

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Preliminary report upon a zoological investigation into the cause, transmission, and source of the so-called spotted fever of the Rocky Mountains.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1904.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

(Through Director Hygienic Laboratory.)

SIR: In accordance with Bureau instructions, dated May 2, 1904, I visited the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to study the so-called "spotted fever" ("tick fever," "*Pyroplasmosis hominis*"), from a zoological point of view, and remained in that locality from May 7 to July 6, 1904. In view of the fact that it will require several months for me to prepare my final report upon the work undertaken, I have the honor to transmit herewith a brief summary of the results thus far obtained.

1. I saw 10 cases of this disease and was able to study 9 of them more or less in detail, but I obtained only 1 necropsy.

2. I have been unable to confirm the hypothesis that this spotted fever is caused by a *Pyroplasma*, that it is transmitted by ticks, and that it originates in spermophiles (popularly known as "gophers").

3. Even if it is admitted that a *Piroplasma* occurs in the spermophiles and that I have overlooked it, it seems a priori very improbable, from our present knowledge of this genus, that such a parasite of rodents would develop in man, since Smith was not able to infect sheep with *Piroplasma bigeminum* of cattle.

4. I find rather serious arguments, of a zoogeographic nature, against assuming that "spotted fever" originates in spermophiles.

5. The spermophiles in the Bitter Root Valley are frequently infested with fleas and lice, less frequently with ticks, so that even if these rodents harbor a *piroplasma*, the tick is not the only arthropod which must be taken into consideration as the possible intermediate host, although a priori consideration would of course be in favor of the tick.

6. The tick most common in the valley is a dermacentor which is very closely allied to *D. reticulatus*. The data now at my disposal indicate, however, that it represents a distinct species.

7. These ticks are common on horses, cattle, and dogs, and more or less frequent on man, but there is nothing to indicate that a hibernating animal is necessary for their development; in fact, indications (sea-

sonal distribution) are not entirely lacking that the spermophile forms a more or less accidental host for this species.

8. I was unable to confirm the view that all cases of "spotted fever" are preceded by tick bites. In five of the ten cases I saw I was unable to establish a history of tick bite.

9. I find rather serious arguments of a zoogeographic as well as of seasonal nature which fail to support the view that ticks form the transmitting agent of "spotted fever."

10. Despite a total of at least one hundred hours' microscopic work on fresh blood, taken at various times night and day from 9 cases, I have been unable to find any structure which I can interpret as a protozoon. Likewise one hundred hours' work on stained blood from 10 cases gave negative results.

11. Certain clinical features of the disease, notably the thickened condition of the blood and the condition of the urine, do not support the view that this disease is due to a *Piroplasma*.

12. The nervous symptoms noticed this year were greatly in excess of what the published accounts of the disease had led me to expect.

13. Necropsy (1 case) did not show any lesions in the central nervous system which could be interpreted as meningitis.

14. My work is negative, so far as cause, treatment, and prevention are concerned; the greater part of my time was, of course, occupied in testing the present theories regarding the disease, and my results are entirely of a destructive nature.

15. The tick theory has caused serious financial loss to the Bitter Root Valley and has produced an effect which in a few cases bordered on hysteria. In justice to the property interests of the valley and the peace of mind of the inhabitants, I think no time should be lost in publishing the statement that the results of study this year have absolutely and totally failed to confirm this hypothesis.

16. I am under numerous obligations to the physicians of the valley, particularly to Dr. J. J. Buckley, for many courtesies extended to me in connection with my work, and I shall look forward with pleasure to acknowledging the indebtedness more in detail in my final report.

CH. WARDELL STILES,
Chief Division of Zoology.

Respectfully forwarded.

M. J. ROSENAU,
Director Hygienic Laboratory.

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended August 13, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of August 15:

. *Week ended August 13.*

Buildings reinspected.....	281
Rooms	2, 009
Persons inspected	2, 554
Sick	18
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	18
Dead examined	4
Necropsies	0
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	41

Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	227
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	17
Blocks covered with Danyz virus	10
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	6
Abated	5
Undergoing abatement	3
Total number plumbing inspections	80

Anopheles mosquitoes found at Key West, Fla.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Gardiner reports, August 4, as follows:

I have to report the discovery of mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* in Key West, by Mr. George N. MacDonell.

The first were found on July 29, since which time Mr. MacDonell has seen 41 of the insects, of which number he has captured 36 and has kindly furnished all the physicians of the city with specimens, some of which I am sending under separate cover.

They have been identified by him as *Anopheles argyrotarsis* Desv., subspecies *albipes*, Theo., and all those taken were females and excepting two that were found in a stable in the suburbs of the city, where it seems they were attracted by the horses kept there, as several were filled with blood when found. He has not as yet located their breeding place, nor have they been seen elsewhere in the city, but he is still investigating the subject.

This discovery is an important one in view of the fact that for years Key West has enjoyed immunity from malarial fevers, and systematic search of the island has heretofore failed to demonstrate the presence of any of the genus *Anopheles*.

Also the species *Argyrotarsis*, a rare one in the United States, having been found in numbers in Veracruz by working party Number I of the Yellow Fever Institute, and the comparatively recent establishment of a line of fruit carriers from Mexico to Key West suggests their introduction to the island in that way; and in view of the prevalence of malignant quotidian malaria in Veracruz at the time of the flight of the *Argyrotarsis*, that measures of prophylaxis should be adopted here.

Sole credit for the discovery is due Mr. MacDonell, who is an undergraduate in medicine and a member of the fourth-year class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Atlanta, Ga.

REPLY.

AUGUST 11, 1904.

Passed Assistant Surg. C. H. GARDNER,

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Key West, Fla.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of August 4, 1904, and the specimens of mosquitoes transmitted therewith, which latter have been referred to Prof. L. O. Howard, consulting entomologist of the Bureau. The mosquitoes are identified by him as the *Anopheles albipes*, Theobald.

By direction of the Surgeon-General.

Respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

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

Reports of sanitary work in the Madawaska region.

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

Week ended July 31, 1904: Number cases smallpox under supervision, 5; of these, previously reported, 5; new cases, 0; houses under quarantine, 2; persons vaccinated, 1; miles of territory covered, 60.

Week ended August 6, 1904: Number cases smallpox under supervision, 14; of these, previously reported, 3; new cases, 11; houses under quarantine, 2; persons vaccinated, 1; miles of territory covered, 100.

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson reports, August 9 and 16, as follows:

During week ended August 13 fumigated Laredo; 36 houses containing 111 rooms, 3 cisterns made mosquito-proof, inspected 7,464 premises, oiled 1,632 water containers and 36 ponds. Maximum temperature, 102°. Rainfall, trace. Cock and outfit at work in Brownsville. MacGregor inspecting along line Texas-Mexican. Nuevo Laredo reports, 8 to 11; 2,228 domiciliary visits, 103 containers emptied, 26 oiled and 14 premises sanitized.

Mortality for Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for two weeks ended August 6, 1904, as taken from the official register of that city.

July 25. Rheumatism, 1.

August 2. Gastro-enteritis, 1.

Conditions at Corpus Christi—Mortuary statistics.

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

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., July 29, 1904.

Everything is quiet here at present, the excitement over the case of scarlatina having subsided. My investigation to-day disclosed no new cases. All the cases of fever I have so far seen are of the remittent type. * * *

From May, 1903, to July 27, 1904, only 74 deaths are recorded for the entire county of Nueces, including the towns of Corpus Christi, Alice, Kingsville, and many small settlements. The above figures are obtained from the county, the city having kept no record for several years. The mayor informs me that the city has no city physician. The city ordinances are of ample power to meet any conditions that might arise, but for several years they have been a dead letter. There was a spasmodic effort to clean up, for a time, and some interest was shown in sanitary work, but at present what little work is done is the undertaking of individual citizens. I have been urging the mayor and members of the city council to have the ordinances covering sanitary

measures printed for immediate distribution, and recommended to them that a city health officer be appointed.

I drove over the main portion of the town to-day, and from the superficial observation I conclude that the town is in better sanitary condition than it was a month ago, but there is still room for a great deal of improvement.

I shall return to San Diego to-morrow morning, and there await further orders.

Certificates of deaths as reported to county clerk of Nueces County, Tex., for period May, 1903, to July, 1904.

1903:		1904:	
May	4	January	4
June	0	February	1
July	2	March	9
August	6	April	4
September	4	May	5
October	6	June	1
November	2	July	8
December	8		
Total	32	Total	32

Certificates are classified as to causes as follows:

Typhoid	1
Malaria	4
Heart failure	5
Various diseases	54
Total	64

Sanitary conditions at Alice and Kingsville.

SAN DIEGO, TEX., August 9, 1904.

Everything in a sanitary way is improving in this section. Alice is cleaning up, and although there are some cases of fever they are diminishing.

Corpus Christi has had an increase in the number of fever cases the past two weeks, but the citizens are making better efforts to clean up the town.

Some cases of malaria are reported at Kingsville, but general conditions are favorable there.

I shall go to Hebbronville and report on conditions at that point.

Mosquitoes are numerous in this section, but the people are making free use of oil, with good results.

Inspection of ranches on lower Rio Grande.

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

HIDALGO, TEX., August 2, 1904.

My first inspection after leaving Rio Grande City was the Garcias ranch, population about 400. I found some malarial fever prevailing here. The citizens claim that last fall they had quite an epidemic of dengue.

La Grulla, the next settlement, extends for some miles along the river, and comprises a population of about 1,000. The water supply here is principally from wells and a lake near by, which is abundantly supplied with fish. We found very few mosquitoes, but some cases of malaria.

Los Ebanos, a ranch of some 300 people, is the terminal of the new branch of the St. Louis and Brownsville Railroad. There is a large number of graders at work here. On the Mexican side of the river is San Miguel, the present terminus of the railroad from Matamoros. A great many laborers cross here.

Colonel Lott, the builder of the St. Louis and Brownsville line, and whom I met at this place, informs me that he expects to run trains to this point within sixty days. A new railroad town is laid out 1 mile to the east of Ebanos. The present plan is to build at once an international railroad bridge across the Rio Grande, the joint property of the Mexican National and the Lott railroads. When this work commences it will become a very important point to guard, as it is presumed that many laborers will be employed from the Tampico and Linares section. It is well known that during last year's epidemic at Linares parties crossed the river at this point who had left Linares only three days before. I found no sickness at Los Ebanos, but at a ranch called "Las Cuevas," 2 miles to the north, I found a case which I regarded as very suspicious and which I placed under a bar, watching it for three days. It proved to be malaria of a severe type.

At Habana, some 6 miles farther down the river, I found 2 cases of malaria. There were very few mosquitoes, as the entire population obtain their water supply from a large well, which contains fish. The population here is about 200.

Pintas, San Pedro, Buena Vista, and Ojo de Agua may be said to comprise one settlement, forming one continuous country street and containing about 600 people. The water supply is from wells. We found one case of malaria.

At Grangeno we found no sickness.

Hidalgo contains about 600 people. We inspected here 106 houses; oiled 5 cisterns, 41 barrels, and 5 wells. At one house we found 31 barrels and 2 cisterns, all full of wigglers. The owner was absent; we oiled everything. The county judge promises to keep up the work here. The only physician between Rio Grande City and Brownsville lives here. He is an American graduate.

From here to Brownsville we have an irrigated country to inspect, devoted to the cultivation of sugar, rice, and bananas. I learn that it is an almost continuous stringtown. We hope to reach Brownsville on the 7th or 8th.

Inspection of Lockhart.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., August 6, 1904.

I returned to San Antonio last evening, Lockhart being the last place inspected. Lockhart is a village of about 2,500 population, located on the Aransas Pass and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads. I found mosquitoes very plentiful. Nothing has been done to stop

their propagation, and sanitary measures in general have been sadly neglected. I was informed by the health officer that the health of the community was unusually good, and that no disease was prevailing with the exception of a few cases of intermittent malarial fever.

Reports from San Antonio—Work done by the sanitary department during the month of July, 1904.

Premises inspected, 9,849; barrels screened by the city, 89; cisterns filled, 9; wells filled, 13; cesspools filled, 15; sewer connections made, 36; houses fumigated, 16; rooms fumigated, 75; cellars fumigated, 3; wells fumigated, 4; cisterns fumigated, 5.

Mortality during month of July, 1904.

Bright's disease, 3; dysentery, 5; trismus neonatorum, 1; carcinoma, 3; cystitis, 1; empyæma, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteritis, 4; marasmus, 3; heart failure, 4; meningitis, 4; diphtheria, 1; tetanus, 1; senility, 4; cerebral abscess, 1; gangrene, 1; encephalitis, 1; apoplexy, 2; peritonitis, 2; pyonephrosis, 1; cholera infantum, 6; railroad accident, 2; scald, 1; inanition, 4; cerebral softening, 1; osteo sarcoma, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; anthracosis, 1; entero-colitis, 1; premature birth, 5; hepatitis, 1; acute tonsillitis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; septicæmia, 1; rupture of blood vessel, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; summer complaint, 1; paralysis, 2; gunshot wound, 2; dentition, 1; pneumonia, 1; kerosene poisoning, 1; miscarriage, 1; traumatism, 1; cirrhosis liver, 1; acute melancholia, 1; cardiac malformation, 1; total, 112.

Report from Rockport.

ROCKPORT, TEX., August 15, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Arrived last night; attendance on sanitary convention fairly good.

PURNELL.

Conditions at Rio Grande City—Antimosquito work.

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

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., August 8, 1904.

During the week ended August 5, 1904, 120 persons crossed at this point from the Mexican side. Of this number, 113 are residents of this vicinity and known to the customs guards, while the other 7 were from the various grading camps of the National of Mexico Railroad.

A great many more than 7 of these laborers have appeared on this side within the past week, however, although they did not cross at this point.

The grading work on the National of Mexico is nearing completion, and the force is gradually being diminished, most of the workmen coming to this side and going north to look for work. These have

undoubtedly been advised of the inspection at this point, and are avoiding this as a crossing place. * * *

I feel sure that they would not volunteer this information so readily, without solicitation, unless they had been advised.

The track-laying party can not be far from here now, so I would like to be kept informed as to their exact location, as it is with their coming that the main danger lies.

The sanitary work in this town is going on as well as possible, and very little opposition is met with in the mosquito crusade. Owners of cisterns are putting in pumps and screen covers, as a preference to oil, and I hope shortly to be able to report that all cisterns are so provided.

So far as I am able to learn there is no sickness here at the present time.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904. Passengers inspected, 184; immigrants inspected, 62; immigrants deported, 22.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended August 6.
Persons inspected	274
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Thirty-one bags Pullman linen fumigated.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,274 persons. Returned to C. P. Diaz by State quarantine officer—by train, 2; by bridge, 25.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904:

Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 218; inspection Mexican immigrants, 63; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 417 pieces; vaccination of children (immigrants) 4.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

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

Week ended August 6, 1904: Trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 507; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 46; immigrants on trains from Mexico vaccinated, 3; Pullmans from Mexico disinfected, 16; persons refused entry

(entering on trains), 13; persons detained in detention camp, 2; persons inspected and entered via international bridge, 3,367; persons presenting via international bridge refused entry, 28.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 2 from tuberculosis.

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from enteric fever.

Month of July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 25, including enteric fever 1 and 3 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Belleville*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including smallpox 3, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA.—The July bulletin of the State board of health says:

The health of the State this July was not so good as in the corresponding month of 1903. Diarrheal diseases led in prevalence, and typhoid fever, which in same month a year ago was sixth in prevalence, stood fourth this month. The typhoid-fever epidemic in Indianapolis in June abated somewhat in July. Tuberculosis shows an increase.

The total number of deaths was 2,772; annual rate, 12.3. In preceding month, 2,203 deaths; rate, 10.1; in July, 1903, 2,765 deaths; rate, 12.9.

Deaths by important ages: Under 1 year, 513; 1 to 4, inclusive, 186; 5 to 9, inclusive, 69; 10 to 14, inclusive, 54; 15 to 19, inclusive, 119; 65 and over, 669. 18.4 per cent of all deaths was under 1 year, and 24.1 per cent 65 and over.

Important causes of death: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 346, exceeding same month of last year by 31; typhoid fever, 68; diphtheria, 10; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 4; whooping cough, 6; pneumonia, 85; diarrheal diseases, 296; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 29; puerperal fever, 10; cancer, 116; violence, 189; smallpox, 5. The city death rate was 16.1, being 3.8 higher than the State rate. The city consumption rate was 188 per 100,000, or 34.4 higher than the State rate. The cities also show a higher death rate than the country in typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever, cancer, and violence. The death rate of the large cities of the State were: Indianapolis, 18.3; Evansville, 19.3; Fort Wayne, 10; South Bend, 15.8 Terre Haute, 21.6.

The havoc of consumption was greater than in any preceding July.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 46,601. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 6, 1904, from 70 observers, indicate that inflammation of kidney, smallpox, and diphtheria were more than usually prevalent, and cholera morbus, intermittent fever, dysentery, pleu-

ritis, erysipelas, measles, pneumonia, puerperal fever, whooping cough, and inflammation of brain were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 1 place, whooping cough at 10, pneumonia at 12, diphtheria at 14, measles at 16, scarlet fever at 30, enteric fever at 55, smallpox at 71, and phthisis pulmonalis at 275 places.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including enteric fever 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Minneapolis.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 235,000. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 2, and 26 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases reported.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 433,573. Total number of deaths 743, including diphtheria, 6, enteric fever 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 16, whooping cough 3, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Paterson.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 115,473. Total number of deaths 146, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, and 21 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of June, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,746,000, show a total of 10,997 deaths, including diphtheria 250, enteric fever 78, measles 130, scarlet fever 90, whooping cough 33, and 1,136 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN says:

June, next to November, is uniformly the month of lowest mortality in this State. There have been periods of years in which the average has shown October to have had the second place by a small difference, but year by year June almost always has fewer deaths than any other month except November. Taking the average of the last five years there were 9,130 deaths in November and 9,422 in June; the average of ten years, 1885-1895, in November 7,627 deaths occurred, and in June, 8,286. With a death-rate for the year of 17.5 per 1,000 population, there has been one of 15 for November and of 15.8 in June. Of these deaths, 943, or 10.3 per cent, have been from infectious diseases in November, against 1,280, or 13.6 per cent, in June. The higher mortality from these causes has been in diarrheal diseases; which begin in June to have a material increase and are double those of November, and measles causes more deaths always in the first half of the year than in the last; while on the other hand November has more deaths from typhoid fever and diphtheria. The deaths from consumption are identical in the two months. There is always a large fall in the mortality for pneumonia in June, the total of acute respiratory then for the first falling below 1,000, while in November there is an increase. This increase was

somewhat less marked in the years prior to the grippe epidemics, commencing in 1898, but the difference is not as marked as would be anticipated, although November is generally too early to be much impressed by the annually recurring epidemics of influenza, their force having been likewise spent by June.

Of other local diseases, those of the digestive system cause more deaths in June than in November, as it is generally the case that these deaths increase with the increase of the diarrheal mortality. The same is to some extent true with the nervous system. The mortality of early life is at its highest in the summer months, but in June for recent years the increase over the preceding months is slight, 25 to 30 per cent of the deaths occurring under 5 years of age, and in November, 23 per cent. The infant mortality is very much less than it was in former years, for in the first decade of our records 40 per cent of the June deaths were under the age of 5 years, while in July more than half the deaths were of this age; in the last decade 30 per cent in June and 42 per cent in July, the difference in the last five years being still more marked. The average annual number of deaths under 5 years of age in the first decade was 3,300 in June and 5,800 in July; in the last five years it was 2,800 in June and 4,380 in July, the population of the State having meanwhile largely increased. The deaths of old age are fewest as those of infancy are highest, and fewer occur beyond the age of 70 in June than in November.

The current June mortality amounts to about 11,000, and is 1,500 in excess of the average of the past five years. This increase is in large part due to the great increase in the deaths reported by New York City, which returns 1,362 deaths from accident, a large part of which are due to the *Slocum* disaster, which added to the mortality of the month more than 1,000 deaths. In June, 1903, there were 309 deaths from accidents and violence in New York City, which was half the number for the entire State. The deaths from this cause always increase in the summer months, the increase being largely due to drowning.

Aside from this extraordinary contribution to the mortality of the month, the present June mortality is excessive as compared with that of last year or of the past five years. Of epidemic diseases the only increase is in deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in New York City, which became epidemic there in March and reached its height in May, the deaths from it in June being the same as in April. This has added 200 deaths to the average mortality from this cause. There is also a more general prevalence of measles than a year ago, and this also has increased mainly in New York City. With these exceptions the epidemic mortality, the total of which is not largely increased by them, does not differ from the average. The diarrheal deaths are a few under the average for the month (it should be noted that this year the diarrheal deaths under 5 years of age are reported, and it will be interesting to note the effect of this on the comparative reported mortality from this cause, which heretofore has been made to include all acute diarrheal mortality). Smallpox continues in a few localities, with 2 deaths in New York City. It is still from time to time a source of investigation, and outbreaks are overlooked by attending physicians.

Consumption has caused an excessive mortality for June. This is general throughout the State. There were almost as many deaths as in May and 150 more than in June last. While the deaths from consumption vary from month to month to but a moderate degree, it is usual for a material reduction to occur in June and continue through September. This year, following months of very excessive mortality, the conditions controlling disease of the preceding winter and spring months continue. The prevalence of influenza and its allied or resultant affections, which have characterized the disease movements earlier in the year, has, so far as reports of it as a cause of death are concerned, largely abated, for only few deaths were returned in June with this given as a contributing cause of death. It is, however, evident that its sequences have continued and the increase in pulmonary consumption is

attributable to it. Deaths from pneumonia and other acute respiratory diseases, which more immediately accompany gripe, and which have been very high since January, are less than half as many as in May. Other local diseases, those of the urinary, circulatory, and nervous systems, are also much reduced, though still above the average for June.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of July, 1904. Census population, 12,904. Total number of deaths 22, including 3 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1904, from 25 towns having an aggregate population of 156,100—white, 90,800; colored, 65,300, show a total of 333 deaths—white 179, colored 154—including enteric fever 11, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 38 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the 12 weeks ended July 2, 1904, show 41 death from diphtheria, 126 from enteric fever, 38 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, and 1 from whooping cough.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of July, 1904. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 66, including diphtheria 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 125, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, and 33 from tuberculosis, of which 17 were of nonresidents.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including diphtheria 4, and 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 204; white 98, colored 106, including enteric fever 6, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., August 1, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended July 30, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 24	Gussie	Sagua	4
24	Sch. Equator	Nassau	31
25	Martinique	Habana	1
26	Mascotte	do	11
27	Sch. Azelda	Bonacca, Honduras	1
28	Miami	Habana	35
29	Sch. A. E. Wood	Bonacca, Honduras	4
29	Martinique	Habana	2
30	Gussie	do .....	.....
30	Mascotte	do	68
	Total .....	.....	157

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., August 8, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended August 6, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
Aug. 2	Mascotte	Habana	31
3	A. E. Wood	Bonacca, Honduras	1
4	Miami	Habana	32
5	Martinique	do	5
6	Mascotte	do	86
	Total		155

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, August 8, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 6, 1904; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
July 31	Umbria	Liverpool	524
31	La Champagne	Havre	270
31	Terence	Rio de Janeiro	20
31	Saratoga	Tampico	4
31	Celtic	Liverpool	296
Aug. 1	Furnessia	Glasgow	262
1	Kronland	Antwerp	368
1	Deutschland	Hamburg	2
1	Ely	Banes, Cuba	1
2	Minnehaha	London	4
2	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	600
2	Ryndam	Rotterdam	486
2	Italia	Naples	142
3	Grosser Kurfurst	Bremen	654
3	Victorian	Liverpool	2
4	Konigin Luise	Genoa	365
4	Numidian	Glasgow	65
4	Sardegna	Genoa	359
4	St. Paul	Southampton	788
4	Seriphos	Patras	38
4	Bellaggio	Rio de Janeiro	3
5	Baltic	Liverpool	796
5	Patricia	Hamburg	788
5	Carpathia	Liverpool	924
5	Celtic	Liverpool	1
5	Seriphos	Patras	6
5	Deutschland	Hamburg	2
5	Laconia	Halifax	1
6	Campania	Liverpool	525
6	Philadelphia	Southampton	675
6	Havana	Habana	11
	Total		8,922

JOSEPH MURRAY, Acting Commissioner.

August 19, 1904

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, August 15, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 13, 1904;
also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 7	United States.....	Copenhagen, etc.	596
8	La Gascogne.....	Havre	295
8	Giulia	Naples, etc	240
8	Noordam	Rotterdam	443
8	Ethiopia	Glasgow	159
8	Procida	Barbados	24
8	Trinidad	Hamilton, Ber	6
9	Zeeland	Antwerp	491
10	Prinzess Alice	Bremen	659
10	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	do	479
10	Parima	St. Thomas	24
11	Nord America	Genoa and Naples.....	326
11	Prince Adalbert	do	655
11	Majestic	Liverpool and Queenstown	289
11	Manuel Calvo	Naples, etc.	141
11	Canning	Barbados	29
12	Phoenixia	Hamburg	708
12	Caribbee	Demerara	17
13	Adria	Christiansand, etc	189
13	La Touraine.....	Havre	349
13	Orizaba	Cienfuegos, etc.	3
13	Monterey	Habana	9
	Total .....	.....	6, 131

JOSEPH MURRAY,
Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, August 8, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 6, 1904;
also name of vessel and port from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 31..	Westernland	Liverpool and Queenstown	343

J. L. HUGHES, Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, August 13, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 13, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904. Aug. 7	Haverford	Liverpool and Queenstown	406
8	Buenos Ayrean.....	Glasgow	2
	Total .....	.....	408

J. L. HUGHES, Acting Commissioner.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immi- grants passed.	Number of immi- grants rejected.
Baltimore, Md	July	1,774	38
Boston, Mass	do	3,184	40
Galveston, Tex	do	237	2
Laredo, Tex	do	213	2
Mobile, Ala	do	18	.....
New York, N. Y	do	44,885	505
San Diego, Cal	do	69	1
Seattle, Wash	do	77	1
Tacoma, Wash	do	110	17

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do ..	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
5	Puntarasa	do ..	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va	Aug. 13	Br. ss. Ottawa	Aug. 11	Tampico
8	Cape Fear, N. C	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Key, Fla	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg	July 30	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Break water quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
14	Eastport, Me	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash	do ..	.....	.....	.....
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do ..	Br. brk. Margaret Galbraith. Br. ss. Cayo Bonito..... Schr. Brazos	July 31 Aug. 3 Aug. 6	Bahia
18	Key West, Fla	do ..	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal	July 30	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska	July 23	.....	.....	.....
	Panama, Panama	July 30	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
23	Perth Amboy, N. J	do ..	Br. ss. Wearside.....	Aug. 1	Tampico
24	Port Angeles, Wash	do ..	.....	.....	.....
25	Portland, Me	do ..	.....	.....	.....
26	Port Townsend, Wash	do ..	.....	.....	.....
27	Reedy Island, Del	do ..	.....	.....	.....
28	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—	do ..	.....	.....	.....
29	East Pass	July 29	.....	.....	.....
30	West Pass	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
31	St. Johns River, Fla	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
	San Diego, Cal	do ..	.....	.....	.....
32	San Francisco, Cal	do ..	Br. ship Earl of Dunmore.	Aug. 1	Antofagasta
	San Pedro, Cal	July 30	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Barbara, Cal	do ..	.....	.....	.....
35	Santa Rosa, Fla	Aug. 7	Br. bk. Saerimnera	July 20	Montevideo
36	Savannah, Ga	Aug. 6	Br. bk. Elizabeth a	July 28	Trinidad
37	Savannah, Ga	Aug. 6	Am. sch. Lavinda M. Snow Swed. bk. Trientalis.....	Aug. 14 Aug. 5	Puerto Plata
38	Sitka, Alaska	July 30	.....	.....	Cape Town
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
40	Southbend, Wash	do ..	.....	.....	.....
41	Tampa Bay, Fla	do ..	.....	.....	.....
42	Washington, N. C	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo	July 23	.....	.....	.....
44	Honolulu	July 30	.....	.....	.....
45	Kahului	do ..	.....	.....	.....
46	Kihei	do ..	.....	.....	.....
47	Koloa	July 23	.....	.....	.....
48	Lahaina	July 30	.....	.....	.....
49	Mahukona	July 23	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	...			No transactions.	
2	...			No report	
3	...			2 steamships spoken and passed.	
4	...			No report	
5	...			do.	
6	...				2
7	Newport News	Fumigated	Aug. 11		4
8	...			No transactions.	
9	...			No report	
10	...				4
11	...			No report	
12	...				3
13	...			No report	
14	...				26
15	...			No transactions.	
16	...			do.	
17	Gulfport	Disinfected and held	Aug. 5		2
18	do	do	Aug. 8		
19	Ship Island	do			
20	...			No report	
21	...			No transactions.	
22	...			No report	
23	...			No transactions.	
24	Perth Amboy	Fumigated	Aug. 1		1
25	...			No report	
26	...			do.	
27	...				2
28	...				20
29	...			No transactions.	
30	...			do.	
31	...			do.	
32	...			3 vessels spoken and passed; 6 steamships passed without inspection.	1
33	San Francisco	Fumigated	Aug. 3		16
34	...			2 vessels spoken and passed. 1 vessel boarded and passed. Glandular examination Br. ss. Doric from Hongkong. Temperature taken of all on board Am. ss. Aztec from Panama and Newport from Ancon.	
35	...			No report	
36	Pensacola	Ballast discharged, vessel cleaned.	Aug. 6		3
37	do	do	Aug. 5		
38	Savannah	Fumigated and held			
39	Tybee for orders	Held subject to fumigation and discharge of ballast.			
40	...				3
41	...			No transactions.	
42	...			do.	
43	...			No report	
44	...				2
45	...			No report	
46	...				6
47	...			No transactions.	
48	...			No report	
49	...			No transactions.	
	...			do.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
50	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu	α June 11	.....	.....	.....
		α June 18	.....	.....	.....
51	Iloilo	α June 11	Am. schr. Lucias	June 8	Tagbilaran
		June 18 ^a	Am. sch. Illuminada	June 9	Maribojoc
		June 11 ^a	Am. sch. Lucias ^b	June 8	Tagbilaran
52	Manila	June 11 ^a	Am. sch. Illuminada ^b	June 9	Maribojoc
			U. S. A. T. Liscum ^b	May 22	Jolo
	.....	.....	L. H. T. Corregidor ^b	May 24	Calbayog
	.....	.....	Br. ss. Perla	June 7	Hongkong and Amoy.
	.....	June 18 ^a	U. S. A. T. Liscum ^b	May 22	Jolo
53	PORTO RICO: Ponce	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
54	San Juan	...do...	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—		.....	.....	.....
55	Aguadilla	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
56	Arecibo	...do...	.....	.....	.....
57	Arroyo	...do...	.....	.....	.....
58	Fajardo	...do...	.....	.....	.....
59	Humacao	...do...	.....	.....	.....
60	Mayaguez	...do...	.....	.....	.....

^a Received out of date. Report for June 25 published in Public Health Reports, August 12, 1904.

^b Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
50				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. 56 bancas inspected and passed.	31
				71 bancas inspected and passed.	37
51	Iloilo	Disinfected	June 8	1 case smallpox. Personnel bathed and vaccinated. Effects disinfected.	39
	do	Disinfected	June 9	do	
	do	Held in quarantine		Smallpox on arrival	30
	do	do		do	
52	Manila	Disinfected and redisinfect.		5 cases smallpox, 1 suspect, 41 contacts. Personnel remaining in quarantine from last week. On June 5 cabin passengers, crew, and 19 steerage passengers released; 15 steerage passengers remain in quarantine from June 4. Smallpox death on June 9. Remaining in quarantine 3 persons in hospital and 12 under observation.	65
	do	Disinfected and held	June 7	1 case of smallpox. All but smallpox patient released on June 7. No secondary cases. Smallpox patient discharged.	
	do	Disinfected	do	186 steerage passengers and 53 crew bathed and effects disinfected. 7 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 49 vessels vaccinated.	
	do	Disinfected and held	June 18	3 smallpox patients remain in hospital. 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 43 vessels vaccinated.	62
53				No report	
54				do	
55				do	
56				do	
57				do	
58				do	
59				do	
60				do	

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do .....	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do .....	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Aug. 6	Nor. ss. Farmand	July 31	Tampico
			Br. ss. Amazonense	Aug. 5	Para
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do .....	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile, Ala	July 23	Br. ss. Atheniana	July 17	Progreso
			Schr. Fred. W. Ayer	do	do
			Nor. ss. Harald	July 20	Limon
			Nor. ss. Alm	July 23	Progreso
			Nor. ss. Hiso	do	Habana
		July 30	Nor. ss. Dagfin	July 24	Maracaibo via New York.
			Nor. ss. John Wilson	July 25	Limon
			Nor. ss. Hispania	do	do
			Nor. ss. Mercator	July 28	Tampico via Ha- bana.
			Nor. ss. Mount Vernon	do	Limon
			Swed. bk. Gripen	July 29	Cape Town
			Schr. Freddie Heneken	do	Coatzacoalcas
10	New Bedford, Mass	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	July 30	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
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.	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do .....	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do .....	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	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				do	
4				No transactions	
5				No report	
6	Galveston	Fumigated and held	Aug. 3		19
7	do	do	Aug. 10	No report	
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected and held	July 18		9
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held	July 25	2 cases malarial fever	
	do	Held for observation		1 case malarial fever	
	Mobile	Disinfected and held	July 26		21
	do	Disinfected			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do		1 case malarial fever	
	do	do	July 31		
	do	Disinfected and held	Aug. 3		
10				No report	
11				do	
12				do	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
				do	
18				No report	
19				do	
20					1

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to August 19, 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.		30	.....	
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.		710	.....	
Delaware	June 26-July 2	1	.....	
Total for State		1	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		.....	.....	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 19-Aug. 6	3	4	
Total for District.....		3	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-July 31	24	3	
Chicago.....	June 19-July 30	32	.....	
Danville.....	June 19-July 30	14	.....	
Peoria.....	July 1-31.....	4	.....	
Springfield.....	July 12-30.....	8	.....	
Total for State		82	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		69	1	
Indiana:				
At large.....	July 1-31.....	.....	5	
Total for State .....		.....	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		837	15	
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....	
Bremer County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Clinton County (Clinton included.)	June 1-July 30	7	.....	One case imported.
Grundy County	June 1-30	3	.....	
Ida County	June 1-30	1	.....	
Jones County (Anamosa included.)	June 1-30	8	.....	
Mahaska County	June 1-30	1	.....	
Polk County	June 1-30	4	.....	
Tama County	June 1-30	2	.....	
Total for State		30	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		56	.....	
Kansas:				
Allen County	Apr. 1-July 1	3	.....	
Atchison County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....	
Barton County	Apr. 1-July 1	5	.....	
Bourbon County	Apr. 1-July 1	8	.....	
Cowley County	Apr. 1-July 1	5	.....	
Cherokee County	Apr. 1-July 1	31	.....	
Crawford County	Apr. 1-July 1	6	.....	
Dickinson County	Apr. 1-July 1	16	.....	
Doniphan County	Apr. 1-July 1	13	.....	
Douglas County	Apr. 1-July 1	11	.....	
Ellis County	Apr. 1-July 1	19	.....	
Harvey County	Apr. 1-July 1	8	.....	
Jackson County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....	
Johnson County	Apr. 1-July 1	2	.....	
Kingman County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....	
Labette County	Apr. 1-July 1	31	.....	
Leavenworth County	Apr. 1-July 1	12	.....	
Lyon County	Apr. 1-July 1	6	.....	
Marshall County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....	
Montgomery County	Apr. 1-July 1	4	.....	
Pratt County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....	
Saline County	Apr. 1-July 1	35	.....	
Sherman County	Apr. 1-July 1	4	.....	
Sumner County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....	
Washington County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....	
Total for State		225	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			.....	
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 26-July 23	4	.....	
Total for State		4	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			.....	
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge	July 24-30	3	.....	Four cases imported.
New Orleans	June 12-July 30	17	.....	
Total for State		20	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		20	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	June 19-Aug 6	33	.....	
Total for State		38	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		24	.....	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	June 19-25	2	.....	
Total for State		2	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		48	7	
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg	July 3-23	2	.....	
Lawrence	June 19-25	1	.....	
North Adams	July 3-Aug. 13	11	2	
Total for State		14	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		56	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 23	8	.....	
Grand Rapids.....	Aug. 7-13	1	.....	
Total for State.....		9	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		103	5	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Aug. 2-8	1	.....	
Becker County.....	June 21-July 11	4	.....	
Beltrami County.....	July 19-25	2	.....	
Bigstone County.....	July 12-Aug. 1	2	.....	
Brown County.....	July 12-Aug. 8	4	.....	
Cass County.....	July 12-18	1	.....	
Crow Wing County.....	July 5-Aug. 8	2	.....	
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-Aug. 8	5	.....	
Isanti County.....	July 26-Aug. 1	1	.....	
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-Aug. 8	2	.....	
Swift County.....	July 26-Aug. 1	1	.....	
Todd County.....	June 28-Aug. 1	3	.....	
Washington County.....	June 14-20	1	.....	
Wright County.....	June 28-Aug. 8	5	.....	
Total for State.....		131	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		281	4	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 12-Aug. 6..	29	.....	
Total for State.....		29	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		26	.....	
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 30	12	.....	
South Omaha.....	June 12-July 9	4	.....	
Total for State.....		16	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		7	.....	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 12-Aug. 6..	18	.....	
Total for State.....		18	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		19	.....	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 13-24	4	.....	One imported from Balti- more.
Total for State.....		4	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		31	5	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 12-July 16..	3	1	
Cuba.....	May 1-30.....		1	
New York.....	June 19-Aug. 6..	9	1	
Niagara Falls.....	June 19-July 16..	2	1	
Yonkers.....	May 1-30.....		1	
Total for State.....		14	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		4		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	May 1-31.....	2		May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904, 5,370 cases, 69 deaths. No. for June not given.
Alleghany County.....	May 1-31.....	7		
Anson County.....	May 1-June 30	3		
Ashe County.....	May 1-June 30	65		
Bladen County.....	June 1-30.....	12		
Buncombe County.....	May 1-June 30	28		
Burke County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Cabarrus County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Catawba County.....	May 1-June 30	6		
Chatham County.....	May 1-31.....	14		
Cleveland County.....	May 1-June 30	4		
Davidson County.....	May 1-June 30	3		
Davie County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Duplin County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Durham County.....	May 1-June 30	7		
Forsyth County.....	May 1-June 30	25		
Gaston County.....	May 1-June 30	13		
Guilford County.....	May 1-June 30	23		
Haywood County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Henderson County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Jackson County.....	June 1-30.....	30		
Johnston County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Mecklenburg County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Mitchell County.....	May 1-June 30	1		No. for June not given.
Nash County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
New Hanover County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Person County.....	May 1-June 30	33		
Pitt County.....	May 1-June 30	5		
Richmond County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Robeson County.....	June 1-30.....	25		
Rockingham County.....	June 1-30.....	8		
Rutherford County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Scotland County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Stanly County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Surry County.....	June 1-30.....	13		
Swain County.....	May 1-31.....	8		
Wake County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Washington County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Wilkes County.....	May 1-June 30	12		
Total for State.....		375		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		166		
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	9		
Cass County.....	May 1-June 30	12		
Grand Forks County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Ransom County.....	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Trails County.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Walsh County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Wells County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		45	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		92		
Ohio:				
Adams County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Ashtabula County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Athens County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	70		
Belmont County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	8		
Butler County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	4		
Carroll County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	11		
Champaign County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	2		
Clark County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	5		
Columbiana County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	5		
Coshocton County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	96		
Crawford County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	41		
Cuyahoga County.....	Apr. 10-July 2..	35	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Franklin County	Apr. 10-July 2..	78		
Fulton County	Apr. 10-July 2..	7		
Gallia County	Apr. 10-July 2..	2		
Guernsey County	Apr. 10-July 2..	32		
Hamilton County	June 18-July 15..	8	1	
Hardin County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Hocking County	Apr. 10-July 2..	92	1	
Holmes County	Apr. 10-July 2..	3		
Jackson County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Knox County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Lawrence County	Apr. 10-July 2..	60	4	
Licking County	Apr. 10-July 2..	24		
Lorain County	Apr. 10-July 2..	3	1	
Lucas County	Apr. 10-July 2..	12		
Mahoning County	Apr. 10-July 2..	47		
Marion County	Apr. 10-July 2..	24	1	
Miami County	Apr. 10-July 2..	7		
Montgomery County	Apr. 10-July 2..	122	17	
Morgan County	Apr. 10-July 2..	12		
Morrow County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Muskingum County	Apr. 10-July 2..	16		
Noble County	Apr. 10-July 2..	88		
Ottawa County	Apr. 10-July 2..	37		
Perry County	Apr. 10-July 2..	53	2	
Putnam County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Richland County	Apr. 10-July 2..	3		
Ross County	Apr. 10-July 2..	23		
Scioto County	Apr. 10-July 2..	3		
Shelby County	Apr. 10-July 2..	55		
Stark County	Apr. 10-July 2..	9		
Summit County	Apr. 10-July 2..	2		
Trumbull County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Tuscarawas County	Apr. 10-July 2..	30		
Van Wert County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Vinton County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Warren County	Apr. 10-July 2..	7		
Washington County	Apr. 10-July 2..	7	1	
Williams County	Apr. 10-July 2..	64		
Wood County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Wyandot County	Apr. 10-July 2..	4		
Total for State		1,220	31	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		45	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-25	2		
Blair County	June 19-July 2 ..	2		
Cambria County	June 19-Aug. 6 ..	6		
Dauphin County	June 26-July 16 ..	2		
Lycoming County	July 3-23	2		
Philadelphia County	June 19-July 16 ..	11	2	
Total for State		25	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		929	65	
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-Aug. 6 ..	3		
Total for State		21	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.				

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		39		
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	
Wallawalla County	June 1-30	1		
Whitman County	May 1-June 30 ..	6	1	
Yakima County	May 1-June 30 ..	5		
Total for State		66	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		115		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-Aug. 6.	28		
Total for State		28		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,627	11	
Grand total		2,577	60	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		5,433	127	

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

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

[illegible]

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Aug. 6	11,616	6	1											
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	12												
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	8	1											
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	4												
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	29	1											
Homestead, Pa.	Aug. 7	12,554	5	1						2					
Ithaca, N. Y.	Aug. 6	13,136	3												
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	12	3											1
Jersey City, N. J.	Aug. 7	206,443	98	8						3		1	5		
Johnstown, Pa.	Aug. 6	35,936	11												
Kokomo, Ind.	do	10,609	2	4											
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	20	4											
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	9	3										1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	July 30	102,479	41	9								1			
Lynn, Mass.	Aug. 6	68,513	24	4						1					
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	23							1					
Macon, Ga.	do	22,746	5	1											
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	9												
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	21												1
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	1												
Melrose, Mass.	do	12,962	3	2										1	
Memphis, Tenn.	do	102,320	43	4						2		1			
Middletown, N. Y.	Mar. 13	14,522	16	1											
Do	Mar. 20	14,522	9									1			
Do	Mar. 27	14,522	4												
Do	Apr. 3	14,522	6	1											
Do	Apr. 10	14,522	11	4											
Do	Apr. 17	14,522	12	1											
Do	Apr. 24	14,522	3	1											
Do	May 1	14,522	8	2											
Do	May 8	14,522	8									1			
Do	May 15	14,522	5												
Do	May 22	14,522	7	2									2		
Do	May 29	14,522	5												
Do	June 5	14,522	7												
Do	June 12	14,522	3												
Do	June 19	14,522	7												
Do	June 26	14,522	6	2											
Do	July 3	14,522	1												
Do	July 10	14,522	6	1											
Do	July 17	14,522	4	1											
Do	July 24	14,522	11	2											
Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 6	285,315	55	7											
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	49	6						1					1
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	92	13							3	2	1		1
Newburyport, Mass.	Aug. 5	14,478	5	1											
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 6	287,104	112	19						1		1			1
Newport, R. I.	do	22,054	6												
New York, N. Y.	do	3,457,202	1,439	146						13	2	33	6		2
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457													
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	15	2											
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	9			1						2			
Northampton, Mass.	do	18,643	8												
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	18												
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	1												
Pittsburg, Pa.	do	321,616	149	9						15		2	1		6
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	5												
Portland, Me.	July 30	50,145	15	4						1					
Do	Aug. 6	50,145	24	1						1					
Reading, Pa.	Aug. 8	78,961	31												
Quincy, Mass.	Aug. 6	23,899	4	1											
San Francisco, Cal.	July 30	342,782	142	18											
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	6,587	4												
Shreveport, La.	Aug. 6	16,013	12	4											
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	7												
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	15	1											
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244	1												
Toledo, Ohio.	do	131,822	36	5											
Washington, D. C.	do	278,718		13						4	1	1			1
Williamsport, Pa.	July 30	28,757	7												
Do	Aug. 6	28,757	6												
Worcester, Mass.	do	181,421	44	3											
Zanesville, Ohio.	July 9	23,538	11	2											
Do	July 23	23,538	4												
Do	July 30	23,538	12	2											1

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, *July 11, 1904.*

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended July 9, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a European female, on the 5th instant.

At the plague hospital two cases were discharged cured. Two cases remain under treatment.

161 rats (16 found dead), 201 mice (9 found dead), were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 15 rats and 5 mice 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, 183; nothing found suspicious of plague.

Cape Town municipal area.—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 384; nothing found suspicious of plague.

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

AUSTRALIA.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, July 2, 1904.

Plague bulletin No. 21—Week ended 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 2, 1904.

No case of plague occurred in Queensland during the above-mentioned period.

Plague hospital, Brisbane.

The three patients reported in last week's bulletin as "remaining under treatment" were discharged during the week, and the hospital was closed.

Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904, 25.

Maryborough temporary plague hospital.

The patient reported in last week's bulletin as "remaining under treatment" is now convalescent.

Total number of cases that have occurred in Maryborough since June 3, 1904, 2.

Cairns.

Total number of cases that have occurred at Cairns since February 16, 1904, 2.

RATS.*Brisbane.*

Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute	295
Rats infected	20
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute	215
Mice infected	0
Rats destroyed	213
Mice destroyed	456
Total number of rodents destroyed	1, 199

Ipswich and Townsville.

Four plague-infected rats were recently found at Ipswich, and three at Townsville.

JOHN THOMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

BRISBANE, *June 18, 1904.*

Plague bulletin No. 19—Week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, 18th instant.

A youth, 20 years of age, residing at Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, was on the 12th instant declared to be suffering from plague, and was removed to the plague hospital.

Infected rats have been and are being found in the vicinity of the premises where the patient resided.

Plague hospital, Brisbane.

Admitted during the week	1
Died during the week	1
Discharged during the week	2
Remaining under treatment	5
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904 ..	25
Total number of cases that have occurred at Cairns since February 16, 1904	2

Maryborough.

A man 34 years of age, employed as a baker in Maryborough, was, on the evening of the 11th instant, declared to be suffering from plague, and is now under treatment in the temporary plague hospital in that town.

Total number of cases that have occurred in Maryborough since June 3, 1904, 2.

Rats, Brisbane—Report for week ended Friday, June 17, 1904.

Rats examined at bacteriological institute	590
Rats infected	47
Mice examined at bacteriological institute	225
Mice infected	0
Rats destroyed	320
Mice destroyed	280

Total number of rodents destroyed 1,462

B. BURNETT HAM, M. D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, June 25, 1904.

Plague Bulletin No. 20.—Week ended 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, 25th instant.

No case of plague occurred in Queensland during the above-mentioned period.

Plague hospital, Brisbane.

Admitted during the week	0
Died during the week	0
Discharged during the week	2
Remaining under treatment	3
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904..	25
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904....	2

Maryborough temporary hospital.

Remaining under treatment	1
Total number of cases	2

Rats, Brisbane—Report for week ending Friday, June 24, 1904.

Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute	388
Rats infected	6
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute	205
Mice infected	0
Rats destroyed	236
Mice destroyed	262

Total number of rodents destroyed 1,097

JOHN THOMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

SYDNEY, June 21, 1904.

Bulletin No. 16.—Week ended 1 p. m., Saturday, June 18, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total ex- amined.
Rodents destroyed during week	1,508	1,679	.....
Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week	452	860	1,312
Rodents found infected	11	3	14

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended June 18, 1904	0
Deaths during week ended June 18, 1904	0
Discharged from hospital June 18, 1904	0
Remaining under treatment June 18, 1904	1

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*SYDNEY, *June 27, 1904.**Bulletin No. 17.—Week ended 1 p. m., Saturday, June 25, 1904.*

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rodents destroyed during week	1,606	1,224	2,830
Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week	506	618	1,124
Rodents found infected	11	4	15

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended June 25, 1904	1
Deaths during week ended June 25, 1904	1
Discharged from hospital June 25, 1904	0
Remaining under treatment June 25, 1904	1

On June 21, 1904, a girl of 15, residing with her parents on a wharf in the infected area, was found to be suffering from plague. This case terminated fatally on June 22, 1904.

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*SYDNEY, *July 4, 1904.**Bulletin No. 18.—Week ended 1 p. m., Saturday, July 2, 1904.*

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rodents destroyed during week	1,344	1,441	2,785
Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week	487	702	1,189
Rodents found infected	37	15	52

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended July 2, 1904	0
Deaths during week ended July 2, 1904	0
Discharged from hospital July 2, 1904	0
Remaining under treatment July 2, 1904	1

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—The plague-infected rodents came from the Darling Harbor area, where cleansing operations are being carried on. No new center of infection found.

Plague in Western Australia.

Consul-General Bray forwards the following:

Regret to inform you that a case of plague was discovered in Perth on the 26th instant.

Second case of plague reported at Perth June 30. Patient died 4th instant.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, July 18 and 25, as follows:

During the week ended July 16, 1904, 119 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 8; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 5; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 12; erysipelas, 1; hepatitis, 1; malarial fever, 31; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 7; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; senile debility, 6; stillborn, 1; syphilis, 4; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 3; whooping cough 1; plague, 5; suspected plague, 3; other causes, 27.

I have also to inform you that for the same period there were 5 fresh cases of smallpox with no deaths.

During the week ended July 23, 1904, 108 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asthma, 1; beriberi, 8; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 14; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 1; intestinal obstructions, 2; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 6; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 4; peritonitis, 1; plague, 2; suspected plague, 3; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 14; senile debility, 3; stillborn, 4; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; enteric fever, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 24.

I have also to inform you that for the same period there were 10 fresh cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—Plague at Bahia—Disinfection of vessels at Para.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 20 and 21, as follows:

During the week ended July 16 the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office. On the 13th instant the Danish bark *Agnes Agneta*, in stone ballast, from this port to Santiago de Cuba, no passengers, and 4 new members of the crew taken on here. On the same date the German steamship *Belluggio*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 3 cabin passengers, no steerage from here, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port. On the same date the British steamship *Terence*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 2 cabin and 6 steerage passengers from this port, and with no change in the personnel of the ship's crew while in this port. On the 16th instant the British steamship *Cynthia*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers of any class, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port. On the same date the French steamship *Caravellas*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in port.

These were all the vessels sailing from this city to United States and Cuban ports during the week under consideration.

Plague in Bahia, Brazil.

The following reports have been received in this office:

"*Bahia, July 12, 1904.*—The Journal de Noticias published to-day the instructions to be observed in regard to plague, written and prepared by Dr. Victor Godinho, and recently published in Maranhão.

"The department of hygiene has recommended that the persons living along the railroad Bahia-Alagoinhas observe the strictest vigilance and care in regard to the persons who travel along this line. The Government continues to take every measure toward the arrest of this disease.

"*July 16, 1904.*—There arrived here to-day the serum and antipest vaccine, which will at once be used in the isolation hospital. The army officer commanding this district has ordered the strictest measures to be taken in order to prevent any infection of the troops stationed here.

"*July 17, 1904.*—In the isolation hospital to-day 2 persons were entered who were attacked with bubonic plague. They at once received the serum treatment, and the precautionary measures determined upon by the health department were at once put into practice.

"*July 18, 1904.*—To-day there were 2 new cases suspected of being bubonic plague. Up to this date there have been 8 persons taken to the isolation hospital. Of this number 2 have already died.

"*July 19, 1904.*—The measures put in force by the health department toward the suppression of plague are continued strictly. The inspector of hygiene recommends that every person who has in the least way been in contact with cases or suspected cases of plague receive at once the serum vaccination. To-day there was one case of plague verified, and one case suspected of being plague."

Disinfection at Para of vessels from infected ports.

A dispatch of date of the 18th instant states that a complete disinfecting apparatus has been installed upon a barge, and that from that date all vessels proceeding to that port from places where there are cases of plague will be thoroughly disinfected.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended July 17, 1904.

During the week there were in all 382 deaths, a great improvement upon the preceding week, and this notwithstanding that there was an increase in the deaths from variola.

Of this total number, no deaths were caused by yellow fever, although there were 4 cases of this disease reported during the week. At the close of the week there were 2 cases of yellow fever under treatment in the Hospital São Sebastião. Plague caused 3 deaths with 4 new cases reported during the week, and at the week's end there were 10 cases in the Hospital Paulo Candido. Variola caused 111 deaths with 214 cases reported, and at the close of the week there were 289 cases undergoing treatment at the Hospital São Sebastião.

Two deaths were caused by measles, 1 by whooping cough, 1 by diphtheria, 14 by grippe, 2 by enteric fever, 2 by dysentery, 2 by beriberi, 4 by malarial fever, 31 by tuberculosis, and none by scarlet fever, choleraic diseases of children, or leprosy.

The deaths occurred, as regards localities, as follows:

In private houses, hotels, and other domiciles, 231; in civil hospitals, 99; in military hospitals, 11; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 34; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in ships in port, none, and in unknown places, 5.

As regards ages, the deaths were as follows: Less than 1 year, 64; more than 1 year and not more than 5, 60; 5 to 10 years, 19; 10 to 20 years, 28; 20 to 30 years, 79; 30 to 40 years, 32; 40 to 50 years, 38; 50 to 60 years, 16; more than 60 years of age, 46. Males, 212; females, 170. Brazilians, 321; foreigners, 60; nationality unknown, 1.

The daily death-rate average was 54.57 for the week, in comparison with 61 for the previous week and with 42.85 for the corresponding week last year.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 11th instant, 27.6° C., and the lowest on the 16th, 15.5° C., while for the week there was an average of 20.12° C.

There was no rainfall for the week.

Mortality during June, 1904—Measures of disinfection and sanitation.

Report of medical demographer.

During the month of June, 1904, the sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro was not satisfactory.

In comparison with the previous month, May, the daily death rate was raised from 48.03 to 55.36. This increase is almost exclusively due to the increase in the mortality from variola, which disease, although daily increasing in epidemicity is not yet comparable to the epidemics of the years 1887, 1891, or 1895. In this connection it is well to remember that now, under the regulations of the new sanitary laws, all cases of variola are reported to the department of health, on account of the heavy fines and penalties imposed for nonnotification, a state of affairs which did not exist formerly, under the old regulations and laws, since the health authorities did not then have, as they have to-day, these laws and resources at their disposal.

Yellow fever caused 4 deaths. Since the beginning of this year there have been only 38 deaths from this disease. During the period of 5 years past the following numbers of deaths have occurred during the months of June in these years: 1899, 25; 1900, 28; 1901, 17; 1902, 131; 1903, 10.

Comparing the mortality from transmissible diseases in June with the similar mortality during the month of May we find the following figures: Yellow fever, 4 in June as compared with 10 during May; plague, 4 compared with none; variola, 327 compared with 194; measles, 2 compared with 3; scarlet fever, 2 compared with 0; whooping cough, 5 compared with 4; diphtheria, 1 compared with 1; grip, 46 compared with 41; enteric fever, 2 compared with 4; dysentery, 7 compared with 6; beriberi, 9 compared with 3; leprosy, 2 compared with 0; malarial fevers, 24 compared with 27, and tuberculosis, 228 compared with 204.

The central disinfection station received during the month 739 notifications of infectious diseases, namely, 12 of yellow fever, 7 of plague, 680 of variola, 26 of tuberculosis, 5 of diphtheria, 1 of measles, and 1 of leprosy, compared with 18 notifications of yellow fever,

1 of plague, 429 of variola, 45 of tuberculosis, 11 of diphtheria, 3 of measles, 1 of leprosy, 1 of enteric fever, 1 of beriberi, and 2 of malarial fevers received during the month of May, 1904.

There were 3,707 domiciliary disinfections made during the month; 6,007 pieces of clothing were disinfected and 1,060 pieces burned. Up to the last day of the month the total number of rats destroyed was 107,638.

There were 28 examinations made at request for the verification of suspected cases of plague. Of this number 21 were negative in their results, and 7 cases suspected were confirmed by these bacteriological examinations.

The mosquito brigade made 983 cleansings of localities where in former years deaths of yellow fever had occurred; 64 foci of larvæ were destroyed, 35 visits of the sanitary vigilancia were made, and 6 persons ill with yellow fever were isolated.

From house roofs—in number 1,918—6,373 baskets of débris were removed; 58,097 “ralos” and 74,042 “tinas” were cleansed; 4,309 water boxes were cleaned; 50,544 automatic water tanks for water closets were cleaned; 22,804 tanks and 2,119 various other containers were all cleansed.

In this work there were consumed more than 718 kilos of pyrethrum, 13,540 kilos of sulphur, 641 liters of alcohol, and 5,383 liters of petroleum.

The various health officials and inspectors made 28,350 domiciliary visits. Of this number 7,315 were made by the sanitary police and the remainder by the vigilancia; 24,843 persons were inspected, 18,266 persons were vaccinated or revaccinated against variola, and only 64 against plague. Forty-seven vessels were disinfected while in port, and by means of similar apparatus on land, divers conduits for rain water were cleansed and disinfected throughout the city, and from these conduits the gratings in many cases were taken up and washed, and 212 cartloads of dirt and filth taken out.

The isolation hospitals received during the month 4 persons ill with yellow fever, 412 with variola, and 6 sick with plague. Of this number isolated, 200 cases of variola proved fatal during the month of June, as did also 2 cases of plague, but none of yellow fever. The total number of deaths was 1,661.

The thermometer recorded as its maximum during the month, 29.3° C., and as its minimum, 14° C., with a mean thermometric rate for the month of 19.68° C.

As regards the movement of the population of this city during June, there was an excess of 3,508 entrances over departures by sea and land.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Reports from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended August 4, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and intestinal disorders; 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 29	Beverly	44	7	29	0
29	Salybia	42	4	0	0
Aug. 4	Spero.....	15	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of July, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 276; number passed, 269; number certified for rejection, 7.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Rinderpest in Lower Burma—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Quarantine measures.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 29, as follows:

Communicable diseases reported in the colony for week ended June 25, 1904: Plague, 44 cases, 40 deaths—all Chinese except one, an Indian; 2 Chinese imported from Canton and 1 from San Wui. Cholera, 4 cases, 4 deaths all Chinese. Diphtheria, 1 case, no deaths an European. Enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death, a Japanese. Puerperal fever, 1 case, no deaths, Chinese. Smallpox, no cases or deaths. Plague continues among the rats in the colony. Two cases of cholera occurred in the new territory on the mainland.

Health of other places.

Plague is epidemic at Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, and Southern Formosa. There were 4 deaths from cholera at Hanoi on June 17, 1904.

The plague is said to prevail widely in the China districts of Honam, Fatshan, Funkun, and Foti, with a very high fatality.

It is reported that an epidemic disease, believed to be rinderpest, has swept away most of the game, and every variety of deer, bison, and wild boar from many of the large jungles of lower Burma, the favorite hunting grounds of sportsmen from Rangoon. The possibility of the disease being plague may direct attention to hides, etc., shipped from that section.

It is reported that a modern sewerage system for Hanoi is assured.

Nearly all oriental ports maintain quarantine against arrivals from Hongkong.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Aragonia* recommended, June 14, for rejection: For Astoria, 1; for Portland, 2.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended, June 16, for rejection: For Honolulu, 7; for San Francisco, 21.

Number of emigrants per steamship *America Maru* recommended, June 21, for rejection: For Honolulu, 2; for San Francisco, 8.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended, June 28, for rejection: For Honolulu, 7; for San Francisco, 26.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Tremont* recommended, June 28, for rejection: For Tacoma, 8.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended, July 9, for rejection: For Honolulu, 9; for San Francisco, 84.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. The prevailing heavy rains are flushing the street gutters and sewers, and swamping many breeding places of mosquitoes.

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 31	Preston.....	30	0	0	0
Aug. 1	Siberia.....	54	8	9	0
2	Baker.....	41	5	0	0
4	John Wilson.....	18	0	0	0
5	Appomattox.....	47	0	0	0
6	Buckman.....	38	0	0	0
6	Mt. Vernon.....	21	0	0	0

Two Panaman bills of health were viséed, and 15 passengers for Colon were examined and given certificates.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Sickness in the city.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 6 and 9, as follows:

Week ended July 30, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 3; crews inspected, 81; no passengers.

All vessels were in good sanitary condition except one; the steamship *Transit*, which arrived here from Galveston on July 29 with a cargo of cattle, and cleared the same day for Mobile. This vessel was unclean from the cattle and was so reported on the bill of health issued by this office. No sickness on any of the vessels.

Report for the month of July.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 10; crews inspected, 338; passengers inspected, 2. These 2 passengers were immigrants.

Mortuary report for Cienfuegos for July, 1904.

Tuberculosis, 6; malaria, 8; tetanus, 1; gastro-intestinal diseases, 18; diphtheria, 1; other causes, 34; total, 65.

The sanitary condition of the city is bad, and considerable sickness is reported in the city.

During the week ended August 6, 1904, one vessel was inspected at this port and bill of health issued for the United States. Total crew, 65; passengers, 8. The vessel was in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

Considerable sickness still exists in the city and there is no improvement in sanitary conditions.

Report from Matanzas—Scarlet fever and enteric fever—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 9, as follows:

During the week ended August 6, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for ports in the United States.

There have been reported since last week 5 new cases of scarlatina and 1 of enteric fever originating in this city. For the reasons stated in my previous report, it is very difficult to ascertain the exact number of cases of scarlet fever prevailing, since they are not all reported to the health officer. To my knowledge no deaths have occurred in the city from this disease up to the present time. Recently one of the city physicians has been assigned to attend all cases of scarlet fever only, with the view of preventing the transmission of the contagion; but the sanitary guards which proved so successful in other instances have not been reestablished, the claim being made that the city is very short of police and of means to hire extra force to attend the numerous infected places requiring isolation.

On close investigation into the origin of the prevailing cases of enteric fever in this city, it has been found that in every instance except one the water supply had been taken from the city wells instead of from the aqueduct, or main source, which fact would indicate the possibility of the former being contaminated. Here again the city has a difficult problem to confront to remedy this evil. The water rent from the main source is so high (about \$4 per month) that it is beyond the means of the poorer classes, and these are compelled to use it from a different source of supply, either from wells or cisterns, whether it be wholesome or not, inasmuch as the city, through lack of means, is unable to provide for this public necessity; hence the impracticability for the present time of forbidding the use of the contaminated water from the city wells and the possibility of the existing conditions being allowed to stand indefinitely.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the first ten days of August will be submitted with my next report.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 9, as follows:

During the week ended August 9, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality report for the week ended August 6, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever.....	2	4
Tubercle of lungs.....	5	27
Tubercle of intestines.....	1	29
Cancer of liver.....	1	40
Myelitis, chronic.....	1	63
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	64
Organic heart disease.....	2	79
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	81
Enterocolitis (under 2 years).....	4	105
Hepatic cirrhosis.....	1	112
Appendicitis.....	1	118
Puerperal septicæmia.....	1	137
Congenital debility.....	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified.....	1	179
Total.....	23	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 26.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 31, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended July 16 there were registered 14 fresh cases of plague (with 8 deaths), namely, 5 cases (1 death) in Zagazig, 4 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Bibeh, 3 cases (1 death) in the district of Beni-Suef, and 2 cases (2 deaths) in Alexandria.

Japan.—During the month of April there occurred in Formosa 1,535 cases of plague (and 1,008 deaths), viz: 646 cases (402 deaths) in Kagi, 9 cases (8 deaths) in Taipeh, 523 cases (383 deaths) in Tainan, 345 cases (206 deaths) in Ensuiiko, 5 cases (3 deaths) in Hozam, 4 cases (5 deaths) in Toroku, and 3 cases (1 death) in Kilung.

British South Africa.—According to the latest bulletin, 1 plague patient died in the hospital at Durban and 2 new patients were admitted.

Brazil.—In Rio de Janeiro, during the period from May 23 to June 26, there were registered 8 cases of plague and 4 deaths.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to official bulletin No. 26, dated July 12, there have been registered 227 new cases of cholera (with 213 deaths).

Smallpox.

German Empire.—During the week ended July 16 there were registered 3 cases of smallpox in Berlin.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 16 was a little higher than in the preceding week, amounting—calculated on the year—to 14.7 per 1,000 of the population, this being lower than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.7 per 1,000. The following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely:

Kiel, Crefeld, Altona, Charlottenburg (with 12.7), Schöneberg (with 10.4), and London (with 12.9 per 1,000). The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Stuttgart, Dresden, Hanover, Bremen, Rixdorf (with 18.2), Munich, Nuremberg, Strasburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Brunswick, Halle, Leipzig, Breslau, Stettin (with 29.8), as well as Paris and Vienna. The increase in the number of deaths since the preceding week was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life. The rate of mortality among infants rose to 4.9 per year and thousand, this being, however, less than half the Leipzig rate and lower than the Hamburg and Munich figures. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no important variation, causing 54 deaths. Acute diseases of the intestines, on the other hand, showed an increase, and claimed 97 victims. Twenty-nine infants succumbed to cholera. Furthermore there were registered: Eighty-seven deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 8 deaths from measles, 3 cases of smallpox, 7 cases of enteric fever (3 deaths), and, finally, 11 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 1, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 4 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 26	Belize	17	.....	.....	.....
26	Beverly	44	11	.....	.....

The steamship *Beverly* cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, August 1, as follows:

Week ended July 30, 1904: Vessels certified 3, vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill rats 4, vessels certified without fumigation 2.

Plague case at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, August 15, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

One plague; recovery probable.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 30, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 2 deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
1904.					
July 24	Geo. Dumois.....	18	0	0	0
24	Volund.....	18	0	0	0
27	Origen.....	23	0	0	0
29	Managua.....	15	0	0	0

Quarantine certificates refused steamship *Managua* for reasons stated in letter of July 29, 1904.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended August 2, 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 26	Watson a.....	38	0	0	0
27	Habil.....	15	1	0	0
28	Managua.....	15	0	0	0
28	Beverly.....	44	16	13	0
29	Espana.....	14	1	0	0
30	Bratten.....	16	0	0	0

a Via Bocas del Toro to New Orleans.

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

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Vital statistics.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, July 9, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay City, week ended July 5, 1904.

	Week ended July 5, 1904.	Week ended July 7, 1903.	Average of same week, 5 years, 1899-1903.	Average of same week, 5 years, 1891-1895.
Plague attacks.....	46			
Plague deaths.....	40	88	54	0
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	2.63	5.89	3.61	0
Smallpox deaths.....	14	14	7	6
Cholera deaths.....	0	1	23	4
Total deaths.....	a 502	532	648	441
Total mortality per 1,000.....	33.63	35.64	42.42	27.90

a No deaths were reported among the pilgrims. It should be noted that while the population of Bombay City was 776,006 according to the census of 1901, it was 821,764 according to that of 1891. The lower actual total mortality for the years 1891-1895, as compared with the period 1899-1903, is significant as showing the effect of plague.

Ratio of deaths to births: Bombay City.

In his annual report for 1902 the sanitary commissioner with the Government of India remarks:

"In every province except three the number of recorded births exceeded the deaths. In the Punjab, where the death rate from plague alone was 8.52 per mille, the death rate was 0.3 per thousand higher than the birth rate; and in Bombay, where the plague death rate was 10 per mille, the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 4.88 per thousand. In the small province of Coorg the death rate was 3.14 higher than the birth rate, not because the deaths were excessively numerous, but because the number of births recorded was small."

Passing by Punjab and Coorg, what is said about Bombay Presidency applies also to Bombay City—i. e., that the deaths far outnumber the births. The figures for 1902 are as follows for the city and Presidency:

	Bombay City.	Bombay Presidency.
Total number of deaths.....	48,007	721,462
Total number of births.....	17,377	631,393
Excess of deaths over births.....	30,630	90,069
Ratio of deaths per 1,000.....	63.13	39.04
Ratio of births per 1,000.....	22.85	34.16
Excess of death rate over birth rate.....	40.28	4.88

The striking excess of deaths over births in Bombay City gives poor promise for the recovery by the city of the population which it had attained in 1891 and which was steadily increasing till plague broke out in 1896. The figures for 1903 are not yet available, but the weekly returns for six months of 1904 give the following figures:

Ratio of deaths to births, January to June, 1904.

[Population of Bombay City, 776,006.]

	Total deaths.	Total births.
Four weeks of January.....	2,901	1,548
Four weeks of February.....	4,283	1,263
Five weeks of March.....	7,405	1,517
Four weeks of April.....	5,394	1,141
Five weeks of May.....	3,812	1,650
Four weeks of June.....	2,096	1,307
Total for 26 weeks.....	25,891	8,426

This shows a death rate for the first half of 1904 of 66.72 per mille from all causes, and a total birth rate for the same period of 21.71 per mille, or, in other words, the excess of death rate over birth rate has been 45.01 per mille. Very naturally this excess is far greater than that which will be found during the last half of the year on account of the great reduction in plague mortality between June and October each year. The following summarized table will give an idea of the chief causes of death in 1902 as contrasted with the figures for 1901

and with the mean of the preceding five years. The figures are for the presidency:

Causes of death, Bombay Presidency, 1897-1902.

Causes.	Mean for 5 years, 1897 to 1901.		1901.		1902.	
	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Cholera	49,509	2.64	13,600	0.74	3,229	0.17
Smallpox	4,568	.24	5,340	.29	2,189	.12
Plague	78,237	4.17	123,259	6.94	184,752	10.00
Fevers	337,137	17.98	291,951	15.80	270,845	14.66
Dysentery and diarrhea	99,186	5.29	60,198	3.26	58,682	3.17
Respiratory diseases					59,379	3.21
Injuries	7,262	.39	7,092	.38	7,434	.40
Other causes	219,286	11.69	179,694	9.72	134,952	7.30
Total	795,185	42.40	686,134	37.12	721,462	39.04

In the years previous to 1902 deaths from respiratory diseases were classified under other causes. A detailed study of the various causes of death as above reported is being prepared for transmission.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, July 14, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, there were 18 deaths from plague and 9 deaths from cholera in Calcutta.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in Persia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, July 25, as follows: During the week ended July 23, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large bag- gage in- spected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.	Number of steerage passengers recom- mended for rejection.
July 18	Giulia	New York	206	25	250	5
20	Italia	do	154	45	450	3
21	Sardegna	do	251	60	600	10
22	Konigin Luise	do	263	75	455	15
23	Manuel Calvo	do	115	15	155	4

PALERMO.

July 20	Giulia	New York	34		40	4
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Asiatic cholera in Persia.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baleu, coming through Russian channels, states that the Asiatic cholera in Teheran is now confined to two quarters of the city. The number of victims is lessening from day to

day. No new cases have been reported at Tabriz. A quarantine has been established at Djulfa against suspected persons from infected regions.

JAPAN.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, July 5, as follows:

Number of emigrants for Manila recommended, July 5, for rejection, 62.

MEXICO.

Reports from Monterey—Inspection of Montemorelos.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, August 3, as follows:

A detailed investigation was made by Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson and myself of conditions in Montemorelos, from which place we returned last night.

We found that the records show icterus to be a common cause of death, but curiously enough the mortality from this disease appears to be confined to infants from a few hours to a week or 10 days old. The diagnoses of the cases so recorded were without exception made by the civil judge, a layman, and were based on the account of some friend or relative of the deceased, inasmuch as but a very small proportion of the sick are attended by a physician. During July, 1904, for example, there were in all 38 deaths recorded, and of these only 5 were reported by physicians.

The common occurrence of icterus in the new born, combined with the usual large infant mortality and lay ignorance, appear to be responsible for the large mortuary records.

Mortality of Monterey for month of July, 1904.

AUGUST 4, 1904.

During the week ended July 30, 1904, nothing of special sanitary interest occurred.

During the month of July there was recorded in this city a total of 261 deaths in a population (census 1900) of 72,963, making a mortality rate of 42.9 per 1,000 annually. A very large proportion (34.4 per cent) of this mortality was among children under 1 year of age.

The principal causes of death were: Diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, 75; tuberculosis, 29; pulmonary diseases (chiefly pneumonia), 22; tetanus, 10; hepatic diseases, 6; and malarial diseases, 2. Of the 75 deaths caused by diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract 32 were of children 1 year or less old.

I am unable to learn that any quarantinable disease was reported in this section of the Republic during the month just ended.

Under the direction of the delegate of the superior board of health the sanitary work against yellow fever is being carried on. The fumigation of houses and shacks is being continued.

Examination of the mortuary records shows a fairly satisfactory state of affairs. There was recorded during the month of July just passed a total of 32 deaths. During the corresponding month of

1902 there were recorded 28 deaths, while in July of 1903 a record of 44 deaths indicates the beginning of the yellow fever epidemic. Further examination reveals that in July, 1903, the prominent causes of death were bilious and paludic fevers, whereas neither of these appears in the records for July, 1902 or 1904.

Inspection of Allende, State of Coahuila.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson reports, August 6, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, as follows:

I visited, August 5, the city of Allende, Coahuila, returning from there this morning.

The city has a population of 7,000—all Mexicans. The principal causes of death are gastro-enteric and acute infectious diseases in children under 2 years. Of the 16 deaths which occurred in July this year 11 were children under 1 year of age, and of these 8 died without medical assistance, which is about the usual proportion in country districts. There is considerable pulmonary tuberculosis among adults, and it is a rather common cause of death.

For the first six months of the present year the death rate has been about 27 per thousand, as compared with about 19 per thousand for the same period last year. But the same diseases prevail this year as last, except that they are more widespread.

Examination of the records for the months of August, September, October, and November of last year, while yellow fever was raging in Monterey and other points, shows no increase in the mortality rate for that period and no record of anything which could be considered at all suspicious.

The rainfall is very slight, and as a consequence there is no standing water about the city. Water ditches run all through the city, but the water flows nearly every day and furnishes no breeding place for mosquitoes.

During my stay in the city I made search in the ditches and in the only patio I had opportunity to enter, but found no larvæ.

There is a well in nearly every patio, and from these wells the inhabitants obtain their water supply for household purposes, thus obviating the necessity for keeping water standing about the premises in open buckets and barrels.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended August 5, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; quarantinable diseases, none; deaths from all causes, 5. General condition fairly good, but Merida should be considered infected from case reported July 24, and which died July 27, until officially reported free of the fever.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
July 30	Havana	New York	98	47	45
30	Telefon	New Orleans	23	2	4
Aug. 3	Urd	New York	25	0	0

Report from Tampico—Malarial diseases.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, August 1, as follows:

Week ended July 30, 1904, six bills of health were issued. Fumigated and certified the British steamship *Mancunia*, July 25, for Newport News; Swedish steamship *Svealand*, July 29, for Perth Amboy; and Norwegian steamship *Farmand*, July 29, for Galveston. Except for a large increase in the number of cases of malarial diseases the health of the port continues about the same, there being no cases of yellow fever reported.

Mosquitoes are abundant and very annoying.

The mortality report for the city of Tampico shows a total of 35 deaths from all causes for the two weeks ended July 30. To intermittent fever were attributed 3 deaths; to cachexia, 2; to cirrhosis of liver, 1; and to tuberculosis, 8.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, August 9, as follows: During the week ended August 6, 1904, 6 vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health. The following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxid and given certificates: August 2, German steamship *Adelheid Menzell*, bound for Mobile; August 4, Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans; August 5, British steamship *Capella*, bound for New Orleans; August 6, British steamship *Elswick Grange*, bound for Galveston.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 26 deaths (41.6 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from pernicious fever and 6 from tuberculosis.

Two new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, both on August 5. One of the cases occurred at San Juan de Uloa Fortress.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended July 30, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 24 27	Utstein	16	0	0	0
	Condor	16	0	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 30, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States:

British steamship *Louisianian* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, July 26, with 46 crew and 39 passengers.

American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, July 27, with 70 crew and 58 passengers.

British barkentine *Gallovidian* for Pascagoula, July 29, with 8 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Preston* for New Orleans, via Limon, July 29, with 30 crew and no passengers.

Mortuary statistics of Colon, July, 1904—Yellow fever at Ancon.

Total number of deaths during the month, 31, from the following causes: Fevers, not specified, 8; pernicious fever, 1; dysentery, 1; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; croup, 1; convulsions, 1; hemorrhage, 1; worms, 5; dropsy, 2; senility, 1; stillbirths, 3; cause not given, 5.

Of these, there were foreign whites, 1; West Indian and other negroes, 15; natives of Panama, 14; Chinese, 1.

The ages ranged as follows: Under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 5 years, 5; from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 2; from 30 to 40 years, 4; from 40 to 50 years, 3; from 50 to 60 years, 4; 60 years and over, 7. At an estimated population of 6,000—the official estimate is 8,000, which is too high—this would give an annual death rate of 62 per 1,000.

I submit copy of a communication received from Assistant Surgeon Pierce, Panama, in which he reports the occurrence of another case of yellow fever.

INCLOSURE.

ANCON, CANAL ZONE, August 1, 1904.

There is at present one case of yellow fever isolated at the hospital in Ancon. The patient is a Spaniard who came to Panama from Europe via Colon early in July. He was taken sick in the Gran Hotel (Spanish) near the plaza Santa Ana in this city. The building has been disinfected.

By direction of the chief quarantine officer.

C. C. PIERCE,
Assistant Surgeon.

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended August 4, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 31	Watson.....	New Orleans, La...	38	0	0	0
Aug. 1	Intrepid.....	Colon.....		14	0	(a) 0
2	Hungaria.....	Limon, Costa Rica	50	20	0	(a)
3	Hispania.....	Mobile, Ala.....	21	1	0	2
4	Fort Gaines.....	do.....	22	0	0	0

^a Not inspected.

At the request of the agent I inspected the crew and passengers and countersigned the United States consular bill of health for the German steamship *Hungaria*, bound to Limon, thence to Colon. She had 12 passengers for Colon; 11 were furnished health certificates, 1 did not apply for certificate. The American schooner *Intrepid* is in the local trade to Colon; passengers were furnished health certificates.

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera epidemic.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, June 16, as follows:

Cholera still prevails in Teheran and villages, although I am told with diminished violence. In Koom, Sultanabad, Hamadan and neighboring districts it continues to claim daily a good many victims, but as there was a decrease in the temperature last night, which was cooler than we have had it for some time past, we may expect conditions more favorable for its departure. The rooms in the legation and in my own house, both of which are comparatively cool, have an average during the day of about 80°.

Sunday, the 9th instant, had, I believe, the heaviest list of cases since the beginning. It probably reached between 400 and 500 during the twenty-four hours.

The only statistics we are able to procure are such as are supplied by the morgues or washhouses where the bodies are prepared for interment, but these figures do not represent the whole mortality, for where relatives have convenience and the means for making purification the preparation is made at home, and this is especially the case with women and children.

The city still remains under the influence of the panic, although the villages and summer resorts have given quite as large a percentage of fatal cases as the city.

There are not wanting symptoms that the epidemic is exhausting itself preparatory to its final disappearance.

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague conditions—Measures against rats.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 12 and 14, as follows: During the week ended July 9 there were 4 new cases of plague in Lima, with 2 deaths. Seven patients were discharged as recovered.

In Lima and Callao 175 rats and 5,040 mice were trapped and killed, 14 houses were disinfected, and numerous rat holes were filled with cement. Dead rats were found in five places in Lima during the week.

INCLOSURE.

Circular relative to enforcement of United States quarantine regulations.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Callao, Peru, ———, 1904.

To steamship companies, agents, masters, physicians of merchant vessels, and others concerned:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the following requirements of the United States quarantine regulations which are to be observed in this port by vessels bound for ports in the United States and the Republic of Panama.

The bill of health should conform to that prescribed by the United States quarantine regulations, and requires a statement of the sanitary condition of passengers and crew landed at this port. In order to determine this, the inspecting officer will board the vessel on her arrival and if necessary inspect the passengers landing. At this time the crew will be inspected and the ship's manifests and bills of health from previous ports will be examined. Agents who contemplate clearing vessels for ports in the United States or the Republic of Panama are requested to notify the officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service detailed for duty at the United States consulate of the day of expected arrival of such vessels as well as the day of intended departure.

Vessel and cargo.

Vessels should be mechanically clean. Garbage or refuse of any kind, or the droppings of animals, should not be allowed to accumulate in a manner that will entice or form a breeding place for flies.

Household goods, personal effects, bedding and second-hand articles generally, rags and textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper and for other purposes, feathers, human hair (unmanufactured), bristles, wool, and hides not chemically cured should not be shipped unless accompanied by a proper certificate of disinfection.

Bristles which have been boiled and wool and new feathers which have been packed in naphthalin preparatory to shipment may be shipped without further treatment.

Dry hides packed in naphthalin may be shipped as chemically cured hides.

Salted hides, green or dry, are not chemically cured hides within the meaning of this regulation.

Earth, loam, soft or porous rock should not be taken as ballast at ports infected with cholera or plague. Street sweepings, city cleanings, or anything containing organic refuse should not be taken as ballast from any port. Wherever practicable, hard-rock or clean beach-sand or sea-water ballast should be given preference.

At ports or places where plague prevails, every precaution must be taken to prevent the vessel becoming infected through the agency of rats, ants, flies, fleas, or other animals.

At such ports or places the vessel should not lie at a dock, or tie to the shore, or anchor near any place where such animals may gain access to the vessel. In case cables are led to the shore they should be freshly tarred and provided with inverted cones or such other devices as may prevent rats and other animals passing to the ship. The introduction of vermin on board the vessel from lighters and all other sources must be guarded against. In such ports sulphur fumigation should be resorted to in the holds when empty and from time to time during loading in order to destroy vermin.

Disinfection should be done by daylight and will be in accordance with the United States quarantine regulations. Usually from 300 to 800 pounds of sulphur will be required, according to the cubic capacity of the vessel. Shallow iron pots, from 20 to 30 in number, and a tub for each pot are necessary. Each pot should hold from 25 to 30 pounds of sulphur. The disinfection will include all parts of the vessel likely to carry rats or other vermin, and, until a proper sulphur furnace can be obtained this will require detention for a sufficient length of time for the necessary combustion of the sulphur.

Only such vessels as do not dock can be reasonably assured that disinfection here will, if all other regulations are complied with, exempt the vessel from disinfection at ports in the United States and Panama, provided that there is no chance for subsequent infection.

Vessels which unexpectedly receive orders to proceed to ports in the United States, and which have lain at the dock with properly constructed rat guards on all lines all of the time, with lines freshly tarred, and which have taken the other precautions enumerated in the United States quarantine regulations, will be disinfected as completely as facilities and circumstances will permit, and for the present bills of health will be issued setting forth the conditions under which the vessels lay at the dock and the measures taken for the disinfection of them. Such bills of health will not necessarily exempt the vessels from a subsequent disinfection when reaching a port in the United States or the Republic of Panama until the facilities here are such that all parts of the vessels, including cabins, steerage quarters, fore-castles, engine rooms, etc., can be disinfected to kill vermin.

Vessels which refuse to comply with the United States quarantine regulations will not be granted bills of health.

Personnel.

Crews shipped in this port must have a proper medical certificate and their dunnage must be disinfected.

There must be no communication of the crew with the shore except under supervision, and this must be by daylight. All members of the crew should be on board at night.

All cabin passengers will be required to file with the steamship company a written statement as to their exact place of residence, street and number, during the seven days immediately preceding their embarkation and when necessary should have their effects disinfected.

All steerage passengers, in addition to giving this information, will, if destined for a port in the United States or Panama, be required to present a proper medical certificate before a ticket is issued, and under no circumstances may steerage baggage or effects be received without a proper certificate or label of disinfection. All baggage should be so placed that the labels are plainly visible, as there will be an inspection of baggage prior to sailing.

Through passengers from other ports should remain on board while the vessel is in port.

A final inspection of vessel and personnel will be made by daylight just prior to sailing. Crew and passenger lists must be on board at the time of this inspection, as also all persons who desire to embark. Visitors should be dismissed from the vessel before the inspection is begun. Vessels which can not comply with the requirements of inspection and disinfection by daylight on the advertised day of sailing will be boarded at daylight on the following morning for these purposes.

Any question or condition arising which is not clearly defined in this circular and which concerns the application of the United States quarantine regulations may be referred to the officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service detailed for duty at the United States consulate, Callao.

B. J. LLOYD,

Assistant Surgeon,

U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved:

A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

U. S. Consul.

R. DE LA OSSA,

Consul of Panama.

Measures against spread of infection in Callao.

The infected areas, though almost in the heart of the city, were very effectually treated as follows:

1. The actual cases were removed to the lazaretto and everything in the rooms occupied by them was burned.

2. A trench about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, clear of the sidewalk, was dug around each of the infected squares, and a rat-proof fence made of sheets of galvanized metal was erected in such manner that the sheets were well sunk into the ground and high enough to keep out curiosity seekers and animals.

3. The occupants were required to vacate, and as they went their effects were disinfected.

4. All of the floors were treated with chloride of lime and the lower 3 feet of the outside walls was given a coat of pitch.

5. The walls of all the rooms were washed down with a strong solution of bichloride of mercury.

6. Where there were double ceilings one floor was torn out in order to facilitate the extermination of rats.

7. All rat holes were filled with cement.

8. Everything that a rat could eat was gathered up and removed, and traps and poisoned food were distributed freely.

The houses in these two squares will be kept isolated, as they are by the animal-proof fence, until it is believed that the infection and all the rats have been exterminated, when the owners will be required to renovate completely, including the making of provisions for sunlight and air, and after this is done they will be reoccupied. The question of screening drains and sewers did not arise, as there are no such drains and sewers.

The particularly interesting feature of this work was the early erection of the rat-proof fence and the measures taken for the extermination of rats.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Precautions against importation of cholera—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, June 17 and 30, and July 1, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, the only quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were 3 cases of smallpox, with 2 deaths.

Cholera.

No cases of cholera have been reported during the week from any part of the Philippines. The islands are still threatened by the presence of the disease in Hongkong and Saigon. At the former port there does not seem to be any increase in the number of cases, and the situation does not seem to warrant the imposition of five days' quarantine at this writing. In addition to the measures imposed upon vessels at Hongkong prior to sailing, they now call at Mariveles before coming to Manila, where a thorough inspection is made and any additional disinfection is done that may be necessary. The inspection at Mariveles also affords an excellent opportunity to search for fresh vegetables and other prohibited articles that may have gotten aboard unauthorized. If, upon the completion of this inspection, everything is found satisfactory, the vessel proceeds to Manila without detention. It is believed that by this method of treating Hongkong vessels the Islands are as efficiently safeguarded against the invasion of cholera as by a five days' detention, and the losses and annoyances to the shipping interests and traveling public are reduced to a minimum. The cholera situation in Saigon appears to be growing worse. The bills of health report a few cases, but practically all the masters of vessels arriving from Saigon state that the disease is on the increase.

Plague.

It is very encouraging to be able to report that while the disease is increasing in the countries which surround the Philippines, during the week covered by this report there were no cases and no deaths reported in Manila.

Smallpox.

This disease is gradually increasing throughout the Islands and its detection on vessels is becoming more frequent. The board of health has almost perfected its plans for vaccinating the entire population of the Islands. The city of Manila is now undergoing this process and its good effect is already becoming apparent by the lessening number of cases.

The following vessels cleared for United States ports during the week:

June 6, the schooner *Okanogan* for Port Townsend.

June 10, the schooner *Commerce* for Astoria.

June 11, the ship *James Drummond* for Port Townsend.

All of these vessels were fumigated with sulphur and the crews and passengers inspected and passed on board just prior to sailing.

The only quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended June 18, 1904, were 2 cases of smallpox with 1 death. No cholera or plague was reported.

The following vessels cleared for the United States:

June 15, 1904, the United States army transport *Thomas*. Before sailing, the transport proceeded to the Mariveles Quarantine Station where the crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected. All suspicious cargo was also disinfected, remainder inspected and passed.

June 15, 1904, the British steamer *Pharsalia* cleared for New York via Cebu. Cargo placed on board here was inspected and passed.

June 18, 1904, the American schooner *Crecent* cleared for Portland, Oreg. The vessel was fumigated, but sailed without awaiting inspection by the quarantine officer on duty in the bay, as directed.

During the week ended June 25, 1904, the only quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were 1 case of plague and 1 of smallpox.

The contagious-disease report of Manila is particularly encouraging at this time, because the quarantinable diseases in the near-by foreign countries have been decidedly on the increase. At Hongkong alone 99 cases of plague were reported for the two weeks ended June 25, 1904. At Amoy plague is reported to be increasing very rapidly. At Saigon the cholera situation remains unchanged. The French bills of health report cholera as being present in the interior, but information obtained from ship captains is to the effect that the disease is also present in the port of Saigon. The masters of vessels plying between this port and Saigon have shown a great willingness to aid in preventing the introduction of cholera from that port. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, they have faithfully carried out the suggestions that none of their crews be permitted to go ashore, to take aboard no fresh vegetables, and not to take any water at Saigon if it can possibly be avoided. In view of the fact that there is no available data upon the wholesomeness of the Saigon water, every ship that arrives here from that port carrying Saigon water is required to discharge the same before entering the harbor and the tanks are disinfected with permanganate of potassium.

The steamer *Tremont* sailed for Tacoma June 21, 1904. It may be well to observe here that this is one of the largest vessels on the Pacific and that she was fumigated throughout with sulphur while in this port by the pot method. All cargo and baggage was inspected, suspected articles being disinfected and so labeled. The passengers were inspected on board just prior to sailing.

The steamer *Seneca* cleared for New York June 23, 1904. The vessel was inspected and passed just prior to sailing.

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

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including 10 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths, 61, including 4 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara, Georgetown*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 201, including 24 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 95, including 12 from plague.

GIBRALTAR.—Three weeks ended July 24, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 27. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 23, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand three hundred and twenty deaths were registered during the week, including measles 49, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 14, whooping cough 21, enteric fever 5, 1 from smallpox, and diarrhea 161. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,835 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 23, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 15.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Newry, viz, 25.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 131 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, measles 5, whooping cough 3, and 24 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 23, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.0, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 21.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 518, including diphtheria 3, measles 12, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 2, and 22 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended June 10, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from typhus fever reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Week ended June 18 and July 2, 1904, respectively. Estimated population, 160,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended July 23, 1904. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 244, including 2 from enteric fever. Two weeks ended July 9, 1904. Total number of deaths, 231, including diphtheria 2 and 4 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended July 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 295, including diph-

theria 1, enteric fever 8, measles, 11, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 9, and 22 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Two weeks ended July 29, 1904. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 9. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to August 19, 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.
Hanoi.....	June 17.....		4	
Hongkong.....	May 15-June 25.....	33	30	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan from Saigon.
Saigon.....	June 17.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-28.....		3	
Calcutta.....	May 22-July 9.....		139	
Madras.....	May 28-June 17.....		4	
Persia:				
Hamadan.....	June 25.....			Present.
Koom.....	June 25.....			130 cases daily.
Sultanabad.....	July 16.....			Present.
Teheran.....	June 25-July 9.....			300 deaths daily.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-June 18.....		2	
Turkey:				
Amara.....	June 19-25.....	8	7	
Bagdad.....	June 6-28.....	12	9	
Bahrein Islands.....	May 1-31.....		1,500	
Bakouba.....	June 19-25.....	2	3	
Basra.....	June 6-28.....	18	14	
Chosrabad.....	June 19-25.....	2	1	
Divanieh.....	June 19-25.....	3	2	
Djemaat.....	June 22-28.....		293	
Hilla.....	June 22-28.....	143	197	
Kerbella.....	June 22-28.....	122	207	
Kiazmieh.....	June 6-13.....	13	13	
Kindieh.....	June 19-25.....	1	1	
Koufa.....	June 19-25.....	6	4	
Messeieb.....	June 19-25.....	1	1	
Nedjeff.....	June 6-28.....	277	168	
Sada.....	June 6-13.....	17	11	
Salahieh.....	June 6-13.....	12	8	
Samara.....	June 19-25.....	1	1	
Schatrah.....	June 6-13.....	27	23	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-July 17.....	43	11	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	July 3-23.....	3	1	
Ecuador:				
Bahía de Caraquez.....	July 6.....	1	1	Per ss. Ecuador, from Tumaco.
Guayaquil.....	May 26-July 13.....		49	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	June 12-Aug. 6.....	7	3	
Lampazos.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904.....		5	
Merida.....	June 12-July 30.....	32	6	
Progreso.....	July 23-29.....	1	1	

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Tampico	June 12-18.....	1	.....	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Tehuantepec	June 19-July 30.....	35	12	
Veracruz	June 18-Aug. 6.....	21	3	
Panama:				
Ancon	Aug. 1	1	.....	Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Panama	June 10-July 18.....	2	2	
Peru:				
Callao	June 8.....	2	.....	
Rio Chiclayo	May 19.....	2	.....	

PLAGUE.

Australia:					
Queensland—					
Brisbane	May 3-June 18.....	13	3		
Maryborough	June 5-11.....	2	1		
New South Wales—					
Sydney	May 17-June 25.....	4	2		
Western Australia—					
Perth	June 26-July 4.....	2	1		
Brazil:					
Bahia	July 9-23.....	12	9	May 1-31, 52 deaths.	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-June 26.....	8	4		
Chile:					
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6.....	22	12		
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 25.....	242	235	Four cases on unknown steamships from Amoy, Shek Loong, and Antung; 2 cases on steamships Glenogle and Restorer from Singapore.	
Ko Tong					
Sai Nam					
Wusung					
Egypt:					
Alexandria	May 22-July 16.....	28	15	Epidemic. Do. On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.	
Bahiana district	May 22-28.....	2	.....		
Beni-Suef	June 11-July 16.....	17	9		
Bibeh district	May 22-July 16.....	24	11		
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		
Zagazig	May 29-July 16.....	58	7		
Formosa:					
Ensuiiko	May 15-July 2.....	238	169		
Hozan	June 19-July 2.....	3	3		
Kagi	May 15-July 2.....	152	135		
Kelung	May 15-June 25.....	7	8		
Pescadores	May 15-28.....	1	.....		
Shinko	May 15-June 18.....	6	6		
Taihoku	May 15-July 2.....	60	50		
Tainan	May 15-July 2.....	799	677		
Toroku	May 15-June 25.....	58	28		
Hawaii:					
Hilo	July 21	1	1		
Honolulu.....	June 21-Aug. 15.....	3	1		
India:					
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	May 8-June 18.....	6,064	4,730		
Madras Presidency	May 8-June 18.....	414	316		

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bengal	May 8-June 18	1,377	1,212	
United Provinces.....	May 8-June 18	3,359	2,721	
Punjab	May 8-June 18	84,500	72,265	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 8-June 18	83	72	
Mysore State	May 8-June 18	1,023	636	
Hyderabad State	May 8-June 18	109	101	
Central India.....	May 8-June 18	220	192	
Rajputana.....	May 8-June 18	845	645	
Kashmir.....	May 8-June 18	823	458	
Grand total.....		98,817	83,348	
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. Aconagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Colán	July 13 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Lima	May 22-July 9	60	21	Number of cases from Oct., 1903 to May 15, 1904, 224.
Salaverry	July 13 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Payta	May 29-July 9	20	7	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 25 .....	.....	1	
Manila	May 7-June 25	13	12	
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).....	May 15-July 9	6	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 16	24	.....	
Vienna	July 10-16 .....	.....	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 29-June 4	2	.....	
Brussels	June 5-July 9 .....	.....	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 2-23	23	.....	
Pernambuco	May 8-June 30 .....	.....	101	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-July 17	1,376	646	
Canada:				
Manitoba, Winnipeg	July 24-30 .....	.....	1	
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. Shooch Sing.
Shanghai	May 15-June 18 .....	.....	18	Epidemic.
Tientsin	May 15-21 .....	.....	.....	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	July 18-24 .....	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Habana	June 19-25 .....	.....	1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-30.....	3	.....	
France:				
Lyon	May 16-28.....	.....	4	
Marseille	May 1-June 30 .....	.....	7	
Paris	June 4-July 23	68	7	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany:				
Berlin	July 16.....	3	.....	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	June 19-July 9	2	.....	
Bradford	June 5-July 30	23	2	
Bristol	June 5-July 2	14	.....	
Cardiff	May 29-June 11	3	.....	
Edinburgh	June 5-July 30	8	5	
Glasgow	June 11-Aug. 5	109	11	
Leeds	June 12-July 23	9	.....	
Liverpool	June 12-July 30	8	.....	
London	June 4-July 30	84	5	
Manchester	June 6-July 30	19	2	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-July 30	60	4	
Nottingham	June 5-July 23	32	.....	
Sheffield	May 29-July 23	6	.....	
South Shields	June 12-18	1	.....	
India:				
Bombay	May 25-July 12	.....	82	
Calcutta	June 5-July 2	.....	5	
Karachi	May 30-June 26	3	4	
Italy:				
Milan	Apr. 1-30	1	.....	
Palermo	May 16-July 23	24	6	
Japan:				
Kobe	June 12-25	2	.....	
Nagasaki	May 20-June 30	16	14	
Yokohama	June 4-11	1	.....	
Java:				
Batavia	May 8-28	4	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico	June 6-July 31	29	16	
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.
Callao	July 9 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 7-June 25	25	5	
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-July 23	86	35	
Odessa	May 29-July 16	7	1	
St. Petersburg	May 29-July 23	74	17	
Warsaw	May 8-July 9	.....	175	
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 21-July 20	.....	44	
Cadiz	May 1-June 20	.....	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14 .....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	June 5-25 .....	.....	3	
Constantinople	May 30-July 24	.....	37	
Smyrna	June 27-July 24	.....	2	

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.
Acapulco	July 23	6,000	7										
Aix la Chapelle	July 16	145,209	82	5									
Alexandretta	do	9,000	7										
Antwerp	July 23	294,669	63								1	1	
Athens	July 24	200,000	6						6	3		1	
Barmen	July 23	150,212	51	8									1
Barranquilla	July 25	42,000	25	3				1					
Belfast	July 23	358,693	112							4		1	2
Belize	Aug. 4	9,000	5										
Bergen	July 21	80,000	19	5									
Birmingham	July 23	537,965	151									2	2
Do	July 30	537,965	220							2	1	3	4
Bombay	July 5	776,006	502	55	40			14				3	6
Do	July 12	776,006	543	66	33			10				2	
Bristol	July 23	343,204	76									1	
Brussels	do	575,896	184	17								3	1
Budapest	do	732,322	108							3	5	3	2
Catania	July 28	153,523	108					8	18			4	
Christiania	July 23	224,000	58							1	1	1	1
Coatzacoalcas	do	3,000	3										
Do	July 30	3,000	1										
Coburg	July 23	22,961	5										
Cologne	do	414,162	287	25						1	2	1	7
Colombo	July 2	155,869	94							2			
Colon	Aug. 1	8,000	7										
Constantinople	July 24	800,000	212					10		5	2	2	
Corunna	July 23	50,000	25	2						1			
Crefeld	do	110,389	17										
Dublin	do	378,994	131	24					2			5	3
Edinburgh	do	331,977	95									1	2
Fiume	July 17	40,000										6	
Flushing	July 30	19,105	4										
Frankfort-on-the-Main	July 23	316,000	130						1		2		3
Funchal	July 24	44,049	27	3									
Geneva	July 16	111,000	30									2	
Ghent	July 2	163,741	64	9					1	1		1	
Do	July 9	163,741	45	4								1	
Do	July 16	163,741	54	5									
Girgenti	July 23	25,069	16										
Glasgow	July 29	798,357	243										
Halifax	Aug. 6	40,787	22					2	3	3	1	2	13
Hamburg	July 23	751,842	201										
Hamilton, Bermuda	July 26	17,535	5						1			1	6
Do	Aug. 2	17,535	4						1				
Havre	July 23	130,196	69	5								1	
Hull	do	253,865	64								3	4	2
Karachi	July 10	108,644	49										
Kingston, Canada	Aug. 5	19,374	10										
Kobe	July 9	287,909	107										
Do	July 16	287,909	144										
La Rochelle	July 17	31,553	18										
Do	July 24	31,553											
Las Palmas	July 9	49,500	25										
Do	July 16	49,500	24										
Do	July 23	49,500	24										
Lausanne	July 16	50,800	16										
Leipzig	July 23	496,370	284	18					1	1	3	5	
Leith	do	80,508	17									1	
Licata	do	25,000	22	3					7				
Liverpool	do	723,430	283										
Do	July 30	723,430	420					1	1	3	6	20	6
London	July 23	6,907,756	1,835							3	3	21	1
Lyon	do	500,000	238	32			1		5	9	24	65	25
Madras	July 8	509,346	327									1	
Mainz	July 23	90,000	63	7								3	
Manchester	do	558,335	153	13						2	1	9	6
Mannheim	do	152,009	88							1		2	
Mazatlan	July 16	20,000	15										
Do	July 23	20,000	23										
Messina	July 9	107,000	26	6									
Do	July 16	107,000	27	5					6		1		
Do	July 23	107,000	25	3					8				
Mexico	July 24	368,777	293	17			2	3				6	2

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.
Moscow	July 16	1,173,427	591	7				5		1	2	6	40
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	July 23	225,362	63					2		1		1	4
Nottingham	do	239,753	69									1	3
Nuremberg	July 16	275,000	155	18								1	2
Odessa	July 23	492,000	244	22							9		5
Palermo	do	330,000	107	8				1					
Panama	Aug. 1	20,000											
Paris	July 23	2,660,559	1,150	199				1		6	3		19
Plymouth	do	112,000	28							1	1		
Prague	do	225,816	149	40									1
Puerto Cortez	July 28	2,125	1							1			1
Do	Aug. 4	2,125	0										
Quebec	July 30	70,000											
Do	Aug. 6	70,000											
Rio de Janeiro	July 3	850,000	439	49			1	117					1
Rotterdam	July 30	364,133	127									1	
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	9	1					2			1	
St. Georges, Bermuda	July 16	2,189	2										
Do	July 23	2,189											
St. John, N. B.	Aug. 6	40,711	16	2					1			1	
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840											
Salford	July 23	228,983	77	8								1	6
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	July 24	40,000	8	1									
Santander	do	53,574	25										
Sheffield	July 16	430,000	116	12						4	2		2
Do	July 23	430,000	97	12					1	1			2
Solingen	do	15,142	10										
South Shields	do	107,334	25	2								2	1
Stettin	do	228,095	147						1	1	2		
Stockholm	July 16	309,496	100	20						4			3
Stuttgart	July 28	176,318	79	2									
Tangier	July 23	40,000											
Tarragona	do	19,300	12	1						1			
Trapani	do	61,437	18										
Tuxpan	July 26	7,000	5										
Utiilla	July 23	932	1										
Veracruz	July 30	32,000	37	9									
Vienna	July 23	1,797,992	708	102						1	6	17	2
Warsaw	July 2	771,882	303	48				20		2	17	6	5
West Hartlepool	July 23	63,000											
Winnipeg	July 30	70,000						1					
Yokohama	June 25	313,695							1			1	
Do	July 2	313,695									2		
Zurich	July 23	161,066	47	10								1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.