

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

The Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics.

This convention will be held in Santiago de Chile in March or April, 1905. The exact date will be announced in the September Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics.

The first convention was held in Washington on December 2, 1902, and before adjournment it was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Santiago de Chile in March, 1904.

During the summer of 1903 yellow fever prevailed upon the Texas-Mexican border of the United States and at various points in Mexico, demanding upon the part of the sanitary authorities of the United States and of the Republic of Mexico vigorous repressive measures during that summer and fall and much vigilance during the early spring of 1904 to prevent a recurrence.

It was impossible, therefore, for representatives of the public health authorities of the United States and of the Republic of Mexico to absent themselves from their respective fields of duty for the length of time necessary to proceed to Santiago de Chile and return. By and with the unanimous consent of the International Sanitary Bureau, therefore, it was decided to postpone the convention for one year.

It should be stated here that this convention is quite distinct from any other international medical congress. It is official in character, and is to be held in accordance with resolutions adopted by the second international conference of the American States, held in the City of Mexico, October, 1901, to January, 1902, the said resolutions formulating an international sanitary policy.

Active preparations are being made in the United States to insure a full representation, and it is expected that the meeting in Santiago de Chile will be of great interest.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]
*Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended
 August 20, 1904.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of August 22:

<i>Week ended August 20.</i>	
Buildings reinspected.....	272
Rooms	2, 022
Persons inspected	2, 661
Sick	19
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	13
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	2
Rats examined bacteriologically	34
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	241
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	13
Blocks covered with Danyz virus	8
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	9
Abated	8
Undergoing abatement	9
Total number plumbing inspections.....	116

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

Report of sanitary work in the Madawaska region.

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

Week ended August 13, 1904: Number cases smallpox under supervision, 14; previously reported, 14; new cases, 0; houses under quarantine, 3; persons vaccinated, 0; miles of territory covered, 60.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Fever in vicinity of San Diego.

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

SAN DIEGO, TEX., August 9, 1904.

One new case of fever, seen to-day—a child, age 3 years, sick seven days, was brought in from a ranch 12 miles from here. Two other children have been sick with the same fever; one, age 9, died after 18 days' sickness—the other, age 7, is now sick at the ranch. I shall visit the one here to-morrow morning and send you specimen of blood.

Some cases are still prevailing at Alice; no cases that I am cognizant of at either Hebbronville or Realitos.

It has been very warm and raining in San Diego and vicinity.

Conditions at San Diego—Case of fever.

SAN DIEGO, TEX., August 16, 1904.

Conditions are improving fairly in San Diego. One case of spinal meningitis, a child aged 13, brought from the vicinity of Benavides, died here last night.

I saw 1 new case of fever this morning, a Mexican, aged 34, sick with continued fever for 10 days. I shall see him again to-day.

Conditions at Corpus Christi—Malarial fever.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., *August 12, 1904.*

I arrived in Corpus Christi on the 10th instant. I find that the city authorities are not doing anything to keep up the mosquito campaign, and mosquitoes are abundant.

Yesterday I saw a case of malarial fever, age 4 months, which had arrived from Brownsville August 1, taken sick with chill, fever following on the 8th, since which time the symptoms are clearly malarial, controlled by quinine; temperature 105° on the 11th and 100° on the 12th.

One case arrived here last night from Zarita, on the Brownsville railroad, an engineer, aged 28. He was taken with a severe chill on August 10; pain in the back and whole body; severe headache, vomiting dark, coffee-colored fluid. These symptoms continued until to-day. Temperature, August 11, in the evening, 105.5°; has had sponging all day with cold water; temperature this evening, 99°; feels better; tongue, whitish coat, flaccid, not pointed; pulse, 84; eyes, yellowing and congested; skin, yellow; urine, dark, but mixed with feces; was unable to get sample for examination; the case looks like one of pernicious malaria.

Physicians report a number of cases lately that are usually taken with chills, fever, and aching of limbs and back, some cases lasting three or four days, others for as long as two or three weeks.

Cases seen are similar to those that were investigated in Alice and vicinity.

I shall return to San Diego August 13.

Improved conditions at Alice.

AUGUST 17, 1904.

I visited Alice yesterday, and from information furnished by the local physicians I am led to believe that the town is in better condition with regard to sickness and from a sanitary standpoint.

In Corpus Christi I find that there are still many cases of malarial fever and continued fever. The case from Kingville is better; I examined urine and found no albumin, but considerable bile pigments. It is evidently the pernicious type.

The citizens, individually, are doing some antimosquito work, but the city has not so far done anything.

I shall return to San Diego to-morrow morning.

Inspection of ranches—Conditions at Brownsville.

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

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., *August 9, 1904.*

Since leaving Hidalgo I have inspected the Closner ranch, an irrigated plantation devoted to sugar cane, bananas, and alfalfa, with a population of 200. Some malarial fever is prevalent, and mosquitoes are abundant.

We have also inspected towns and ranches as follows:

The Blanco ranch, population 100—no sickness; Valles, population 200; Toluca, population 200; Rosario, 75; Relampago, 60; Zacatal, 50; Ebony, 300; Santa Maria, 200; Las Rosias, 100; Villa Nueva, 300. There was no suspicious or serious illness at any of these points, but mosquitoes were prevalent everywhere.

The following work has been accomplished in Brownsville to date:

Inspected, 178 houses; oiled, 17 cisterns and 82 barrels. I have had circulars distributed to every house.

I am of the opinion that there are not 20 premises here that do not breed mosquitoes, either in barrels or in cisterns.

Physicians here claim that at present there exist quite a number of cases of typhoid and malaria. Many reliable citizens inform me that there is more fever at the present time than at any one period for several years past.

Owing to the recent campaign against mosquitoes, made by Major Cooke, of Fort Brown, the barracks are almost free from the pest.

The mayor of the city and such members of the council as I have been able to meet assure me hearty cooperation and continuance of the work started. They desire to pass the ordinance advised by the Bureau.

The death from fever, on the 3d or 4th instant, referred to in my telegram of to-day, was a Mexican, age 38, who had been on this side only a few days when he fell ill, and died on the sixth or seventh day, refusing to see a doctor. I will fumigate the neighborhood to-morrow.

Inspection of Rio Grande City—Antimosquito work.

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

Inspection of this town, by a deputy sheriff, during the week ended August 12, 1904.

Premises inspected, 345; barrels inspected, 469 (of which 24 contained wigglers, and were oiled); cisterns inspected, 12 (of which 3 were screened or provided with pump, the balance well oiled).

During the week ended August 13, 1904, 71 persons crossed by ferry at this point, from the Mexican side of the river, including 2 workmen from the railroad construction camp. As reported previously, the laborers are not crossing here in great numbers for fear of being held up.

In the last week I have fumigated with sulphur 6 premises, containing 57 rooms. There were 4 cisterns on these premises.

I should like to be informed as to the present location of the track-laying gang of the Monterey-Matamoros extension of the National Mexican Railway, so that I may be able to trace the movements of the laborers that cross to this side.

Antimosquito ordinances passed at Brownsville and Matamoros.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of August 17:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports from Brownsville that that city and the Mexican city of Matamoros have passed antimosquito ordinances similar to the ordinance in force in Laredo, Tex.

*Report from San Antonio.*SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *August 17, 1904.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Returned to San Antonio this afternoon.

PURNELL.

Summary of work at Laredo and New Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of August 22:

During week ended August 20 fumigated Laredo; 2 cisterns and 34 houses, containing 150 rooms; inspected 7,373 premises and oiled 1,662 water containers; light rainfall; maximum temperature 101°. Cock and force at Brownsville; MacGregor inspecting along line of Texas-Mexican railway. New Laredo reports 1,504 domiciliary visits, 215 water containers emptied, 94 containers oiled, and 27 premises sanitized for period 12th to 20th.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended August 13, 1904. Passengers inspected, 167; immigrants inspected, 52; immigrants deported, 7.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended August 13.
Persons inspected	245
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags Pullman linen fumigated, 20.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,155 persons. Returned by State quarantine officer—by train, 6; by bridge, 21.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows for the week ended August 13, 1904:

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 221; Austrian Princess and crew (special Pullman) inspected, 14; Mexican immigrants inspected, 59; inspection of certificate of cause of death of corpse transferred into United States, 1; fumigation of cattle hides imported into the United States, 600; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 412 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 2; inspection of Syrians, 2.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

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

Week ended August 13, 1904. Passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains entered from Mexico inspected, 399; immigrants on trains entered from Mexico inspected, 68; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 5; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; persons detained for reason of not complying with State regulations, 27; persons inspected and entered via international footbridge, 3,164; persons presenting at international footbridge refused entry, 40.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 207, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 40 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 83, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Colorado Springs*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including 22 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 100, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 317,000; white, 233,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 514; white 315, colored 199, including enteric fever 11, and 89 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 541,000; white, 457,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 1,071; white 812, colored 259, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 15, measles 1, scarlet fever 9, and 120 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 50,538. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 127,286. Total number of deaths, 155, including whooping cough 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 148, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 18 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 13, 1904, from 92 observers, indicate that smallpox,

scarlet fever and diphtheria were more than usually prevalent, and bronchitis, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, dysentery, intermittent fever, enteric fever, remittent fever, whooping cough, measles and pneumonia were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 2, pneumonia at 9, whooping cough at 11, measles at 21, diphtheria at 28, scarlet fever at 39, small-pox at 67, enteric fever at 72, and phthisis pulmonalis at 278 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including 3 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 380,000. Total number of deaths, 541, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 12, measles 5, whooping cough 1, and 47 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of July, 1904. Census population, 125,560. Total number of deaths, 149, including enteric fever 4, and 18 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 2 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 31; white, 15; colored, 16, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Months of June and July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 80; white, 43; colored, 37; including measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including 7 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of July, 1904. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 59, including diphtheria 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, 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.
Aug. 8	Joseph Di Giorgio	Port Antonio	2
11	Brandenburg	Bremen	494
12	Carradale	Hamburg	1
12	Hannover	Bremen	2
	Total		499

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., August 20, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 20, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 16	Hannover	Bremen	1
19	Ocean	Shields	1
	Total		2

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., August 15, 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.
Aug. 7	Admiral Sampson	Port Morant	5
8	Hindoo	Hull	3
8	Corean	Glasgow	34
8	Winifredian	Liverpool	7
9	Lillie	Porto Plata	10
9	Baker	Port Limon	3
11	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant	1
11	Saxonia	Liverpool	1,238
	Total		1,301

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., August 15, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended August 13, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 8	Martinique.....	Habana, Cuba.....	4
9	Mascotte.....	do.....	15
11	Miami.....	do.....	33
12	Dr. Lykes.....	Cardenas, Cuba.....	10
12	Martinique.....	Habana, Cuba.....	3
13	Mascotte.....	do.....	53
	Total.....		118

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, August 20, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 20, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 14	Friesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	341
17	Rhynland.....	Antwerp.....	85
	Total.....		426

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Hololo, P. I.....	June.....	18	0
Jolo, P. I.....	March.....	8	0
	April.....	18	0
	May.....	31	0
	June.....	22	0
Mayaguez, P. R.....	July.....	18	0
Ponce, P. R.....	do.....	27	0
San Juan, P. R.....	do.....	87	0

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
5	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
6	Punta Gorda	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
7	Puntarasa	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Brunswick, Ga	Aug. 13	Port. bktn. J. Soares Costa	Aug. 10	Pernambuco via Barbados.
9	Cape Charles, Va	Aug. 20	Br. schr. Theta	Aug. 12	Paramaribo
10	Cape Fear, N. C.	Aug. 13	Swed. bk. Trientalis	Aug. 11	Cape Town
11	Cedar Key, Fla.	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
12	Columbia River, Oreg	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
13	Cumberland Sound, Fla ...	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
14	Delaware Breakwater	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
15	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
16	Eastport, Me	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
17	Eureka, Cal	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
18	Grays Harbor, Wash	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is-	do	Schr. Brazos	Aug. 6	Vera Cruz
20	land, Miss.	do	Schr. Henrietta J. Powell	Aug. 9	do
21	Key West, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
22	Los Angeles, Cal	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
23	Newbern, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
24	Nome, Alaska	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
25	Panama, Panama	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
26	Pascagoula, Miss.	do	.....	.....	.....
27	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
28	Port Angeles, Wash.	do	Swed. ss. Svealand	Aug. 7	Tampico
29	Portland, Me.	do	.....	.....	.....
30	Port Townsend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
31	Reedy Island, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
32	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
33	East Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
34	West Pass	Aug. 4	.....	.....	.....
35	St. Johns River, Fla.	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
36	San Diego, Cal	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
37	San Francisco, Cal	do	.....	.....	.....
38	San Pedro, Cal	do	.....	.....	.....
39	Santa Barbara, Cal	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
40	Santa Rosa, Fla	do	It. bk. Georgia Valentine.	Aug. 9	Habana
41	Savannah, Ga	Aug. 14	Am.sch. Lavinda M. Snow	Aug. 4	Puerto Plata
42		Aug. 13	Swed. bk. Trientalis a	Aug. 5	Cape Town
43			Br. bktn. Rescue	Aug. 9	Habana
44	Sitka, Alaska	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
45	South Atlantic quarantine,	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
46	Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Southbend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
48	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
49	Washington, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
50	HAWAII:				
51	Hilo	do	.....	.....	.....
52	Honolulu	July 30	.....	.....	.....
53	Kahului	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
54	Kihei	do	.....	.....	.....
55	Koloa	do	.....	.....	.....
56	Lahaina	July 30	.....	.....	.....
57	Mahukona	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
58		July 30	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported,

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	1
4				No report	
5				do.	
6	Brunswick	Disinfected and held to discharge ballast.		1 vessel spoken and passed.	
7	St. Simons	Disinfected	Aug. 13		2
8	Wilmington	Fumigated for rats		Temperature taken on board Am. schr. Rob Roy from Habana.	1
9				No report	
10				No transactions.	
11				4 vessels spoken and passed.	1
12					5
13					2
14					25
15				No transactions.	
16	Ship Island	Disinfected and held.	Aug. 12	do. 1 vessel spoken and passed.	4
17	Pascagoula	do.			
18					10
19				No transactions.	
20				do.	
21				do.	
22				No report	
23				do.	
24	Perth Amboy	Fumigated	Aug. 7	2 vessels spoken and passed.	
25				No report	
26				do.	
27				Glandular examination Am. ss. Lyra from Manila.	3
28				1 vessel spoken and passed.	22
29				No transactions.	
30				do.	
31				do.	
32				3 vessels spoken and passed; 3 steamships passed without inspection.	
33					2
34				1 vessel boarded and passed.	7
35	Pensacola	Discharging ballast		No transactions	
36	Savannah	Fumigated and held for observation.	Aug. 10	do.	
37	Tybee for orders	Held subject to fumigation and discharge of ballast.	Aug. 10	3 vessels boarded and passed.	2
38	Savannah	Fumigated and held for observation.			4
39					
40				No transactions.	2
41				No report	
42				No transactions.	
43				No report	
44				do.	
45				do.	
46				do.	
47				No transactions	
48				No report	
				do.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
49	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu	July 2 July 9	Am. schr. Monserrat	July 2	Palampon
50	Iloilo	July 2 July 9	Br. ss. Wuhu	June 29	Hongkong
			Br. bktn. Drumeltan	June 30	Soerabaya
		July 9	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
51	Jolo	June 4 July 9			
52	Manila	July 2	Ger. ss. Theodore Wille .. Am. C. G. Palawan	June 26 June 29	Hongkong
			Am. ss. J. Rodriguez	July 1	Tacloban
		July 9	Am. ss. J. Rodriguez ^a .....	.....do .....	.....do
53	PORTO RICO: Ponce	Aug. 6			
54	San Juan .....	.....do			
	Subports—				
55	Aguadilla .....	.....do			
56	Arecibo .....	.....do			
57	Arroyo	July 30 Aug. 6			
58	Fajardo .....	.....do			
59	Humacao .....	.....do			
60	Mayaguez .....	.....do			

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
49	Cebu	Disinfected	July 2	21 bancas inspected and passed.	35
				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. 46 bancas inspected and passed.	34
50	Iloilo	Held in quarantine	June 30	Fumigated to destroy vermin.	27
	do	do		For fumigation and discharge of ballast. 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	
	do	do	July 5		19
51					10
					9
52	Manila	Held to complete 2 days	June 28		
	do	do	June 29	1 case smallpox, 48 crew and 16 passengers exposed to smallpox. Vessel remanded to Mariveles. Crew and passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All on board vaccinated. Vessel held for completion of treatment. Personnel held for observation. 2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew in 24 vessels vaccinated.	51
	do	Disinfected		42 members of crew and 17 passengers, successfully vaccinated, released, 6 and 68, respectively, held for incubation period. Those unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated. Crew or members of crew on 21 vessels vaccinated.	40
53					4
54					5
55				No transactions	
56				do	
57				do	
					1
58					1
59					1
60					1

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do ..	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do ..	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Aug. 13	Br. ss. Elswick Grange... Ger. ss. Castilla	Aug. 9 Aug. 10	Vera Cruz
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do ..	.....	.....	Progreso.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Aug. 6	Nor. ss. Fort Morgan	Aug. 1	Bocasdel Toro
			Nor. ss. Harald	Aug. 2	Limon
			Nor. bk. Coriolanus	Aug. 3	Barbados
			Ger. ss. Adelheid Menzell	Aug. 6	Vera Cruz
		Aug. 13	Nor. ss. Alm	Aug. 9	Progreso.....
			Nor. ss. John Wilson	do ..	Limon
			Nor. ss. Mount Vernon	Aug. 11	do
10	New Bedford, Mass	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I	do ..	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y	do ..	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do ..	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C	do ..	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I	do ..	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do ..	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do ..	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do ..	.....	.....	.....

municipal quarantine stations.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to August 26, 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-July 31	18		
Chaffee County.....	May 1-July 31	2		
Cheyenne County.....	May 1-31	1		
Clear Creek County.....	May 1-31	1		
Denver County.....	May 1-Aug. 17	21		
El Paso County.....	July 1-31	1		
Fremont County.....	July 1-31	3		
Garfield County.....	July 1-31	1		
Gilpin County.....	May 1-31	1		
Lake County.....	May 1-July 31	3		
Larimer County.....	May 1-July 31	68		
Las Animas County.....	May 1-July 31	3		
Otero County.....	May 1-31	1		
Pueblo County.....	May 1-July 31	5		
Sedgewick County.....	May 1-31	1		
Teller County.....	May 1-31	1		
Weld County.....	May 1-July 31	22		
Total for State		148		
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. 13	4	4	
Total for District.....		4	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:				
Bellefonte	June 1-July 31	24	3	
Chicago.....	June 19-Aug. 20	46		
Danville.....	June 19-July 30	14		
Peoria.....	July 1-31	4		
Springfield.....	July 12-30	8		
Total for State		96	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		79	3	
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	One case imported.
Clinton County (Clinton included.)	June 1-July 30	7	.....
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-Aug. 7..	26	.....
Total for State		29	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		20	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	June 19-Aug. 6..	38	.....
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.		61	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 23	8		
Grand Rapids.....	Aug. 7-20	2		
Total for State		10		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		104	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. 15..	5		
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-Aug. 15..	4		
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. 15..	5		
Washington County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Winona County.....	Aug. 9-15.....	1		
Wright County.....	June 28-Aug. 8....	5		
Total for State		137		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		296	5	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 12-Aug. 13..	30		
Total for State		30		
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-Aug. 13..	13		
South Omaha.....	June 12-July 9....	4		
Total for State		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 12-Aug. 6....	18		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		19		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 13-24.....	4	.....	One imported from Baltimore.
Total for State .....	.....	4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	31	5	
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 12-July 16..	3	.....
Cuba.....	May 1-30.....	.....	1	
New York.....	June 19-Aug. 13	9	2	
Niagara Falls.....	June 19-July 16..	2	1	
Yonkers.....	May 1-30.....	.....	1	
Total for State .....	.....	14	5	
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	.....
Traill 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	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
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..	3		
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	
Franklin County	Apr. 10-July 2..	7		
Fulton County	Apr. 10-July 2..	78		
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-Aug. 13..	13		
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		1,221	31	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		56	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-Aug. 20	12	2	
Total for State		26	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,239	126	
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. 20	5		
Total for State		23	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		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-July 31.....	24		
Lincoln County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	May 1-July 31.....	8	1	
Skagit County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Snohomish County.....	May 1-July 31.....	4		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	May 1-July 31.....	21	3	
Walla Walla County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Whitman County.....	May 1-June 30.....	6	1	
Yakima County.....	May 1-June 30.....	5		
Total for State		80	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		115		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-Aug. 13.	31		
Total for State		31		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,630	11	
Grand total		2,695	61	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		5,795	184	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to August 26, 1904.

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

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to August 26, 1904.

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

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 13	38,973	19											
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	216	26						10	3			
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	9	1										
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	236	17						2		4		1
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	22	2										
Butler, Pa.	July 15	10,853	4											
Do.	Aug. 6	10,853	6											
Do.	Aug. 13	10,853	5											
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	23	2										
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	27											
Camden, S. C.	do	2,441	1											
Carbondale, Pa.	Aug. 14	13,536	6											
Chelsea, Mass.	Aug. 13	34,072	17											
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	496	56						8	3	1	1	4
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	14	1										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 12	325,902	102	12						4				
Cleveland, Ohio	do	381,766	133	9						1				
Clinton, Iowa	Aug. 13	22,698	2							1				
Clinton, Mass.	do	13,667	5											
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	15	1										1
Danville, Ill.	do	16,354	7							1				
Dayton, Ohio	do	85,333	24	7										
Detroit, Mich.	do	285,704	119									1		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	3	1										
Elmira, N. Y.	Aug. 16	35,672	13							1				
Everett, Mass.	Aug. 13	24,336	6											
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	2											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	44	5						1				
Hamilton, Ohio.	July 2	23,914	4											
Do	July 9	23,914	9	1										
Do	July 16	23,914	15	1										
Do	July 23	23,914	10	1										
Do	July 24	23,914	6	1										
Haverhill, Mass.	Aug. 13	37,175	9	2										
Holyoke, Mass.	do	45,712	18	2								1		
Homestead, Pa.	do	12,554	6											
Ithaca, N. Y.	do	13,136	4											
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	14	1										
Jersey City, N. J.	Aug. 14	206,433	93	10						2		1		1
Johnstown, Pa.	Aug. 13	35,936	14	2						1				
Kokomo, Ind.	do	10,609	6											
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	32							1				
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	17	1						1				
Los Angeles, Cal.	Aug. 6	102,479	50	12						2				
Lowell, Mass.	Aug. 13	94,969	33	2									1	
Lynn, Mass.	do	68,513	15											
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	15	1						1		1		
Macon, Ga.	do	22,746	6											
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	17											
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	24	1										
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	5							1				
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	7											
Melrose, Mass.	do	12,962	1											
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	285,315	80	5										
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	6	1										
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	49	5						3				
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	104	8						1	3	4	2	1
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63,442	37	4										
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	96	16						4		1		
Newport, R. I.	do	22,034	12	1										
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	7	1							1			
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,202	1,418	153		1				18	2	23	8	4
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	14	1						1				
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	4			1								
Northampton, Mass.	do	18,643	10											1
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	33											
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147												
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	441	58						11			1	3
Pittsburg, Pa.	do	321,616	127	14						9		3	2	3
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	10	2										
Portland, Me.	do	50,145	11	1						1				
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	92	7						1				
Quincy, Mass.	do	23,899	4							1				
Reading, Pa.	Aug. 15	78,961	30	3								2		
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 14	162,608	47	5										
San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 6	342,782	112	12								2		

[illegible]

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 18, 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 16, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native male, on the 16th instant.

At the plague hospital 3 cases remain under treatment.

Two hundred and thirty-seven rats (37 found dead), 224 mice (18 found dead), were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 28 rats and 15 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, 159; nothing found suspicious of plague.

Cape Town municipal area.—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 377; nothing found suspicious of plague.

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, August 5, 1904, as follows:

Steamship *Utonia* sailed August 4, destination New York; steerage passengers inspected 316, rejected 17, embarked 299; pieces of baggage inspected and passed 325; pieces of baggage disinfected 9 (feathers and bedding).

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Plague conditions.

Consul Furniss reports, July 26, as follows:

My last report ended on July 15, to which should be added one death of a suspect, reported too late to be included.

On the 16th 1 case was verified by bacteriological examination, and died on the 17th; on the 17th 2 cases were verified; on the 18th 3 cases were verified, 1 of which died on same day in observation hospital; on 20th 1 case was verified and 1 suspect death in residence; on 21st 1 verified case, followed by death in residence; on 22d 1 verified case; on 23d 1 verified case and 1 suspect death in residence; on 24th 2 suspect deaths in residence; on 25th 1 verified case, which died in residence same day, and 1 suspect case.

The number of cases verified by bacteriological examination from outbreak to and including July 25, 1904, is 24, of which 10 have died. There have been 5 cases treated as suspects, 2 of which have proved negative, and in the other 3 the first bacteriological examination has been negative, but the symptoms and the fact that other cases have occurred in same locality tend to point to plague, and they are being so treated.

In addition to the above, 8 have been buried as "suspects," and may be considered as cases.

The authorities continue to be most vigilant, closing schools, etc., in neighborhood of cases, disinfecting houses and streets in vicinity, etc.

The cases are occurring among the poorer classes in the tenement section. In some instances the people have either failed to call in a doctor to attend the sick, and the first knowledge that the board of health has that the deceased had symptoms of plague is when the doctor designated to verify all deaths discovers it, or the physician is called in the last moment to find a patient more or less moribund with plague symptoms. Deaths in such cases are reported as "suspects," and to prevent delay bacteriological examination is not made, but instead the body is at once taken in charge by the board of health officers and the premises are disinfected, etc., as is done with verified cases.

All verified cases are sent to a plague hospital which has been established on the site of the maritime quarantine station, the service of which has been discontinued. Suspects are cared for near by the same station.

There have been 16 cases in the hospital, of which 4 died, the 12 remaining clinically presenting all of the symptoms of plague, the buboes occurring in the axillary, crural, and inguinal regions, and some having more than one buboe.

With the exception of two who were convalescing prior to receipt of serum, all have been subjected to serum therapy, the serum used having been prepared in the Federal Institute at Manguinhas, Rio de Janeiro. The four who died entered the hospital in most grave state and died shortly after entering.

To this date no dead rats have been encountered in the sections of the city in which have occurred the cases of plague, and particular search has been made for such in the section in which the greater number of cases are occurring.

At Valença, a small seaport town south of Bahia City, there have occurred 4 suspect cases, all in passengers of a small sailing vessel which had as cargo food stuffs, etc., bought in a store on the street near where the first case occurred. The board of health has sent officials to investigate and take charge if necessary.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever and plague—Smallpox epidemic—Dysentery in Pernambuco—Typhus fever in Para.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 15, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health by this office: On the 5th instant the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 19 first-class and 55 steerage sailed from this port and the River Plate. The emigrants from the River Plate were brought to this port by one of the Royal Mail steamships, and here transferred to the *Tennyson* without being allowed to land here. This vessel also took on here 2 new members of the crew. On the 8th instant the British steamship *Queenborough*, for Baltimore, Md., with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port.

These were the only vessels leaving here for United States ports during the week.

A case of typhus fever in Belem, Para.

A dispatch of date of the 10th instant states that on that day there had been discovered and verified 1 case of American typhus fever in Belem, the capital of the State of Para, and better known to foreigners by the name of Para. The dispatch further states that rigid measures have been instituted, and that the person ill with the disease was completely and rigorously isolated.

Dysentery in Pernambuco, Brazil.

During the month of June, 1904, there were in all 1,144 deaths in that city, with a population of from 180,000 to 200,000. Of this number dysentery alone caused 528, or nearly one-half. This is an improvement over the month of May, with its 804 deaths from that disease. Smallpox caused 50 deaths during the month, and tuberculosis 102; malarial fevers, 38; beriberi, 9; leprosy, 8, and syphilis, 6.

The mortality rate during the first two weeks of the month was 74.6 per thousand, and during the last two weeks it was 69.1.

Scarlet fever in Montevideo.

A dispatch of date of the 7th instant states that during the month of May, 1904, there were 344 fatal cases of scarlet fever in that city, and during June 204 deaths from that disease.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro—Epidemic smallpox.

During the week ended July 10, 1904, there were in all 427 deaths. This increase in the number of deaths is of course directly due to the increasing epidemic of variola, which has now assumed very considerable proportions. During the week there were 106 deaths from this disease, with 228 cases reported, and at the close of the week there were in Hospital São Sebastião 294 cases under treatment.

Yellow fever caused 1 death, with 1 new case reported during the whole week. Plague caused 1 death, with 3 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were 8 cases of plague in the plague hospital and no cases of yellow fever anywhere.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, enteric fever, or choleraic diseases of children. There were 2 deaths from diphtheria, 1 death from measles, 22 deaths from grippe—chiefly of the intestinal form, 3 deaths from dysentery, 4 from beri-beri, 1 from leprosy, 12 from malarial fevers, and 54 from tuberculosis.

The deaths occurred, as regards localities, as follows: In private houses, etc., 148; in civil hospitals, 205; in military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 56; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in vessels in port, none; and in unknown localities, 8. As regards age, the deaths were as follows: In the first year of life, 76; in the time between 1 and 5 years, 63; 5 to 10 years, 15; 10 to 20, 21; 20 to 30, 79; 30 to 40, 65; 40 to 50, 43; 50 to 60, 26; more than 60 years of age, 38; and age unknown, 1. Males, 270; females, 157. Residents, 333; foreigners, 92. Nationality unknown, 2.

The daily death rate for the week was 61, in comparison with 62.71 for the preceding week, and with 39 for the corresponding week of last year. The annual coefficient—at this rate of deaths for the year per each 1,000 inhabitants of the city—at a population of 850,000 persons, would be 26.26. This is very high.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on the 9th instant, 27.5° C., and the lowest was on the 5th instant, 15.6° C., with an average for the week of 19.26° C.

Total rainfall for the week was 2.33 mm.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended August 11, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 7; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly 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.
Aug. 5	Anselm.....	43	5	12	0
11	Belize	17	2	5	0

CHILE.

Report from Antofagasta—Epidemic of plague declared extinct and port open.

Consul Green reports, July 8, as follows:

No new cases of bubonic plague having occurred for one month, this port has been declared free of the epidemic and declared open.

The manager of the lazaretto proposes to make a detailed report of the epidemic and when published I shall forward copies.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox—Cholera reported—Plague at Foochow.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, July 10 and 30, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, 1 original bill and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, the former being granted to the U. S. Navy transport *Solace*, without inspection, at the request of the commanding officer and upon the certificate of her surgeon. There were inspected 2 vessels, 203 crew, 86 cabin and 184 steerage passengers. One case of suspected smallpox removed at quarantine from the steamship *China* was investigated. The case proved to be a non-quarantinable disease. There were disinfected 7 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage. Manifests were viséed for 26,811 pieces of freight. Three immigrants were inspected and passed.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 3 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case and 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 44 deaths, and 12 deaths from diarrhea. The total mortality was 4 foreigners and 143 natives.

As stated in a previous report, it is rumored that cholera is present within the French concession and the native city, but such rumor this office has not yet been able to verify.

The consul at Foochow reports that some three weeks ago a few cases of plague were present at that place. No quarantinable diseases are, however, reported from outports at this time.

During the week ended July 16, 1904, 3 supplemental and 2 original bills of health were issued. There were inspected 5 vessels, 394 crew, 54 cabin and 337 steerage passengers. Twelve cases of illness were investigated, none of which proved to be a quarantinable disease. There were also inspected 52 pieces of passengers' baggage, and 3 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage were disinfected. The amount of freight viséed was 28,986 pieces. Two immigration inspections were made with no rejections.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 3 deaths; enteric fever, 3 cases; diphtheria, 1 case, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 31 deaths; diarrhea, 18 deaths. The total mortality reported was 2 foreigners and 143 natives.

No quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Improved sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 13, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. There seems to be a radical improvement in the health conditions of Limon for the last three weeks, as shown by greatly lessened mortality and a much lower number of inmates in the various hospitals. It must be due to natural causes, such as heavy rains, for nothing in the way of sanitation has been done.

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.
Aug. 7	Brewster	34	0	0	0
8	Buenos Aires	121	55	135	0
8	Altal	48	5	5	0
9	Bound Brook	35	5	0	0
10	Belvern	21	0	0	0
11	Matina	46	1	0	0
12	Brighton	23	0	0	0
13	Watson	37	0	0	0
13	Venus	33	0	0	0

In addition to bills of health issued to vessels bound for American ports there were viscé 4 for Panaman ports, and 37 passengers therefor examined and given certificates.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 16, as follows: During the week ended August 13, 1904, 4 vessels were inspected, with a total crew of 102 and 1 passenger. All the vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness.

The order by the city authorities closing all insanitary tenement houses, reported by this office on May 25, 1904, has been annulled by the provincial authorities. These houses are extremely harmful to the health of the city.

Report from Habana—Case of sickness from steamship Niagara from Tampico held.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, August 10, as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 25; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,012; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 613.

From the Ward Line steamship *Niagara*, arrived at this port on August 8, from Tampico, Mexico, one man of the crew was landed with high fever and was taken by the Cuban service to Las Animas Hospital for observation.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended August 6, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	23
Bronchitis	3
Meningitis	6
Cancer	4
Grippe	2
Gangrene	1
Malarial fever	5
Enteric fever	2
Enteritis	3
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	1

Total number of deaths, 101.

Week ended August 14, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 21; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 911; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 428; pieces of freight passed, 361.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended August 13, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	19
Meningitis	11
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	1
Cancer	4
Pernicious fever	2
Enteritis	3

Total number of deaths from all causes, 105.

Report from Matanzas—Scarlet fever and enteric fever—Enteric fever on steamship Hathor, from Tampico—Leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 16, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for ports in the United States.

The British steamship *Hathor*, originally from Tampico, Mexico, via Cardenas, Cuba, while undergoing precautionary quarantine at this port, had a case of enteric fever among the crew about fourteen days after leaving Tampico, which fact would indicate the probability of the disease having been contracted at the latter port, where the patient went ashore on several occasions. The case was sent by the Cuban quarantine officer to the civil hospital of this city for treatment as soon as the nature of the disease was determined. This vessel left for New York via Habana, August 10, with no other sickness on board and having the particulars of the case noted on the bill of health.

A second case of leprosy originating in this city, has been reported during the past week. The patient, who is in temporary detention at the civil hospital of this city, is a man of about 30 years of age, belonging to the colored race, married, and with apparently healthy children. He can furnish no information whatever that would show any hereditary tendency, nor can he remember ever being in contact with other cases of this disease by which the origin of the infection could be ascertained. The case belongs to the tubercular variety of leprosy and is supposed to be of about two years' duration. Steps are being taken to have the patient transferred to San Lazaro Hospital in Habana.

Two new cases of scarlatina and three of enteric fever have also been reported in the city. It is said that numerous unreported cases of both these diseases are prevailing throughout town. The latter disease is said to be assuming such alarming proportions as to constitute an epidemic. Local practitioners do not all agree as to the real nature of the disease, although in my opinion, based on the description of the symptoms which I have been able to obtain from them, there is very little doubt as to the disease being enteric fever. Some specimens of blood from these patients have been sent to the national laboratory in Habana for examination, in order to conclusively settle the controversy in the diagnosis of the disease.

The municipality of this city is seriously considering the necessity of establishing a provisional lazaretto for the isolation of contagious diseases.

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

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Senility	1	154
Atalectasis of the lungs.....	1	151
Bacillosis	6	27
Enteritis, acute	2	105
Bright's disease.....	1	120
Athrepsia	1	105
Lesion of the heart (unqualified).....	1	79
Arterio-sclerosis	2	79
Gangrene, senile.....	1	142
Metropéritonitis	1	137
Tetanus.....	2	72
Albuminuria	1	120
Cardiectasis.....	1	79
Total.....	21	

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

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports as follows:

Transactions during month of July, 1904—Mortality.

Bills of health issued	19
Crews	637
Passengers	179
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	a 1
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	92
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	a 2

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Plague in Peru.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 29 and August 5 and 6, as follows: Week ended July 27, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 47, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; infectious fever, 3; pernicious fever, 3; enteric diseases, 4; gripe, 3; tuberculosis, 3; fevers without classification, 4; from all other causes, 20.

On July 22 the steamship *Hathor*, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for San Francisco. She took no passengers.

On July 26 steamship *Manavi* cleared for Ancon, C. Z., with the following personnel: Crew, 45; cabin passengers, 19; steerage, 10; all told, 74. This vessel left here with no passengers booked for Ancon, but all who had tickets for Puerto Bolivar were destined for the former place. I noted this on the bill of health. Both vessels were fumigated with sulphur before bill of health was issued.

^a Two cases and one death from diphtheria.

The condition of plague in the south remains about the same. During the week 10 cases and 2 deaths have been reported from Payta. I received information from a reliable source that yellow fever is present in Buenaventura. As this is the last port at which the coasting steamers stop before reaching Ancon and is only about thirty-five hours distant, I cabled Surg. H. R. Carter, chief quarantine officer Isthmian Canal Commission.

Report for month of July, 1904—Grippe epidemic.

Week ended August 3, 1904, mortality from all causes, 53, as follows: Yellow fever, 3; pernicious fever, 4; fever without classification, 6; grippe, 3; tuberculosis, 9; enteric diseases, 12; from all other causes, 16. During the month ended July 31 there were 223 deaths from all causes, of which 24 were from yellow fever and 27 from tuberculosis. For the corresponding period last year there were 246 deaths, of which none were from yellow fever and 30 from tuberculosis. On August 2, a supplemental bill of health was issued to steamship *Santiago*, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports to Ancon, C. Z. This vessel took 8 cabin and 10 steerage passengers from this port. Twenty-two cabin passengers from Callao, who wished to disembark here, were transferred to a small steamer and sent down the river to complete fifteen days' quarantine. One immune certificate was issued for Ancon and 36 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled. This is in accordance with instructions received from Surg. H. R. Carter, of the Service, Chief Quarantine Officer Isthmian Canal Commission. Grippe, which on June 24 I reported as prevailing, has assumed the proportion of a mild epidemic.

Rats dying on island of Puná—Suspect plague.

On August 5 the medical officer of the sanitary station of Puná reported to the superior board of health that rats were dying there and presented symptoms of plague. A meeting of the board was immediately called, and a committee appointed to go there and investigate. Simultaneously with the report from the medical officer at Puná were rumors of suspicious deaths there. Puná is a small island situated about 36 miles from Guayaquil, at the mouth of the river. At this writing no further information can be obtained.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, August 8, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended July 23 there were registered 16 new cases of plague (and 8 deaths), namely, 6 cases (2 deaths) in Zagazig, 3 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Bibeh, 3 cases (1 death) in Alexandria, 2 fresh cases in Samallut, 1 case (1 death) in Beni-Souef, and 1 case (1 death) in Port Said.

China.—In the Kwang-Tschou-Wan district there occurred during the period from July 2 to 17, 58 deaths from plague.

Mauritius.—During the period from May 6 to June 16, 8 cases of plague (with 7 deaths) occurred on the island.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the period from June 12 to 25, 2 cases of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth. In the Johannesburg district, during the period from June 26 to July 3, 2 cases of plague were registered.

Queensland.—During the week ended June 18, 1 case of plague occurred in Brisbane and 1 case in Maryborough.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to bulletin No. 27, of July 18, 518 fresh cases of cholera (with 375 deaths) have been registered.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 23 was higher than it has been since the end of March, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.8 per thousand of the population, and thus corresponded almost exactly with the death rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.9. Notwithstanding the increased mortality in Berlin, however, two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having considerably higher death rates than this city, namely: Munich, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Cassel, Hanover, Dresden, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 20.9), Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Leipsic, Magdeburg, Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Charlottenburg (with 13.1), Schöneberg (with 11.7), and also London. The increase in the number of deaths was mainly among children in the first year of life. The infant death rate rose from 4.9 per year and thousand to 6.7 during the week in question, this being considerably lower than the Munich rate but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no change, causing 55 deaths. Acute intestinal diseases showed a marked increase, and claimed 154 victims (as compared with 97 in the preceding week); 59 infants succumbed to cholera; phthisis pulmonalis caused 78 deaths, measles 10 deaths, scarlet fever 4 deaths, enteric fever 2 deaths, and diphtheria 1 death. Finally, 20 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 8, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 2	Spero	15	.....	.....	.....
2	Anselm	43	.....	.....	.....

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

HAWAII.

Death from plague at Hilo.

HONOLULU, August 21, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

There was a death from plague at Hilo on 19th. Recommend investigating Hilo. Proceeding Tuesday, returning Saturday.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

A bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
1904. Aug. 4	Rosina	29	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended August 9, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; one death; 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.
Aug. 4	Helen	20	0	0	0
4	Anselm	43	9	3	0
5	Gyller	14	0	0	0
6	Hiram	14	0	0	0
7	Katie	23	0	0	0
8	Habil	14	6	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 5.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, July 16 and 22, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay City, week ended July 12, 1904.

	Week ended July 12, 1904.	Week ended July 14, 1903.	Average of same week, 5 years, 1899-1903.	Average of same week, 5 years, 1891-1895.
Plague attacks.....	35			
Plague deaths.....	33	68	56	0
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	2.21	4.55	3.75	0
Smallpox deaths.....	10	14	7	3
Cholera deaths.....	0	1	36	5
Total deaths.....	543	499	655	448
Total mortality per 1,000.....	36.38	33.43	42.88	28.34

Deaths from bowel complaints numbered 49, the rainy season always causing an increase in this trouble.

Work of the plague research laboratory, Bombay.

The fundamental object of the laboratory is to provide the means for eliminating plague, and as no other means have been found as successful as the use of Haffkine's prophylactic fluid, most of the energy of the laboratory has been directed to the production of a fluid that shall protect for as long a period as possible and with as small a dose as possible. Improvements in the fluid have been repeatedly introduced, and the following facts will show the extent of production in the laboratory:

The plague prophylactic.

During the 22 months between June 1, 1902, and March 31, 1904, there were manufactured 2,890,184 adult doses of prophylactic, and issued on indents from India and abroad. Of this amount, 2,869,097 doses went to places in India and 21,087 doses to other countries. Previous to June 1, 1902, from January 10, 1897, when the prophylactic was discovered, there were issued from the laboratory 2,867,041 adult doses, of which quantity 2,383,162 went to India, and 483,879 abroad. The activity of the last 22 months was therefore greater by 23,000 doses than that of the 52½ months preceding. The total amount of prophylactic issued from the laboratory since the commencement of plague inoculation is 5,757,225 doses, of which 5,252,259 went to India and 504,966 abroad.

The consumption in India has been as follows:

	Doses.
Punjab (twice as many as in any other district).....	3,332,667
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	1,056,938
The native States.....	488,074
Bengal and Behar.....	102,588
Madras Presidency.....	99,011
The united provinces (Agra and Oudh).....	70,842
The central provinces.....	40,150
Other provinces.....	61,989

These figures indicate roughly, also, the relative extent to which plague has attacked the various provinces.

Outside of India, 219,776 doses have gone to Africa, 162,147 to Australia, 60,745 to Asia, 55,315 to Europe, 5,720 to Australasia, and 1,263 to America.

The doses sent to America have all gone to British possessions, as follows:

	Doses.
Barbados, January 3, 1900.....	51
Grenada, September 12, 1900.....	1, 008
Trinidad, June 3, 1901.....	204
Total to America.....	1, 263

Examination of plague-suspected animals.

In April and May, 1903, a severe epidemic occurred among the animals of the Victoria Zoological Gardens in Bombay. A number of the dead animals—deer, kangaroos, rabbits, guinea pigs, monkeys, and various species of birds—were sent to the laboratory for examination. In none but guinea pigs were plague bacilli found. There was a general epidemic among the guinea pigs. In one goat, plague-like bacilli were found, but their authentic nature was not confirmed.

In 198 examinations of rats (106 alive, 92 dead) plague infection was detected thirty-three times.

Plague bacilli in the blood.

The blood of a large number (how many is not stated) of plague patients was examined and injected into rats. It was found that in 60 per cent of the so-called bubonic cases (in contradistinction to the septicæmic, nonbubonic ones) plague bacilli were in the peripheral blood on first admission to hospital. Such cases were nearly all fatal. The cases in which bacilli were not found in the peripheral blood on admission to hospital, gave a mortality half as great as that of the others.

Researches on the plague bacillus in nature.

These were undertaken in view of the fact that when plague broke out in 1896, it remained for a considerable time in a district of Bombay known as Mandvi, whose inhabitants were workers in other parts of the city, viz, in the docks and elsewhere, and that of the various races and castes the Jains at that time were mostly affected.

Evidence seemed to show that people were not favorable carriers and disseminators of infection; that plague was not carried by water like cholera, for the affected houses had the same supply as many others; that it was not carried by the atmospheric air, which would have rapidly scattered it over large areas; that it was not spread by winged or other insects migrating readily from house to house; but that, of parasitic vermin, it might be carried by bugs, which stick not only to houses, but even to the same pieces of furniture, or by fleas, which remain in the earth, and in the sweepings of floors of houses. The Jains, being worshipers of life in every form, will never kill bugs or insects, and even feed them artificially, and this consideration shown by them to vermin seemed to conform to the hypothesis. Ac-

cordingly, in response to a suggestion made by Professor Haffkine, Mr. E. H. Hankin undertook a series of experiments on ants, for which the Jains arrange regular feasts in their houses.

He found that corpses of plague-stricken rats were attacked by large numbers of these insects; that when they leave such a corpse, plague bacilli are discoverable on their feet and antennæ; that the same species of ants feed on men's food preserved in houses, which they may contaminate, and that they sometimes bite human beings. Mr. Hankin, being unable to extend his investigations to other insects, Doctor Simond continued the research with reference to fleas. His experiments were attended with negative results in a large number of cases, as have been those of other bacteriologists. It is known, however, that in New South Wales the investigations of Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson and of Dr. Frank Tidswell seem to support the idea that fleas and bugs are concerned in transmitting plague.

Experiments with a curative serum for plague.

(a) One hundred and eleven patients were treated in the Modikhana Municipal Plague Hospital, Bombay, with serum prepared by Professor Terni, of Messina; 90 of them died. Of 112 not so treated, and observed for comparison, 91 died. In the Maratha Municipal Plague Hospital, 16 were treated with this serum, of whom 12 died, while of 16 others observed for comparison, 11 died.

(b) Of 50 patients treated in the Maratha hospital, with serum prepared by Doctor Brazil, of San Paulo, 41 died, while of 50 control cases, 45 died. In the Modikhana hospital, of 20 so treated, 17 died, while of 20 non treated, 15 died. All the above patients were treated by hypodermic injections, the doses in some cases running into hundreds of cubic centimeters.

(c) At present a trial is being made of a serum prepared at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, by Roux, Yersin and Borell.

Studies on diseases other than plague.

1. *Antityphoid vaccine*.—Twenty-eight doses of this vaccine were prepared in the laboratory and supplied to medical officers in several parts of India.

2. *Snake venom and antivenene*.—In April, 1903, the animals which were being immunized with snake venom for the preparation of antivenene were transferred to Kasauli in the Punjab. There were sent at the same time such supplies of snake venom as had been collected, the amount being sufficient for many years of work. Venom is still being collected at the laboratory, and after being dried is sent to Kasauli for purposes of immunization. Between June 1, 1902, and March 31, 1904, there were received at the laboratory 676 live snakes, sent from various parts of India, chiefly from the central provinces. Of this number 194 were cobras (*Naja tripudians*) and 158 were Russell's vipers (*Daboia russellii*).

Between June 1 and September 30, 1902, 481 bottles of antivenene were supplied to medical officers in India. After that date the supplies were sent out from Kasauli.

3. *Scorpion venom*.—Captain Greig, of the Indian medical service, undertook a series of experiments with a view to ascertaining the minimum lethal dose of this venom for animals and its effect upon the

blood corpuscles. The experiments so far show that the venom is very deadly for white mice.

4. *Beri-beri*.—The properties of a bacillus isolated from beri-beri patients by Prof. Axel Holst, of Christiania, were studied experimentally on brown monkeys. In accordance with Holst's view that the disease is conveyed mainly or entirely by food, brown monkeys were fed on material contaminated with the above bacillus, but with no positive results.

5. *Lathyrism*.—In the central districts of India, Jaora grain is supposed to cause a specific paralysis in man. Accordingly experiments were made on fowls, pigeons, sparrows, guinea pigs, and rabbits to note the effect of this grain upon them. There was but one positive result—that of a rabbit which was struck by partial paralysis for a few days, but soon recovered.

6. Pathological specimens were examined for diagnosis in 130 cases of diseases of man and in 61 of those of animals. Among the diseases diagnosed were spirillum fever, malarial and enteric fevers, anthrax, fibro-sarcoma, tuberculosis, diphtheria, hydrophobia, and Malta fever.

Since the foundation of the Plague Research Laboratory in October, 1896, 45 medical officers have served there for varying lengths of time and contributed to the work done there.

The above facts have been compiled from the latest report of the laboratory, issued by Prof. W. M. Haffkine, on April 31, 1904.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Dysentery at Rome.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, August 1 and 8, as follows: During the week ended July 30, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
July 26	Prinz Adalbert.....	New York	579	190	750	24
28	Nord America.....	.....do	290	75	450	7

Dysentery at Rome.

At Rome there is a light epidemic of dysentery among the troops in garrison in the Castello Sant'Angelo, the huge cylindrical tomb, now a fortress, so conspicuous and celebrated as a monument of ancient Roman times. Cases of the disease have also occurred in the Via di San Francesco a Ripa, which extends on the right bank of the Tiber toward the Trastevere, a section of Rome inhabited almost exclusively by working people. The laboring class of this section differs in many respects from other citizens of Rome. They claim to be the most direct descendants of the ancient Romans. Cases of dysentery, not usually of a grave character, occur almost every summer in this part of the city. The prevalence of the disease is, at present, on the decrease. The largest number of cases occurred between June 15 and

July 15 and were all treated in hospital. There have not been more than 22 cases under treatment at one time. Among the garrison, with a total of 718 men, there were 12 cases under treatment July 23, and 15 July 24 and 25. The average duration of the cases has been from three to five days.

Inspection of vessels—Bubonic plague in animals.

During the week ended August 6, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Aug. 1	Cerea	New York				
2	Roma	do	206	95	550	7
2	Sicilian Prince	do				
4	Lombardia	do	200	45	425	12
6	Frieda	do				
6	Sicilian Prince	do	156	50	275	3

Bubonic plague in animals.

In an interesting work on plague just printed at Naples, Dr. P. Vincenti, formerly port physician at Naples and director of the lazaretto at Nisida, gives a review of the connection between various animals and bubonic plague. The relation between rats and plague was known, the writer says, from the most ancient times. The book of Samuel speaks of an epizootic among these animals preceding an outbreak of plague among men, and the Bible also records that the Philistines made golden images of mice as charms against plague. The Bagovathi Purana, one of the most ancient Hindoo writings, mentions explicitly the possibility of plague being conveyed by rats. In the year 428 B. C. there was at Rome an epidemic preceded by great mortality among horses, cattle, and sheep, and, according to Livy, another prevalence of disease in the same city following an epizootic among cattle. The same relation has been pointed out by many writers who have recorded the scourges of the present era. At Naples, for example, during the terrible plague of 1656, all the dogs and cats died and it was believed at the time that flies and other insects were capable of conveying the pestilential poison. Recently at Astrabad, Persia, in an epidemic outbreak it was observed that the disease began among sheep and that there was a large mortality among horses. Rocher, in an account of epidemics in Yunnan, China, in 1870 and 1872, affirms that the infection of men was preceded by many deaths among rats, buffaloes, sheep, deer, dogs, hogs, and birds.

Among rodents, rats, mice, squirrels, guinea pigs, porcupines, and marmots are easily infected. Modern bacteriology has sufficiently demonstrated that the malady among rats is identical with that among men. Of especial importance in this connection is the tendency of rats to resort to deposits of grain, which are likely to become infected by the saliva and carcasses of these animals. Rags in which rats nest are also dangerous from the possibility of their propagating plague.

The principal means of the spread of plague between rats themselves and between rats and men is by insects, particularly fleas. The observation that the geographic distribution of plague corresponds with the distribution of a certain species of rat, namely, the *nesokia* of the family *Mures* inhabiting only the Old World, with the exception of the island of Madagascar, must be modified, since the infection has recently become diffused in Madagascar and South America, where the species *nesokia* is unknown, the rat *sigmodontes* taking its place. Besides the common or domestic *nesokia*, there is another race of rats, the *nesokia bandicota*, or pig-rat, which is very susceptible to plague, but not to as great a degree as the former kind. It is very common in India, and, according to Cantlie, is the only species which presents a general distribution that corresponds to that of plague.

Though susceptible in the laboratory, observations are very sparse showing the infection of mice under natural conditions. Squirrels have been found dead with the disease in India, where this animal is common. Guinea pigs are not affected except artificially. At Mysore, India, a porcupine was bacteriologically shown to have died of bubonic plague.

One species of marmot, in eastern Mongolia, is subject to a considerable mortality almost every year from plague. There is evidence also that moles are reagents.

On three occasions, all in India, prevalences of disease among monkeys have been proved bacteriologically to be bubonic plague.

Though laboratory experiments are almost constantly negative regarding the susceptibility of dogs to plague, there is historical evidence that, during prevalences of so-called plague in England, Russia, and Asia, there was a concurrent epizootic among dogs. In 1897-98, at Poona, two dogs in military barracks were suspected but not proved to have died of plague. At Jeddo it is said there was, during the plague of 1897-98, a large mortality among dogs. On the other hand, at Bombay, in the autumn of 1890, when plague prevailed, the deaths among dogs were below the mean.

Augmentation of the number of deaths among cats has been recorded in recent epidemics of plague in Asia.

It is said that in China jackals preying on human plague cadavers die also of the disease. However, proof is lacking.

No cases are recorded of horses falling victims to plague, but in many epidemics an increased death rate has been observed among hogs, sheep, goats, and bovine animals.

The chronicles of epidemics of years gone by speak of the dying of birds in great numbers. At Yunnan the domestic fowl is reputed infectible, and recently at Bombay, during plague, many pigeons died. On the contrary, at Hongkong an augmentation of deaths among domestic fowls and pigeons has not been determined.

In the Himalaya Mountains it is believed that serpents devouring plague-infected rats die from the disease, but observations made by Plank in 1877 cast doubt on this story.

JAPAN.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, July 21, as follows:

Number of emigrants for Manila recommended, July 21, for rejection, 83.

MEXICO.

Reports from Monterey—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, August 13, as follows:

During the week ended August 6, 1904, nothing of special sanitary interest occurred. The health of the city, judged by the mortality, continues good. During the week under consideration there were recorded 42 deaths. Diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract continue to be the most frequent causes of mortality.

Inspection of Linares—Sanitary conditions good—Campaign against mosquitoes.

I returned last night from a visit of several days to Linares.

As on a former visit I found Linares exceptionally neat and clean. This cleanliness appears to be wholly due to the public spirit and energy of the present mayor.

The health of the town is good and the mortality low. The campaign against the mosquito, on the lines laid down by the superior board of health, is being carried on with renewed energy.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended August 12, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; deaths from all causes, 8. General condition, only fair. Yellow fever suspect, but not confirmed, 2 cases. Merida still reporting yellow-fever infection.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
Aug. 6	Alm	Mobile	24	.....	.....
6	Monterey	New York	96	42	34
7	Castilia	Galveston	40	.....	.....
11	Egda	Boston	26	.....	.....

Castilia disinfected.

History of yellow fever death in lazaretto at Progreso.

PROGRESO, August 8, 1904.

I transmit the following facts, relative to the death from yellow fever in the lazaretto here, July 27 last, reported in my weekly report of July 29: The deceased was a man of about 35 years of age, a citizen of Montana, and claimed to be a mining expert. He had been in Guatemala, and came thence through Oaxaca and other Mexican towns. In Merida he spent at least two days, July 19 and 20, and there probably contracted the fever. He arrived in Progreso July 21, and spent that night in a cheap lodging in common with other lodgers. He was without money, and came here to secure passage to the States by working his way aboard some vessel.

In conversation before his illness he stated that he had no letters by which to prove identity and no friends in the States to whom he cared to write, but in the lazaretto the day before his death he gave certain names and addresses. Yesterday the lazaretto physician deliv-

ered to the consulate letters and photographs found after death, which furnish satisfactory proof of identity. The patient was found sick on the street Sunday, July 24, and sent to the lazaretto, where he died the following Wednesday morning. In the lazaretto he was attended by one of the local physicians, who has official charge of the institution. Other physicians and myself have been permitted to visit the place, but only at the invitation of the gentleman in charge and in his company, not officially nor professionally. That privilege was withdrawn last Sunday, August 3, because of an order from the Federal authorities, forbidding admission to anyone other than the recognized sanitary officials of the State and Federal boards.

This exclusion will in no way prevent me from securing information of sanitary conditions as readily as heretofore. In this connection I may add that the room occupied by the patient the night of his arrival here, and also my private room to which he came once, were both well disinfected.

On August 3 two new cases of suspect yellow fever were sent to the lazaretto, but one of them has been discharged as not yellow fever, while the other is still under observation.

As long as the fever persists in Merida, and no restriction is imposed on passenger traffic between that place and this, I would respectfully suggest that this port be considered infected, whether any new cases of the fever be reported here or not.

Report from Tampico.—Increase in malarial diseases.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, August 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, ten bills of health were issued, which included the fumigation of the British steamship *Louisianian*, August 11, for New Orleans; German steamship *Sardinia*, August 11, for New Orleans; Norwegian steamship *Farmand*, August 11, for Galveston; Norwegian steamship *Nor*, August 12, for New Orleans, and the British steamship *Oldhomia*, August 12, for Norfolk via Perth Amboy.

By request of the agent here, the line of steamships running from Tampico to Norfolk via Perth Amboy is furnished with triplicate bills of health. The health of this port remains the same except for a marked increase in the number of cases of malarial fever, which was to be expected in consequence of the great number of anopheles mosquitoes present.

The mortality report for the two weeks ended August 13 shows a total of 36 deaths from all causes, 3 of which are attributed to pernicious fever, 2 to intermittent fever, and 2 to paludism, but none to a quarantinable disease.

Report from Veracruz.—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, August 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, 8 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 13, British steamship *Sahara*, bound for New Orleans; August 13, Danish steamship *St. Jan*, bound for New Orleans.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 33 deaths (52.8 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes including 1

from yellow fever, 3 from pernicious fever, 2 from malarial cachexia, 2 from tuberculosis, 2 from pneumonia, 5 from entero-colitis, 2 from gastro-enteritis, and 3 from enteritis.

Four new cases of yellow fever were reported. Two of the cases occurred at San Juan de Uloa fortress, and 1 in the person of a soldier at the military barracks.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

A bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 3	Alabama	20	16	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, August 10, as follows:

During the week ended August 6, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared from the port of Colon for ports in the United States: British steamship *Mira* for New Orleans, August 2, with 35 crew and 1 passenger, via Mexican ports; American steamship *Allianca* for New York, August 3, with 64 crew and 52 passengers; American steamship *Finance* for New York, August 5, with 52 crew and no passengers.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague conditions—Destruction of rats.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 31, as follows: During the two weeks ended July 30 there were 15 new cases of plague in Lima, with 7 deaths. Twelve patients were discharged as cured, and there are 34 remaining under treatment. A few cases of smallpox have occurred in Lima and perhaps one or two in Callao, but none have been reported to this office. No cases of plague have been reported in Callao.

Mortuary statistics for Callao for the six months ended July 1 show an annual death rate of 40.8 per thousand. Causes of death are not given in the weekly reports sent, but official records give, among other causes, pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, and pernicious fever almost every week.

During the two weeks under discussion 21 houses were disinfected in Lima, and the work of filling rat holes was prosecuted with vigor.

Three hundred and eighty-six rats and 4,332 mice were trapped and killed in Lima and Callao. Dead rats were found in several places in Lima and in one place in Callao, all of which places were disinfected, though it is possible that some of the rats were poisoned. Quite recently the trypanosome has been found in the examination of rats.

A sulphur furnace has been fitted up on a lighter for the fumigation of vessels, and the use of pots has been discontinued.

Vaccination of crew and steerage passengers embarking from this port is being enforced.

With regard to fumigation I have to invite your attention to the frequency with which rats are found in the lifeboats and in tramp steamers, within the ceiling over the captain's cabin. As disinfection of vessels is done quite a long way from shore it is my practice to flood the lifeboats with water, when the rats will jump overboard. To get at the rats in the ceiling over the cabins I have had recourse to removing the casing from one or two of the windows, with excellent results.

Courtesies extended by the port authorities permit me to board all incoming vessels bound for the United States or Panama with the quarantine officer.

From May 25 to July 25, 86 cases of plague have occurred in Payta, with 42 deaths. At Colan, a few miles north of Payta, 6 pneumonic cases of plague occurred in as many days in the latter part of June, with no further developments reported. At Salaverry and Trujillo 15 cases of plague have been reported to date, with 8 deaths. An epizootic was noted among the rats in Salaverry prior to the outbreak of plague in man, and many dead rats were found in the streets and also in the houses among those attacked. Two suspicious deaths have recently occurred at Pacasmayo, but I do not expect any further report on these. Plague reported in Arica has been denied. The best information I can obtain leads me to believe that the report was well founded.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Inspection of vessels—Quarantinable diseases.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, July 12 and 14, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, the only quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were 1 case of smallpox and 1 death and 2 cases of plague and 2 deaths.

On July 1, 1904, a bill of health was issued to the steamer *Kelvin*, bound for Boston, Mass. The vessel was fumigated with sulphur throughout, and on the evening of July 2, 1904, just prior to sailing, the crew was inspected on board.

Cholera spreading on the east coast of China—Vessel disinfected for smallpox.

During the week ended July 9, 1904, the only quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were 1 case of plague with 1 death and 1 case of smallpox with no deaths.

From the above it will be noted that the sanitary condition of Manila remains satisfactory, so far as the more grave contagious diseases are concerned.

Cholera has decreased at Hongkong, but, as it has not entirely disappeared, it is still a serious menace to the health of the Philippines. It has also been reported that cholera has broken out at Hanoi, China. This would indicate that cholera is spreading along the entire eastern coast of China, and that only the greatest vigilance can prevent its reintroduction into these islands.

During the week another vessel, the steamer *Juan Rodriguez*, was disinfected at Mariveles and all suspects detained on account of a case of smallpox which occurred among the crew.

The following vessels cleared for United States ports:

July 5, 1904, the steamer *Lyra*, for Tacoma via Chinese and Japanese ports. Owing to the fact that the vessel was to complete the discharge of her cargo at Hongkong and then go into dry dock, where there would be the possibility of infected rats getting aboard, there was no sulphur fumigation done at this port.

July 7, 1904, the steamer *Indra*, for New York. Vessel was fumigated throughout and the crew inspected on board just prior to sailing.

Report from Iloilo—Month of June, 1904—No quarantinable diseases reported.

Assistant Surgeon McCoy reports, July 1, as follows:

During the month of June no case of quarantinable disease has been reported in this port or vicinity; however, the opinion is expressed by some physicians here that cases of cholera occur but are not reported.

At the suggestion of this office, the local board of health will in future have post-mortem examinations made on all Chinese who die here, with a view of detecting any case of plague that may occur.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Quarantine transactions, month of July, 1904—Vital statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Atilas reports, August 15, through Chief Quarantine Officer King, as follows:

San Juan.

Vessels inspected.....	24
Bills of health issued	25
Persons detained in quarantine.....	0
Vessels detained in quarantine	3

The vessels were the Red D Line steamships *Caracas* and *Philadelphia*, which arrived at this port from Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Curaçao on July 13 and 27, respectively, and the Spanish steamship *Monterideo*, from Central and South American ports, and which touched at this port on July 22.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported in this district during the month.

The following reports show the transactions at the subports:

Mayaguez: Vessels inspected, 7; bills of health issued, 11.

Arecibo: Vessels inspected, 2; bills of health issued, 4.

Humacao: Vessels inspected, 4; bills of health issued, 5.

Aguadilla: Vessels inspected, 1; bills of health issued, 1.

Fajardo: Vessels inspected, 5; bills of health issued, 1.

Arroyo: Vessels inspected, 4; bills of health issued, 2.

Vital statistics of the subports.

Mayaguez: 99 births and 116 deaths, 2 from enteric fever, 12 from tuberculosis, and 4 broncho-pneumonia.

Arecibo: 77 births and 64 deaths, 11 from anæmia, 5 from bronchitis, 1 from pneumonia, 3 from tuberculosis, and 1 from malarial fever.

Aguadilla: 22 births and 37 deaths, 6 from anæmia (uncinariasis), 5 from tuberculosis, and 3 from paludism.

Humacao: 83 births and 34 deaths, 2 from anæmia, 2 from pneumonia, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Fajardo: 62 births and 45 deaths, 1 from anæmia, 1 from pernicious fever, and 14 from diseases of the respiratory apparatus.

Arroyo: 13 births and 16 deaths, 4 from diarrhea.

No quarantinable diseases are reported.

Vital statistics of San Juan, for month of July, 1904.

Number of births	77
Number of stillborns	10
Number of deaths	78

The principal causes of death were:

Tuberculosis	13	Toxic gastritis	1
Tetanus	5	Bright's disease	1
Gastro-enteritis	11	Gangrene	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	Entero-colitis	3
Anemia	1	Enteric fever	1
Paludism, pernicious	3	Enteritis	1
Athrepsia, infantile	2	All other causes	28
Nephritis, chronic	1		
Pernicious malarial fever	3		
Broncho-pneumonia	1	Total	78

Report from Ponce.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, August 1, as follows:

Transactions of service during the month of July, 1904.

Vessels inspected	12
Bills of health issued	16
Passengers inspected (in transit)	352
Passengers inspected (incoming)	48
Crew inspected	712
Immigrants inspected	27
Rejection	0
Number of passengers detained in quarantine	0
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	0

VENEZUELA.

Report from La Guayra—Steamship Caracas from Curaçao quarantined.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, August 6 and 8, as follows:

The Red D steamer *Caracas* on her arrival here to-day was placed in quarantine by the Venezuelan authorities because of yellow fever

in Curaçao, the port from which she last sailed. I hear that the case in Curaçao is sporadic, having been imported from Maracaibo, Venezuela.

The press reports an epidemic of enteric fever at Caracas.

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

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 35. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—Newcastle.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 49,850. Total number of deaths, 50, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended August 6, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 4, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended August 6, 1904. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000; total number of deaths, 426, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 23, yellow fever 1, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 30, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended July 30, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 190, including diphtheria 6, measles 17, whooping cough 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 36, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 5, whooping cough 13, enteric fever 6, smallpox 2, and 301 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,094 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 30, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 15.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 31.0 per 1,000. In Dublin

and suburbs 136 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 4, whooping cough 2, and 24 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 30, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 9.0, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 19.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 466, including diphtheria 2, measles 7, scarlet fever 2, and 19 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 132, including 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended July 31, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 350, including enteric fever 8, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 14, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended July 16, 1904, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 808,000, show a total of 497 deaths, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 8, measles 16, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 4, and 75 from phthisis pulmonalis.

For the same period 104 cases of enteric fever were reported in the city of Berne.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Two weeks ended July 29, 1904. Estimated population, 12,019. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to August 26, 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.
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
France:				
Paris.....	July 24-30.....	1	1	
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.

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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	8	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:				
Pernambuco.....	July 1-15	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-July 17	43	11	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 23-29	-----	1	
Buenaventura.....	July 20-27	-----		Present.
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	July 3-23	3	1	
Ecuador:				
Bahia de Caraquez.....	July 6	1	1	Per ss. Ecuador, from Tumaco.
Guayaquil.....	May 26-Aug. 3	-----	59	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	June 12-Aug. 6	7	3	
Lampazos.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904	-----	5	
Merida.....	June 12-Aug. 13	34	8	
Progreso.....	July 23-29	1	1	
Tampico.....	June 12-18	1	-----	
Tehuantepec.....	June 19-Aug. 13	40	16	
Veracruz.....	June 18-Aug. 13	25	4	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Panama:				
Ancon.....	Aug. 1	1	-----	
Panama.....	June 10-July 18	2	2	
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 8	2	-----	Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo.....	May 19	2	-----	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	July 18-24	1	1	
West Indies:				
Curaçao.....	July 30-Aug. 5	1	1	

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.....	June 16-July 24	24	10	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 30-July 10	11	5	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica.....	July 10	-----	1	
Valparaiso.....	June 2	4	-----	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy	June 27-July 16	.....	45	Estimated.
Canton	May 28-June 2	.....	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	June 2 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Sai Nam	June 2 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Wusung	May 29-June 4	1	.....	On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 22-July 16	28	15	
Baliana district	May 22-28	2	.....
Beni-Suef	June 11-July 23	18	10	
Bibeh district	May 22-July 23	27	14	
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-July 23	4	2	
Samallut district	May 22-July 23	18	6	
Tatah district	May 22-28	1	1	
Zagazig	May 29-July 23	64	9	
Formosa:				
Ensuike	May 15-July 23	242	176	
Hozan	June 19-July 16	5	3	
Kagi	May 15-July 2	152	135	
Kelung	May 15-July 16	7	9	
Pescadores	May 15-28	1	.....
Shinko	May 15-June 18	6	6	
Taihooku	May 15-July 23	95	80	
Tainan	May 15-July 23	839	804	
Toroku	May 15-June 25	58	23	
Toshien	July 3-23	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Hilo	July 21-Aug. 19	1	2	
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	
Bengal	May 8-June 18	1,377	1,212	
United Provinces	May 8-June 18	3,859	2,721	
Punjab	May 8-June 18	84,500	72,255	
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-June 16		11	10	
Peru:				
Trujillo	To July 25 .....	.....	1	
Callao	May 27-June 8	7	3	One case on Chilean ss. Aconagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Colán	To July 25	6	.....
Lima	May 22-July 30	75	28	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
Salaverry	To July 25 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Payta	May 25-July 25	86	42	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 25 .....	.....	1	
Manila	May 7-July 9	14	13	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).	May 15-July 9	6	1	
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	To July 3	148	96	
Turkey:				
Lingah	Apr. 27-June 3		125	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony (Cape Town).	July 9-16	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-June 30		122	
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-July 15		124	
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. Shoooh Sing.
Shanghai	May 15-July 16		24	
Tientsin	May 15-21			Epidemic.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	July 18-24		1	
Cuba:				
Habana	June 19-25		1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-June 30	6		
France:				
Lyon	May 16-28		4	
Marseille	May 1-June 30		7	
Paris	June 4-Aug. 6	91	10	
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. 12	118	11	
Leeds	June 12-Aug. 6	10		
Liverpool	June 12-July 30	8		
London	June 4-Aug. 6	86	6	
Manchester	June 6-Aug. 6	19	3	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-Aug. 6	65	4	
Nottingham	June 5-July 30	33		
Sheffield	May 29-July 23	6		
South Shields	June 12-July 23	2		
India:				
Bombay	May 25-July 19		88	
Calcutta	June 5-July 2		5	
Karachi	May 30-July 17	6	4	
Italy:				
Milan	Apr. 1-30	1		
Palermo	May 16-July 30	49	10	
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-Aug. 7	32	17	
Tampico	June 12-July 2		3	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Constantinople	July 31	800,000	228					5		8	1		1	
Copenhagen	July 23	500,000	118	13									1	8
Do	July 30	500,000	128										1	
Corunna	do	50,000	27	6									1	
Crefeld	do	110,389	31											
Dublin	do	378,984	136	24						1		1	4	2
Edinburgh	do	331,977	82							1		2	4	2
Fiume	July 24	40,000												
Flushing	Aug. 6	19,105	7											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	July 30	316,000	103									1		2
Funchal	July 31	40,049	34	2						1				
Glasgow	Aug. 5	798,357	228							1		2		12
Gothenburg	July 31	135,314	29	7						1			1	
Halifax	Aug. 13	40,787	31											
Hamburg	July 30	751,842	213								1	4	1	7
Havre	do	130,196	84	13								1	2	
Hull	do	253,865	80									1	10	1
Iquique	July 2	30,000	20											
Do	July 9	30,000	25											
Do	July 16	30,000	26											
Karachi	July 17	108,644	38		1									
Kingston, Canada.	Aug. 12	19,374	7											
Kingston, Jamaica	July 30	52,475												
Kobe	July 23	287,909	174							1				
Leeds	July 30	450,142	160	11						2		1	4	2
Do	Aug. 6	450,142	187	9						1		2		
Leipsic	July 30	496,370	280	24						3		1	3	
Leith	do	80,508	18											
Liverpool	Aug. 6	723,430	528					1		1	2	1	17	4
London	July 30	6,907,756	2,094					2		7	9	12	48	19
Madras	July 15	509,346	340											
Mainz	July 30	90,000	32	2						2				
Manchester	do	558,335	221					1			3	2	11	7
Mannheim	July 23	152,009	63											
Do	July 30	152,009	98							1			2	
Maracaibo	May 22	106,811	16	3										
Do	May 29	106,811	11	3										
Do	June 5	106,811	10											
Do	June 12	106,811	14	2										
Do	June 19	106,811	11	2										
Do	June 26	106,811	19	3								1		
Do	July 3	106,811	17	2										
Do	July 10	106,811	11	2						1				
Do	July 17	106,811	12	2										
Do	July 24	106,811	12	1			1			1				
Do	July 31	106,811	12	2										
Mazatlan	July 30	20,000	25											
Messina	do	107,000	24	1						5				
Mexico	July 31	368,777	310	24					3		1	2	3	4
Monte Cristi	July 30	3,000	2											
Moscow	July 23	1,173,427	639	6				5			8	8	30	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	July 30	225,362	69										1	
Odessa	do	492,000	209	18						1	9	1	2	
Panama	do	20,000	21	4										
Paris	July 30	2,660,559	895	230				2		2	1	1	6	6
Plymouth	do	112,000	34								1		1	
Do	Aug. 6	112,000	32											
Prague	July 30	225,816	110	30						2		1		
Puerto Cabello	June 4	14,000	11	1										
Do	June 11	14,000	12	2										
Do	June 18	14,000	13	2										
Do	June 25	14,000	10	1										
Puerto Cortez	Aug. 11	2,125	1											
Quebec	Aug. 13	70,000												
Rio de Janeiro	July 10	850,000	427	54	1		1	106				2	1	
Do	July 17	850,000	382	31	3			111		2		1	2	1
Rotterdam	Aug. 6	366,815	147								1			
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	14											
St. John, N. B.	Aug. 13	40,711	10	1								1		
St. Petersburg	July 23	1,450,000	668	96				1		14	14	18	26	1
St. Stephen, N. B.	Aug. 13	2,840	1											
Salford	July 30	228,983	79								1	1	8	3
San Feliu de Guixols ..	July 31	11,333	7							3				

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	July 30	40,000	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Santander	July 31	53,574	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	July 2	97,111	232	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smyrna	July 3	60,000	104	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	July 10	60,000	68	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	July 17	60,000	77	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Do	July 24	60,000	69	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1
Southampton	July 30	112,500	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Aug. 6	112,500	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Shields	July 30	107,334	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stettin	do	228,095	152	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
Stockholm	July 23	309,496	71	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2
Tangier	July 30	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarragona	do	19,300	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trieste	July 23	190,166	107	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	July 30	190,166	100	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
Tuxpan	Aug. 2	13,000	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utiila	July 30	932	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Aug. 6	932	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venice	July 23	167,741	99	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...
Veracruz	Aug. 6	32,000	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	July 7	21,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	July 14	21,000	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	July 21	21,000	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	July 31	21,000	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vienna	July 30	1,797,992	664	85	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	15	...	1
Warsaw	July 9	771,382	268	39	...	...	16	...	2	12	5	4	...	...
Winnipeg	Aug. 6	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Zurich	July 30	161,143	55	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.