upon which to form a personal opinion as to the actual population.

Circular letters were sent to 10 prominent men of Panama requesting their ideas as to the population by nationalities and their statements were accepted as a guide in determining the numbers to be used in figuring a death rate. The numbers given below are the nearest approach to actual population that can be made without a census:

	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 per year.
Americans.....	100	4	80.00
Panamans.....	14,200	360	50.70
West Indians.....	2,500	50	40.00
Chinese.....	1,200	17	28.32
All others.....	2,000	110	110.00
Total.....	20,000	541	54.10

A death rate based upon such a small number of Americans, most of whom have been living under similar sanitary conditions with the

natives, has practically no bearing upon what the death rate would be for Americans in Panama.

The Americans dying were as follows: One woman, 24 years old, of beriberi; 1 woman, 40 years old, of pernicious fever; 1 man, 38 years old, with dropsy; 1 man, 60 years old, of alcoholism.

The women were living under similar conditions with the natives of the lower classes.

The name of the man who died of dropsy probably indicates a Porto Rican claiming to be an American. One death occurred during April, 2 during May, and 1 in June. Those Americans who have lived under sanitary conditions have figured but slightly in the morbidity statistics and not at all in the mortality.

The West Indian population is almost entirely Jamaican negroes, and includes many women and children.

The Chinese population is represented practically by adult males only, which accounts for the relatively low death rate among these Orientals who live under worse sanitary conditions and more closely crowded than any other class in Panama.

The explanation offered for the high death rate for "all others" is that it includes the Europeans, South Americans, Mexicans, and those not given. The Europeans, represented largely by Italians and French, with some few of all other European nationalities, on account of greater changes in climate and inattention to sanitation, swell the death rate considerably. The South Americans coming from Chile, Peru, and from the mountainous interior of Colombia and the Mexicans from higher altitudes fall easy victims to malaria and acute diseases during their residence in Panama.

In regard to the diseases reported, nearly all the cases of "colic" occurred in young children. This term includes, for the officials who use the word on their death certificates, nearly any gastro-intestinal trouble of children.

No microscopical examinations have been made to determine whether the dysentery is from the Shiga bacillus or of the amœbic form.

Many of the cases reported as dropsy might be combined with those reported as liver disease, as there is a general tendency to hepatic troubles, due to use of alcohol, eating a great deal of meat, and the tropical climate. Those cases reported as dropsy in children and young adults were probably uncinariasis. No examination of feces being made by the doctors here, hook-worm disease is never reported, although it has been recognized on the Isthmus by the American doctors.

The fevers are practically all malarial in origin. Typhoid is absent or rare. It is believed that many cases of acute tuberculosis are included under the term pneumonia; this is due to the fact that the Spanish term used in many cases could be translated as almost any disease of the lungs.

Although filarial diseases are present no deaths have ever been reported from diseases due to this nematode. Probably some of those reported as albuminuria and abscess and maybe some of the fevers were due to filarial infection.

Those dying from yellow fever were 3 natives of the interior of Colombia; 1 from the interior of Panama; 1 Spaniard; 1 Italian; all male.

When modern scientific methods of diagnosis are carried out in Panama, the record of deaths will present many interesting tropical diseases which do not now figure as a cause of death.

TABLE 1.—Mortality statistics of the city of Panama for the first six months of 1904.

[Compiled from official records.]

Disease or cause of death.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Accidents and wounds.....	3	5	3	1	6	4	22
Abscess.....	1	1	1				3
Albuminuria.....	2	2					4
Apoplexy.....	1				1	5	7
Asthma.....	1						1
Beriberi.....	4	4	3	5	3	4	23
Bronchitis.....		2	1	1	2		5
Colic.....	9	3	5	1	1	2	21
Cancer.....			1	1	1		3
Debility.....	1	4	2	2	3	2	14
Diarrhea.....	4	3			6	2	17
Dysentery.....	6	1	4	6	10	5	32
Dropsy.....	2	1	10	4	1	4	22
Diphtheria.....		1					1
Epilepsy.....		1					1
Fever.....	10	16	11	10	11	12	70
Fever, yellow.....	4				1	1	6
Fever, cerebral.....	1		1	1			3
Fever, malarial.....	4	1	4	2	5	3	19
Hernia, strangulated.....			1	1	1		3
Heart disease.....	1	2	2	1	3	1	10
Insanity.....	1	1				2	4
Leprosy.....						1	1
Liver disease.....	2	4	1	1	6	3	17
Nephritis.....		2	2				4
Pneumonia.....	12	9	21	4	10	7	63
Paralysis.....	1			1		1	3
Parturition.....	1	1	2	2		5	11
Rheumatism.....						1	1
Scurvy.....				1			1
Stillborn.....	3	3	4	6	9	8	33
Smallpox.....						1	1
Syphilis.....				1		1	2
Tetanus.....		2	1				3
Tuberculosis.....	9	18	11	8	4	15	65
Whooping cough.....	2	1		1	1	1	6
Worms.....		2				1	3
Ulcers.....						5	5
Ill-defined or unknown causes of death.....	7	5	5	2	5	7	31
Total.....	92	95	97	63	90	104	541

TABLE 2.—Deaths by ages, city of Panama, for the first six months of 1904.

[Compiled from official records.]

Month.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Over 5 and under 15 years.	Over 15 and under 20 years.	Over 20 and under 30 years.	Over 30 and under 40 years.	Over 40 and under 50 years.	Over 50 and under 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Total.	Male.	Female.
January.....	25	7	4	6	14	26	8	2		92	54	38
February.....	21	10	4	7	16	13	8	6	10	95	63	32
March.....	14	9	4	1	23	17	17	11	1	97	51	46
April.....	15	9		9	10	15	7	4	1	63	43	20
May.....	27	8	5	3	12	15	11	2	7	90	40	50
June.....	22	8	3	5	21	20	6	11	8	104	53	51
Total.....	124	44	20	31	96	106	57	36	27	541	304	237

TABLE 3.—Deaths by nationalities, city of Panama, for the first six months of 1904.

[Compiled from official records.]

Americans.....	4
Chinese.....	17
Europeans.....	19
West Indians.....	50
South and Central Americans.....	84
Not given.....	7
Natives of Panama.....	360
Total.....	541

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhaut reports as follows: Week ended July 21, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 1 death; 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.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
July 17	Preston.....	New Orleans, La..	30	1	0	2
20	Belvernon.....	Mobile, Ala.....	20	2	0	2
20	Fort Gaines .....	.....do.....	23	0	0	0

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera—Relief measures.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, July 2, as follows:

Cholera has made its appearance in Teheran, and, according to reports from various sources, appears to be spreading rather rapidly in the lower and less sanitary parts of the city. I am not yet in a position to provide statistics of even a comparative estimate of the number attacked or the proportion of fatal cases, but I have no doubt from the atmospherical condition which is high temperature, close and sultry, that the mortality is considerable.

In an interview yesterday afternoon with the minister for foreign affairs his excellency told me that a mixed sanitary commission of foreigners and natives of professional and lay members, was being appointed under the presidency of Doctor Schneider, a French physician in the employ of the Persian Government, to advise the authorities of measures to be adopted for coping with the disease and arresting its progress. He promised to give me a copy of the instructions of the commission as soon as the members are nominated.

I have just received a circular from the American missionaries informing the public that in case cholera assumes an epidemic form they propose to organize centers of relief in order to grapple with the disease. I inclose a copy of the circular which will indicate the means they propose to adopt. Only those who have had to struggle with the alarming visitations, with the panic and terror they inspire, can sufficiently appreciate the danger to which these gentlemen are exposed and the heroism, devotion, self-denial, and labor to which they consecrate themselves so as to alleviate suffering and save human life.

[Inclosure.]

TEHERAN, June 23.

In the event of there being a cholera epidemic in Teheran the American Presbyterian Mission propose to carry on organized relief work at four centers, viz, the American Hospital on the east side of the city, the central mission premises on the west side of the city, the Jewish quarter of Teheran, and in the village of Tajreesh. Each of these centers will be under the personal superintendence of one or more missionaries.

Considerable money will be required and the undersigned will be very grateful for donations.

Any unused balance will be divided equally among the French Hospital, the Persian Government Hospital, the Russian Dispensary, and the American Hospital.

L. F. ESSELSTYN,
Secretary and Treasurer Cholera Relief Work.

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague conditions—Smallpox in Arequipa.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 18, as follows: Plague is increasing in Payta and there is an epidemic of smallpox in Arequipa. It will not surprise me to hear of other infected ports in Peru at any time. Owing to frequent communication between Callao and Mexican ports and Central American ports some of these latter may be already infected. The Kosmos Steamship Company have one line of steamers which ply between Hamburg and Central American and Mexican ports, via Callao, but which do not touch at Panama or ports in the United States, and I have no chance to disinfect these. We need a regulation which will allow us to kill rats on any vessel at any time, and with a sulphur furnace this would detain the vessel only two or three hours.

Peru is now quarantining against Valparaiso and trying to force Chile to take the same measures that are taken in Callao. My statement that there were docks in Valparaiso is erroneous.

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 271, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 62 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 552, including smallpox 26, and 49 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA.—*Paramaribo*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths, 100. No contagious diseases reported.

GIBRALTAIR.—Two weeks ended July 3, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 13. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 9, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand one hundred and fifty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 53, scarlet fever 9, diph-

theria 7, whooping cough 27, enteric fever 1, and diarrhea 39. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,593 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 9, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 4.1, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 38.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 138 deaths were registered, including measles 2, whooping cough 3, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 9, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 17.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 524, including diphtheria 2, measles 6, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 3, and 24 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 70, including enteric fever 6, plague 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including whooping cough 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Two weeks ended June 11, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious disease reported.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Ten days ended July 10, 1904. Estimated population 600,000. Total number of deaths, 315, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 8, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Cádiz.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 186, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, and 2 from smallpox.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Two weeks ended June 18, 1904. Estimated population, 12,019. Total number of deaths, 8. No contagious diseases. Two weeks ended July 8, 1904. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to August 5, 1904.

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

[For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.]

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Antung	July 15			Present.
Hongkong	May 15-June 18	29	26	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay	June 8-28		3	
Calcutta	May 22-June 18		91	
Madras	May 28-June 17		4	
Persia:				
Hamadan	June 25			Present.
Koom	June 25			130 cases daily.
Teheran	June 25-July 9			300 deaths daily.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14		1	
Turkey:				
Bagdad	June 6-28	12	9	
Bahrein Islands	May 1-31		1,500	
Basra	June 6-28	18	14	
Djemaat	June 22-28		293	
Hille	June 22-28	143	197	
Kerbella	June 22-28	122	207	
Kiazmieh	June 6-13	13	13	
Redjeff	June 6-28	277	168	
Sada	June 6-13	17	11	
Salahieh	June 6-13	12	8	
Schatrah	June 6-13	27	23	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 26	36	10	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	June 23-29		1	
Costa Rica:				
Limon	July 3-23	3	1	
Ecuador:				
Bahia de Caraquez	July 6	1	1	Per ss. Ecuador, from Tumaco.
Guayaquil	May 26-July 13		49	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos	June 12-July 16	3	1	
Lampazos	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904		5	
Merida	June 12-July 9	22	3	
Tampico	June 12-18	1	1	
Tehuantepec	June 19-July 9	11	4	
Veracruz	June 18-July 23	18	3	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Panama:				
Panama	June 10-July 18	2	2	
Peru:				
Callao	June 8	2		Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chichayo	May 19	2		

PLAGUE.

Australia:				
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 3-June 11	12	2	
Maryborough	June 5-11	1	1	
New South Wales—				
Sydney	May 17-June 4	3	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 9	5	2	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-June 26	8	4	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica	July 10		1	
Valparaiso	June 2	4		
China:				
Amoy	June 11			Present.
Canton	May 28-June 2			Epidemic.
Fatshan	June 2			Do.
Fa Ti	June 2			Present.
Foochow	May 1-31			Several hundred cases.
Honam	May 28-June 2			Epidemic.
Hongkong	May 15-June 18	198	195	Four cases on unknown steamships from Amoy, Shek Loong, and Antung; 2 cases on steamships Glenogle and Restorer from Singapore.
Ko Tong	June 2			Epidemic.
Sai Nam	June 2			Do.
Wusung	May 29-June 4	1		On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 22-July 2	17	7	
Ballana district	May 22-28	2		
Beni-Suef	June 11-July 2	13	7	
Bibeh district	May 22-July 2	15	4	
Dechneh district	May 22-June 4	5	7	
Magagha district	May 22-28	1		
Nag-Hamadi	June 11-July 2	13	7	
Port Said	May 22-June 18	3	1	
Samallut district	May 22-June 25	16	6	
Tatah district	May 22-28	1	1	
Zagzig	May 29-July 2	37	1	
Formosa:				
Ensuikeo	May 15-June 25	238	168	
Hozan	June 19-25	2	2	
Kagi	May 15-June 25	150	134	
Kelung	May 15-June 25	7	8	
Pescadores	May 15-28	1		
Shinko	May 15-June 18	6	6	
Taihoku	May 15-June 25	45	40	
Tainan	May 15-June 25	779	653	
Toroku	May 15-June 25	58	28	
Hawaii:				
Hilo	July 21	1	1	
Honolulu	June 21	1		
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	May 8-June 4	4,700	3,692	
Madras Presidency	May 8-June 4	231	174	
Bengal	May 8-June 4	1,012	884	
United Provinces	May 8-June 4	2,838	2,376	
Punjab	May 8-June 4	71,877	61,028	
Central provinces (including Berar)	May 8-June 4	83	72	
Mysore State	May 8-June 4	440	272	
Hyderabad State	May 8-June 4	97	89	
Central India	May 8-June 4	190	165	
Rajputana	May 8-June 4	705	540	
Kashmir	May 8-June 4	681	375	
Grand total		82,854	69,667	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 31	1		On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Mauritius	Apr. 8-May 5	3	3	
Peru:				
Trujillo	July 10		1	
Callao	May 27-June 8	7	3	One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Colán	July 13			Present.
Lima	May 22-June 11	52	18	Number of cases from Oct., 1903 to May 15, 1904, 224.
Salaverry	July 13			Present.
Payta	May 29-June 4	11	7	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 25		1	
Manila	May 7-June 4	12	12	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Africa: Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).	May 15-June 25	5	1	
Transvaal— Johannesburg	To June 26.....	146	96	
Turkey: Lingah	Apr. 27-June 3		125	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina: Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-30.....		68	
Austria-Hungary: Prague	June 12-July 9	20		
Belgium: Antwerp	May 29-June 4	2		
Brussels	June 5-July 9		2	
Brazil: Bahia	July 2-9.....	8		
Pernambuco	May 8-June 30		101	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 26	962	418	
Chile: Santiago	To May 19	500		
China: Hongkong.....	May 15-June 18	13	6	Two cases imported from Shanghai via ss. Chi Yuen; 1 case imported from Saigon per s. s. Shoooh Sing.
Shanghai	May 15-June 18		18	
Tientsin	May 15-21			Epidemic.
Cuba: Habana	June 19-25		1	
Formosa: Tamsui	Apr. 1-30.....	3		
France: Lyon	May 16-25.....		4	
Marseille	May 1-June 30		7	
Paris	June 4-July 9	42	4	
Great Britain: Birmingham	June 19-July 9	2		
Bradford	June 5-July 2	22	2	
Bristol	June 5-July 2	14		
Cardiff	May 29-June 11	3		
Edinburgh	June 5-July 9	4	5	
Glasgow	June 11-July 15	101	9	
Leeds	June 12-18	3		
Liverpool	June 12-July 9	2		
London	June 4-July 16	71	3	
Manchester	June 6-July 2	15	1	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-July 9	56	4	
Nottingham	June 5-July 16	30		
Sheffield	May 29-July 9	5		
South Shields	June 12-18	1		
India: Bombay	May 25-June 28		58	
Calcutta	June 5-21.....		3	
Karachi	May 30-June 26	3	4	
Italy: Milan	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Palermo	May 16-July 2	13	3	
Japan: Kobe	June 12-25	2		
Nagasaki	May 20-June 20	12	10	
Yokohama	June 4-11	1		
Java: Batavia	May 8-28.....	4	3	
Mexico: Mexico	June 6-July 17	24	14	
Tampico	June 12-July 2		3	
Netherlands: Amsterdam	June 5-11.....	1		
Rotterdam	July 10-16	1		
Panama: Panama	June 13-19.....	1	1	
Peru: Arequipa	June 18.....			Epidemic.
Philippine Islands: Manila	May 7-June 4	19	5	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-July 9	80	30	
Odessa	May 29-June 25	6	1	
St. Petersburg	May 29-July 2	62	14	
Warsaw	May 8-June 11	.....	105	
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 21-June 30	.....	35	
Cadiz	May 1-June 20	.....	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	June 5-25	.....	3	
Constantinople	May 30-June 26	.....	18	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Acapulco	July 9	6,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aix-la-Chapelle	July 2	145,168	47	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandretta	June 25	9,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 2	9,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg	July 23	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amoy	June 11	250,000	.....	.....	α 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 18	250,000	.....	.....	α 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 25	250,000	.....	.....	α 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	July 16	548,160	142	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	4
Antofagasta	May 31	16,000	22	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens	July 4	200,000	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 10	*200,000	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen	July 9	150,212	43	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barranquilla	July 4	42,000	27	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 11	42,000	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beirut	June 25	80,000	α 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 2	80,000	α 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 9	80,000	α 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast	do	358,693	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2
Belize	July 21	9,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen	July 7	80,000	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham	July 9	537,965	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 16	537,965	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	June 21	776,006	585	61	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 28	776,006	525	54	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	July 9	182,000	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol	July 16	343,204	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	July 9	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 16	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels	July 9	575,896	147	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budapest	July 2	732,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 9	732,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	June 18	847,796	377	26	31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Town	do	83,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff	June 25	176,313	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 2	176,313	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 9	176,313	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 16	176,313	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena	June 25	30,000	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania	July 14	153,523	85	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiania	July 9	224,000	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coatzacoalcos	do	3,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne	do	413,387	148	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombo	June 18	155,866	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colon	July 17	8,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constantinople	July 10	800,000	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen	July 9	500,000	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

α Estimated.

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.				
St. Georges, Bermuda.	July 9	2,189																
St. John, N. B.	July 23	40,711	5	1														
St. John, Antigua.	June 18	15,844	8	1														
Do	June 25	15,844	9															
Do	July 2	15,844	6															
Do	July 9	15,844	10	1														
Do	July 16	15,844	9	1														
St. Petersburg	July 2	1,450,000	729	90				4		18	18	6	37					8
St. Stephen, N. B.	July 23	2,840	2															
Salford	July 9	228,983	70	3								4	3	7				1
San Feliu de Guixols	July 10	11,333	5	2														
Do	July 17	11,333	1															
Santander	do	53,574	23															
Singapore	June 4	97,111	233	35	1													
Do	June 11	97,111	280	36	1													
Solingen	July 9	15,142	8															
Southampton	July 16	112,500	29	4														
South Shields	July 2	107,334	37	7														
Stettin	July 9	228,095	106								3		2					
Stockholm	July 2	309,496	73	16								1						1
Tangier	July 9	40,000																
Tarragona	July 16	19,300	6															
Tuxpam	July 12	13,000	6															
Venice	July 2	166,288	43	1									1					
Veracruz	July 9	32,000	37	10			1											
Do	July 16	32,000	37	13														
Victoria	June 30	21,000	9															
Vienna	July 9	1,797,992	669	131							2	6	25					5
West Hartlepool	do	63,000																
Winnipeg	July 16	70,000																

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.