

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 17, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of September 19:

Week ended September 17.

Buildings reinspected	253.
Rooms	2, 022
Persons inspected	2, 695
Sick	22
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	18
Dead examined	7
Necropsies	5
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	36
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	854
Blocks covered with rat poison	11
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed.....	17
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	6
Abated.....	3
Undergoing abatement	16
Total number plumbing inspections	104

Disinfection for tuberculosis on steamship George W. Elder at San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports, September 10, as follows:

Quarters previously occupied by a patient suffering with tuberculosis on the steamship *George W. Elder* were disinfected August 19, in accordance with Department Circular No. 16, dated February 11, 1902.

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 10, 1904. Number of cases of smallpox

under observation, 1; of those previously reported, 0; new cases, 1; number of houses quarantined, 1; number of houses fumigated, 2; persons vaccinated, 1; miles of territory covered, 45.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Conditions at Corpus Christi—Malarial fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon MacGregor reports, September 12, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

No new transactions at this point. It has rained all day. There is considerable malarial fever still prevailing, many cases of distinct tertian and quartan type; a few continued.

The weather has not permitted much sanitary inspection. Mayor Segrest has promised to go over the town with me as soon as the weather permits.

I do not learn of anything new from inquiry of points along the line.

Conditions at Rio Grande City—Inspection at ferry—Measles and continued fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports, September 10, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Transactions for week ended September 9, 1904:

The sanitary inspector, appointed by authority, went to work on the 8th instant, and on this date and the 9th inspected 158 premises and 201 barrels, of which 11 were breeding mosquitoes and were oiled. Seven cisterns were inspected, two of which are properly screened and provided with pumps, while the others were well oiled, as an incentive to the owners to put in pumps and screens.

Twenty-seven persons were inspected at the ferry, all from the immediate vicinity. The travel for the past week was very limited on account of a rise in the river rendering crossing dangerous.

Inspection reveals a new case of measles. I am now investigating two cases of supposed continued fever. These are attended by regular physicians, but are in the hands of an "herb doctor." I find that such cases are always concealed.

Report from San Antonio—Work of sanitary department—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports, September 15, as follows:

Month of August, 1904. Premises inspected, 14,008; barrels screened by city, 42; cisterns filled, 14; wells filled, 9; cesspools filled, 13; sewer connections made, 45; houses fumigated, 24; rooms fumigated, 105; cellars fumigated, 3; wells fumigated, 5; cisterns fumigated, 7.

Mortality report for month of August, 1904.

Brain fever, 1; cancer, 1; croup, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; malarial fever, 1; malignant pustule, 1; osteo-sarcoma, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 18; remittent fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; apoplexy, 1; acute mania, 1; convulsions, 1; paralysis, 1; tremulencia (?), 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; tetanus, 1; spinal meningitis, 2; meningitis, 1; bronchitis, 2; laryngitis, 1; œdema of lungs, 1; pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; pneumonia, 2; Bright's disease, 2; cancer uterus, 1; cystitis, 1; diabetes, 1; nephritis, 1; pyo-salpinx, 1; endocarditis, 1; paralysis of heart, 1; venous obstruction, 1; puerperal fever, 1; puerperal peritonitis, 1; cancer rectum, 1; cholera infantum, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 3;

cancer of omentum, 1; dysentery, 1; peritonitis, 1; trauma of liver and bowels, 1; trismus, 1; premature birth, 3; old age, 6; alcoholism, 1; burns, 2; carbolic-acid poisoning, 1; injury during delivery, 1; gunshot wound, 1; dropsy, 1; dentition, 1; inanition, 3; summer complaint, 1. Total, 90.

Mortality at Nuevo Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of September 14:

Three weeks ended September 10, 1894. August 29, tetanus, 1; August 30, sudden (cause unknown), 1; September 6, fibro-sarcoma, 1; September 8, senile debility, 1; September 8, cerebral congestion, 1. Total, 5.

From the official records of city.

Summary of work at Laredo and New Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of September 21, 1904:

During period September 12th to 20th, fumigated Laredo 25 houses containing 97 rooms, inspected 8,253 premises, and oiled 2,351 water containers. Stocked 9 cisterns, 5 wells, and 2 tanks with minnows. Maximum temperature, 96. Rainfall, 3.31 inches. Inspection and fumigation by service discontinued 20th, as authorized by Bureau. New Laredo reports period 11th to 19th 3,148 domiciliary visits, 235 containers emptied, 144 containers oiled, 67 ponds oiled, and 6 premises cleared of rubbish.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended September 10, 1904. Passengers inspected, 184; immigrants inspected, 37; immigrants deported, 7.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Sept. 10.
Persons inspected	321
Persons held	5
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags Pullman linen fumigated, 32.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,619 persons. Returned by State quarantine officer—by train, 11; by bridge, 14.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended September 10, 1904: Mexican Central passengers inspected, 108; Mexican immigrants inspected, 36; special Pullman passengers and crew inspected, 14; soiled linen imported for laundry work disinfected, 327 pieces.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

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

Week ended September 10, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 428; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 24; persons refused entry for noncompliance with State quarantine regulations, 12; persons detained in detention camp, 3; persons three days out from Veracruz detained, 2; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private coaches disinfected, 1; persons inspected and entered via international foot and carriage bridge, 3,454; persons presenting at international foot and carriage bridge refused entry, 11.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 214, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 7, and 39 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of July, 1904, from 167 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 956,151, show a total of 1,362 deaths, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 21, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 4, and 123 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 317,000—white, 233,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 454—white, 283; colored, 171, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 14, whooping cough 2, and 88 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 10, from 89 observers, indicate that diphtheria and smallpox were more than usually prevalent, and dysentery, cholera morbus, intermittent fever, pleuritis, scarlet fever, remittent fever, erysipelas, pneumonia, measles, and meningitis were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 7, pneumonia at 12, whooping cough at 13, measles at 14, scarlet fever at 30, diphtheria at 37, smallpox at 41, enteric fever at 97, and phthisis pulmonalis at 292 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 235,000. Total number of deaths, 211, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, measles 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 89; including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 38,500. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Month of August, 1904. Total number of deaths, 30, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Buffalo.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 380,000. Total number of deaths, 487, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 4, measles 2, whooping cough 2, and 47 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 430,000. Total number of deaths, 542, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 5, measles 1, and 43 from tuberculosis.

Columbus.—Month of August, 1904. Census population, 125,560. Total number of deaths, 161, including enteric fever 8, and 17 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths, 101, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 3 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 30,000, colored, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 62; white, 42, colored, 20, including enteric fever 4, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 82,947; white, 52,061, colored, 30,886. Total number of deaths, 210; white, 93, colored, 117, including enteric fever 8, whooping cough 4, and 39 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Salt Lake City.—Month of August, 1904. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 71, including diphtheria 1, and 3 from enteric fever.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 54, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., September 5, 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. 29	Admiral Farragut	Jamaica, West Indies	4
29	Sarmatian	Glasgow, Scotland	183
30	Verona	Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	1
30	Cambrian	London, England	5
31	Colorado	Hull, England	3
Sept. 1	Sylvania	Liverpool, England	3
2	Republic	do	1,089
	Total		1,288

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., September 12, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 12, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 5	Devonian.....	Liverpool, England.....	18
6	Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	8
7	San Jose.....	Limon, Costa Rica.....	7
8	Saxonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	1,652
8	Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	6
8	Philadelphian.....	London, England.....	3
10	Cymric.....	Liverpool, England.....	1,088
	Total.....		2,782

GEORGE B. BILINGS, Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., September 12, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended September 10, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 6	Mascotte.....	Habana, Cuba.....	61
8	Miami.....	do.....	22
10	Mascotte.....	do.....	66
	Total.....		149

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, September 14, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 6	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	581
6	Ryndam.....	Rotterdam.....	702
6	Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	320
6	Zeeland.....	Antwerp.....	683
6	Koenig Albert.....	Genoa and Naples.....	717
6	Gallia.....	Naples.....	276
6	Hellig Olav.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	996
6	Main.....	Bremen.....	451
6	Mexico.....	Habana.....	8
7	Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	769
7	Gerty.....	Naples.....	502
7	Hohenzollern.....	Genoa and Naples.....	262
7	Hellig Olav.....	Copenhagen.....	1
8	Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	465
8	Willehad.....	Gothenburg, etc.....	243
9	Numidian.....	Glasgow.....	76
9	Monterey.....	Habana.....	6
9	Powhatan.....	Denia.....	1
10	Napolitan Prince.....	Naples.....	268
10	Algeria.....	do.....	170
10	Montevideo.....	Genoa, etc.....	187
10	Citta di Torino.....	Genoa and Naples.....	325
10	Etruria.....	Naples.....	1
	Total.....		8,005

WM. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, September 10, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 4	Carthaginian.....	Glasgow.....	4
4	Westernland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	590
5	Manchester Corporation.....	Manchester.....	1
7	Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	75
	Total.....		670

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, September 17, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 17, 1904; also name of vessel and port from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 11	Haverford.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	681

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	August.....	543	16
New York, N. Y.....	.....do.....	45,886	532
Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....do.....	1,487	67
San Juan, P. R.....	.....do.....	66	0
Seattle, Wash.....	.....do.....	238	.....

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	Sept. 17			
2	Beaufort, N. C	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Sept. 10			
Bocagrande, Fla.—					
4	Punta Gorda	Sept. 17			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga	Sept. 10	Port. bk. Clara	Sept. 10	Para
7	Cape Charles, Va	do	Br. ss. Frieda	Sept. 7	Tampico via Balti- more.
8	Cape Fear, N. C	do			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla	Sept. 17			
10	Columbia River, Oreg ..	Sept. 10			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla ..	do	Nor. bk. Bonheur	Sept. 4	Algoa Bay
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do	Am. bk. Bonny Doon	Sept. 7	Matanzas
13	Eastport, Me	Sept. 15			
14	Eureka, Cal	Sept. 10			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	Schr. L. N. Dantzlera	Aug. 30	Frontera
			Bark Stout	Sept. 5	Port Elizabeth
			Schr. Anna M. Stammer ..	Sept. 6	Colon
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	Sept. 3			
18	Key West, Fla	Sept. 10			
19	Los Angeles, Cal	Sept. 3			
		Sept. 10			
20	Newbern, N. C	do			
21	Nome, Alaska	Sept. 3			
22	Panama, Panama	Aug. 27			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Sept. 10			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J	do			
25	Port Angeles, Wash	do			
26	Portland, Me	do			
27	Port Townsend, Wash	do			
28	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
29	East Pass	do			
30	West Pass	do			
31	St. Johns River, Fla	do			
32	San Diego, Cal	do			
33	San Francisco, Cal	do	Fr. bk. Marie Madeleine ..	Sept. 7	Swansea
34	San Pedro, Cal	Sept. 3	Am. bk. Paramita	Sept. 10	Naknek, Alaska ..
		Sept. 10			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal	Sept. 3			
		Sept. 10			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla	Sept. 11	Br. ss. Cumeria ^a	Sept. 3	Limon
			Nor. bk. Mathilde	Sept. 4	Belfast
			Br. ss. E. O. Saltmarsh ..	Sept. 8	Tampico
37	Savannah, Ga	Sept. 10	Am. schr. Methesbeca ^a ..	Aug. 30	Habana
			Br. ss. Drumgarth	Sept. 4	New York
38	Sitka, Alaska	Aug. 27			
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 3			
		Sept. 10			
40	Southbend, Wash	Sept. 3			
		Sept. 10			
41	Tampa, Fla	do			
42	Washington, N. C	Sept. 17			
HAWAII:					
43	Hilo	Aug. 20			
		Aug. 27			
44	Honolulu	do	Br. ss. Coptic	Aug. 22	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				No report.	
3				1 steamship spoken and passed.	
4				No report.	
5				do.	
6	Brunswick.	Disinfected and held.		1 case malaria; 1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
7	Newport News.	Fumigated.	Sept. 7	12 cases malaria.	7
8				No transactions.	
9				No report.	
10				do.	
11	Fernandina.	Ballast discharged, vessel fumigated.	Sept. 10	7 coastwise vessels spoken and passed.	2
	do.	Disinfected.	do.		2
12					25
13				No transactions.	
14				do.	
15					2
16	Pascagoula.	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 4		
	Gulfport.	Disinfected.	Sept. 7	2 cases malarial cachexia.	
	Pascagoula.	do.		No transactions.	
17				No transactions.	
18				do.	5
19				No transactions.	
20				No report.	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
24				No transactions.	
25				No report.	
26					1
27				Glandular examination Chilean bk. Alta, from East London; schr. Americana, from Higo; bk. Chalmer, from Honolulu.	9
28					22
29				No report.	
30				No transactions.	
31				6 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	1
32					3
33	San Francisco.	Fumigated to kill rats.	Sept. 9	1 vessel boarded and passed.	34
	do.	Fumigated.			
34				No transactions.	
				do.	
35				do.	
				do.	
36	Pensacola.	Fumigated.	Sept. 7		3
	do.	Ballast discharged.	Sept. 11		
	do.	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	Sept. 9		
37	Savannah.	Fumigated and held.	Sept. 5		5
	do.	do.		Tybee for orders. Previous ports, Santos and Rio. 107 rats killed.	
38					3
					1
39				No transactions.	
40				do.	
				do.	
41					1
42				No report.	
43				No transactions.	
					1
44	San Francisco.	Held for disinfection of quarters.	Aug. 23	1 case plague.	7

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII—Continued.				
45	Kaahului	Aug. 27			
46	Kihel	Sept. 3			
47	Koloa	Aug. 20			
48	I ahaina	Aug. 27			
49	Mahukona	Aug. 20			
		Aug. 27			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu	July 30			
51	Iloilo	do			
52	Jolo	July 23			
53	Manila	Aug. 6			
	PORTO RICO:				
54	Ponce	Sept. 3			
55	San Juan	do	U. S. S. Bancroft.....	Sept. 2	Monte Cristi.....
	Subports—				
56	Aguadilla	do			
57	Arecibo	do			
58	Arroyo	do			
59	Fajardo	do			
60	Humacao	do			
61	Mayaguez	do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 17			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Sept. 10			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Sept. 17			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Sept. 17	Nor. ss. Manteoa.....	Sept. 4	Brazos Santiago..
			Br. ss. Indian ^a	Sept. 5	Liverpool.....
			Br. ss. Thurland Castle ^a	do	Coatzacoalcos...
			Br. ss. Monmouth	Sept. 6	Liverpool.....
			Nor. ss. Galveston	Sept. 10	Progreso.....
			Br. ss. Montauk	do	Newcastle.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Sept. 17			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Sept. 10			
10	New Bedford, Mass	Sept. 17			
11	New Orleans, La	Sept. 3			
12	Newport News, Va.....	Sept. 17			
13	Newport, R. I.	do			
14	New York, N. Y.	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
45				No transactions	
46				No report	
47				No transactions	
				do	
48				do	
49				do	
				do	
50				No report	
51				do	
52				do	
53				do	
54					3
55	Orders	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Sept. 2	1 vessel boarded and passed.	3
56				No transactions	
57					1
58				No report	
59					1
60				No transactions	
61					2

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	Sept. 4		28
	do	do	Sept. 5		
	do	Fumigated and held	Sept. 9		
	do	do	Sept. 6		
	do	do	Sept. 11		
	do	do	Sept. 10		
7				No report	
8				do	
9				do	
10				do	
11				do	
12				do	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to September 23, 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.		61		
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.		835		
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.		3		
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	June 1—Aug. 31	48	3	
Chicago.....	June 19—Sept. 17	67	2	
Danville.....	June 19—July 30	14		
Peoria.....	July 1—31	4		
Springfield.....	July 12—30	8		
Total for State.....		141	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		100	5	
Indiana:				
At large.....	July 1—31		5	
Total for State.....			5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		839	15	
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County.....	June 1—30	2		
Bremer County.....	June 1—30	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	One case imported.
Clinton County (Clinton included.)	June 1-July 30	7	.....
Grundy County.....	June 1-30.....	3	.....
Ida County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Jones County (Anamosa included).	June 1-30.....	8	.....
Mahaska County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Polk County.....	June 1-30.....	4	.....
Tama County.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....
Total for State.....	.....	30	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	83	.....
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	3	.....
Atchison County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1	.....
Barton County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1	.....
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	.....	Five cases imported.
New Orleans.....	June 12-Sept. 10	45	.....
Total for State.....	.....	48	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	22	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-Aug. 6	38	.....
Total for State.....	.....	38	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	26	.....
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. 4-17.....	2	.....
North Adams.....	July 3-Sept. 17	57	4	
Total for State.....	.....	63	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	75	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.		111	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		
Kanabe County	June 14-Aug. 22..	19		
Martin County	July 5-25	2		
Morrison County	June 28-Sept. 13..	13		
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		155		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		392	6	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 12-Sept. 10..	40	3	
Total for State		40	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		32		
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.....		6.....		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	May 1-31.....	2.....		May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904
Alleghany County.....	May 1-31.....	7.....		5,370 cases, 69 deaths.
Anson County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3.....		No. for June not given.
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. 17..	15	4	
Total for State		30	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,500	164	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	Sept. 11-17	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
South Carolina:				
Charleston	June 12-Aug. 20 ..	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		28	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	June 12-Sept. 17.	20	1	
Nashville.....	June 26-Sept. 17.	12		
Total for State.....		32	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11		
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		41		
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-Sept. 10.	34		
Total for State.....		34		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,634	11	
Grand total.....		2,928	71	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		7,471	274	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to September 23, 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 23, 1904.

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

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 10	38,973	21	1						1		1		
Do	Sept. 17	38,973	15	1										
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 10	508,957	220	46						4				
Do	Sept. 17	508,957	169	13						6	4	2		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 10	38,647	7	1										
Do	Sept. 17	38,647	10									1		
Boston, Mass.	Sept. 10	560,892	192	21						3	2	2		2
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	9	1										
Butler, Pa.	Sept. 3	10,853	6											
Do	Sept. 10	10,853	7											
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	24	3										
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	24											1
Camden, S. C.	Sept. 3	2,441	3							1				
Do	Sept. 10	2,441	1											
Charleston, S. C.	do	55,807	18	1						1				
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	13	2						1				
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	443	49						12		7		2
Do	Sept. 17	1,698,575	443	48						7		6		
Chicopee, Mass.	Sept. 10	19,167	5	1		2								
Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 9	381,766	127	12								1		
Clinton, Mass.	Sept. 17	13,667	5											
Do	Sept. 10	13,667	2	1										
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	15	2						1				
Do	Sept. 17	42,938	17	3										
Danville, Ill.	Sept. 10	16,354	6	1										
Dayton, Ohio	do	85,333	18	1						1				
Detroit, Mich.	do	285,704	100								1	1		
Do	Sept. 17	285,704	97								1			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept. 10	11,616	9											
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	9	2										
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 17	104,863	40	4						1	1			
Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 10	18,607	7											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	24	2										
Do	Sept. 17	87,565	19	1						2				
Haverhill, Mass.	Sept. 10	37,175	7	1										
Homestead, Pa.	Sept. 4	12,554	7	1										
Hyde Park, Mass.	Sept. 10	13,244	1	1										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	10											
Johnstown, Pa.	do	35,936	7	1						1				
Kokomo, Ind.	do	10,609	7											
Lancaster, Pa.	Sept. 3	41,459	13							1				
Do	Sept. 10	41,459	9	1										
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	29											
Los Angeles.	Aug. 27	102,479	57	8								1		
Do	Sept. 3	102,479	36	5						1		1		
Do	Sept. 10	102,479	48	11						1		1		
Lowell, Mass.	do	94,969	37	5										
Lynn, Mass.	do	68,513	20	6										
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	10							1				
Macon, Ga.	do	22,746	3							1				
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	9											
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	18							1				
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	3	1										
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	7	1										
Memphis, Tenn.	do	102,320	35	5						3				
Do	Sept. 17	102,320	41	4						1				
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 3	285,315	83	8								2		
Do	Sept. 10	285,315	74	13										
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	2										4	
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	30	2						1				
Do	Sept. 17	80,865	34	4										
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 10	246,070	87	22						1		1	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63,442	33	1										
Do	Sept. 17	63,442	24	1										
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 10	14,478	7											
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	107	22						3				1
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	8	1								1		
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,202	1,309	139						21	2	25	8	3
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457								1				
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	10							1				
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	6							1				
Do	Sept. 17	24,200	11											
Northampton, Mass.	Sept. 10	18,643	5	1										
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	18											
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	2							1				
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	400	44						14	4	9	1	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Lourenço Marquez—Case of suspected plague at San Jose de L'hanguene confirmed.

Consul Hollis reports, August 12, as follows:

I have just been officially notified of the result of the necropsy on the cadaver of the suspected plague patient. The case is described as one of attenuated plague.

No further suspicious cases have been reported, and the authorities are giving clean bills of health.

See Public Health Reports, September 2, 1904, page 1788.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, September 2, 1904, as follows:

Steamship *Pannonia*, sailed September 1; destination, New York, steerage passengers inspected, 1,524, rejected, 3; pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 2,675; pieces of baggage disinfected, 300 (used feathers and bedding and all baggage belonging to Russians coming from dubious territory).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended September 8, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 3; 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.
Sept. 2	Anselm	43	8	35	0
8	Belize	18	3	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports as follows: Month of August, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 790; number passed, 715; number detained, 75.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Communicable diseases—Epidemic of smallpox at Brunai, Borneo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, August 8, as follows:

The health report for the week ended August 6, 1904, is as follows: Plague, 13 cases, 12 deaths (all Chinese); cholera, no cases, no deaths; enteric fever, 3 cases, 1 death (2 Europeans, 1 Indian imported from India); smallpox, 2 cases, no deaths (1 European, Portuguese).

It is reported here that a very widespread and virulent epidemic of smallpox is prevailing at Brunai, and that a relief force has been sent out from Singapore. It is feared that the disease will extend to British North Borneo, and to Labuan, which is recovering from plague.

This report has been transmitted to the service representatives at Shanghai and Manila.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, August 2, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 28.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended, August 16, for rejection: For Honolulu, 7; for San Francisco, 43.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended September 3, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 7; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers and acute nephritis. Many cases of this latter disease have occurred in negro laborers who have been working in the rain and mud on the banana plantations. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. The steamship *Brighton* came from New Orleans via Santa Marta, Colombia, from which port she brought a bill of health, giving 15 cases and 1 death of smallpox during the previous two weeks in and around Santa Marta. The captain and medical inspector aboard this vessel report that no one from the ship went ashore in that port. The personnel gave no evidence of infection prior to leaving Limon for New Orleans.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 28	Cumeria	25	0	0	0
28	Preston	31	0	0	0
29	Sibiria	53	13	5	0
30	San José	53	10	0	0
31	Olympia	37	0	0	0
Sept. 1	Greenbriar	45	0	0	0
2	Brighton	23	0	0	0

Three bills of health to Panaman ports were viséed, and 2 passengers for Colon examined and given certificates.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—No improvement in sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, September 6, 7, and 13, as follows: During the week ended September 3, 1904, 3 vessels were inspected and issued bills of health.

No sickness present in a total crew of 126.

No quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during this week and none has been reported in the city.

Report for month of August will be forwarded as soon as the mortuary report is received.

Week ended September 10, 1904, vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 5; crews inspected, 134; no passengers; no sickness among the crews. All vessels left this port in good sanitary condition except the steamship *Transit*, which was unclean from cargo of cattle discharged here.

One of these vessels, steamship *King Frederick*, cleared for Norfolk on September 8, after being in this port seventeen days, discharging cargo of coal, was fumigated here by me on September 8.

No improvement is noted in the sanitary condition of the city.

Transactions during month of August, 1904—Mortality—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.

Transactions for the month of August, 1904.—Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 12; crews inspected, 367; passengers inspected, 11.

One of these passengers was an immigrant for the United States.

All of these vessels were found in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board of any of them.

Mortuary report for the month of August, 1904.—Tuberculosis, 12; malaria, 4; gastro-intestinal diseases, 4; tetanus, infantile, 3; diseases of heart and blood vessels, 7; diseases of kidneys, 2; diseases of liver, 2; meningitis, 1; other causes, 7; total, 42.

Compared with the report for June and July of this year, this is a remarkably small number of deaths.

No improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of the city during August, and from almost every standpoint things are getting progressively worse.

Reports from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, September 7 and 14, as follows: Week ended September 3, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 28; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,118; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 860; pieces of freight passed (salted hides), 750.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended September 3, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	14
Meningitis	7
Bronchitis	2
Cancer	2
Pneumonia	2
Cachexia	1
Grippe	1
Enteric fever	3
Paludic fever	1
Tetanus	1
Diphtheria	2

Total number of deaths, 81.

Week ended September 10, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 21; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 774; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 502; pieces of freight passed (salted hides), 450.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended September 10, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	19
Meningitis	4
Bronchitis	1
Cachexia	1
Cancer	2
Pneumonia	1
Enteric fever	2
Glanders	1

Total number of deaths, 83.

Reports from Matanzas—Scarlet fever, enteric fever, and diphtheria—Unsanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 6 and 14, as follows:

During the week ended September 3, 1904, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels leaving this port for the United States.

The sanitary condition of the city remains unchanged. To the numerous cases of enteric fever and scarlatina prevailing are to be added 3 cases of diphtheria reported since my last writing. I am informed, from reliable source, that malarial fevers also are on the increase, due to many additional breeding places of mosquitoes unattended to, which have been furnished by the frequent heavy rains we are having of late.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas from August 20 to 31, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Syncope, cardiac	1	86
Meningitis	2	61
Debility, congenital	1	157
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Gastro-enteritis, acute	1	105
Tuberculosis	6	27
Paludism	1	4
Lesion of heart, organic (unqualified)	1	79
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	64
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Spasm of the glottis.....	1	88
Total.....	17	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 12.92; estimated population, 48,000.

Correction in regard to cost of water—Proposed improvements in water-supply system.

Week ended September 10, 1904.

Bills of health issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States via Cuban ports.

One case of diphtheria, 3 cases of scarlet fever, and 1 case of enteric fever have been reported since last week.

At the request of the manager of the Matanzas waterworks I beg to rectify my statement, under date of August 9, last, relative to the cost of the water supply to dwelling houses and public buildings in this city.^a The items furnished me by the manager show that I had been totally misinformed on this subject. This private enterprise, although authorized by contract with the local government since 1872 to charge as high as \$4 Spanish gold per month, according to individual cases, for each supply of water to dwelling houses, having in view the distressing financial condition of the city, and in order to facilitate the distribution of water, has made considerable reduction in its prices of supply, from \$1 up to \$4, which gives an average of \$2.63 Spanish gold per month. Moreover, 8 public hydrants have been installed free of charge in different sections of the city, accessible to the public, and the use of as many as 62 water faucets have been granted to poor widows, also free of charge.

Out of the 5,000 houses, approximately, which comprise the city proper and its suburbs, there are only 1,746 which derive their supply of water from the main source, while the rest use it from wells, cisterns, or buy it in barrels from public vendors who procure it from neighboring springs more or less suspicious in their origin, from a sanitary point of view.

I am informed that the sanitary authorities having detected the pollution of the water supply from the city wells and other sources, will enact a law, as soon as circumstances permit it, forbidding the use of water from these known contaminated sources, and directing the compulsory use of the water from the aqueduct as being the least contaminated with the bacillus coli communis and the Eberth or typhoid bacillus, according to the examination recently made at the national laboratory in Habana. The recent overflowing of a river in the vicinity

^a See Public Health Reports, August 19, 1904, p. 1687.

of the springs of the aqueduct, and the mixing of its filthy waters with those of the main source or the aqueduct, has been assigned as the probable origin of the pollution. Since then, the water from the reservoirs and that surrounding the springs have been thrown away, both places being subjected to a careful cleaning, and the walls surrounding the main source are being built high enough to avert the future admixture and contamination of its waters.

So soon as the contemplated law is passed and carried into effect, it is the purpose of the Matanzas Water Works to offer this community better facilities in obtaining the water supply, by allowing a still greater reduction in its prices, and by establishing a wider distribution throughout town.

It is to be hoped that by carrying out these sanitary measures the existing epidemic of enteric fever will be eradicated.

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

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Debility, congenital	1	151
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Tuberculosis, localized	1	33
Bacillosis	3	27
Rachitis	2	146
Athrepsia	1	105
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	64
Nephritis	1	120
Mitral insufficiency	1	79
Debility, senile	1	154
Tumor, cerebral	1	74b
Total	14	

Estimated population, 43,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 10.64.

Reports from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended September 3, 1904, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

On September 3 the Danish bark *Anna Agneta* arrived from Rio de Janeiro, after a journey of 51 days. There was no sickness on board, but as Rio de Janeiro is an infected port the vessel has been disinfected and ordered 14 days of quarantine before getting free pratique.

Mortuary report for the week ended September 3, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Malarial fever	2	4
Malarial cachexia	1	4a
Tubercle of lungs	4	27
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Enterocolitis (under 2 years)	1	105
Uræmia	1	120
Malformation	1	150
Total	11	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 12.57 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Week ended September 10, 1904. Bills of health issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

In my report of August 17 (published in Public Health Reports No. 36, September 2, 1904), I said that the newspapers had announced that the *Gaceta Oficial* of Habana would that week publish the specifications for the construction of the aqueduct of Santiago and ask for bids. Nothing more has been heard about these specifications.

Last week the city board of health met to form an estimate for sanitation, street cleaning, etc. This was sent to Habana for approval. It has not been published yet.

This morning the British steamship *Vimeira* arrived from Tampico. All on board were well, but as Tampico is an infected port the vessel was ordered in quarantine to be disinfected, after which it will be kept under observation 5 days. It will probably be allowed to load in quarantine.

Mortuary report for the week ended September 10, 1904.

Causes of death.	Num-ber.	Ber-tillon num-ber.
Malarial fever	2	4
Tubercle of lung	1	27
Meningitis	1	61
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Organic heart disease	1	79
Enterocolitis (under 2 years)	1	105
Uræmia	1	120
Congenital debility	1	151
Ill defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	11	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 12.57 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Report from Santiago, month of August, 1904.

Bills of health issued	14
Crews	422
Passengers	130
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	a 1
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	80
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	b 7
Certificate issued for shipping remains of dead body to the United States	c 1

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Medical inspection of vessels from Philadelphia discontinued.

The American legation at Copenhagen reports, August 24, that the medical inspection of vessels from Philadelphia was discontinued at the Danish West Indies July 20, 1904.

a Diphtheria.
 b Diphtheria, 3; varicella, 4.
 c Seaman from the U. S. S. *Amphitrite*.

ECUADOR.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, August 26, as follows:

Week ended August 24, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 51, as follows: Fevers (without classification), 3; grippe, 3; enteric diseases, 2; yellow fever, 2; pernicious fever, 4; tuberculosis, 8; from all other causes, 29.

During the week 5 ships were fumigated, 53 pieces of baggage inspected, 3 immune certificates and 5 bills of health issued, as follows: August 20, steamship *Celia*, from New York and ports in Chile and Peru, cleared for Charleston via other ports; crew, 38; no passengers from this port. August 22, steamship *Peru*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, cabin passengers, 8; steerage, 13. Same date, steamship *Cacique*, from New York via South American ports, cleared for New York via Chilean and Peruvian ports; crew, 30; no passengers. August 23, steamship *Abydos*, from Hamburg and South American ports, cleared for San Francisco via South and Central American ports. Same date, steamship *Manavi*, a coasting vessel, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, via Ecuadorean and Colombian ports; crew, 42; cabin passengers, 13; steerage passengers, 13; all told, 68; none for Ancon. These vessels were fumigated with sulphur.

The only apparent change in the plague situation in northern Peru is a recrudescence at Trujillo, reported by the Ecuadorean consul there. Three cases and one death from plague were reported from Payta during the week.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, September 5, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended August 20 there were registered 10 fresh cases of plague (with 7 deaths), viz, 6 cases (6 deaths) in Alexandria and 4 cases (1 death) in the district of Achmun, in the Province of Menisieh.

Hongkong.—During the five weeks from May 29 to July 2 there were registered 218 plague cases in Hongkong, with 212 deaths.

British South Africa.—During the period from July 17 to 23 there were registered 3 new cases of plague in Port Elizabeth, and 2 deaths.

Cholera.

Russia.—On August 5 a case of cholera occurred in Baku.

Turkey.—According to official bulletin No. 31, dated August 15, 361 new cases of cholera have been registered, with 363 deaths.

Hongkong.—During the period from May 29 to July 2, 22 persons were attacked with cholera.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 20 was lower than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to

19.4 per thousand of the population (as compared with 21.3 in the foregoing week), thus being, however, considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it only amounted to 16.5 per thousand. Of the large German towns and cities only six, viz, Kiel, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Barmen, Cassel, Charlottenburg (with 17.4), and Schöneberg (with 10 per thousand) showed more favorable health conditions than Berlin. Paris and Vienna also had lower rates of mortality than this city. The following cities had considerably higher death rates than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Dresden, Hanover, Aix la Chapelle, Rixdorf (with 34.1), Leipzig, Brunswick, Bremen, Karlsruhe, Nuremberg, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Breslau, and also London. The decrease in the number of deaths was mainly among children in the first year of life. The rate of mortality of infants sank from 11.2 per year and thousand in the preceding week to 9.8 in this week. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs caused 42 and acute intestinal diseases 294 deaths; 134 infants and 4 adults succumbed to cholera. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 61 deaths, and 41 persons succumbed to cancer. Furthermore, there were registered 14 deaths from scarlet fever, 9 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from enteric fever. Finally, 7 persons died by violence.

Report from Munich—Decrease in death rate—Improved sanitary conditions.

The following is received from Consul-General Wright, under date of September 4:

Table giving the death rate of Munich, per 1,000 inhabitants, from 1871 to 1903.

Year.	Death rate.	Year.	Death rate.
1871.....	41.6	1891.....	27.6
1876.....	34.7	1896.....	22.9
1881.....	32.4	1901.....	22.2
1886.....	29.3	1903.....	20.7

From this table it will be noticed that the death rate of Munich has decreased about 50 per cent in this period, owing principally to improvements in sanitary conditions.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 5, 1904. Present officially estimated population 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Aug. 30	Anselm.....	43	10	.....	.....
30	Colombia.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 2	Spero.....	15	.....	.....	.....

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, September 5, as follows:

Week ended August 27, 1904: Vessels disinfected, 3; vessels certified, 6.

Week ended September 3, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 0; vessels disinfected, 3; cabin passengers inspected, 18; steerage passengers inspected, 0; crew inspected, 16; pieces of steerage passenger's baggage disinfected and passed, 0; pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed, 28; hides and skins disinfected, 0; pieces of freight disinfected, 174.

HONDURAS.

Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended September 3, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 3	Rosina	29	0	0	0

Week ended September 10, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; one death; 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
Sept. 4	John Wilson.....	18	6	0	0
5	Volund.....	18	0	0	0
6	Katie.....	24	0	0	0
9	Spero.....	15	0	0	0
9	Origen.....	23	1	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended September 6, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; one accidental death; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 1	Auselm.....	43	25	12	0
2	Hiram.....	15	0	0	0
6	Habil.....	16	1	0	0
6	Spero.....	15	0	0	0

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

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Inspection of vessel.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, August 13, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay city week ended August 9, 1904.

	Present week.	Same week last year.	Average of corresponding weeks for 5 preceding years.
Plague attacks	57	.....	.....
Plague deaths	51	56	74
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	3.41	3.75	4.95
Smallpox deaths	8	8	5
Cholera deaths	34	3	73
Total deaths	677	492	777
Total mortality per 1,000	45.36	32.96	50.86

It will be seen that the cholera mortality is slightly increased, there having been 34 deaths as compared with 23 last week. The Board of Health publishes the following statement:

Cholera was not epidemic, the attacks reported being 56, including 11 contact cases. Out of these 28 were imported (23 from Pandharpur and 5 from other places). Out of the 34 deaths, 14 were imported cases, 10 from Pandharpur and 4 from other places. The disease shows a tendency to increase, and is partly attributed to seasonable variations, but chiefly to importations; hence is sporadic. The disease is not confined to any particular quarter, and it has no direct local connection with the harbor. It is prevalent among the poor class of the population.

Of the 34 deaths, 7 were among low-caste Hindus and the other 27 among Hindus of higher castes, none occurring in any other race. Of the deaths 9 occurred in Sion, a subdivision of Ward F. As this is the most northerly district on Bombay Island, this fact is an evidence that incoming cases were stopped on the railway at the first possible place on entering the city limits.

The steamship *Osborne*, to which a bill of health has this day been granted, had a crew entirely European. Every man was examined for plague and nothing suspicious was found. The quarters in the fore-castle were found in good condition.

Recrudescence theory of plague.

I quote below an abstract of the views held by Col. W. G. King, the sanitary commissioner of the Madras Presidency, regarding the

"Recrudescence theory of plague." This has been recently published in a review of the progress of plague in the Madras Presidency in the years 1902-3. This abstract is given because of its containing statements that show how health officers differ in their views regarding the transmission of plague. In my letter of May 26, 1904, I gave an abstract of the views of Capt. E. F. G. Tucker on "Plague, a soil infection."^a The present abstract presents some interesting points of contrast.

Colonel King writes:

* * * Perhaps there is no more harmful theory than that which has been largely adopted by the medical profession under the name of recrudescence. With the laity, it defines a belief that a town once affected with plague must suffer a periodical return of the disease; that once it has been introduced it is merely a matter of meteorological conditions as to how many months per annum the disease will continue; and that this will occur year after year in spite of the best and most expensive efforts to prevent it. Consequently, it has been argued that all preventive measures are merely the outcome of theory, and that as "plague has come to stay," all sanitary measures against it are useless. It is particularly a favorite argument that the total mortality from plague is not so great as that from cholera, which is with us annually, and therefore we should be content with it. Others, again, point to smallpox and maintain that we should treat plague in the same way as we do smallpox, namely, by protective vaccination with, say, Haffkine's vaccine, and ignore any but routine sanitary efforts. * * *

But I have not been able to satisfy myself that there is anything in connection with the behavior of the plague microbe that permits the belief that recrudescence is inevitable. * * * Although I believe it quite possible to place a mass of crude statements on record which will prove that recrudescence actually does occur in this presidency, I must state that so far as evidence has been dissected, it is demonstrable that recrudescence is by no means a necessary sequel of the disease. The theory that recrudescence is inevitable is largely due to the belief that the plague microbe can flourish in damp soil, and especially in the damp cow-dung floors of native houses.^b But if the laboratory evidence be examined it will be found of a very slender, and in many cases contradictory, nature; while in practice instances after long quiescence of the disease appearing in infected dwellings do not fully exclude infected clothing.

In short, it seems to me that the chances are that in the majority of cases the vitality of the plague microbe in the midst of the mass of micro-organisms naturally in the soil must usually be measured by days and not by months. It is probable that, over and over again, in the midst of what I consider to be the very fairly organized system of disinfection carried out in this Presidency, there must have occurred cases where infected houses and infected soil had been neglected without recrudescence appearing. But I trust this opinion may not be regarded as pointing to the uselessness of our system of disinfection. On the opposite, even if, as I hold, the infection of soil may be measured only by days, it follows that every house carefully disinfected limits the extent of the scattering from its center of plague germs during their period of vitality. If recrudescence occur at all, I personally think that it would be infinitely more likely to result from the renewed vitality and vigor of microbes existing upon stored clothing than by microbes attached to the soil or the walls of dwellings. If recrudescence were inevitable or frequent it should certainly be capable of demonstration in our large towns. * * *

I consider, although when an infected locality is close to an uninfected, it is possible that grain, merchandise, and articles of clothing may be the causes of importation of infection, that, in the majority of cases, it is the human being which is the bearer, and that, by whatever means brought about, fresh importation of the disease, not recrudescence, is what is really met with. If this be correct, it is necessary to account for the apparent disappearance of the disease among human beings in a locality. If plague staffs are hurriedly withdrawn from the midst of a population recently infected with indigenous plague, "dropping cases" occur, which maintain the potentiality of the epidemic, which is duly exhibited by increased energy, on return of the favorable meteorological conditions of the cold season, and this I conceive is the only way in which the term recrudescence is applicable. The moral is (and I speak only for

^a See P. H. R., No. 26, June 24, 1904, p. 1291.

^b It will be remembered that Captain Tucker strongly advocated the damp-soil theory, as reported in my letter dated May 26, 1904.

conditions found in the Madras Presidency) that given correctly trained staffs employed in numbers sufficiently large to keep the population under surveillance during the whole year and not solely during the cold season, plague could be confined to imported cases received from foreign territory. The persistence of plague in the neighborhood of Hospet, in the Bellary district, and its slow advance from there in the current year, under better conditions of organization of the hot-weather staff, confirms me in this opinion.

It will be observed that Colonel King does not even allude to the part played by rats; he evidently does not lay great stress on it, as shown by the emphasis he lays on human beings as being usually the transmitters of the disease. As I have previously pointed out, in Sydney, New South Wales, where conditions for study and control of an epidemic are far more favorable than in India, it is the definite conclusion of the health department that plague is a disease regularly conveyed by rats to man. That it is not so in India remains still to be proved.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, August 18, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Neidenfels*, bound for Boston and New York with no passengers and a crew of 64. The effects of the Lascars were disinfected and ship's holds fumigated. Rat guards were kept on wharf lines while the vessel lay at dock.

Cholera and plague mortality.

During the week ended August 13, 1904, there were 3 deaths from plague and 4 deaths from cholera in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended August 6, 1904, there were 224 cases and 191 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended July 30, 1904, there were 4,431 cases and 3,209 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Quarantine against bubonic plague in Brazil—Cholera in the Caucasus.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, August 29, as follows: During the week ended August 27, 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. 23	Montevideo.....	New York.....	165	30	250	5
24	Algeria.....	do.....	175	45	340	3
25	Citta di Torino.....	do.....	294	70	450	6
25	Napolitan Prince.....	do.....	162	50	350	5
26	Hohenzollern.....	do.....	228	80	430	7

PALERMO.

Aug. 26	Napolitan Prince.....	New York.....	95	50	120	14
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Quarantine against bubonic plague in Brazil.

By an order dated August 16, 1904, arrivals from Bahia, Brazil, at Italian ports are now subjected to the ordinance of 1902 against plague.

Asiatic cholera in the Caucasus.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated August 25, 1904, states that it is reported from Baku that Asiatic cholera has spread in almost all the provinces of the Caucasus. At least 100 deaths a day occur from the disease.

MEXICO.

Reports from Monterey—Sanitary conditions—Mortality for month of August, 1904.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, September 6 and 12, as follows:

During the week ended September 3 nothing of special sanitary interest came to my attention. In Monterey there were recorded during this period 52 deaths from all causes.

During the month of August just past there were recorded, in all, 223 deaths. During the corresponding month last year there were recorded 216 deaths, and in August, 1902, there was recorded a total of 236 deaths from all causes.

Improved sanitary conditions.

Since the date of my last report no change in the sanitary situation in this section of the Republic has come to my attention.

Judging by the mortality records, health conditions may be considered fairly satisfactory. In the city of Monterey the tendency in this respect appears to have been, thus far this summer, one of improvement. During the seven days ended September 10 there were recorded in all 46 deaths.

Conditions between Monterey and Monclova.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson at Monterey reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldsberger, September 6 and 12, as follows:

Nothing of sanitary importance in the territory between this city and Monclova, Mexico, has come to my attention for the week ended September 3, 1904.

With the exception of very heavy rains and a consequent material increase in the number of mosquitoes, nothing of sanitary importance in the territory between this city and Monclova has come to my attention during the week ended September 10, 1904.

Report from Tampico—Increase in malarial diseases.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, September 3, as follows:

Week ended September 3, 1904. Vessels fumigated and certified: British steamship *Senator*, August 31, for New Orleans; Norwegian steamship *Iris*, September 1, for Galveston; British steamship *E. O.*

Saltmarsh, September 3, for Pensacola, and British steamship *Wearside*, for Norfolk via Perth Amboy, September 3.

The health conditions here remain about the same, the prevailing disease being malarial.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Lower death rate from mosquito-borne diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, September 6, as follows:

During the week ended September 3, 1904, seven vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and granted bills of health. One vessel, viz, the Dutch steamship *Barendrecht*, bound for Eastport (Port Eads), La., was fumigated with sulphur dioxide and given a certificate on September 1.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 37 deaths (59.2 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 2 from pernicious fever, 2 from malarial cachexia, 2 from hepatitis, 1 from dysentery, 3 from gastro-enteritis, and 12 from tuberculosis.

Fourteen new cases of yellow fever were reported—4 on August 29, 5 on August 30, 3 on September 2, and 2 on September 3. All of the cases reported during the week developed among the occupants of San Juan de Ulua fortress. Vessels at anchor in the harbor frequently lie within 200 or 300 feet of this fortress, and during the afternoon hours particularly to leeward of it; therefore, the likelihood of contaminated mosquitoes from Ulua reaching and infecting persons on board these vessels becomes apparent. I inclose a copy of a circular letter relative to this matter which I have sent to the several steamship companies most concerned.

During the month of August there were reported to have occurred in the city of Vera Cruz 21 cases of yellow fever with 1 death. Of the cases 16 were among the occupants of San Juan de Ulua fortress. For the corresponding month of 1903 there were reported 249 cases with 84 deaths.

During the four weeks ended August 29, 1903, there were recorded in the city of Vera Cruz 252 deaths from all causes, including 85 from yellow fever, 16 from pernicious fever, and 14 from remittent fever, while for the corresponding four weeks (ended August 28) of 1904 there were recorded 118 deaths from all causes, including only 1 from yellow fever, 5 from pernicious fever, and 2 from remittent fever. Thus, it is evident that the remarkable lowering of the death rate for the present year can be almost entirely accounted for by the smaller number of deaths caused by two of the mosquito-borne diseases, yellow fever and malaria.

Circular relative to precautions against yellow fever infection on vessels bound for the United States.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Veracruz, Mexico, September 5, 1904.

To masters, agents, and owners of vessels, Port of Veracruz, Mexico.

GENTLEMEN: In view of the fact that during the week ending September 3, 1904, 14 cases of yellow fever were officially reported to

have occurred among the occupants of San Juan de Ulua fortress, I would recommend that until the sanitary condition of the fortress has been improved you have vessels which are clear for United States ports remain while in Veracruz harbor as far as practicable—at least 200 meters—away from this fortress.

Respectfully,

L. L. LUMSDEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended September 3, 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. 31	Condor	16	0	0	0
Sept. 3	Utstein	16	13	0	0

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

NORWAY.

Quarantine proclamation against plague.

The following is received from Consul-General Bordewich, at Christiania, under date of August 31, 1904:

[Translation.]

Proclamation from the Royal Norwegian Government's Department of Justice and Police.

A Royal proclamation was made on the 25th instant, as follows:

It is hereby ordered, in compliance with section 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that Siam and Tonkin in Asia, the cities of Brisbane and Marborough in Queensland, Payta in Peru, Valparaiso and Antofagasta in Chile, and the ports in Brazil, shall, until further notice, be considered infected with the oriental plague, and the regulations laid down in said law, and in circular of October 13, 1900, regarding plague, etc., are to take effect at once.

With which all concerned respectfully have to comply.

Which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897; June 27 and August 22, 1899; May 23, 1900; February 28, 1901; March 20, June 16, and December 1, 1902; March 24, May 29, July 21, and October 17, 1903; April 7 and June 4, 1904; Arabia, Persia, India, China, Yokohama in Japan, Manila, Formosa, Egypt, Madagascar, Reunion Islands and Mauritius; the cities of Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London, in South Africa; also the cities of Callao and Lima, in Peru, shall until further notice be considered infected with the oriental plague.

A number of copies of this proclamation are inclosed.
Christiania, August 29, 1904.

F. HAGERUP.
GEORG JOHANNESSEN.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, September 5, as follows:

During the week ended September 3, 1904, bills of health were issued to the following vessels clearing from this port for ports in the United States:

American steamship *Allianca* for New York, August 31, with 64 crew and 61 passengers.

British steamship *Chancellor* for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, September 1, with 40 crew and no passengers.

German steamship *Brewster* for New Orleans, via Limon, September 2, with 34 crew and 1 passenger in transit.

Reports from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended September 1, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 27	Midway	Colon.....		1	0	(a)
29	Georgia.....	Limon, thence Colon.	53	11	3	(a)
29	Preston	New Orleans, La..	31	1	0	1
30	Intrepid	Colon.....		10	0	(a)
30	Olympia.....	New Orleans, via Limon.	37	0	0	0
30	Oscar G.....	Pascagoula, Miss.	7	0	0	0
31	Fort Gaines.....	Mobile, Ala.....	22	1	0	2
31	Hispania	do	21	1	0	2

a Not inspected.

Week ended September 8, 1904. Number of deaths, 4; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 2	George Dumois	Mobile, Ala.....	17	0	0	0
4	Taunton	do	25	0	0	0
5	Herald	Colon.....		15	0	(a)
7	Brewster	New Orleans, La..	34	1	0	1
7	San Antonio	Colon.....		1	0	(a)

a Not inspected.

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera epidemic nearly extinct—Outbreak of cholera at Caspian Sea ports.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, August 13 and 20, as follows:

Cholera has now, nearly, if not quite, disappeared from Teheran. Since the 8th instant no cases either in the city, the suburbs, or the adjacent villages have been reported to me.

From reports supplied to me by the minister of telegraphs it appears that the epidemic developed at Resht on the Caspian on the 2d instant, and that by the 5th there had been 30 fatal cases, which in such a short time indicates rapid progress. This, however, considering the nature of the climate (very hot and humid), is not surprising. I learn from the same source that at Astrabad, on the same coast and under similar atmospherical conditions, the sickness had appeared some days earlier; that it had shown considerable violence, had for some days abated its fatal effects, but that on the 5th of August more malignant symptoms, with higher rate of mortality, had manifested themselves.

This increase was probably owing to a higher wave of temperature which swept over Persia for several days but has now somewhat decreased.

AUGUST 20, 1904.

There is a general abatement of the cholera epidemic throughout Persia, partly, no doubt, on account of a fall in the temperature during the day and night of about 7° F. Taking into consideration, however, the want of sanitary precautions against either the continuance or spread of the epidemic, it would seem that there is a prevailing exhaustion of the active causes of the disease, which on this occasion appear less tenacious of operation than during the scourge of 1892.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague at Lima, Payta, and Salaverry—Destruction of rats.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, August 23, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, there were 8 new cases of plague in Lima, with 7 deaths, 24 cases remaining in the lazaretto; 90 rats and 5,292 mice were trapped and killed; 12 houses were disinfected, and numerous rat holes were filled with cement. Dead rats, probably plague infected, continue to be found in Lima and Callao. In Callao there was a total of 19 deaths from all causes during the week, 7 being ascribed to tuberculosis. Two vessels were fumigated to kill vermin and vaccination of steerage passengers was continued.

The consular agent at Salaverry reports, under date of August 16, as follows: Number of plague cases from beginning to August 16, 26; number of plague deaths, 14; number remaining in lazaretto, 12.

The consular agent at Payta reports, under date of August 16, that there have been 115 cases and 35 deaths since the beginning of the plague in that port.

I am indebted to the American consul in Callao for the Salaverry and Payta reports.

PORTO RICO.

*Report of immigration at San Juan.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., September 5, 1904.*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at San Juan during the week ended
September 3, 1904.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 28	Antonio Lopez	Genoa, Italy	1
		Barcelona, Spain	13
		Las Palmas, Canary Islands	1
		Tenerife, Canary Islands	7
		Cadiz, Spain	4
Sept. 2	Ferdinand de Lesseps	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	7
3	Canadia	St. Croix, Danish West Indies	2
		St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	5
Aug. 30	Christiansted ^a	do	1
Sept. 2	St. Domingue ^a	do	5
2	do. ^b	do	2

^a Ponce.^b Mayaguez.BENSON H. SISSON, *Acting Commissioner.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., September 12, 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. 7	Caracas	Curacao, Dutch West Indies	3
		La Guayra, Venezuela	1
7	Conde Wifredo	Cadiz, Spain	1
		Tenerife, Canary Islands	2
		Palma de Mallorca, Balearic Islands	1

BENSON H. SISSON, *Acting Commissioner.**Report from Ponce—Transactions during month of August, 1904.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, through Chief Quarantine Officer King, September 1, as follows:

Vessels inspected	10
Bills of health issued	14
Passengers inspected—	
In transit	368
Incoming	51
Crew inspected	504
Vessels in quarantine	1
Immigrants inspected	18
Rejection	0
Passengers detained in quarantine	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera.

Vice-Consul Hürner forwards the following, through the American legation at Constantinople, under date of August 4 and 8:

Weekly sanitary bulletin, July 23 to 30, 1904.

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Bagdad.....	22	25	Divaniéh.....	56	43
Solimaniéh.....	321	395	Kerbela.....	4	5
Mendeli.....	69	37	Bedreh.....	3	16
Kazemein.....	46	44	Chanakin.....	1	1

July 30 to August 6, 1904.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bagdad.....	32	20
Solimaniéh.....	247	404
Mendeli.....	39	24
Kazemein.....	4	7
Bedreh.....		2

Report from Smyrna—Plague.

Consul Lane reports, under date of September 8, the presence of plague at Smyrna.

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Leprosy—Circular relative to disinfection of vessels.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, August 27 and September 2, as follows:

During the week ended August 27, 1904, I fumigated the following vessels:

On August 24, the British steamship *Homer*, from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, bound for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee; no passengers; 29 crew, all well.

On August 26, the Russian bark *Schwanden*, from Rio de Janeiro, waiting here for orders, in stone ballast, with 13 crew, all well. It is expected that this vessel will remain at this port at least six days from this date, and if such be the case I shall embody this fact, as well as the condition of the crew while at Barbados, in the certificate of disinfection.

On the same date (August 26) the Norwegian ship *Stamboul*, from Delagoa Bay, Africa, bound for Mobile in sand ballast, with 16 crew, all well. This fumigation was done at the request of the agents in order that all rats be killed.

I also inspected 2 steamships and 1 sailing vessel in addition to those fumigated, as well as 146 crew, 47 steerage, and 14 cabin passengers, of whom 18 steerage and 7 cabin passengers were taken on at this port.

The health of Barbados remains good. There was 1 death from

leprosy on the 26th, which occurred in the leper lazaretto, where there are at present 132 inmates.

As it is not the custom to report deaths on this island, but only to register burials, and these separately in the 11 parishes, I have been unsuccessful, as yet, in gaining any idea as to the number of deaths and their causes each week.

Infectious diseases, such as smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, plague, and diphtheria must be reported at once by the head of the family or by his nearest relative, as well as by the doctor in attendance, to the sanitary inspector of that parish, and he notifies the commissioners of health of the same parish, who report the facts of the case to the clerk of the general board of health. The commissioners of health take all the sanitary precautions considered necessary by them and keep the general board informed of its work.

The commissioners of health in each of the parishes other than Saint Michael's are appointed by the vestry of that parish each year, and consist of 5 persons, of whom not less than 3 are members of the vestry. The highway commissioners for the city of Bridgetown are also the commissioners of health for the parish of Saint Michael.

Week ended September 2, 1904:

In addition to the transactions of this station as stated in my letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that since my arrival here the local authorities as well as the shipping interests have assisted me in every possible way in the performance of my duties.

To show the attitude of the health officers toward the officers of this Service, I forward herewith a copy of the permit relative to the boarding of vessels at this port issued to me by them.

I have arranged that all persons applying to steamship companies here for a third-class passage to any port in the United States be sent to this office for a thorough examination before tickets are sold to them. Thus far this plan is working admirably and with the hearty cooperation of the shipping agents.

Cabin passengers are permitted to embark without examination, and a certificate from the ship's doctor is taken in lieu of an examination of this class of passengers aboard the vessel on her arrival at Barbados.

I board each vessel bound for a port in the United States as late as practicable before sailing. At this time all steerage passengers and the crew are examined on deck and the sick, of any class, in their rooms.

I issued a circular letter on August 25, relative to the fumigation of vessels from infected ports bound for the United States, and sent it to the various shipping agents of this port, while the American consul sent a copy to the consular agents at Kingston, St. Vincent, West Indies, and at Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies, which are within the jurisdiction of this consulate. In addition, one copy was posted in Commercial Hall and another in the office of the harbor master of Barbados. I transmit a copy herewith.

All my boarding is done in rowboats furnished by the shipping agents at their expense. These boats are necessary, as Bridgetown, the only seaport of this island, has no docks. There is a small quay here used only by sailing vessels of light draft (less than 14 feet), but all other vessels anchor in the open bay (Carlisle Bay), from half a mile to a mile from shore, where the cargo is discharged and loaded from lighters, and passengers embark in rowboats. I might say that

with rare exceptions, all vessels bound for the United States remain in the open bay.

[Inclosures.]

PERMIT—HARBOR POLICE GUARD.

BARBADOS, W. I., August 13, 1904.

Permission is hereby given to Doctor Ward, of the United States Health Department, to go on board of any vessel in quarantine at any time, either day or night, even although the health officers may not have visited, and again return to the shore at his convenience.

E. HOWARD BANNISTER, *Health Officer.*

Circular relative to disinfection of vessels.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL,
Barbados, W. I., August 25, 1904.

To masters, agents, or owners of steamships and sailing vessels bound for ports in the United States of America:

Until further notice, at the request of the master, agent, or owner, any vessel bound for any port south of the southern boundary of Maryland in the United States coming from a port infected or suspected of being infected with yellow fever will be fumigated under my direction and a certificate to that effect will be attached to the American bills of health. This certificate, when presented at the southern ports of the United States, it is expected, will prevent the quarantine detention of these vessels upon their arrival, unless ten days or more have been consumed in the voyage from this port.

Any vessel coming from a port infected or suspected of being infected with plague and bound for any port in the United States will be fumigated under my direction at the request of the master, agent, or owner, and a certificate of disinfection issued. This certificate, it is expected, will prevent the quarantine detention of these vessels upon their arrival.

The various agents, owners, or shipping interests shall furnish the material necessary to conduct this fumigation and also the help required to perform it.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM K. WARD, *Assistant Surgeon.*

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

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 203, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 226, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, measles 5, scarlet fever 10, and 47 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended September 2, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended September 3, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended September 14, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 3, 1904. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara, Georgetown.*—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 233, including enteric fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver.*—Month of August, 1904. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from scarlet fever and 1 from tuberculosis reported.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 13,100. Total number of deaths 26, including 1 from enteric fever.

GERMANY—*Hanover.*—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 252,953. Total number of deaths 266, including 14 from infectious diseases.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended August 28, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths 9, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 27, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand six hundred and eighty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 30, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 19, whooping cough 20, enteric fever 4, and 483 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,539 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 27, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.5, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 46.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 178 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 27 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 27, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.0, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 17.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 537, including diphtheria 1, measles 10, scarlet fever 4, and 24 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—Honolulu.—Month of August, 1904. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 95, including enteric fever 2, plague 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 519,801. Total number of deaths 888, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 25, measles 2, and 114 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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

Parish of Portland.—Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 22. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended August 20, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from typhus fever reported.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended August 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 417, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 13, measles 3, whooping cough 4, smallpox 8, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Ten days ended August 31, 1904. Total number of deaths, 325, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 15, measles 2, smallpox 7, and 21 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Week ended August 5, 1904. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 9. No contagious diseases.

Three weeks ended September 2, 1904. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to September 23, 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.
Borneo:				
Kudat	August 19			Present.
China:				
Antung	July 15			Do.
Hanoi	June 17		1	
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. 16		94	
Calcutta	May 22-Aug. 13		169	
Madras	May 28-June 17		4	
Persia:				
Astrabad	August 1-10			Many deaths.
Hamadan	June 25			Present.
Koom	June 25			130 cases daily.

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths	Remarks.
Persia—Continued.				
Reshet	August 2-5		30	
Sultanabad	July 16			Present.
Teheran	June 25-July 9			300 deaths daily.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-June 18		2	
Turkey:				
Amara	June 19-July 7	21	16	
Bagdad	June 6-Aug. 6	70	58	
Bahreïn Islands	May 1-31		1,500	
Bakouba	June 19-July 7	7	5	
Basra	June 6-28		18	
Bedreh	July 23-Aug. 6		18	
Chanakin	July 23-Aug. 6	1	1	
Chosrabad	June 19-25	2	1	
Divanien	June 19-Aug. 6	84	87	
Djemaat	June 22-28		293	
Hilla	June 22-July 7	144	198	
Kazemein	July 23-Aug. 6		51	
Kerbella	June 22-Aug. 6	168	412	
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	
Mendeli	July 23-Aug. 6	108	61	
Messieeb	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	
Solimanieh	July 23-Aug. 6		799	

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			
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-Sept. 10	25	8	
Lampazos	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904		5	
Merida	June 12-Sept. 10	40	10	
Progreso	July 23-29	1	1	
Tampico	June 12-18	1		
Tehuantepec	June 19-Sept. 10	41	18	
Veracruz	June 18-Sept. 10	47	4	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Panama:				
Ancon	Aug. 1	1		
Panama	June 10-Sept. 12	3	3	
Peru:				
Callao	June 8	2		Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo	May 19	2		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	July 18-24	1	1	
West Indies:				
Curacao	July 30-Aug. 5	1	1	

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Lourenço Marquez	July 18-23.....	1	1	From the Transvaal.
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	
Pernambuco	Aug. 1-15.....	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-Aug. 7	27	12	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica	July 10.....	1	1	
Valparaiso	June 2.....	4	1	
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.)
	August 8.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Honam.....	May 28-June 2	.....	.....	Do.
Hongkong.....	May 15-Aug. 6	280	272	Four cases on unknown steamships from Amoy, Shek Loong, and Antung; 2 cases on steamships Glenogle and Restorer from Singapore.
	.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Ko Tong	June 2.....	.....	.....	Do.
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-Aug. 13	.....	10	
Pescadores.....	May 15-28.....	1	.....
Shinko.....	May 15-June 18	6	6	
Taihoku.....	May 15-Aug. 13	105	90	
Tainan.....	May 15-Aug. 13	856	817	
Toroku.....	May 15-June 25	58	28	
Toshien.....	July 3-Aug. 13	2	2	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	July 21-Aug. 19	1	2	
Honolulu.....	June 21-Aug. 23	3	3	One death on ss. Coptic on Aug. 22.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 8-Aug. 6	18,143	13,728	
Madras Presidency.....	May 8-Aug. 6	2,525	1,845	
Bengal.....	May 8-Aug. 6	2,244	1,956	
United Provinces.....	May 8-Aug. 6	3,942	3,211	
Punjab.....	May 8-Aug. 6	86,938	74,500	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 8-Aug. 6	210	150	
Mysore State.....	May 8-Aug. 6	5,001	3,414	
Hyderabad State.....	May 8-Aug. 6	885	761	
Central India.....	May 8-Aug. 6	344	292	
Rajputana.....	May 8-Aug. 6	987	737	
Kashmir.....	May 8-Aug. 6	837	467	
Grand total.....		122,056	101,061	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Aug. 13	8	3	One case on Chilean ss. Aconagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Colán	To July 25	6		
Eten	September 1			Present.
La Sullona	Aug. 17			Present.
Lima	May 22-Aug. 13	94	40	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
Payta	May 25-Aug. 17	119	51	Present.
Piura	Aug. 15	2		
Salaverry	To Aug. 16	26	14	Present.
Sechura	Aug. 17			Do.
Trujillo	To Aug. 26			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 25		1	
Manila	May 7-July 9	14	13	
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).	May 15-July 9	6	1	
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	To July 3	148	96	
Turkey:				
İngah	Apr. 27-June 3		125	
Smyrna	Sept. 8			Present.

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony (Cape Town) ..	July 9-16	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-June 30		122	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	June 12-Aug. 27	31		
Vienna	July 10-16		1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 29-June 4	2		
Brussels	June 5-July 9		2	
Borneo:				
Brunai	Aug. 8			Reported epidemic.
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 1-31	49		
Pernambuco	May 3-Aug. 15		165	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-Aug. 7	2,121	956	
Canada:				
Belleville	Aug. 30-Sept. 12	7		
Manitoba, Winnipeg	July 24-Aug. 20	1	1	
Chile:				
Santiago	To May 19	500		
China:				
Hongkong	May 15-Aug. 6	15	6	Two cases imported from Shanghai via ss. Chi Yuen; 1 case imported from Saigon per s. s. Shooch Sing.
Shanghai	May 15-July 30		30	Epidemic.
Tientsin	May 15-21			
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	July 18-24		1	
Santa Marta	Aug. 22-Sept. 3	15	1	
Cuba:				
Habana	June 19-25		1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-June 30	6		
France:				
Lyon	May 16-26		4	
Marseille	May 1-July 31		8	
Paris	June 4-Sept. 3	141	13	
Rouen	July 1-31		2	
Germany:				
Berlin	July 16	3		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Birmingham	June 19-July 9	2		
Bradford	June 5-Aug. 27	32	2	
Bristol	June 5-Sept. 3	15		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain and Ireland—Continued.				
Cardiff.....	May 29-June 11	3		
Dublin.....	Aug. 12-27.....	4		
Edinburgh.....	June 5-July 30	8	5	
Glasgow.....	June 11-Sept. 9	128	12	
Leeds.....	June 12-Aug. 27	11		
Liverpool.....	June 12-Aug. 13	10		
London.....	June 4-Sept. 3	90	6	
Manchester.....	June 6-Sept. 3	22	3	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 4-Sept. 3	75	4	
Nottingham.....	June 5-Aug. 27	39		
Sheffield.....	May 29-July 23	6		
South Shields.....	June 12-July 23	2		
West Hartlepool.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 3	4		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 25-Aug. 16		110	
Calcutta.....	June 5-July 16		6	
Karachi.....	May 30-Aug. 7	9	4	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Palermo.....	May 16-Aug. 27	114	36	
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	
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 14-27.....	2		
Mexico:				
Mexico.....	June 6-Aug. 28	45	22	
Tampico.....	June 12-July 2		3	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	June 5-11.....	1		
Rotterdam.....	July 10-16.....	1		
Panama:				
Panama.....	June 13-19.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	June 18.....			Epidemic.
Callao.....	July 9.....			Present.
Lima.....	July 17-30.....			Do.
Payta.....	July 20.....			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 7-July 16	27	6	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 29-Aug. 23	149	52	
Odessa.....	May 29-Aug. 27	14	2	
St. Petersburg.....	May 29-Aug. 27	101	32	
Warsaw.....	May 8-Aug. 6		268	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 21-Aug. 31		82	
Cadiz.....	May 1-June 20		3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-14.....		1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta.....	June 5-Aug. 20		20	
Beirut.....	July 24-30.....			Do.
Constantinople.....	May 30-Sept. 4		66	
Smyrna.....	June 27-Aug. 14		4	

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.			
Alexandretta	Aug. 20	9,000	6														
Amoy	July 30	250,000															
Amsterdam	Sept. 3	548,435	109	16	α 5					1		1	2			1	
Antwerp	Aug. 27	300,000	95										2				
Athens	do	200,000		12						1		1	1				
Barmen	do	150,212	45	2					1			1			1		
Barranquilla	Aug. 22	42,000	25	1													
Belfast	Aug. 27	358,693	120							2	1		1			1	
Belize	Sept. 8	9,000	3														
Belleville	Sept. 5	8,041	2														
Do	Sept. 12	8,041	3														
Berlin	Aug. 20	1,971,979	760	61						3	14	4	9				
Birmingham	Sept. 3	537,965	161								1		1			4	
Bombay	Aug. 16	776,006	662	54	44	33		1		1			4				
Brunswick	Aug. 27	130,000															
Do	Sept. 3	130,000															
Brussels	Aug. 27	575,896	175	7						2		2	1			1	
Budapest	do	732,322											3				
Calcutta	Aug. 13	847,796	378	18	3	4				1	5	2	1				
Cape Town	Aug. 6	83,718											1				
Cardiff	July 23	176,313	36													1	
Do	July 30	176,313	40										1			1	
Do	Aug. 6	176,313	58								2	2	1				
Do	Aug. 13	176,313	56							1			1				
Do	Aug. 27	176,313	67													3	
Cartagena	Aug. 21	30,000	10										2			1	
Do	Aug. 27	30,000	14														
Christiania	do	224,000	50								1						
Coatzacoalcos	Aug. 20	3,000	2														
Do	Sept. 3	3,000	4														
Coburg	Aug. 27	23,038	7	1			1										
Cognac	Aug. 20	19,483	6														
Do	Aug. 27	19,483	5														
Cologne	do	414,552	197	28												2	
Colombo	Aug. 18	155,869	115							2	3	2					
Colon	Sept. 4	8,000	5														
Copenhagen	Aug. 27	500,000	128														
Dublin	do	378,994	178	27						1	1	1	7			4	
Fiume	Aug. 28	40,000															
Flushing	Sept. 3	19,105	11														
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Aug. 27	316,000	98									1				2	
Funchal	Aug. 28	44,049	20	4													
Geneva	Aug. 20	111,000	31														
Girgenti	Aug. 27	25,069	15														
Glasgow	Sept. 2	798,357	267							1	3		2			17	
Gothenburg	Aug. 27	135,314	33	6												2	
Halifax	Sept. 10	40,787	14														
Hamburg	Aug. 27	751,842	255							4		2	1			4	
Havre	do	130,196	85	10						2			1				
Hull	do	253,865	129							1	1	2	2			3	
Iquique	July 23	30,000	22														
Do	July 30	30,000	26														
Do	Aug. 6	30,000	35														
Do	Aug. 13	30,000	28														
Do	Aug. 20	30,000	28														
Karachi	Aug. 14	108,644	50														
Kingston, Canada	Sept. 9	19,374	3														
La Rochelle	Aug. 21	31,553	7														
Las Palmas	Aug. 20	49,500	29														
Lausanne	do	50,800	14														
Leeds	Sept. 3	450,142	135	8									3			4	
Leipsic	Aug. 27	496,370	253	18						1	1		3				
Licata	do	25,000	15							1	3						
Liverpool	Sept. 3	723,430	378							2	1	3	15			2	
London	Aug. 27	6,907,756	2,539							6	12	23	40			27	
Lyon	Aug. 20	500,000	184	32													
Do	Aug. 27	500,000	164	29						2		1	4				
Madras	Aug. 12	509,346	342														
Mainz	Aug. 27	90,000	36	6													
Manchester	do	558,335	259	12								2	2			4	
Mannheim	do	152,000	68										1				
Mazatlan	do	20,000	17														

α Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—														
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.				
Messina	Aug. 27	107,000	16	1														
Mexico	Aug. 28	368,777	290	22														1
Moscow	Aug. 13	1,173,427	555	4					4	3	2		1	6	4		19	3
Do	Aug. 20	1,173,427	557	7				1	1	1	2	6	5	13			3	3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Aug. 27	225,362	90															3
Nottingham	do	239,753	93										1		1		1	1
Nuremberg	July 23	275,000	176	17									1				1	1
Do	Aug. 6	275,000	186	17													2	4
Do	Aug. 20	275,000	183	16								2						
Palermo	Aug. 27	330,000	108	12					8									
Panama	Sept. 4	20,000	26	4														
Paris	Aug. 27	2,660,557	880	193							3	2	5	11				11
Port au Prince	Aug. 22	60,000	18															
Do	Aug. 29	60,000	16															
Prague	Aug. 27	225,816	130	35							4		2					1
Puerto Cabello	July 9	14,000	10	2														
Do	July 16	14,000	11	4														
Do	July 23	14,000	13	4														
Do	July 30	14,000	13	4														
Puerto Cortez	Sept. 8	2,125	1															
Quebec	Sept. 10	70,000																
Rheims	Aug. 28	108,385	46	3							1							2
Rotterdam	Sept. 3	366,815	127											1				
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	9	3														
St. John, N. B.	Sept. 10	40,711	23										2					
St. John, W. I.	Aug. 20	15,844	9															
Do	Aug. 27	15,844	9	1														
St. Petersburg	Aug. 20	1,450,000	687	81					4		17	12	15	17				5
St. Stephen, N. B.	Sept. 10	2,840																
Salford	Aug. 27	228,983	144	10							4		1	6				2
San Feliu de Guixols	Aug. 28	11,333	6	2							3							
Do	Sept. 4	11,333	2								1							
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Aug. 27	37,500	10	3														
Santander	Aug. 28	53,674	32															
Singapore	July 30	97,111	254	30														
Smyrna	Aug. 21	60,000	64	9							5			1				
Solingen	Aug. 27	15,142	23								1	1						
Southampton	Sept. 3	112,500	24	3							1							
South Shields	Aug. 20	107,334	21	4														
Stockholm	Aug. 23	309,456	73	10									1	1				1
Do	Aug. 30	309,496	65	10														
Stuttgart	Sept. 1	195,126	74	3														
Tarragona	Aug. 27	19,300	12							1	1							
Trapani	do	61,477	18															
Trieste	do	190,166	75									1						
Tuxpan	Aug. 30	7,000	13															
Utiilla	Sept. 3	932																
Veracruz	do	32,000	37	12														
Vienna	Aug. 27	1,797,992	563	93							3	2	3	8				
Warsaw	Aug. 6	771,382	376	37					22		4	17	9	8				1
West Hartlepool	Aug. 27	63,000																
Winnipeg	Aug. 20	70,000									6		1					
Do	Aug. 27	70,000									2		1					
Zurich	do	161,143	42											1				

*Report in Public Health Reports for Sept. 9, 1904, p. 1867, for Aug. 18, should be for Aug. 6, 1904

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

A. H. GLENNAN,
Acting Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.