

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Special Notice.

An addressed penalty postal card (requiring no stamp) for return to the Surgeon-General will be inclosed with the first number of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS in the months of April and October. You are requested to sign and mail this card as soon as possible after receipt. Failure to do so will be taken by the Bureau as an indication that you no longer desire to receive the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended September 10, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of September 12:

Week ended September 10.

Buildings reinspected	98
Rooms	1,075
Persons inspected	1,309
Sick	14
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	13
Dead examined	10
Necropsies	6
Rats examined bacteriologically	29
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	547
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	14
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	10
Abated	5
Undergoing abatement	20
Total number plumbing inspections (plumbing report is for two weeks)	205
Blocks covered with Danysz virus	8

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

Report of sanitary work in the Madawaska region.

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

Week ended September 3, 1904: Number of cases under supervision, 0; of these, previously reported, 0; new cases, 0; houses under

quarantine, 0; houses fumigated during week, 2; cases discharged during week, 2; persons vaccinated during week, 5; miles of territory covered, 25.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Conditions at San Diego and Alice.

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

SAN DIEGO, TEX., *September 5, 1904.*

There have been no new developments here.

In Alice there were 3 deaths yesterday, of a child and two old people, one from sudden heart failure (chronic disease) and the other from senile decay. No deaths from infectious diseases.

The fever cases at this place are all doing well, though long continued. I visited a ranch near here, where I found a collection of about 15 families; no sickness discovered.

We have had frequent local rains, and the weather has been very hot.

I shall go to Benavides to-day.

Conditions at Rio Grande City—Inspection at ferry—Inspector appointed.

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

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., *September 7, 1904.*

Transactions for week ended September 2, 1904: Houses inspected, 322; barrels inspected, 472. Wigglers were found in 11 barrels, which were oiled.

Twelve cisterns were inspected and, with few exceptions, were found in good order.

One case of continued malaria has been reported. I advised screening, which has been done.

Forty-eight passengers have been inspected at the ferry landing, but all of them were from towns and ranches in the immediate neighborhood of Rio Grande City. I saw one man on the streets here who came from Monterey. He claimed to have crossed the river at Roma and remained only a few hours, returning to Mexico.

I will not have an inspector after to-day, as the fund secured by public subscription is exhausted and no one seems to be willing to contribute for his services any longer. This is to be regretted, as the work should not be discontinued.

NOTE.—The nomination of an inspector was authorized by the bureau for duty at Rio Grande City for the remainder of the season.

Summary of work at Laredo and New Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of September 13, 1904:

During week ended September 10 fumigated, in Laredo, 30 houses containing 96 rooms, inspected 6,523 premises, and oiled 1,591 water

containers; 13 cisterns rendered mosquito proof; 31 wells, 14 cisterns, 8 tanks, and 50 barrels stocked with silverside minnows. Cock and force arrived 10th; MacGregor between Benavides and Corpus Christi. Maximum temperature, 95°; rainfall, 2.95 inches. New Laredo reports, September 5 to 10, 3,314 domiciliary visits; 144 containers emptied and 80 oiled; 68 ponds oiled, and 19 lots cleared of rubbish.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended September 3, 1904. Passengers inspected, 186; immigrants inspected, 34; immigrants deported, 4.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Sept. 3.
Persons inspected	362
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags Pullman linen fumigated, 35.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,907 persons. Returned by State quarantine officer—by train, 6; by bridge, 19.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Assistant Surgeon Berry, as follows:

Week ended August 27, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 452; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 5; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private coaches disinfected, 1; persons refused entry for not complying with State quarantine regulations, 7; persons detained in detention camp, 6; persons inspected and entered via international foot and carriage bridge, 3,332; persons presenting at international foot and carriage bridge refused entry, 15.

Week ended September 3, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 498; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 35; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 2; persons refused entry for not complying with State quarantine regulations, 9; persons detained in detention camp, 3; Pullman coaches disinfected, 15; persons inspected and entered via international foot and carriage bridge, 3,416; persons presenting at international foot and carriage bridge refused entry, 26.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

San Francisco.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 475,000. Total number of deaths, 569, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 7, measles 1, whooping cough 2, and 79 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 32; white 8, colored 24, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Macon.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 35,000—white, 19,000; colored, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 27; white 10, colored 17, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria.*—Month of August, 1904. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, and 5 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Ottumwa.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*Baton Rouge.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 44, including 4 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 3, 1904, from 74 observers, indicate that diphtheria and smallpox were more than usually prevalent, and influenza, intermittent fever, pleuritis, scarlet fever, remittent fever, whooping cough, puerperal fever, and meningitis were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 5, pneumonia at 10, whooping cough at 12, measles at 15, scarlet fever at 29, diphtheria at 34, smallpox at 42, enteric fever at 93, and phthisis pulmonalis at 287 places.

MONTANA—*Helena.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 13,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious disease reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of July, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,746,500, show a total of 12,061 deaths, including diphtheria 207, enteric fever 124, measles 71, scarlet fever 52, whooping cough 32, smallpox 1, and 1,146 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN says:

This month follows one which is almost the healthiest in the year in this State, having next to November the lowest mortality of any month in the year. July on the other hand has uniformly the highest death rate of the year. With an average June mortality of 9,500, that of July is 11,500. This abrupt increase is in four classes of causes of death; those from acute diarrheal diseases, chiefly, and from diseases of the digestive and nervous systems, and from accidents and violence. These more than account for it, since other infectious diseases are lessened in their mortality and there is a considerable decrease in all acute respiratory diseases.

The infant mortality is always at its highest in July. Of 35,660 deaths under 5 years of age in the year, 4,380 occurred in July—the average, of the past five years, or over 13 per cent. During the past ten years there has been a large decrease in deaths at this age. Prior to 1895 these deaths were never less than 50 per cent of the total in July; since, they have steadily decreased each year, and for the last three years have been but 35 per cent of the deaths at all ages. This year, however, there has been an increase even beyond the records of earlier years, 53 per cent of the deaths of the current month having occurred under the age of 5 years; the 6,367 deaths exceeding the number of any former year except 1892, when nearly 7,000 deaths occurred. Of these, 3,534 were under 1 year of age and 2,833 between 1 and 5 years of age. This excessive mortality was largely in New York City, where 5,000 deaths, or 70 per cent of the total, were under 5 years of age.

Acute diarrheal diseases caused about 2,500 deaths under 5 years of age, an increase of 2,000 over June. It has been in this class of diseases that the saving in infant mortality in recent years has occurred chiefly. Prior to 1897 the diarrheal deaths in July were always in excess of 3,000; since then but little above 2,000. This year's record has been kept only of deaths from this cause occurring under 5 years of age. They, however, practically include all the acute diarrheal mortality, since there were but 70 deaths above these ages reported in 4,000 deaths from all causes, or probably 200 in the entire State, and most of these occurred at advanced age. About half of the 70 were returned from dysentery, and the rest from entero-colitis and cholera morbus. Of the infant deaths, cholera infantum is given as the cause of death in fully one-third of the cases, and the rest as enteritis, entero-colitis, with a few simply returned as summer diarrheal. The diarrheal deaths were from 27 per cent of all deaths in the maritime district to 4 per cent in the Adirondack and northern, and constituted one-fifth of the month's mortality.

Smallpox, during the month, has occurred chiefly in Yates County, with Dresden as a center, and in several towns in Washington and Warren counties, with a few cases, generally single ones, at other points. At both of these central points it was imported from without the State, and from both it has been distributed elsewhere.

Guide to the diagnosis of smallpox.—Although it is six years since smallpox of the mild abortive type has prevailed all over this State, and medical literature has abounded in descriptions of it and its variations from the accepted type of the textbooks, we still meet with frequent failure in its recognition. Why is it so generally mild, and even after the lapse of years of domestication continues to generally breed true to the type, is less important than to accept the fact that it is smallpox; and it is certain that it is, because it is an infectious disease to which those who have had smallpox or effective vaccination are immune; it has the general characteristics of smallpox; and it sometimes communicates unmodified smallpox. Being mild it is overlooked, and persons having it, unconsciously, carry it from place to place, spreading it throughout a community, so that it stays there a long time unrecognized, or transport it to other localities. But it is largely because medical men overlook it that it fails of recognition.

Occasionally cases will occur in which the diagnosis is uncertain, and in all such there should be a quarantine until the doubt is settled, as it can be in a few days. Disregarding the fanciful or common-place names which are given it, which almost always a little reflection will cause to be rejected, as, for instance, scabies or impetigo and like diseases that never prevail epidemically in the fashion of this disease, as a moderate knowledge of them will show, the chief trouble is with the diagnosis of it from chicken pox. The following simple aids to diagnosis were printed in 1899 and sent to health officers, and it is still timely to reprint them here, since from time to time the need of them develops even yet:

“Note these data to aid you in diagnosis: If an adult; if the initial fever is marked and lasts three days, subsiding as the eruption appears; if the eruption comes first on the face and is most abundant there; and if there is any induration of the lesion, as of a papule having become vesicular, all of these or any modification of them are quite conclusive of smallpox.

No adult should be allowed at large with an eruption thought to be that of chicken pox; no case of vesicular exanthem, preceded by marked fever, though the fever may have no characteristics differing from that of a severe or mild cold; no vesicular eruption so starting and coming mostly on the face, wrists (and frequently on the palms) is likely to be anything but smallpox; and if there is any induration of the base of vesicular lesions appreciable to touch with the tip of the finger, all of these are to be held as conclusive symptoms. In every case give the benefit of doubt to the public, for there will be some cases in which diagnosis will, for a little time, be difficult. Where several cases have occurred the difficulties of diagnosis will be lessened.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 30, including 2 from enteric fever.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona.*—Month of August, 1904. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 81, including enteric fever 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Columbia.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 12,832. Total number of deaths, 21, including enteric fever 3, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 128; white 62, colored 66, including enteric fever 7, and 18 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., September 3, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 30	Avalon	Port Maria, Jamaica	1
31	Uller	Port Antonio, Jamaica	1
31	Cassel	Bremen	641
Sept. 2	Ulstermore	Liverpool	2
	Total		645

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., September 10, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 10, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 4	Barnstable	Port Antonio	3
5	Josef Di Giorgio	do	2
8	Main	Bremen	585
	Total		590

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., August 29, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 27, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 22	Admiral Sampson	Port Morant, Jamaica	2
23	Lillie	Porto Plata, Santo Domingo	3
24	Canadian	Liverpool, England	21
24	Ivernia	do	1,742
25	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	1
	Total		1,769

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., September 5, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended September 3, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904. Aug. 30	Mascotte.....	Habana, Cuba.....	35
Sept. 1	Miami.....	do.....	24
2	Martinique.....	do.....	10
3	Mascotte.....	do.....	39
	Total.....		109

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, September 6, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 4, 1904; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Aug. 28	Saratoga.....	Nassau and Tampico.....	2
29	La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	357
29	Kroonland.....	Antwerp.....	686
29	Slavonia.....	Flume, etc.....	429
29	Manchester Shipper.....	Manchester.....	1
29	Mangurita.....	Patras.....	1
29	Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	1
30	Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	220
30	Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	645
30	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	689
30	Bremen.....	do.....	992
30	Morro Castle.....	Habana.....	9
31	Prinz Oscar.....	Genoa and Naples.....	361
31	Fontabelle.....	Demerara.....	30
Sept. 1	Liguria.....	Naples.....	280
1	Belgravia.....	Hamburg.....	808
1	Yumuri.....	Port Antonio.....	1
1	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	3
2	Baltic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	1,388
2	Carpathia.....	do.....	1,621
2	Tintoretto.....	Rio de Janeiro, etc.....	41
2	Moltke.....	Hamburg.....	451
2	Havana.....	Habana.....	5
2	Santiago.....	Tampico.....	2
3	Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	446
3	La Savoie.....	Havre.....	366
3	Philadelphia.....	Southampton.....	537
3	Clan MacMillan.....	Glasgow.....	2
	Total.....		10,374

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, September 3, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 3, 1904; also name of vessel and port from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 28	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown	404

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Baltimore, Md.....	August	2,627	51
Boston, Mass.....	do	4,200	50
Buffalo, N. Y.....	do	188	9
Charleston, S. C.....	do	1	0
Duluth, Minn.....	do	327	3
Miami, Fla.....	do	12	0
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do	31	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	do	231	18
Ponce, P. R.....	do	18	0
Port Townsend, Wash.....	do	47	0
San Diego, Cal.....	do	42	0
San Francisco, Cal.....	do	1,646	15
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	do	49	7
Tacoma, Wash.....	do	141	3

a 182 alien crew passed; 2 rejected.

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	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
5	Punta Gorda	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Puntarasa	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Brunswick, Ga	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Charles, Va	do	Am. bktn. Josephine ^a	Aug. 27	Rio de Janeiro
9	Cape Fear, N. C	do	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedar Keys, Fla	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
12	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
13	Eastport, Me	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal	Sept. 8	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is-	Sept. 3	Schr. Olive ^a	Aug. 16	Tuxpam
16	land, Miss.	Aug. 27	Schr. Millie Williams ^a	Aug. 17	Campeche
			Br. bktn. Gallovidian	Aug. 24	Colon
			Schr. Susie B. Dantzler	Aug. 25	Progreso
			Br. ss. Winnie	do	Coatzacoalcos
		Sept. 3	Br. bktn. Gallovidian ^a	Aug. 24	Colon
			Br. ss. Winnie ^a	Aug. 25	Coatzacoalcos
			Schr. L. N. Dantzler	Aug. 30	Frontera
			Sp. ss. Virgen de Lourdes	Aug. 31	Vera Cruz
			Nor. ship Helios	Sept. 2	East London
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
21	Newbern, N. C	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
22	Panama, Panama	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
24	Perth Amboy, N. J	do	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Angeles, Wash	do	.....	.....	.....
26	Portland, Me	do	.....	.....	.....
27	Port Townsend, Wash	do	.....	.....	.....
28	Reedy Island, Del	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
28	Reedy Island, Del	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—	do	.....	.....	.....
29	East Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
30	West Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
31	St. Johns River, Fla	do	.....	.....	.....
32	San Diego, Cal	do	.....	.....	.....
33	San Francisco, Cal	do	Br. s. s. Coptic	Aug. 29	Hongkong

^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				do.	
3				No report.	
4				2 steamships spoken and passed.	1
5				No report.	
6				do.	
7	Norfolk	Held	Aug. 28	1 vessel spoken and passed	1
8					5
9					2
10				No report.	
11				Examination Ger. ss. Nicomedia from Hongkong.	3
12					4
13				No report.	3
14					26
15				No transactions.	27
16				do.	1
16a	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held	Aug. 21	No transactions.	
16b	do	do	Aug. 22		3
16c	do	do		2 cases malaria treated at station hospital.	
16d	do	Disinfected	Aug. 26		
16e	Gulfport	Disinfected and held		2 cases malarial fever removed to station hospital.	
16f	Pascagoula	do	Aug. 29	Malarial fever	3
16g	Gulfport	do	Aug. 31	do	
16h	Pascagoula	do			
16i	Gulfport	Disinfected	Sept. 1		
16j	do	Fumigated for rats	Sept. 3		
17				No transactions.	
18				do.	6
19					2
20				No report	
21				U. S. S. Rush, from Seattle, passed on medical officer's certificate.	1
22				No report	4
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
24					2
25				No report	
26					1
27				Glandular examination Chilean bk. Ema Louisa, from Iquique.	2
28					14
29					20
30				No report	
31				No transactions.	
32				4 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	
33	San Francisco	Fumigated	Aug. 30	Death from plague at Honolulu. Steerage passengers and crew bathed and held to complete seven days from Honolulu. Effects disinfected.	1
					12

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
			Am. s. Standard	Sept. 2	Alaska
34	San Pedro, Cal.	Aug. 27			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Sept. 4	Nor. ss. Telefon.	Aug. 27	Coatzacoalcos ...
			Br. ss. Cumeria.	Sept. 3	Limon.
37	Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 3	Nor. bk. Mathilde.	Sept. 4	Belfast.
38	Sitka, Alaska.	Aug. 20	Am. schr. Methesec.	Aug. 30	Habana.
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 3			
40	Southbend, Wash.	Aug. 27			
41	Tampa, Fla.	Sept. 3	Br. ss. Caprera.	Aug. 28	Tampico.
42	Washington, N. C.	do			
		Sept. 10			
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo.	Aug. 20			
44	Honolulu.	Aug. 27			
45	Kahului.	do			
46	Kihei.	do			
47	Koloa.	Aug. 20			
48	Lahaina.	do			
49	Mahukona.	do			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu.	July 23			
51	Iloilo.	do	Am. s. s. Sultana.	July 19	San Carlos.
52	Jolo.	July 30			
53	Manila.	July 16	Nor. s. s. Halvard.	July 25	Burias and Shanghai.
		July 30	Br. s. s. Sunkieng.	July 26	Hongkong and Amoy.
	PORTO RICO:				
54	Ponce.	Aug. 27			
55	San Juan.	do	Sp. ss. Buenos Ayres.	Aug. 21	Habana.
			Ss. Philadelphia.	Aug. 24	Puerto Cabello ...
	Subports—				
56	Aguadilla.	do			
57	Arecibo.	do			
58	Arroyo.	do			
59	Fajardo.	do			
60	Humacao.	do			
61	Mayaguez.	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	San Francisco	Held	Sept. 3	2 deaths from unknown causes. Vessel greatly overcrowded. All baggage disinfected. Oriental passengers bathed. Temperature taken of all on board Am. s. s. Curaçao from Guaymas. 2 cases malaria on Br. s. s. Coptic. 3 cases malaria on Am. ss. Acapulco from Ancon; temperature of all taken.	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Pensacola	Fumigated	Aug. 30	.....	3
.....	do	Held for fumigation .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do	Discharging ballast .....	.....	.....	.....
37	Savannah	Fumigated and held .....	.....	.....	7
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
39	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Port Tampa	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 29	1 vessel boarded and passed	2
42	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
.....
43	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	75 bancas inspected and passed; 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	33
51	Iloilo	Held in quarantine	July 19	Detained until cause of death at sea could be ascertained. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin.	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
53	Manila	Disinfected	July 25	Engaged in transporting Government cattle. Disinfected at request of board of health.	47
.....	do	do	July 26	Passengers and crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. No sickness developed. 5 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 26 vessels vaccinated. 1 of crew on Br. s. s. Fanning, from Hongkong, bathed and effects disinfected.	.....
54	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
55	Barcelona	Held	Aug. 21	.....	1
.....	New York	do	Aug. 24	.....	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
60	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Aug. 27	Br. ss. Malin Head	Aug. 22	St. Lucia
			Nor. ss. Galveston	do	Progreso
			Br. ss. Irada	Aug. 24	Liverpool
			Br. ss. Texan	Aug. 25	Habana
			Br. ss. Benedict	Aug. 26	Para
		Sept. 3	Nor. ss. Farmand	Aug. 28	Tampico
			Br. ss. Inchdune	do	Liverpool
			Br. ss. Magician	Sept. 1	do
			Br. ss. Monadnock	Sept. 3	Newcastle
			Sp. ss. Domingo de Lar- rinaga	do	Liverpool
			Nor. ss. Manteo	do	Bocas Santiago
			Br. ss. Indian	Sept. 5	Liverpool
			Br. ss. Thurland Castle	do	Coatzacoalcos
			Br. ss. Monmouth	Sept. 6	Liverpool
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Aug. 27	Schr. Prince Frederic	Aug. 21	San Andres
			Nor. ss. Orn	Aug. 23	Bocasdel Toro
			Nor. ss. Alm	Aug. 24	Progreso
			Schr. G. A. Bartlett	do	do
		Sept. 3	Br. ss. Britannia	Aug. 31	Rio de Janeiro
			Schr. Edith May	do	Frontera
			Nor. ss. Mercator	do	Habana
			Ss. Vuelta Bajo	Sept. 1	Coatzacoalcos
			Nor. ss. Belvernon	do	Limon
10	New Bedford, Mass	Aug. 20	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va.	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
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.	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
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					1
5				No report	
6	Galveston	Fumigated	Aug. 22		25
	do	Fumigated and held	Aug. 24		
	do	Fumigated	do		
	do	do	Aug. 25		
	do	Fumigated and held	Aug. 31		
	do	do	Sept. 2		12
	do	Fumigated	Aug. 28		
	do	do	Sept. 1		
	do	do	Sept. 3		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	Sept. 4		
	do	do	Sept. 5		
	do	Fumigated and held			
	do	Fumigated	Sept. 6		
7				No report	
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			13
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held	Aug. 26		13
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Disinfected			
10					1
					2
					1
					1
11				No report	
12				do	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
				do	
18				No report	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to September 16, 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:				
Fresno.....	Aug. 1—Aug. 31	1		
San Francisco.....	June 13—July 3	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		50		
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	63		
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.		834		
Delaware.....				
	June 26—July 2	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 19—Sept. 3	6	4	
Total for District.....		6	4	
Total for District, same period, 1903.				
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	June 12—July 16	3		
At large.....	June 19—Sept. 10	61	2	
Total for State.....		64	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Georgia:				
Macon.....	June 12—July 20	7		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		8		
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	June 1—Aug. 31	48	3	
Chicago.....	June 19—Sept. 10	53		
Danville.....	June 19—July 30	14		
Peoria.....	July 1—31.....	4		
Springfield.....	July 12—30.....	8		
Total for State.....		127	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		93	5	
Indiana:				
At large.....	July 1—31		5	
Total for State.....			5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		838	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		
Clinton County (Clinton included.)	June 1-July 30	7		One case imported.
Grundy County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Ida County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Jones County (Anamosa included).	June 1-30.....	8		
Mahaska County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Polk County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Tama County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		30		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		58		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	Apr. 1-July 1....	3		
Aitchison 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		
New Orleans.....	June 12-Sept. 3	44		Five cases imported.
Total for State.....		47		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		21	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-Aug. 6	38		
Total for State.....		38		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		25		
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-Sept. 3	2		
Lowell.....	Sept. 4-10.....	1		
North Adams.....	July 3-Sept. 10	48	4	
Total for State.....		53	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		72	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 23	8		
Grand Rapids.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 10	3		
Total for State.....		11		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		110	8	
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-Sept. 5..	6		
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-Sept. 5..	9		
Hubbard County.....	June 14-Aug. 8.....	5		
Isanti County.....	July 26-Aug. 1.....	1		
Itasca County.....	July 12-18.....	1		
Kanabec County.....	June 14-Aug. 22..	19		
Martin County.....	July 5-25.....	2		
Morrison County.....	June 28-Sept. 5..	12		
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. 22.....	3		
Swift County.....	July 26-Aug. 1.....	1		
Todd County.....	June 28-Aug. 22..	8		
Washington County.....	June 14-Sept. 5..	2		
Winona County.....	Aug. 9-Sept. 5.....	7		
Wright County.....	June 28-Aug. 8.....	5		
Total for State.....		154		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		323	6	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 12-Sept. 3..	39	2	
Total for State.....		39	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		30		
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.....		33	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.....		262		
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	9		
Cass County.....	May 1-June 30.	12		
Grand Forks County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
McHenry County.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Pembina County.....	July 1-31.....	3		
Ransom County.....	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Traill County.....	May 1-July 31	10		
Walsh County.....	May 1-31.....	21		
Wells County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State		67	2	
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	78		
Fulton County	Apr. 10-July 2	7		
Gallia County	Apr. 10-July 2	2		
Guernsey County	Apr. 10-July 2	32		
Hamilton County	June 18-Aug. 26	9	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-Aug. 13	17		
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		1,223	31	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		924	36	
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-Sept. 3	3		
Philadelphia County	June 19-Sept. 10	14	3	
Total for State		29	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,427	162	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	June 12-Aug. 20	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		28	2	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 12-Sept. 3	19	1	
Nashville	June 26-Sept. 10	10		
Total for State		29	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.		14		
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30	5		
Seven localities not named.	July 1-31	26		
Total for State		31		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		42		
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 in- cluded).	May 1-July 31	8	1	
Skagit County	June 1-30	1		
Snohomish County	May 1-July 31	4		
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).	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.		171	4	
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-Aug. 13.	31		
Total for State		31		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,632	11	
Grand total		2,893	67	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		7,240	272	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to September 16, 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 September 16, 1904.

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, August 1, 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 30, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, a colored male on the 24th instant and a native male on the 28th.

At the plague hospital six cases remain under treatment.

Ninety rats (17 found dead) and 234 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 16 rats and 4 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—The rat reported on the 23d instant has proved to be plague infected; further plague-infected rodents were discovered in the town during the week.

Other places.—At Grahamstown, 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.—One hundred and seventy-nine rodents were examined; no trace of plague infection was discovered.

Cape Town municipal area.—Three hundred and forty-one rodents were examined by the medical officer of health for the city; no trace of plague infection was discovered.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, August 8, 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 August 6, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one case was discharged. Five cases remain under treatment. One hundred and fifty-one rats (25 found dead) and 192 mice (17 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 20 rats and 17 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—Plague-infected rodents continue to be found in this town.

Other places.—At Grahamstown, 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.—Two hundred and eighty-nine rodents were examined; no plague infection was discovered.

Cape Town municipal area.—Three hundred and twelve rodents were examined by the medical officer of health for the city; no plague infection was discovered.

J. A. MITCHELL,

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, August 8 and 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 6, 1904, 110 bodies were interred in the Bahai cemeteries. Causes given for interment were the following: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 4; asphyxia, 1; asthma, 1; beriberi, 7; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 5; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 10; epilepsy, 1; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 3; malarial fevers, 4; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 3; plague, 1; plague (suspect), 4; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 21; puerperal fever, 1; senile debility, 6; syphilis, 2; syncope, 3; stillborn, 6; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; uremia, 1; other causes, 12.

I have also to inform you that for the same period there were reported 7 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

During the week ended August 13, 1904, 100 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes given for interment were the following: Alcoholism, 1; aortic dilatation, 1; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 6; bronchitis, 3; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 2; diabetes, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 10; diphtheria, 1; gangrene, 2; hepatitis, 2; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 6; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 3; puerperal fever, 1; plague (verified), 5; plague (suspect), 5; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; other tuberculosis, 1; senile debility, 4; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 11; syncope, 1; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 3; other causes, 9.

I have also to inform you that during the same period there were reported 15 cases of smallpox, with 1 death.

Plague conditions at Bahia.

The following is received from Consul Furniss, under date of August 18, 1904.

Since August 5, 1904, the last date noted in report of the 6th instant, the following has been the movement of plague to and including the 17th instant:

On 6th, 2 suspect deaths; 7th, 1 verified case which died on the next day; 8th, 1 suspect death and 1 verified case with death of same; 9th,

2 verified cases with death of 1 of same on the 15th; 10th, 1 verified case; 11th, 7 verified cases with death of 2 of same; 12th, 1 verified case, which died on the 13th, and 4 suspect deaths; 13th, 2 verified cases, 1 of which died on the 17th; 14th, 3 verified cases; 15th, 1 verified case and 3 suspect deaths; 16th, 1 suspect death, and 17th, 2 suspect deaths.

The suspect deaths are those encountered by health officers who have to verify all deaths before burial certificates are allowed to be issued, and in each instance precautions were taken as is done with confirmed cases.

During the period the houses having confirmed or suspect cases were disinfected, and such of the occupants as would consent were injected with plague serum.

The markets and stores in infected sections are from time to time ordered to be washed with creolene, as is also required of the churches, theaters, and halls before any large gathering is permitted.

The chief difficulty with which the health authorities have to contend is the lack of belief by many intelligent people that the plague exists here. Expressions from such have occasioned doubt in the minds of the more ignorant and unhygienic, among whom so far have been the cases.

The attack and death of a popular student of the law university has aroused the student class, who have rushed to the bacteriologic institute to be vaccinated. Recently those injected with plague serum have averaged more than a hundred a day and on yesterday reached 305. Included in these are many doctors and officials of prominence whose example will tend to inspire confidence.

With the number under treatment the plague hospital has become full, necessitating arrangement of additional quarters on the same grounds.

Trains from here as well as the coastwise boats are inspected and disinfected before leaving and every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the disease to the interior of the State.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—
Plague death reported from Pernambuco.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, August 14, as follows:

During the two weeks ended the 6th instant the following vessels left this port for United States ports, and were all inspected and issued bills of health by the consulate-general at this place: On the 26th ultimo the steamship *Goodwood*, British, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and no changes in the personnel of the crew while here; on the 1st instant the steamship *Moorish Prince*, British, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here; on the same date the British steamship *Newton*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while in this port; on the 2d instant the British steamship *Britannia*, for Mobile, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in the crew while in port; on the 4th instant the Norwegian bark *Seringa*, for Sapelo, Ga., in stone ballast, with no passengers, and with 5 new members of the crew signed on while in this port; and on the 4th instant the British steamship *Byron*, for

New York, with 35 first-class passengers from this port and the River Plate, and 70 third-class (steerage) from the same places.

The passengers from the River Plate were brought here to this port by one of the Royal Mail steamships, and were directly transferred aboard the *Byron* without any communication with the shore. This vessel also took on here three new members of the crew.

There were no other vessels leaving this port for the United States during the period under consideration.

There is but little sanitary news of interest since my last report. There continue to be some few cases of bubonic plague in Bahia. On the 31st ultimo there were 2 new cases reported, and on the 4th instant it was reported that there were actually at that date 20 cases in the plague hospital. On that date there was 1 new case reported.

The disease is almost entirely confined to the old and low part of the city, the higher portion having been so far almost entirely exempt.

On the 9th instant a report was received here that on the previous day 1 death from plague had occurred in Pernambuco, in the person of one Dr. Silva Leal.

This is the first case of plague reported from Pernambuco for a long period. The dysentery in that city has at last assumed much smaller proportions, the report for the last two weeks showing only 100 deaths from that cause.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

During the last two weeks the weather has been very cool and pleasant, and the epidemic of smallpox on that account, no doubt, has not shown any signs of diminution, although it has not increased to any alarming degree.

Last week there were no cases nor deaths from yellow fever, a condition of affairs which has not existed here since the week ended January 3, 1904. The plague, on the other hand, shows symptoms of slight recrudescence, there having been during the week ended the 31st ultimo 10 cases and 2 deaths and during the last week 5 cases and 4 deaths.

The reports for the two weeks, in detail, are as follows:

During the week ended July 31 there were in all 330 deaths, of which number 2 were caused by yellow fever, with 6 new cases, and at the close of the week, 4 cases under treatment at São Sebastião. Plague caused 2 deaths, with 10 new cases reported, and at the week end there were 14 cases under treatment at Paulo Candido Hospital. Smallpox caused 92 deaths, with 267 new cases reported, and at the close of the week there were under treatment at São Sebastião 309 cases of this disease.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, choleraic diseases of children, or from leprosy. Measles caused 1 death, diphtheria, 1; grippe, 11; enteric fever, 2; dysentery, 3; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 6, and tuberculosis, 40.

The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 200; females, 130; natives, 258; foreigners, 71, and nationality unknown, 1.

By age as follows: Less than 1 year of age, 50; more than 1 and up to 5, 38; 5 to 10, 14; 10 to 20, 22; 20 to 30, 63; 30 to 40, 40; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 23; more than 60, 40, and age unknown, 2.

As regards place of occurrence as follows: In private houses, hotels, domiciles of any sort, 195; in civil hospitals, 79; in military hospitals,

3; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 48; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in vessels in port, none, and 3 in localities unknown.

The daily average of deaths was 47.14, compared with 55.14 during the previous week, and with 41.57 for the corresponding week last year. The highest range of the thermometer during the week was 27.5° C. on the 29th ultimo, and the lowest on the 27th ultimo, viz, 15.7° C. The average for the week was 20.16° C. Total rainfall, 0.76 mm.

During the week ended the 7th instant there were in all 360 deaths. Of this number there were none due to yellow fever, and there were no new cases of this disease, and at the close of the week there were no cases even in São Sebastião Hospital. Plague caused 4 deaths with 5 new cases, and at the end of the week there were 14 cases ill, and under observation 1 in the Paulo Candido Hospital. Smallpox caused 118 deaths, with 282 new cases reported, and at the end of the week there were 337 cases of this disease in the Hospital São Sebastião. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, choleraic diseases of children, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; grippe, 11; dysentery, 4; beriberi, 2; malarial fevers, 4, and tuberculosis, 44.

Of the total number, 210 deaths were males and the remainder females. Two hundred and eighty-four were natives and 72 were foreigners, with 4 whose nationality was unknown. As regards ages, 58 were less than 1 year old, 62 between 1 and 5 years of age, 5 to 10, 11; 10 to 20, 25; 20 to 30, 69; 30 to 40, 42; 40 to 50, 35; 50 to 60, 11; more than 60 years of age, 45, and 2 whose age could not be ascertained. In homes, hotels, etc., there were 195 of the deaths; in civil hospitals, 94; in military hospitals, 8; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 52; in asylums, convents, etc., 4; in vessels in port, none, and in unknown localities, 5.

The daily average of deaths was 51.42, compared with 47.14 during the previous week, and with 41 during the same week last year. The coefficient per 1,000 at this rate would be 22.14, and for the previous week, 20.29. The highest range of the thermometer during this week was 25.8° C. on the 2d instant, and the lowest was on the 5th instant, 15.9° C., while the average for the week was 19.45° C. There was no measurable rainfall during the period under consideration.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended September 1, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 26	Beverly	44	3	8	0
Sept. 1	Colombia.....	17	0	0	0
1	Spero.....	15	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of August, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 319; number passed, 314; number certified for rejection, 5.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows:
Month of August, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 214; number passed, 210; number rejected, 4.

CHINA.

Report from Shanghai—Smallpox and cholera—Circular relative to precautions against cholera.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 11, as follows:
During the week ended August 6, 1904, 5 vessels, 289 crew, 63 cabin and 36 steerage passengers were inspected. There were issued 2 original and 3 supplemental bills of health. Three cases of illness on board vessels were investigated, all of which proved to be non-quarantinable diseases. Manifests were viséd for 14,827 pieces of freight. The living quarters of 2 vessels were disinfected with sulphur gas, as were also the effects of 84 crew, and the latter were also vaccinated. The baggage of 2 men shipped here was disinfected with formalin.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows smallpox 1 death, diphtheria 3 deaths, scarlet fever 3 cases, tuberculosis 1 case and 32 deaths. The total mortality reported was 1 foreigner and 145 natives.

It will be observed that cholera is not reported this week, although this office has personal knowledge of one death from that disease, which occurred in the person of a Chinese house boy. It has not been thought necessary thus far, however, to commence the enforcement of the special restrictions with regard to freight, etc., as the disease seems to be occurring only sporadically. A copy of the inclosed communication has, however, been sent to the various shipping firms, calling their attention to the desirability of avoiding the purchase of vegetables and fruit here. It will be supplemented by additional restrictions when occasion demands.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported from outports.

Circular relative to precautions against cholera.

Shanghai, China, August 12, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: Cholera having again appeared in Shanghai, it will be necessary from and after this date for vessels sailing from this port to any port under the jurisdiction of the United States to avoid taking on board here any fruit or vegetables whatsoever, and the taking of fresh meats, poultry, and milk should be avoided when possible. Failure to comply with these restrictions will necessitate an entry of that fact

upon bills of health and may result in detention of ships in quarantine at destination.

You are requested to advise the masters of all vessels in which you may be interested to this effect.

Very respectfully,

S. A. RANSOM,
Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S., P. H. and M. H. S.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 31, as follows:

During the week ended August 27, 1904, 1 vessel was inspected and bill of health issued. The crew of 28 were in good health. No passengers.

No quarantinable disease has been reported at this port during this week.

Report from Habana—Case of fever from steamship Havana from Progreso.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, August 31, as follows:
Week ended August 27, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued 19, crew of outgoing vessels inspected 769, passengers of outgoing vessels inspected 342, pieces of freight passed 313.

One of the nonimmune passengers arrived at this port on board the steamship *Havana* from Progreso, Mexico, on the 29th, sent to Tricornia by the Cuban quarantine officer, was taken ill at Las Animas Hospital with high fever. The commission has not decided yet as to the nature of the fever.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended August 27, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	20
Cancer	3
Meningitis	4
Pneumonia	2
Enteritis	3
Bronchitis	1
Grippe	1
Gastritis	1

Total number of deaths, 94.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 30, as follows:

During the week ended August 27, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The British steamship *Frieda*, previously reported, left on the 25th for Baltimore via Daiquiri.

Mortuary statistics for the week ended August 27, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Enteric fever	1	1
Remittent fever	1	4
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs.....	3	27
Scrofula	1	35
Anæmia	1	54
Meningitis.....	2	61
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	64
Organic heart disease.....	2	79
Enterocolitis (under 2 years old).....	4	105
Enterocolitis (2 years old and over).....	1	106
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	108
Icterus grave.....	1	110
Senile gangrene.....	1	142
Congenital debility.....	1	151
Undefined or unspecified.....	2	179
Total.....	24	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 27.42 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Report of plague on steamship Aconcagua and yellow fever on steamship Guatemala corrected—Plague in Peru.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, August 19, as follows:

Week ended August 15, 1904. Present officially estimated population 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 51, as follows: Yellow fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; fevers (without classification), 7; tuberculosis, 7, grippe, 5; Enteric diseases, 6; from all other causes, 24.

Yellow fever continues along the line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad and in some of the river villages. The one death in this city reported above was imported. This is the dry (healthy) season and very few stegomyiæ are found. However, in the interior, near the railroad and river villages, are large tracts of low swamp land and stagnant waters.

During the week two supplemental bills of health were issued as follows: August 13. The British steam yacht *Cavalier* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with crew 20, cabin passengers, 6; all told 26. On examination the cook's condition suggested a mild attack of grippe. As the yacht had come direct from Coquimbo and been in port only forty-eight hours, I did not detain it for a confirmation of the diagnosis, but noted the case on the bill of health and sent a letter to Assistant Surgeon Pierce at Ancon. On August 16, steamship *Mapocho* cleared for the same port with 26 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from this port. After leaving Callao this vessel stopped at Pacasmayo and Eten. The former place, I have reason to believe infected with plague.

The vessel brought no bill of health from there. I noted this on the bill of health issued here. Both vessels were fumigated with sulphur before departure. Twenty-two immune certificates were issued and 84 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled during the week.

I am in receipt of a letter from Assistant Surgeon Lloyd at Callao, under date of August 8, in which he says "please correct the statement in the Public Health Reports that there were a case of plague on the *Aconcagua* and 2 cases of yellow fever on the *Guatemala*. Both

of these, I know personally, are mistakes." These were reported June 3, and 10, respectively.

In these reports I mentioned that the information was by cables published here. I will add that in each case the authenticity of the cable was confirmed at the office of the steamship agents before I reported to the Bureau.

From information received by the Superior Board of Health here from the Ecuadorian consul at Payta the plague situation there continues grave. During the week ended August 17, there were 17 cases and 3 deaths reported. I translate the following from *El Grito del Pueblo* under date of August 17. "Notices from Piura August 4, people are leaving Payta and Colán daily for the mountains and surrounding territory. Day before yesterday 2 cases of plague, which have caused considerable alarm, appeared in the capital (Piura) of this province. Plague has appeared in Sechura and La Sùllana, villages near this city."

Piura is the capital of a province of the same name in the northern part of Peru, about seven hours distant from Payta. Colán and La Sullana are small towns between Piura and Payta. Sechura is a small seaport between Tumbes and Payta, very near the Ecuadorian border.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, August 29, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended August 13 there were registered in Alexandria 4 fresh cases of plague and 3 deaths.

China.—In the district of Kwang-Tschou-Wan there occurred, between July 17 and August 1, 68 deaths from plague.

Mauritius.—During the period from June 17 to July 7 there were registered on the island 6 cases of plague and 5 deaths.

British South Africa.—In Port Elizabeth, during the period from July 10 to 16, 1 fresh case of plague was registered.

New South Wales.—In Sydney a fresh case of plague occurred on June 21.

West Australia.—According to an official bulletin, 2 new cases of plague occurred in Perth on June 26 and 30, respectively.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 30, of August 9, there have been registered 926 new cases of cholera, and 964 deaths therefrom.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 13 was slightly lower than the rate for the preceding week; amounting, calculated on the year, to 21.3 per thousand of the population, thus being, however, considerably higher than the death rate for the same week of last year, in which it only amounted to 18.3 per thousand. These, for Berlin, very high figures were, however, surpassed by two-thirds of the large German towns and cities, the rate of mortality in Dresden, Hanover, Kiel,

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Breslau, Stettin (with 41.9), Rixdorf (with 35.5), Halle, Leipzig, Brunswick, Cologne, and Düsseldorf being considerably higher than that of this city. On the other hand, in the following cities the death rate was lower than the Berlin figure, viz, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Bremen, Königsberg, Charlottenburg (with 17.2), Schöneberg (with the minimum rate of 11.8), as well as Paris and Vienna. There was an increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life as compared with the previous week, the mortality rate of infants amounting to 11.2 per year and thousand, which is somewhat higher than the Hamburg and Munich rates, but lower than the Breslau and Leipzig figures. There was no important change in connection with acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which caused 61 deaths. There was, however, a noticeable increase in the number of cases of acute disease of the intestines, which claimed 348 victims. One hundred and fifty-six children succumbed to cholera, as well as 10 adults. Furthermore, there were registered 64 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 33 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 9 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from measles, 13 cases of enteric fever (with 1 death). Finally, 15 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 29, 1904. Present officially estimated population 3,500; 3 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. 23	Belize	17	1	.....	.....
23	Beverly	44	.....	.....	.....

The steamship *Beverly* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended August 27, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 5 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 21	Rosina	23	0	0	0
24	Katie	21	0	0	0
27	Managua	16	0	0	0
27	Origen	23	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended August 30, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 25	Beverly	44	8	0	0
26	Espana	18	0	0	0
27	Bratten	15	0	0	0
27	Gyller	14	0	0	0
29	Helen	20	6	0	0

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

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Outbreak of cholera.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, August 6, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay city, week ended August 2, 1904.

	Week ended—		Mean of same week for 5 preceding years.
	Aug. 2, 1904.	Aug. 4, 1903.	
Plague attacks	59	100	71
Plague deaths	55	100	71
Plague mortality per 1,000	3.68	6.70	4.75
Smallpox deaths	8	5	5
Cholera deaths	23	0	78
Total deaths	581	570	803
Total mortality per 1,000	38.93	38.19	52.56

I regret to have to report an outbreak of cholera in the Presidency, starting, as is frequently the case, at a great pilgrimage center. About July 23 there was held the usual great annual festival in the town of Pandharpur, about 30 miles by road from Barsi Road, a station on the railway 234 miles southeast of Bombay. To this festival devout Hindus went on a pilgrimage, starting from their homes in distant parts of the Presidency, because it was an act in their eyes by which they would acquire great merit. It is reported that on the great day of the feast 400,000 people were present at the temple where the central celebration occurred. The water supply in a place like Pandharpur must be questionable, especially at such crowded seasons, and the spread of cholera very easy. No sooner had the pilgrims commenced to return homeward than cholera broke out among them, and deaths have occurred since on every road, both railways and carriage roads, that leads away from that town. I have been able to get information from various centers as follows:

Poona.—One hundred and nineteen miles from Bombay, between Bombay and Pandharpur. This place has felt the effects of the outbreak quite markedly. Up to August 2, I learn that from 4 to 6 dead bodies were taken off the trains daily, when these trains arrived at Poona from the direction of Pandharpur. A great delegation had gone from Poona, and among those who returned and went to their homes cases broke out daily. I can not find the exact number thus attacked.

Miraj.—On the Southern Mahratta Railway, connected by a trunk road with Pandharpur. Many persons who came up on this railway from points south left the train here to go 75 miles across country to Pandharpur, some walking, others in carts. And when the tide turned and the pilgrims began to move homeward, cholera appeared all along the trunk road. During the week ended August 2, on some days as many as 20 bodies of persons dead of cholera were found in a single day within 3 miles of Miraj station.

And at the station itself the railway officials detected and removed quite a number of patients suffering from cholera, but who were planning to board a homeward-bound train unobserved. It was thought that some such cases must have escaped undetected, and this was later proved true, because cases of cholera appeared in Kolhapur, an important town 30 miles away from Miraj by rail.

Bombay City.—The feeling of the board of health is expressed in the following bulletin:

Cholera was not epidemic during the week ending August 2, 1904, the attacks reported being 45 and deaths 23 for the week. Out of the 45 cases 41 were imported from Pandharpur and 1 from Cutch-Bhooj. Nineteen of those imported from Pandharpur and 1 from Cutch-Bhooj died. The disease does not show a tendency to increase. It is not attributed to seasonable variations, but to importations, hence it is sporadic. The disease is not confined to any particular quarter or to any particular class of the population, and it has not any direct local connection with the harbor.

The board of health is making every effort to prevent a further spread of the disease in the city, and to that end every railway passenger coming from Pandharpur has his address recorded, and his condition after coming to the city is watched. Similarly, where a case of cholera has actually occurred, the movements of the contacts are recorded so that the infected areas may be marked out and limited. The statement by localities shows that during the week cases of cholera occurred in every one of the 7 wards; in none, however, were there more than 5 cases. Further, in the sections or ward subdivisions, there was equally scattered distribution, no section having more than 3 cases. The statement by races and castes shows the following distribution: Jains, 1 case; Hindus, 21 cases; Parsis, 1 case; total, 23 cases.

Absolutely regarded, therefore, the Hindus were the most severely affected race. The figures are too small for a true relative determination. It was to be expected that the Hindus would be the severest sufferers, as the pilgrimage was entirely theirs.

In addition to the places thus recorded, cases have been recorded in Abmednagar and in other important centers.

The European community usually suffers but little during cholera epidemics, especially in those places where their residential section is some distance away from the native quarter of a town. However, that they are not immune was shown by the case of Mrs. Pym, wife of the Episcopalian bishop of Bombay, who was attacked in Poona on

August 4. The bishop was out of town, when Mrs. Pym was seized with symptoms of cholera at 3 p. m. He was telegraphed for, and arrived in five hours, only to find that she had died two hours previously. Other cases have shown similarly that the infections are, in general, very virulent.

It is gratifying to note that in the vicinity of Pandharpur itself the epidemic is already abating. A report from there says: "The temporary huts which were erected at Barsi Road Station to accommodate the cholera cases from Pandharpur have been burned down, as the epidemic has ceased."

The problem before the Government is the old one of striking the happy mean between rigorous and severe sanitary measures and a revolt because of offended religious sensibilities. As in the case of plague, probably not much more can be done than to attempt to isolate and follow cases and their contacts.

Of the 55 deaths from plague reported above, 12 occurred in the one ward, subdivision known as Mandoi, that quarter where, as I showed in my letter of July 29, the disease has always commenced its annual scourge.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, August 11, as follows:

During the week ended August 6, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Tioga* bound for New York with a total crew of 58; the effects of Lascars were disinfected and fumigated, and rat guards were kept on wharf lines while the vessel lay at dock.

During the week ended August 6, 1904, there were 8 deaths from plague and 4 deaths from cholera in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended July 30, 1904, there were 178 cases and 143 deaths from plague. In India during the week ended July 23, 1904, there were 3,756 cases and 2,608 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Propagation of plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, August 15, as follows: During the week ended August 22, 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.
Aug. 16	Prinz Oscar	New York	318	80	550	8
17	Gallia	do	261	75	370	2
18	Gerty	do	189	60	320	2
18	Liguria	do	254	90	450	7

PALERMO.

Aug. 19	Gerty	New York	79	25	100	10
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The propagation of plague.

Dr. B. Sorrentino, formerly physician to the lazaretto of the island of Nisida, where the cases of plague were treated during the epidemic of that disease at Naples, two years ago, has recently published an interesting communication on plague in which the following conclusions are set forth regarding the propagation of bubonic plague:

Plague is an infection capable of prevailing as an epidemic and as an epizootic. As an epizootic, it occurs among rats and rarely among mice. Not all species of rats are equally susceptible under natural conditions. Some species are receptive in the laboratory only. Many animals are exceptionally attacked by the infection under special conditions not yet understood, though the attack never takes an epizootic form. In the case of monkeys, however, the disease may exceptionally take an epizootic form, although these animals are not ordinarily susceptible.

Plague, according to the view of some authorities, is not properly a human disease, but a zoonic disease transmissible to man by rats. The recent discovery of a chronic form of plague among rats may explain the long passage of time between outbreaks of plague, in which periods no cases of the malady are observed among men and no deaths from it among rats.

In its bubonic form plague is not ordinarily contagious, but in its grave septicæmic and pneumonic forms it is highly so. Widespread plague is rarely propagated from man to man. In outbreaks of pneumonic plague the disease has a tendency to remain localized in the place and among the people first visited by the malady, except in cases where new foci are initiated by moving infected persons. The propagation of plague in the immediate neighborhood is due to the emigration of rats, the Bombay epidemic being a typical example.

The importation of the disease into distant localities from the original focus proceeds in an irregular manner. The importation may be by means of men, rats, or of fomites, especially merchandise, like grain, which especially attracts rats. No limit of distance can be invoked as a claim of natural immunity of any region. When human cases are introduced in a given locality, a certain time, ordinarily a month, passes before indigenous cases appear. In the interval the infection passes to rats, becomes epizootic among them, and then returns to man. The first cases are few in number among men in this instance and succeed each other without apparent relation to one another. If the virus is imported directly by rats there is first observed a mortality among these animals, and after a time, which is shorter than in the cases where the disease is introduced by man, many simultaneous cases occur among the human inhabitants.

The intervention of rodents is not enough to explain all the epidemic phenomena observed. There is necessity for an intermediate agent. This is found in the ectodermic parasites of man and rats, namely, fleas, bedbugs, lice, mosquitoes, etc., but especially fleas. It has been demonstrated that fleas sucking the blood of plague-infected persons carry the germs of the disease in their bodies even for eight days, and then may deposit the bacilli by puncture in other animals.

There are many species of fleas, of which each has a special host, but some of the fleas are capable of passing from one animal to another, or from an animal to man, and vice versa.

The intervention of rats and fleas, Doctor Sorrentino concludes, accounts for nearly all the epidemic phenomena of plague, phenomena which can not be otherwise explained.

MEXICO.

Reports from Monterey—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, September 1, as follows:

The health conditions in Monterey and vicinity continue to be satisfactory as evidenced by a continuation of the low mortality.

During the week ended August 27, 1904, the total number of deaths recorded was 44. The list of mortality presents nothing of special interest.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson reports, September 2, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, as follows:

During the week ended August 27 nothing of importance, from a sanitary standpoint, has occurred between this city and C. P. Diaz.

Report from Monclova and vicinity.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson reports, August 27, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, as follows:

Nothing of a suspicious character has developed between this city and the city of Monclova for the week ended August 20, 1904.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, September 2, as follows: Two weeks ended August 27, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; deaths from all causes, 24. General condition, only fair. Merida still presenting record of yellow fever in lazaretto, but the general sanitary conditions there seem good.

My report of August 5 should have stated "Progreso" (not Merida, as printed in Public Health Reports of August 19) "should be considered infected from case reported July, etc."

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
Aug. 13	Tjömö.....	New York.....	18		
13	Esperanza.....	do.....	96	50	38
14	Falco.....	U. S., via Cuba.....			
17	Gertrude A. Bartlett.....	Mobile.....	7		
19	Galveston.....	Galveston.....	22		1
19	Susie B. Dantzer.....	Ship Island.....	7		
20	Mira.....	New Orleans.....	35		
20	Vigilancia.....	New York.....	79	61	32
21	Alm.....	Mobile.....	23	4	
24	Telefon.....	Pensacola.....	24		1
25	Daggry.....	New York.....	17		
27	Havana.....	do.....	96	57	47

Sanitary conditions at Merida—Yellow-fever cases in lazaretto.

In obedience to Department instructions of July 12, I have made one visit to Merida to examine the sanitary conditions there, and will

present full report of same after my next visit, which is to be made in September. I found conditions much better than I had expected as regards general cleanliness in public places, central and suburban. The lazaretto, a large, pleasant building safely isolated, accommodates 50 or more patients, is provided with well-screened rooms, is clean, sunny, well ventilated, and adequately equipped for care of all inmates. There were 4 confirmed cases of yellow fever (one being an American) and 2 suspects in the wards on the day of my visit. Those cases were assumed to be all the known cases of the fever then in Merida.

The board of health is reported to be making earnest efforts toward improvement of general sanitary conditions, as well as against the mosquito and yellow fever.

In Progreso there is to-day one suspect case in the lazaretto, not originating here, but imported.

I inclose a statistical statement of yellow-fever and suspect cases received in the lazaretto in Merida from January 1 to July 1, 1904. There have been cases of yellow fever in Merida this season not sent to lazaretto, but isolated in private residences. In Progreso, from April 1 to August 31, there have been only 2 cases of yellow fever. Both were sent to the lazaretto; one recovered and the other died. Neither of these cases contracted the disease in Progreso, but probably in Merida.

The inclosed pages from official statistics may be of interest.

[Inclosure.]

Statistics of the yellow fever in the lazaretto, Merida, Yucatan, 1904.

Month.	Nativity.	No. of cases.	Cured.	Died.
January	Mexicans	6	4	2
	Spaniards	3	1	2
	Italian	1	1	0
	Total	10	6	4
February	Mexicans	4	2	2
	Spaniards	3	3	0
	Turk	1	1	0
	Italian	1	0	1
Total	9	6	3	
March	Mexicans	2	0	2
	Italian	1	0	1
	Spaniard	1	1	0
Total	4	1	3	
April	Mexicans	6	2	4
	Spaniards	5	4	1
	English	1	1	0
	Italian	1	0	1
Total	13	7	6	
May	Mexican	12	8	4
	Spanish	8	5	3
	Italian	1	0	1
Total	21	13	8	
June	Mexican	10	5	5
	Spanish	8	8	0
	Greek	1	0	1
Total	19	13	6	
Grand total		76	47	29

Report from Tampico—Malarial diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, August 29, as follows:

During the week ended August 27, 1904, 6 bills of health were issued and the following vessels fumigated and certified: British steamship *Straits of Dover*, crew 25, for United States port via Cuba, August 23; British steamship *Caprera*, crew 33, for Port Tampa, August 24; Norwegian steamship *Farmand*, crew 17, for Galveston, August 25, and the British steamship *William Cliff*, crew 47, for New Orleans, August 27.

The health conditions of the port and city continue about the same, with a slight falling off in the number of cases of malaria.

Rains are not so frequent nor heavy as they were a month ago, and though mosquitoes are still very abundant there is a relative decrease in the number of stegomyiae found.

The report of mortality for the two weeks ended August 27 shows a total of 41 deaths from all causes, which gives a rate of about 64 per 1,000. Of this number 3 were due to intermittent fever, 2 to cirrhosis of the liver, and 1 to pernicious fever, while the only one attributed to a quarantinable disease was a case of cholera nostras.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, August 30, as follows:

During the week ended August 27, 1904, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels bound for United States ports. Of these 6 were inspected before receiving the bills of health, while 1, viz, American steamship *Niagara*, bound for New York via Tampico and Habana, was at this port for only about 2 hours, remained in extreme outer part of harbor, no cargo taken or discharged, none of personnel ashore, and was given bill of health without inspection.

The following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxid and given certificates: August 26, Spanish steamship *Virgen de Lourdes*, bound for Gulfport; August 27, Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 35 deaths (56 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from malarial cachexia, 6 from tuberculosis, and 8 from diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract.

Four new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week. Two of the cases occurred among the occupants of San Juan de Ulua Fortress.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended August 20, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 14	Nicaragua	19	0	0	0
17	Condor	16	0	0	0
16	Union C. ^a	6	5	0	0

^aSailing for Panama.

Week ended August 27, 1904: Three deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 21	Alabama	20	7	0	0
27	Banan	17	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, August 30, as follows:

Bills of health have been issued to the following vessels clearing for ports in the United States during the week ended August 27, 1904: British steamship *Darien* for New Orleans, August 22, with 44 crew and 26 passengers, via Jamaica and Mexican ports. American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, August 24, with 71 crew and 88 passengers. U. S. S. *Scorpion* for Woods Holl, Mass., August 25, with 106 officers and men. British steamship *Olympia* for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, August 27, with 37 crew and 1 passenger in transit.

During the week ended August 27, 1904, 5 deaths occurred in the city of Colon. The causes of death, as recorded in the official register, were as follows: Worms, 1; phthisis, 1; sunstroke, 1, alcoholism, 1; pneumonia, 1.

No cases of quarantinable diseases have been reported or observed either here or in Panama during the week. Steamers arriving here from the South and Central American coast continue to bring clean bills of health.

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague conditions—Destruction of rats.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, August 15 and 16, as follows:

During the week ended August 6, 1904, there were 11 new cases of plague in Lima, with 5 deaths. Twelve patients were discharged cured, 28 remaining under treatment. Dead rats were found in sev-

eral places in Lima. No cases are reported in Callao. Fourteen places were disinfected in Lima, 79 rats and 3,050 mice were trapped and killed, and numerous rat holes were filled with cement. Partial reports from Salaverry give 2 new cases and 1 death for the week; incomplete reports from Payta give 4 new cases and 2 deaths. Sixteen deaths from all causes have been recorded in Callao. Among the causes of death as given are the following: Tuberculosis, 5; pneumonia, 2; pernicious fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; influenza, 1; meningitis, 1; angina, 1.

Two vessels were fumigated to kill vermin, and the effects of persons embarking from this port were disinfected. The vaccination of steerage passengers was continued.

Plague in Callao.

A case of plague occurred in Callao on August 13. On August 12 Dr. Castro Gutierrez reported that a plague-infected rat had been found in Callao.

Private but authentic reports from Pacasmayo and San Pedro state that suspicious deaths are occurring in these places. In Eten also (private report) rats are said to be dying.

The weekly sanitary report for Lima and Callao for the week ended August 13 is not yet completed.

PORTO RICO.

Report of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., August 29, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 27, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 21	Buenos Aires	La Guayra, Venezuela	7
24	Philadelphia	do	2
18	Shamrock ^a	Curacao, Dutch West Indies	2
		St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	3

^a Fajardo.

BENSON H. SISSON, *Acting Commissioner.*

VENEZUELA.

Yellow fever epidemic at La Guayra.

LA GUAYRA, *September 14, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Yellow fever is now present in La Guayra in epidemic form.

FRICKS.

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

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended July 22 and August 12, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 20 and 18, respectively. No contagious diseases reported.

• **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Fiume.**—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 78, including 24 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including enteric fever 2, plague 4, and 7 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended July 31, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 139, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended August 15, 1904. Total number of deaths, 136, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Strasburg.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 162,101. Total number of deaths, 227, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, measles 12, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 30 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 20, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 22.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 42, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 17, enteric fever 6, and 705 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,888 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 20, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 39.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 183 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 4, typhus fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 39 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 20, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 7.8, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 21.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths regis-

tered from all causes was 567, including diphtheria 1, measles 7, scarlet fever 4, and 16 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended July 23 and August 20, 1904. Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases. The health of the port is good.

Parish of Portland.—Week ended August 20, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 12. No contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended August 10, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended July 30, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended August 20, 1904. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 245, including diphtheria 1, and 4 from enteric fever.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Three months ended June 30, 1904. Estimated population, 975. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Month of April, 1904. Population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 797, including enteric fever 8, measles 1, smallpox 5, plague 15, and 100 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Two weeks ended August 26, 1904. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 25. No contagious diseases reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to September 16, 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-July 23	35	32	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan from Saigon.
Saigon.....	June 17.....	.....	.....	Present.
Shanghai.....	July 24-30.....	1	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
France:				
Paris.....	July 24-30.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-Aug. 9	.....	61	
Calcutta.....	May 22-Aug. 6	.....	165	
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-July 7	21	16	
Bagdad.....	June 6-July 7	16	13	
Bahrain Islands.....	May 1-31	.....	1,500	
Bakouba.....	June 19-July 7	7	5	
Basra.....	June 6-28	18	14	
Chosrabad.....	June 19-25	2	1	
Divanieh.....	June 19-July 7	28	53	
Djemaat.....	June 22-28	.....	293	
Hilla.....	June 22-July 7	144	198	
Kerbella.....	June 22-July 7	164	407	
Kiazmieh.....	June 6-13	13	13	
Kindieh.....	June 19-July 7	3	2	
Koufa.....	June 19-July 7	19	12	
Maskat.....	June 28-July 12	.....	3	
Messeieb.....	June 19-July 7	2	2	
Muttra.....	June 28-July 12	.....	Present.	
Nedjeff.....	June 6-July 7	310	201	
Oman.....	June 28-July 12	.....	Present.	
Razemein.....	July 7	1	1	
Sada.....	June 6-13	17	11	
Salahieh.....	June 6-July 7	14	10	
Samara.....	June 19-July 7	2	2	
Schatrah.....	June 6-13	27	23	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	July 1-15	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-Aug. 7	52	14	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 23-29	.....	1	Present.
Buenaventura.....	July 20-27	.....	2	
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. 10	.....	61	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	June 12-Aug. 27	14	5	
Lampazos.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904	.....	5	
Merida.....	June 12-Aug. 27	39	10	
Progreso.....	July 23-29	1	1	
Tampico.....	June 12-18	1	1	
Tehuantepec.....	June 19-Aug. 27	41	17	
Veracruz.....	June 18-Sept. 3	45	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 Chichlayo.....	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-Aug. 17	49	18	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 30-Aug. 7	27	12	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica	July 10.....		1	
Valparaiso	June 2.....	4		
China:				
Amoy	June 27-July 30		50	Estimated.
Canton	May 28-June 2			Epidemic.
Fatshan	June 2.....			Do.
Fa Ti	June 2.....			Present.
Foochow	May 1-31			Several hundred cases. (Report contradicted.)
Honam	May 28-June 2			Epidemic.
Hongkong.....	May 15-July 23	267	260	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-Aug. 6	42	22	
Bahiana district.....	May 22-28.....	2		
Beni-Suef.....	June 11-July 30	20	12	
Bibeh district	May 22-July 30	28	15	
Dechneh district	May 22-June 4	5	7	
Magagha district	May 22-28.....	1		
Minieh district	July 31-Aug. 6	1	1	
Nag-Hamadi	June 11-July 2	13	7	
Port Said	May 22-Aug. 6	5	3	
Samallut district	May 22-July 23	18	6	
Tatah district	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Zagazig.....	May 29-Aug. 6	74	12	
Formosa:				
Ensuiko	May 15-July 30	242	177	
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	
Taihoku	May 15-July 30	99	82	
Tainan	May 15-July 30	848	806	
Toroku	May 15-June 25	58	28	
Toshien	July 3-23.....	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Hilo	July 21-Aug. 19	1	2	One death on ss. Coptic on Aug. 22.
Honolulu.....	June 21-Aug. 23	3	3	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 8-July 23	11,523	9,049	
Madras Presidency	May 8-July 23	1,534	1,130	
Bengal	May 8-July 23	1,842	1,622	
United Provinces.....	May 8-July 23	3,582	2,870	
Punjab	May 8-July 23	86,844	74,418	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 8-July 23	103	83	
Mysore State	May 8-July 23	3,220	2,179	
Hyderabad State	May 8-July 23	422	371	
Central India.....	May 8-July 23	224	195	
Rajputana.....	May 8-July 23	888	674	
Kashmir.....	May 8-July 23	833	467	
Grand total.....		110,965	93,058	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 31	1		On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Mauritius	Apr. 8-June 16	11	10	
Peru:				
Callao	May 27-June 8	7	3	One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Colán.....	To July 25.....	6		
Eten	September 1.....			Present.
La Sullona	Aug. 17.....			Present.
Lima	May 22-July 30	75	28	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
Payta.....	May 25-Aug. 17	119	51	Present.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Piura	Aug. 15	2 .....	.....	.....
Salaverry	To July 25 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Sechura	Aug. 17 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Trujillo	To July 25 .....	.....	.....	One case.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 25 .....	.....	1	.....
Manila	May 7-July 9	14	13	.....
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth). Transvaal—	May 15-July 9	6	1	.....
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 1-31	49	.....	.....
Pernambuco	May 8-July 15 .....	.....	124	.....
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-Aug. 7	2,121	956	.....
Canada:				
Manitoba, Winnipeg	July 24-Aug. 20	1	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 30 .....	.....	30	.....
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-July 31 .....	.....	8	.....
Paris	June 4-Aug. 27	112	12	.....
Rouen	July 1-31 .....	.....	2	.....
Germany:				
Berlin	July 16	3	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:				
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	.....	.....
Dublin	Aug. 12-27	4	.....	.....
Edinburgh	June 5-July 30	8	5	.....
Glasgow	June 11-Aug. 26	126	11	.....
Leeds	June 12-Aug. 6	10	.....	.....
Liverpool	June 12-Aug. 13	10	.....	.....
London	June 4-Aug. 20	88	6	.....
Manchester	June 6-Aug. 20	20	3	.....
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-Aug. 27	72	4	.....
Nottingham	June 5-Aug. 27	39	.....	.....
Sheffield	May 29-July 23	6	.....	.....
South Shields	June 12-July 23	2	.....	.....
West Hartlepool	Aug. 21-27	2	.....	.....
India:				
Bombay	May 25-Aug. 9 .....	.....	109	.....
Calcutta	June 5-July 16 .....	.....	6	.....
Karachi	May 30-Aug. 7	9	4	.....
Italy:				
Milan	Apr. 1-30	1	.....	.....
Palermo	May 16-Aug. 20	100	28	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe	June 12-25	2		
Nagasaki	May 20-July 31	17	14	
Yokohama	June 4-11	1		
Java:				
Batavia	May 8-28	4	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico	June 6-Aug. 28	45	22	
Tampico	June 12-July 2	2	3	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	June 5-11	1		
Rotterdam	July 10-16	1		
Panama:				
Panama	June 13-19	1	1	
Peru:				
Arequipa	June 18			Epidemic. Present. Do. Do.
Callao	July 9			
Lima	July 17-30			
Payta	July 20			
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 7-July 16	27	6	
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-Aug. 6	127	48	
Odessa	May 29-Aug. 13	9	2	
St. Petersburg	May 29-Aug. 6	91	22	
Warsaw	May 8-July 16		202	
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 21-Aug. 10		67	
Cadiz	May 1-June 20		3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14		1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	June 5-Aug. 6		11	Do.
Beirut	July 24-30			
Constantinople	May 30-Aug. 7		44	
Smyrna	June 27-July 24		2	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aix la Chapelle	Aug. 13	145, 017	129	3												
Alexandretta	do	9, 000	10					6								
Amherstburg	Sept. 3	2, 250	3													
Amoy	July 23	250, 000			10											
Amsterdam	Aug. 27	548, 435	146	27						2			3		2	
Antofagasta	July 23	16, 000	16													
Antwerp	Aug. 20	294, 669	113													
Athens	Aug. 21	200, 000						5		2						
Barmen	Aug. 20	150, 212	47	2							1		1			
Barranquilla	Aug. 22	42, 000	16	1												
Beirut	Aug. 20	80, 000	18													
Belfast	do	358, 693	128						1				1		2	
Belize	Sept. 1	9, 000	2													
Bergen	Aug. 18	80, 000	17	2												
Berlin	Aug. 13	1, 981, 977	836	64						1	10	9	3			
Birmingham	Aug. 27	537, 965	213										2		3	
Bombay	Aug. 9	776, 006	677	72	51	34		8					2		2	
Bristol	Aug. 27	343, 204	104										1	1		2
Brunswick	Aug. 20	130, 000														
Brussels	do	575, 896	158	6										2		1
Budapest	do	732, 322								1	1	4	2			1
Calcutta	Aug. 6	847, 796	361	25	8	4										
Cape Town	July 30	88, 718														
Catania	Aug. 25	153, 523	83	1					6	10						
Christiania	Aug. 20	224, 000	62										1			1

^a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Coatzacoalcos.....	Aug. 27	3,000	6				1									
Coburg.....	Aug. 20	23,028	7													
Cologne.....	do	414,162	245	25						1	2	2	3			
Colombo.....	Aug. 6	155,869	121							5						
Colon.....	Aug. 28	8,000	5													
Constantinople.....	Aug. 14	800,000	267					9		3	1	1				
Do.....	Aug. 21	800,000	219						3				1			
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 20	500,000	10										1		2	
Crefeld.....	do	110,389	30							1			4		1	
Dublin.....	do	378,994	183	39						1			1		4	3
Dundee.....	do	163,535	51	9						1					2	
Edinburgh.....	do	331,977	94								2	1	1	1		
Flushing.....	Aug. 27	19,103	6													
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 20	316,000	160							1		1				1
Funchal.....	Aug. 21	44,049	20													
Geneva.....	Aug. 13	111,000	29								3					
Ghent.....	July 23	163,741	59	4						1						
Do.....	July 30	163,741	82	1						1						
Do.....	Aug. 6	163,741	97	5						1	1					
Girgenti.....	Aug. 20	25,069	13													
Glasgow.....	Aug. 26	798,357	294								1		3		11	
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 20	135,314	28	6												
Halifax.....	Sept. 3	40,787	16													
Hamburg.....	Aug. 20	751,842	300							1			1		5	
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Aug. 23	17,535	4													
Do.....	Aug. 30	17,535	5													
Havre.....	Aug. 20	130,196	72	12									3			
Hull.....	do	253,865	141										1		4	
Karachi.....	Aug. 7	108,644	54		2											
Kingston, Canada.....	Sept. 2	19,374	6													
Kingston, Jamaica.....	Aug. 20	52,475														
Kobe.....	Aug. 6	287,909	200							1						
Do.....	Aug. 13	287,909	176							2						
Lausanne.....	do	50,800	11													
Leeds.....	Aug. 20	450,142	203	11						1	1		2			
Do.....	Aug. 27	450,142	169	6						1			1	4		2
Leipsic.....	Aug. 20	496,370	302	10						1	1	3	1			
Leith.....	do	80,508	12	3												
Licata.....	do	25,000	10													
Liverpool.....	Aug. 27	723,430	410						1	1						
London.....	Aug. 20	6,907,756	2,888							1	1	4	17	3		
Madras.....	Aug. 5	509,346	361							11	4	13	58	25		
Mainz.....	Aug. 20	90,000	44	4										1	1	
Manchester.....	do	558,335	282	13									2	9	3	
Mannheim.....	Aug. 13	152,009	85										1			
Do.....	Aug. 20	152,009	62											1		
Maracaibo.....	Aug. 7	106,811	11	4												
Do.....	Aug. 14	106,811	12	2					1							
Do.....	Aug. 21	106,811	15	3												
Mazatlan.....	Aug. 13	20,000	17													
Do.....	Aug. 20	20,000	18													
Messina.....	do	107,000	18	2							2					
Mexico.....	Aug. 21	368,777	236	18						3	2					
Montecristi.....	Aug. 27	3,000	0							1	1		3			
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Aug. 20	225,362	80										1	1	4	
Nottingham.....	do	239,753	114										1	1	2	
Nuremberg.....	Aug. 13	275,000	156	16											3	
Palermo.....	Aug. 20	330,000	109	7				4								
Panama.....	Aug. 28	20,000	23	5												
Paris.....	Aug. 20	2,660,559	771	194				1		3		3	6	10	1	
Plymouth.....	Aug. 27	114,000	64										7			
Prague.....	Aug. 20	225,816	125	33						1		1			2	
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 1	2,125	0													
Quebec.....	Aug. 27	73,000														
Do.....	Sept. 3	73,000														
Rheims.....	Aug. 21	108,385	63	6						1						
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 31	800,000	330	40	2		2	92		2		1	1	1		
Do.....	Aug. 7	800,000	360	44	4			118		1		4	1	1	1	
Rome.....	July 9	505,371	166	17						4	5	1	1	1	1	
Do.....	July 16	505,371	177	15						5	1	1	1	1	1	
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 27	366,815	126													
Sagua la Grande.....	do	21,342	7	2						1						
St. George's, Bermuda.....	Aug. 13	2,189	0													

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

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St. Georges, Bermuda	Aug. 20	2,189	2																	
St. John, N. B.	Sept. 3	40,711	12	2																
St. Petersburg	Aug. 13	1,450,000	666	91				2		13	18	17	18							3
St. Stephen, N. B.	Sept. 3	2,840	1																	
Salford	Aug. 20	228,983	141																	
San Felú de Guixols	Aug. 21	11,333	4	2																
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Aug. 20	40,000	13	1																
Santander	Aug. 21	53,574	29																	
Sheffield	Aug. 13	430,000	176	10																
Do	Aug. 20	430,000	186	16							2						1			1
Singapore	July 23	97,111	240	36																
Smyrna	Aug. 14	60,000	83	13																
Solingen	Aug. 20	15,142	20					2		2										
Southampton	Aug. 27	112,500	27	4							1									1
South Shields	Aug. 20	107,334	35	3																
Stettin	Do	228,095	183																	
Stockholm	Aug. 13	309,496	73	10																
Stuttgart	Aug. 25	195,126	83	2																
Tangier	Aug. 20	40,000																		
Do	Aug. 27	40,000																		
Trapani	Aug. 20	61,477	16																	
Trieste	Do	190,166	88	12																
Utiilla	Aug. 13	932									1									
Do	Aug. 20	932																		
Do	Aug. 27	932																		
Venice	Aug. 13	167,741	82	6						5										
Vera Cruz	Aug. 27	32,000	35	6																
Vienna	Aug. 20	1,797,992	655	100						5	2	7	5							1
Warsaw	July 23	771,382	345	42				22		1	17	7	3							2
Do	July 30	771,382	341	49				22		1	16	5	10							
Zurich	Aug. 20	161,000	55	5																

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.