

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Spécial 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 24, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of September 26:

Week ended September 24.

Buildings reinspected	301
Rooms	2, 412
Persons inspected	3, 351
Sick	12
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	10
Dead examined	8
Necropsies	2
Rats examined bacteriologically	79
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	875
Times streets swept	2
Sewers flushed	17
Blocks covered with rat poison	10
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisances	7
Abated	3
Undergoing abatement	5
Total number plumbing inspections	80

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 17, 1904. Cases smallpox under supervision, 1; previously reported, 1; houses quarantined, 1; houses fumigated, 1; persons vaccinated, 5; miles of territory covered, 35.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon MacGregor reports, September 18, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Everything here is in favorable condition. I saw one case of hematuria. The patient came here from Wharton County. Temperature, 104; malarial fever. She tells me that there have been several cases similar to her own in the section around Wharton County.

I shall go up the Texas Mexican Railway to-morrow as far as San Diego, inspecting there as well as at Alice and other points.

Conditions at Rio Grande City—High water, and probable increase in number of mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports, September 17, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Transactions for week ended September 16, 1904:

Owing to the continuous high water in the river, boatmen have been compelled to cross at various available landings, and it was therefore impracticable to keep correctly informed as to number of passengers crossing; some few persons have crossed to this side for safety. The river has kept only just within its banks at this point, but above and below here it spread out over a great deal of country. On the Mexican side, just opposite here, the entire country was flooded, and it is learned that much live stock was lost in the low ground. The city of Camargo was almost entirely flooded, only a few houses on the highest ground remaining above water. The inhabitants all took to the hills, but are now returning.

It is to be supposed that there will be a siege of mosquitoes as soon as the river returns to its channel, and great care will be required at all points below here.

I shall report more fully as soon as the waters go down and I can get into the outer country.

During the week we inspected 438 houses. Barrels examined, 555; wigglers in 24.

I have been unable to locate any cases of sickness, owing to rains and the high-water excitement, but inspection has been rigid.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended September 17, 1904: Passengers inspected, 197; immigrants inspected, 34; immigrants deported, 5.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Sept. 17.
Persons inspected	425
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	8

Bags Pullman linen disinfected, 36.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,274 persons. Returned by State quarantine officer—by train, 6; by bridge, 9.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended September 17, 1904. Mexican Central passengers inspected, 74; Mexican immigrants inspected, 17; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 514 pieces; children of immigrants vaccinated, 2.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, September 20, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended September 17, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 403; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 19; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 3; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private coaches disinfected, 1; persons detained in detention camp, 3; persons refused entry until they should comply with State quarantine regulations, 13; persons inspected and passed via international foot and carriage bridge, 4,309; persons presenting at international foot and carriage bridge refused entry, 21.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 76, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths 18, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Diego.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 33 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 105, including 14 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Rockford*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 1 from enteric fever.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 78, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including 5 from tuberculosis.

Month of August, 1904. Total number of deaths, 43, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Dubuque.—Three weeks ended September 10, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 457,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 919—white, 692; colored, 227—including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 29, measles 1, scarlet fever 9, whooping cough 3, and 110 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 17, 1904, from 80 observers, indicate that diphtheria and smallpox were more than usually prevalent, and cholera morbus, dysentery, intermittent fever, remittent fever, pneumonia, erysipelas, meningitis, and measles were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 9, measles at 10, pneumonia at 13, scarlet fever at 38, diphtheria at 40, smallpox at 42, enteric fever at 108, and phthisis pulmonalis at 296 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths, 137, including enteric fever 3, and 14 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of August, 1904. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 192, including diphtheria 3, whooping cough 1, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 49; white, 23; colored, 26, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Memphis.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 140,000; white, 76,000; colored, 64,000. Total number of deaths, 170; white, 80; colored, 90, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 7; whooping cough, 1, and 21 tuberculosis.

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September 30, 1904

IMMIGRATION.

Reports from Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., 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. 17	Frankfurt	Bremen	855

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., September 24, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 24, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 19	Bodo	Port Antonio	1
21	Beatrice	do	1
22	Brandenburg	Bremen	581
	Total		583

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report from Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., September 19, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 11	Romanic	Italian ports.	850
12	Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	9
13	Lillie	Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	5
13	Winifredian	Liverpool, England	20
15	Admiral Schley	Port Morant, Jamaica	4
17	Cretic	Liverpool, England	1,070
	Total		1,958

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

September 30, 1904

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Report from Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., September 19, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended September 17, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 12	Azelda.....	Bonacca, Honduras.....	3
13	Mascotte.....	Habana, Cuba.....	18
15	Miami.....	do.....	39
16	Martinique.....	do.....	3
17	Mascotte.....	do.....	41
	Total.....		104

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report from New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, September 19, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 11	La Touraine.....	Havre.....	634
12	Cedric.....	Liverpool.....	1,651
12	Columbia.....	Glasgow.....	610
12	Germanic.....	Southampton.....	574
12	Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	475
12	British King.....	Antwerp.....	1
12	Capri.....	Santos.....	1
13	Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Bremen.....	649
13	Grosser Kurfurst.....	do.....	844
13	Noordam.....	Rotterdam.....	665
13	Finland.....	Antwerp.....	621
13	Morro Castle.....	Habana.....	4
13	Mesaba.....	London.....	2
14	Oceanic.....	Liverpool.....	902
14	Grosser Kurfurst.....	Bremen.....	1
14	Finland.....	Antwerp.....	1
15	Aurania.....	Liverpool.....	625
15	Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	654
15	Sicilia.....	Samsun.....	31
15	Cearense.....	Para.....	5
16	Esperanza.....	Habana.....	8
16	Sicilia.....	Samsun.....	5
17	La Lorraine.....	Havre.....	568
17	Lucania.....	Liverpool.....	466
17	Silvia.....	Hamburg.....	1
	Total.....		9,998

WM. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

1975

September 30, 1904

*Report from Philadelphia.*OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Philadelphia, September 24, 1904.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 24, 1904; also name of vessel and port from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 18	Eagle Point	London	2
18	Friesland	Liverpool and Queenstown	586
21	Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	2
24	Manchester Merchant	Manchester	2
	Total		592

Jno. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.**Inspection of immigrants.*

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Cebu, P. I.	July	5	
Laredo, Tex.	August	253	12
Manila, P. I.	July	310	82
Mayaguez and Arecibo, P. R.	August	12	0

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. 24			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Sept. 17			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	Sept. 21			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	Sept. 17	Port. bk. Clara ^a	Sept. 10	Para.
7	Cape Charles, Va.	do			
		Sept. 21	U. S. s. Denver	Sept. 19	Santiago.
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Sept. 17	Br. ss. Naparima	Sept. 15	Habana
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Sept. 23			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Sept. 10			
		Sept. 17			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do			
12	Delaware Breakwater	do			
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
13	Eastport, Me.	Sept. 22			
14	Eureka, Cal.	Sept. 17			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is-	do	Nor. bk. Guldregn	Sept. 12	Port Natal
	land, Miss.				
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	Sept. 9			
		Sept. 17			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	do			
		Sept. 21			
21	Nome, Alaska.	Sept. 10			
22	Panama, Panama	Sept. 3			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Sept. 17			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	Br. ss. Wearside	Sept. 13	Tampico
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			
34	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Nor. bk. Celer	Sept. 3	Pernambuco

^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. Ballast discharged.	Sept. 17		2
7	Hampton Roads.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.			5
8	Wilmington.....	Held to complete 5 days....		Case held for diagnosis. Malarial organism verified. Case had recovered when pratique was given.	3
9				No report.....	1
10					3
11				No report.....	1
12					4
13					27
14				No transactions.....	
15				do.....	
16	Gulfport.....	Disinfected.	Sept. 13		1
17				No transactions.....	
18				do.....	9
19					1
20				No report.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24	Perth Amboy.....	Fumigated.	Sept. 13	1 vessel spoken and passed. 2 cases malarial fever in crew.	1
25				No report.....	
26					2
27				Glandular examination on Br. ss. Hyades, from Manila, and Br. ss. Machaon, from Liverpool.	3
28				1 case malaria on Br. ss. Tripoli from Vera Cruz.	22
29				No report.....	
30				No transactions.....	
31				4 vessels spoken and passed: 5 steamships passed without inspection.	2
32					2
33				3 vessels boarded and passed. Temperature taken on Ger. ss. Abydos from Hamburg, Am. ss. Korea from Hongkong, and Am. ss. Alameda from Honolulu. Enteric fever on Br. ship Scottish Moors from Cardiff. Glandular examination Am. ss. Korea and Am. ss. Alameda. Rus. ss. Lena passed on certificate of medical officer.	33
34				No transactions.....	
35				do.....	
36	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged and fumigated.	Sept. 18		1

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
37	UNITED STATES—Continued. Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 17	Nor. ss. Albis.	Sept. 12	Habana
			Br. ss. Drumgarth ^a	Sept. 4	New York
38	Sitka, Alaska	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
39	South Atlantic quarantine. Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 17	.....	.....	.....
40	Southbend, Wash.	do ..	.....	.....	.....
41	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do ..	.....	.....	.....
42	Washington, N. C.	Sept. 24	.....	.....	.....
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
44	Honolulu	do ..	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 10	U. S. a. t. Sherman.	Sept. 7	Manila
45	Kahului	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
46	Kihei	do ..	.....	.....	.....
47	Koloa	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
48	Lahaina	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
49	Mahukona	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu.	July 30	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
51	Iloilo.	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
52	Jolo	July 23	.....	.....	.....
		July 30	.....	.....	.....
53	Manila	Aug. 6	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 13	U. S. C. T. Dr. Hans J. Kaier.	Aug. 9	Hongkong
			Br. s. s. Chunsha	Aug. 10	Saigon
	PORTO RICO:				
54	Ponce.	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
55	San Juan	do ..	S. s. Caracas	Sept. 7	Puerto Cabello ...
	Subports—				
56	Aguadilla	do ..	.....	.....	.....
57	Arecibo	do ..	.....	.....	.....
58	Arroyo.	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
59	Fajardo	do ..	.....	.....	.....
60	Humacao	do ..	.....	.....	.....
61	Mayaguez	do ..	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
37	Savannah	Fumigated and held		Previous port Puerto Cabello. Remanded to sea to clean ship; returned to station Sept. 16.	8
....	Tybee for orders. ....do .....	.....do	Sept. 11	Previous ports Santos and Rio de Janeiro.	
38		1 vessel spoken and passed	4
39	
40		No report	
41	5
42		No transactions	
43	
44		No transactions	
....	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Sept. 7	.....	9
45	8
46		No transactions	
47	1
48		No report	
49		No transactions	
50		do	
51		No report	
52		1 vessel fumigated to kill vermin. 60 bancas inspected and passed.	35
53		56 bancas inspected and passed.	41
54		1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	16
55	5
56	6
57		8 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 27 vessels vaccinated.	56
58	Manila	Disinfected	Aug. 9	From dry dock at Hongkong. Crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Personnel inspected.	37
59	do	Disinfected	Aug. 9	Tanks disinfected. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 13 vessels vaccinated.	
60	
61	
62	New York	Held	Sept. 7	.....	4
63	3
64		No transactions	
65		do	
66		No report	
67		do	
68	2
69		No transactions	
70	1

September 30, 1904

1980

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 24	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do .....	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do .....	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Sept. 17	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Sept. 24	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Sept. 17	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do .....	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Sept. 24	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Sept. 17	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass	June 25	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 24	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va	Sept. 24	.....	.....	.....
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 .....	.....	.....	.....

1981

September 30, 1904

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				do.	
7				do.	
8				do.	
9				do.	
10					1
11				No report	2
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 30, 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.		63	.....
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	May 1—July 31	18	.....
Chaffee County.....	May 1—July 31	2	.....
Cheyenne County.....	May 1—31	1	.....
Clear Creek County.....	May 1—31	1	.....
Denver County.....	May 1—Aug. 17	21	.....
El Paso County.....	July 1—31	1	.....
Fremont County.....	July 1—31	3	.....
Garfield County.....	July 1—31	1	.....
Gilpin County.....	May 1—31	1	.....
Lake County.....	May 1—July 31	3	.....
Larimer County.....	May 1—July 31	68	.....
Las Animas County.....	May 1—July 31	3	.....
Otero County.....	May 1—31	1	.....
Pueblo County.....	May 1—July 31	5	.....
Sedgewick County.....	May 1—31	1	.....
Teller County.....	May 1—31	1	.....
Weld County.....	May 1—July 31	22	.....
Total for State		148	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		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.		8	.....
Illinois:				
Belleville	June 1—Aug. 31	48	3	
Chicago.....	June 19—Sept. 24	71	2	
Danville.....	June 19—July 30	14	.....
Peoria	July 1—31	4	.....
Springfield.....	July 12—30	8	.....
Total for State		145	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		108	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.....	5	.....
Bourbon County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	8	.....
Chautauqua County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3	.....
Cherokee County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	31	.....
Cowley County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	5	.....
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	.....
Elk County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	24	.....
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	.....
Linn County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	18	.....
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	.....
Shawnee County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5	.....
Sherman County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	4	.....
Sumner County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1	.....
Wabaunsee County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3	.....
Washington County.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1	.....
Total for State.....	.....	278	.....
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. 17.....	46	.....
Total for State.....	.....	49	.....
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.	.....	49	7	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg	July 3-23.....	2		
Lawrence	June 19-Sept. 17	3		
Lowell	Sept. 4-24.....	3		
North Adams	July 3-Sept. 27	61	4	
Total for State		69	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		78	2	
Michigan:				
Detroit	June 12-July 23	8		
Grand Rapids	Aug. 7-Sept. 10..	3		
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		114	9	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Aug. 2-8	1		
Becker County	June 21-July 11..	4		
Beltrami County	July 19-25	2		
Bigstone County	July 12-Aug. 1 ..	2		
Brown County	July 12-Sept. 5 ..	6		
Cass County	July 12-18	1		
Crow Wing County	July 5-Aug. 8 ..	2		
Dakota County	June 14-20	1		
Douglas County	June 21-27	2		
Fillmore County	June 28-July 25..	10		
Hennepin County	June 21-Sept. 5 ..	9		
Hubbard County	June 14-Aug. 8 ..	5		
Isanti County	July 26-Aug. 1 ..	1		
Itasca County	July 12-18	1		
Kanabec County	June 14-Aug. 22 ..	19		
Martin County	July 5-25	2		
Morrison County	June 28-Sept. 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.		419	6	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 12-Sept. 17.	51	3	
Total for State		51	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		33		
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 12-Aug. 6..	18		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		19		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 13-24	4		One imported from 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-Sept. 17	11	2	
Niagara Falls	June 19-July 16..	2	1	
Yonkers	May 1-30		1	
Total for State		16	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		6		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	May 1-31	2		May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904 5,370 cases, 69 deaths. No. for June not given.
Alleghany County	May 1-31	7		
Anson County	May 1-June 30	3		
Ashe County	May 1-June 30	65		
Bladen County	June 1-30	12		
Buncombe County	May 1-June 30	28		
Burke County	June 1-30	3		
Cabarrus County	June 1-30	1		
Catawba County	May 1-June 30	6		
Chatham County	May 1-31	14		
Cleveland County	May 1-June 30	4		
Davidson County	May 1-June 30	3		
Davie County	June 1-30	1		
Duplin County	May 1-31	1		
Durham County	May 1-June 30	7		
Forsyth County	May 1-June 30	25		
Gaston County	May 1-June 30	13		
Guilford County	May 1-June 30	23		
Haywood County	June 1-30	4		
Henderson County	May 1-31	1		
Jackson County	June 1-30	30		
Johnston County	May 1-31	2		
Mecklenburg County	May 1-31	1		
Mitchell County	May 1-June 30	1		No. for June not given.
Nash County	May 1-31	1		
New Hanover County	May 1-31	1		
Person County	May 1-June 30	33		
Pitt County	May 1-June 30	5		
Richmond County	May 1-31	4		
Robeson County	June 1-30	25		
Rockingham County	June 1-30	8		
Rutherford County	May 1-31	2		
Scotland County	June 1-30	2		
Stanly County	May 1-31	2		
Surry County	June 1-30	13		
Swain County	May 1-31	8		
Wake County	June 1-30	1		
Washington County	May 1-31	1		
Wilkes County	May 1-June 30.	12		
Total for State		375		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		262		
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-31	9		
Cass County	May 1-June 30.	12		
Grand Forks County	May 1-31	2		
McHenry County	July 1-31	1	1	
Pembina County	July 1-31	3		
Ransom County	May 1-31	6	1	
Stutsman County	May 1-31	2		
Trall County	May 1-July 31	10		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
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	.....
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.		927	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. 24..	16	4	
Total for State		31	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,502	164	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	Sept. 11-17.....	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Carolina:				
Camden	Sept. 18-24	1		
Charleston	June 12-Aug. 31	2		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		28	2	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 12-Sept. 17.	20	1	
Nashville	June 26-Sept. 24.	14		
Total for State		34	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		14		
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-Aug. 31	4		
Total for State		4		
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-Aug. 31	26		
Kittitas County	Aug. 1-31	2		
Lincoln County	May 1-Aug. 31	8		
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	May 1-July 31	8	1	
Skagit County	June 1-30	1		
Snohomish County	May 1-July 31	4		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	May 1-Aug. 31	22	3	
Walla Walla County	June 1-30	1		
Whitman County	May 1-Aug. 31	7	2	
Yakima County	May 1-June 30	5		
Total for State		90	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		205	6	
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-Sept. 24.	39		
Total for State		39		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,636	11	
Grand total		3,027	72	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		7,566	277	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to September 30, 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. Last case reported March 1, 1904.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to September 30, 1904.

Six cases reported at Laredo, Tex. (including 1 imported from Minera), during the six months ended July 1, 1904. Last case reported during week ended March 18, 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.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Boston, Mass.	Sept. 17	560,892	212	29						4		3		
Do	Sept. 24	560,892	216	23						3	1	4		2
Brockton, Mass.	Sept. 17	40,063	9	1										
Do	Sept. 24	40,063	10	2										
Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 17	91,886	33	3					2					1
Do	Sept. 24	91,886	21	3										
Camden, N. J.	Sept. 17	75,935	23								1	1		
Camden, S. C.	do	2,441	3											
Carbondale, Pa.	Sept. 21	13,536	4	1										
Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 17	55,807	32	3								1		
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	11	4										
Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 24	1,698,575	457	63					7			7		3
Chicopee, Mass.	Sept. 17	19,167	2											
Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 16	381,766	104	9					2			1		
Danville, Ill.	Sept. 17	16,354	11	2								1		
Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 24	285,704										1		
Dubuque, Iowa	Sept. 17	36,297	13											
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	4											
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	11											
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	4											
Do	Sept. 24	24,336	8											
Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 17	18,607	3							1				
Haverhill, Mass.	do	37,175	13	2										
Hyde Park, Mass.	do	13,244	3	2										
Ithaca, N. Y.	Sept. 10	13,136	3											
Do	Sept. 17	13,136	3											
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	16	1						1				
Johnstown, Pa.	do	35,936	10	2										
Kokomo, Ind.	Sept. 16	10,609	6	2										
Lancaster, Pa.	Sept. 17	41,459	9	1										
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	27	3						1				
Lowell, Mass.	do	94,969	37	4								1		
Do	Sept. 24	94,969	39	4								1		
Lynn, Mass.	Sept. 17	68,513	25	4								1		
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	11						2			1		
Macon, Ga.	do	22,746	6	1										
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	7	2										
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,967	20	2					1					
Do	Sept. 24	56,987	21						1					
Medford, Mass.	Sept. 17	18,244	1											
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	285,315	92	8										
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	4											
Do	Sept. 24	21,228	9											
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	39	4					1	1				1
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 17	246,070	91	17								3	1	
Do	Sept. 24	246,070		13								2		
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 17	14,478	2											
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104		15					5					
Newport, R. I.	do	22,034	11											
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	12	1								1		
Do	Sept. 24	33,587	6											
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 17	3,437,202	1,227	145						1				
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	8						21		4	16	4	9
North Adams, Mass.	Sept. 27	24,200		1										
Norristown, Pa.	Sept. 17	22,265	5						1			1		
Do	Sept. 24	22,265	13											
Northampton, Mass.	Sept. 24	18,643	8											
Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 17	102,555	25											
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	4											
Pittsburg, Pa.	do	321,616	99	8										
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	2						9			5		
Do	Sept. 24	15,369	2											
Portland, Me.	Sept. 17	50,145	17	1										
Quincy, Mass.	do	23,899	7											
Reading, Pa.	Sept. 19	78,961	18	2					1		1			
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 10	342,782	159	17					5			4		
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	6,587	2											
Shreveport, La.	Sept. 17	16,013	7	2						1				
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	do	10,266	1											
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	21	3										
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	12	1					2					
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068		2										
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	14	2										
Toledo, Ohio.	do	131,822	26	8										
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	5							1				

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, August 22, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended August 20, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native male (found dead), on the 20th instant.

At the plague hospital, 2 patients were discharged. Three cases remain under treatment.

One hundred and eighty-four rats (23 found dead) and 187 mice (14 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 18 rats and 12 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—Plague-infected rodents and also 1 plague-infected cat were found in the town during the week.

CAPE TOWN.

Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.—Two hundred and eighty-nine rodents were examined; no plague infection was discovered.

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

Other districts.—No plague infection in man or animals was discovered.

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

The Transvaal declared free from plague.

The following is received through Consul Proffit at Pretoria, under date of August 12, 1904:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Johannesburg, August —, 1904.

SIR: With reference to my letter of the 5th of May notifying you that under the terms of article 6 of the Venice international sanitary convention of 19th March, 1897, of the outbreak of plague in Johannesburg, I am directed by His Excellency Lord Milner to inform you that the medical officer of health of the Transvaal certifies the colony as now free from bubonic plague.

The last case was discharged from hospital on July 30.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. GEOFFREY ROBINSON,
Private Secretary.

HON. J. E. PROFFIT,
American Consulate, Pretoria.

See PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, June 17, 1904, page 1225.

AUSTRALIA.

*Plague bulletins from Brisbane, Sydney, and western Australia—
Examination of rats for plague infection.*

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following under date of August 16:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, July 30, 1904.

Plague bulletin No. 25, for the week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 30 instant:

The last case of plague in man in this State occurred on June 12 last, and the last plague-infected rat was found on the 29th instant.

RATS AND MICE.

Bulletin for the week ending Friday, July 29, 1904.

Rats examined at bacteriological institute.....	207
Rats infected	5
Mice examined at bacteriological institute	66
Mice infected	0
Rats destroyed.....	47
Total number of rats and mice destroyed.....	325

During the week one infected rat was found at Ipswich.

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

BRISBANE, August 6, 1904.

Plague bulletin No. 26, for the week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 6, 1904:

The last case of plague in man in this State occurred on June 12 last, and the last plague-infected rat was found on the 5th instant.

RATS AND MICE.

Report for week ending Friday, August 5, 1904.

Rats examined at bacteriological institute.....	212
Rats infected.....	11
Mice examined at bacteriological institute.....	31
Rats destroyed (not examined)	20
Total number of rodents destroyed	274

IPSWICH.

Report for week ending August 4, 1904.

Rats examined at bacteriological institute.....	32
Rats infected.....	7
Mice examined at bacteriological institute.....	10
Rats destroyed (not examined)	32
Total number of rodents destroyed	81

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, August 13, 1904.

Plague bulletin No. 27, for the week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 13, 1904.

No case of plague in man has occurred in Queensland since June 12 last, and the last plague-infected rat was found on the 12th instant.

RATS AND MICE.

Report for week ending Friday, August 12, 1904.

Rats examined at bacteriological institute (not infected)	203
Rats infected	2
Mice examined at bacteriological institute (not infected)	66
Rats destroyed (not examined)	15
Total number of rodents destroyed	286

IPSWICH.

Rats examined at bacteriological institute (not infected)	37
Rats infected	1
Mice examined at bacteriological institute (not infected)	42
Rats destroyed (not examined)	28
Mice destroyed (not examined)	1
Total number of rodents destroyed	109

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, July 25, 1904.

Plague bulletin No. 21, week ending 1 p. m., Saturday, July 23, 1904.

Plague in rats.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Total number of rodents destroyed during week	1,494	1,518	3,012
Number of rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week	587	941	1,528
Number of rodents found infected	1	2	3

Plague in man.

Cases during week ended July 16, 1904	0
Deaths during week ended July 16, 1904	0
Discharged from hospital July 16, 1904	0
Remaining under treatment July 16, 1904	1

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

SYDNEY, August 2, 1904.

Plague bulletin No. 22, week ending 1 p. m., Saturday, July 30, 1904:

Plague in rats.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Total number of rodents destroyed during week	1,447	1,206	2,653
Number of rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week	469	585	1,054
Number of rodents found infected	a 22	2	24

a All the infected rats came from one wool store.

Plague in man.

Cases during week ended July 30, 1904.....	0
Deaths during week ended July 30, 1904.....	0
Discharged from hospital July 30, 1904.....	0
Remaining under treatment July 30, 1904.....	1

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*SYDNEY, *August 8, 1904.*

Plague bulletin No. 23, week ending 1 p. m., Saturday, August 6, 1904.

Plague in rats.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Total number of rodents destroyed during week.....	1,224	1,116	2,340
Number of rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week...	383	530	913
Number of rodents found infected.....	1	1	2

Plague in man.

Cases during week ended August 6, 1904.....	^a 1
Deaths during week ended August 6, 1904.....	1
Discharged from hospital August 6, 1904.....	0
Remaining under treatment August 6, 1904.....	1

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*SYDNEY, *August 15, 1904.*

Plague bulletin No. 24, week ending 1 p. m., Saturday, August 13, 1904.

Plague in rats.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Total number destroyed during week.....	1,241	1,064	2,305
Number of rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week...	361	511	872
Number of rodents found infected.....	1	0	1

Plague in man.

Cases during week ended August 13, 1904.....	0
Deaths during week ended August 13, 1904.....	0
Discharged from hospital August 13, 1904.....	^b 1
Remaining under treatment August 13, 1904.....	0

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

^a A shipping clerk employed by a firm of carriers in the infected area was found on the 3d instant to be suffering from plague. He was removed to the Coast Hospital and died there on the morning of the 4th.

^b Case No. 7, on August 9, 1904, last patient remaining in hospital.

Status of plague in Western Australia.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
Perth, August 3, 1904.

Plague bulletin for period ending noon, July 30, 1904:

Number of cases reported	3
Number of deaths	1
Discharged from hospital	1
Remaining under treatment.....	1
Number of rodents examined at pathological laboratory (since July 9).....	98
Number of rodents infected	0

The third case was reported on July 29, the patient being a wharf laborer, aged 54. Patient has been living and working at Fremantle until July 26, when he joined a ship for Geraldton, whence he returned to Fremantle on July 29.

No infected rats have been discovered in Perth since March 20 last.

J. R. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*.

PERTH, August 8, 1904.

Plague bulletin for period ending noon, August 6, 1904:

Number of cases reported	3
Number of deaths	1
Discharged from hospital	1
Remaining under treatment.....	1
Number of rodents examined at pathological laboratory.....	35
Number of rodents infected	0

No further bulletins will be issued unless fresh cases occur.

J. R. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, August 22 and 29, as follows:

During the week ended August 20, 1904, 122 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes given for interment were the following: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asthma, 2; beriberi, 8; Bright's disease, 3; bronchitis, 4; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; dementia, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 11; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; malarial fevers, 4; meningitis, 3; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 4; plague (verified), 5; plague (suspect), 8; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 20; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 5; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 9; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 9.

During the same period there were reported 6 cases of smallpox with 1 death.

During the week ended August 27, 1904, 115 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Aneurism, 1; aortic dilatation, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asthma, 2; beriberi, 3; cerebral congestion, 3; Bright's disease, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 9; erysipelas, 1; hepatitis, 3; intestinal obstruction, 2; malarial fevers, 4; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 12; plague (verified), 5; plague (suspect), 10; peritonitis, 1; pleurisy, 1; puerperal eclampsia, 1; pul-

monary tuberculosis, 14; rheumatism, 3; senile debility, 6; still born, 9; syncope, 3; tetanus neonatorum, 4; enteric fever, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 9.

During the same period there were reported 11 cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Plague—Smallpox increasing—Public health—Compulsory vaccination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, August 17, as follows:

During week ended the 13th instant the following vessels were inspected, issued bills of health, and sailed for United States ports:

On the 11th instant the British steamship *Homer*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port.

This ship was the second to sail from here for New Orleans via Barbados, the first being the British steamship *Newton*, which sailed from here on the 1st instant, with orders to stop at that port for disinfection, in order to avoid detention and disinfection at New Orleans. The order governing these vessels, to which I made reference in my cablegram to your office of the 11th instant, directs the agents of the Lamport and Holt Line here to order this procedure on the part of all their vessels, as arrangements have been completed with the United States health authorities, by virtue of which the disinfection at Barbados is to be made by a United States health official, and in consequence of it all such vessels arriving at New Orleans healthy will be allowed free entry, i. e., no disinfection or detention.

This order is causing much pleasure among the shippers here, as the detention of five days at New Orleans during the closed season has always been most disagreeable to the shipping people at this port.

No other vessels left this port for the United States during the period under consideration.

Plague in Peru.

A dispatch of date of the 15th instant states that the bubonic plague increases daily in Trujillo, becoming more and more serious.

Pernambuco health statistics.

A dispatch of date of the 12th instant, from Pernambuco, states that during the last fortnight of last month (July) there were in all 428 deaths, the greatest daily mortality was 41, and the lowest 18, and the average 26.7. General coefficient of mortality per thousand of the population, 51.5. No statements as to causes of deaths.

Sanitary reports of Rio de Janeiro.

During this week, ended August 14, there were in all, 438 deaths. Of this very large number none were caused by yellow fever, nor were there any cases of this disease, from which this city has been absolutely free for more than 2 weeks to this date. This state of affairs at the beginning of the warm season is most satisfactory and is a proof of the very excellent work being done here by the health department.

Plague caused 2 deaths with 5 new cases, and at the close of the week there were in all 14 cases under treatment at the Hospital Paulo Candido, and 1 case under observation. Smallpox is steadily, but slowly, increasing. During the week it caused 136 deaths, the highest number it has reached this year, with 270 new cases, 12 less than last week, although there were 18 more deaths than during the previous week. Up to date this year there have been 3,489 cases reported, with 1,730 deaths. This is, of course, a very high percentage of deaths, but when one considers that they almost all occur in unvaccinated persons, i. e., persons who have never been successfully vaccinated, it is not so startling. I am inclined to think, that sooner or later, before the deaths occur, or before recovery occurs, all cases are reported, and that the number of cases reported is very close to the true state of affairs. The fine is so very high, and it has already been so often imposed since the new law went into effect that now, all physicians, even the charlatans, are reporting all cases of infectious and contagious diseases.

At the close of the week there were 370 cases of variola in the Hospital São Sebastião undergoing treatment.

There were no deaths from measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, choleraic diseases of children, or leprosy. Diphtheria caused 3 deaths; grippe, 12; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 2; beriberi, 2; malarial fevers, 5, and tuberculosis, 44. Of the total number of deaths, 258 were males, and 180 females, 352 were natives, 81 foreigners, and 5 whose nationality was unknown. Fifty-six were among persons of less than 1 year of age; 72 from 1 to 5 years; from 5 to 10 years, 32; 10 to 20 years, 42; 20 to 30 years, 65; 30 to 40 years, 55; 40 to 50 years, 35; 50 to 60 years, 38; more than 60 years of age, 41; age unknown, 2.

The deaths occurred as regards location as follows: In residences, etc., 268; in civil hospitals, 114; in military hospitals, 3; in Station Casa de Misericórdia, 42; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in ships in port, none, and in localities unknown to the authorities, 9.

The average daily number of deaths during the week was 62.57, compared with 51.42 during the preceding week and with 46.28 during the corresponding week of last year. The coefficient per one thousand of the population, estimated at 850,000, was 26.94; very high.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 10th instant, 28.9° C., and the lowest on the 12th and 14th instant, 14.5° C., with a daily average of 19.78° C. There was no measurable rainfall.

Two of the cases of plague reported as being in the hospital at Paulo Candido came to that hospital from the city of Niterói, the capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro, and a city which lies just across the bay from this city.

Compulsory vaccination.

A bill to make vaccination compulsory throughout the Republic of Brazil is now before the Congress. A local paper, speaking of the measure, says:

The feeling among the public is, however, strong against this measure—so strong, that even if it be passed, it will probably become a dead letter. Even in the most advanced countries, where the greatest precautions are taken to insure the purity of the vaccine, the advantages and disadvantages of vaccination are questioned. Here the feeling against it, even among the better classes, is intense.

It is not the opinion of those best informed here that the bill stands any real chance of becoming a law, at all events not at this session, although it is being pushed very strenuously by those interested in sanitary affairs.

Sanitary service.

Extract from message of the governor of the State of Amazonas to the State congress, read on the opening of congress, July 10, 1904.

Although the plague made its appearance in the neighboring States there has been no sign of it here, owing to the precautionary measures adopted by the authorities.

With this end in view the requisite material for the service was acquired, including an apparatus, stoves, pulverizers, autoclaves, etc.

The dispatch boat *Cidade de Manaus* was stationed at Parintins with a medical officer aboard instructed to disinfect every vessel intending to anchor in this port. In the capital the requisite prophylactic measures were executed with judgment and dispatch. During the last months of 1903, 3,759 domiciliary visits were made, 729 house drains were sluiced and disinfected with sulphate of copper, and lime was laid in the kennels.

Later on the municipality took over and still continues the service, and all the public buildings and hospitals are regularly disinfected every week to the number of 325. At the same time a good stock of serum and vaccine was obtained from Rio and from Paris.

The health of the capital is now the best possible, as will be seen from the demographic tables annexed to the report of the sanitary service, showing that the number of deaths during the last twelve months—1st of January to 31st of December—were only 1,772, inclusive of a not small number of deaths from fever patients coming from upcountry.

It is the opinion of the sanitary service, with which I concur, that the mortality in the capital is largely the effect of the wretched system of drainage, with regard to which I have been unable to do anything, owing to a preexisting contract, which the concessionaire will neither carry out nor abandon, having failed to raise the necessary capital. By decree 449 of December 30, last year, the department of hygiene has been divided into different sections, which are now thoroughly organized, and, with the new and perfect appliances with which it is provided, is now fully equipped to successfully combat any epidemic threatening the city.

The capital referred to is Manaus, a city with a population of about 38,720.

Danger of sailing vessels becoming infected in port—Plague in Bahia and other localities—Mortality statistics—Transandine Railway.

AUGUST 24, 1904.

During the week ended August 20, the following vessels left this port for United States ports and were inspected by me, and issued bills of health by this consulate:

On the 14th instant the British steamship *Tintoretto*, for New York, with 6 cabin and 21 steerage passengers, a cargo of coffee, and no change in the personnel of the crew; on the 16th instant, the British steamship *Pilar de Larrinaga*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee and no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the 19th instant the Norwegian steamship *Progress*, for Philadelphia via Barbados, with a cargo of manganese ore, one passenger, first class, and 3 new members of the crew taken on at this port, all of whom had been on board at least 10 days before date of sailing; on the 20th instant the British steamship *Tolosa*, with a cargo of manganese ore for Baltimore, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port.

No other vessels left this port for United States ports during the week under consideration.

At this date there are 5 American sailing vessels in this port, namely, the ship *Roanoke* put in for repairs, after collision, and bound from New York for Australia; the barkentine *Glad Tidings*, held here for repairs to injuries sustained on her voyage here from Baltimore; the barkentine *White Wings*, discharging cargo; the bark *Amy*, discharging cargo; and the bark *Julia Rollins*, also discharging cargo.

I mention the fact of these vessels being here at one time only because it is very unusual, and because I believe that one sailing vessel is more in danger of becoming infected with smallpox, yellow fever, or plague, than fifty or perhaps one hundred steam vessels. And this by reason of the fact that all these sailing vessels change to a considerable extent the make-up of their crews here, obtaining men here who have been "on the beach" here for longer or shorter periods; also because these vessels dock and the men all are allowed shore liberty, or if not allowed, take it and desert, or are taken back, and also because these men are not held to anything like the discipline, while in port, that obtains even on the poorest tramp under steam. The crews of steamers are never at any time of the year allowed ashore. This rule is strictly observed, and comparatively few changes in the crews of these vessels are made here.

However, as there has been but one case of yellow fever here during the past three weeks, the risk from that source is small.

Plague in Bahia.

The following notices of the spread of plague in Bahia have been received since my last report to your office:

August 17.—There were to-day 3 deaths from bubonic plague, of which number 2 occurred in the plague hospital. The use of serum, and of vaccination against plague is continued here on a very large scale.

August 18.—There were notifications received to-day of 4 new cases of bubonic plague in this city.

August 19.—There were to-day 3 more notifications of new plague cases in the city. Vaccination against plague is still continuing on a large scale. The governor of the State was vaccinated against plague yesterday.

August 20.—To-day 2 new cases of bubonic plague were entered at the plague hospital. Three deaths occurred in the same hospital. The number of vaccinations against plague increases daily. To-day 1 suspicious case was found at the Hospital Santa Isabel.

Yesterday 1 case of plague occurred in the family of a merchant of this city. The health department attempted to remove the case to the isolation hospital, but the attempt was resisted by the family. There was considerable disturbance in front of the house and one private of police was wounded. To-day, although there were many persons surrounding the house where the case occurred, the health inspectors could not find therein any person who was sick.

August 22.—Yesterday 2 deaths from bubonic plague occurred. To-day there were 3 more new cases of the epidemic disease.

Plague in Pernambuco.

August 20.—The inspector of hygiene informed the governor of the State yesterday evening that he had received notifications of 2 new cases suspected of being bubonic plague. A bacteriological examination of the cases was ordered to be made at once.

August 22.—Two young ladies died to-day in this city of bubonic plague.

I inclose certain newspaper clippings from Pernambuco and Bahia in reference to the localities where plague cases have occurred.

Plague in Pindamonhangaba, Sao Paulo.

Notification was received here on the 19th instant of the occurrence of cases of plague in this city. It has been declared officially that bubonic plague exists there. This city is in the State of Sao Paulo, and is an inland town on the line of the railroad between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and Santos. It is a city of some 23,000 inhabitants.

During the last two weeks there have been in Rio de Janeiro 12 new cases of bubonic plague with 6 deaths from the same disease, and at present date there are 16 cases of this disease in the Hospital Paulo Candido. The infection of Pernambuco and Bahia and of Rio leaves at this date but the ports of Santos and Victoria of all the great Brazilian coffee ports uninfected and healthy. As I have previously reported several times, there can be no doubt that bubonic plague is firmly rooted in the southern portion of this Republic. The infection of towns along the railroads leading from infected cities, as in the case of Pindamonhangaba above cited, is of course to be expected. A dispatch dated the 23d instant from Para states that a disinfecting apparatus has been installed, and that rigorous disinfection of all vessels arriving in that port from any of the plague-infected cities of Brazil will be enforced.

Vital statistics of Uberaba, Minas Geraes.

A dispatch from this city states that during the three months ended June 30, 1904, there were in that city, which has a population of a trifle over 30,000, 86 deaths. The average daily mortality was of course less than 1. This is the report as printed, but I think it is probable that the figures refer only to the city proper, which has a population of about 9,000 persons.

Mortality statistics from Para.

During the month of June there were buried in the cemeteries 452 bodies—males 247 and females 205. Of this number 209 were children, and of the total number 237 were of the poorest classes. This city has a population of 50,000.

Reburial of yellow-fever victims from the Italian naval vessel Lombardia, died 1896.

On Sunday last the victims of the outbreak of yellow fever on board the Italian cruiser *Lombardia*, which was here during the revolution of 1896, were buried in state in a large mausoleum which had been built at the cemetery of São Francisco Xavier in this city. Some of the dead had been buried in this and other cemeteries at the time, but the majority of the deaths had taken place at the quarantine station of Ilha Grande, where the ship had been remanded after the outbreak on board had been reported. All these bodies were exhumed, and, with the necessary precautions, the Italian cruiser *Umbria* having been ordered to this port to superintend the removal of the bodies. They were brought to Rio, taken ashore last Sunday, and buried in the above-named cemetery. There were in all 134 bodies, all victims of yellow fever in 1896.

Transandine railway nearing completion.

As a matter of some bearing from a sanitary point of view, I have the honor to report that the railway connecting Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, Chile, will be, in all probability, completed and open for traffic by the early part of December next. This will shorten the time of this journey to forty hours and will do away with the crossing of the Andes by mule—a hazardous undertaking at certain seasons of the year. This will also place the east and west coasts of this country in much closer communication, and thereby increase the chances of contamination between the two regions.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended August 21, 1904.

There were, in all, during this week, 413 deaths, of which none were caused by yellow fever, but there was 1 case of this disease. Four deaths were caused by bubonic plague, with a total of 7 new cases reported during the week. Two of these deaths occurred in the hospital at Jurajuba, 1 in Candelaria district, and the other in San Jose district of this city. At the close of the week there were 16 cases of this disease in the plague hospital.

Smallpox caused 135 deaths with a total of 328 new cases reported during the week. This is the largest number of cases of variola reported during any one week, for some years past. There are 349 cases of variola in the Hospital São Sebastião at this date, and the hospital is very badly overtaxed for accommodations. In this regard I have to state that the director of public health of the Republic in a conference held between himself and the President of the Republic and the secretary of the interior, stated that with the accommodations offered by the smallpox hospital, and with the appliances in hand for the removal of cases from their dwellings to the hospital, and the number of men at his disposal for the work, he estimated that should there be much of a daily increase in the number of cases, his department would be unable to handle the work satisfactorily. However, since this conference there has been no material increase in the epidemic. As I have said before, the disease is confined chiefly to the outlying districts of the city, although of course, cases have occurred, and are daily occurring in all sections of the city. There is such repugnance to the idea of vaccination amongst almost all classes of the population, that in spite of all recommendations, and the aid of the newspapers, and every facility for free vaccination at the central vaccination office, and at various stations for this purpose established throughout the city and in the suburbs, yet the number of persons availing themselves of this preventive is relatively very small.

There were no deaths from enteric fever, choleraic diseases of children, dysentery, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 5; grippe, 11; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 10, and tuberculosis, 45. The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 240; females, 173; natives, 333; foreigners, 73, and nationality unknown, 7.

By ages as follows: Up to 1 year of age, 64; from that age to 5 years, 55; 5 to 10, 25; 10 to 20, 34; 20 to 30, 70; 30 to 40, 49; 40 to 50, 46; 50 to 60, 24; more than 60 years of age, 44, and age unknown, 2. The deaths occurred as regards localities as follows: In homes,

hotels, and general domiciles, 247; in civil hospitals, 106; in military hospital, 1; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 52; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in vessels in port, none, and in localities unknown, 4.

The daily average of deaths for this week was 59 in comparison with 62.57 during the preceding week, and with 42.14 for the corresponding week last year. This is a coefficient per thousand of the population of 25.40.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 21st instant, 31.8° C., and the lowest on the 15th instant, 16.3° C., with an average for the week of 21.65° C. Total rainfall for the week, 15.47 m. Daily average, 2.21 m.

Sanitary report for month of July, 1904.

Following is the official report for July, 1904, issued by the health department of this city and translated in this office:

The sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro was on the whole less favorable during July than during the preceding month. It is true that the daily mortality average is but little changed—55.25 compared with 55.36. There was, however, a notable augmentation in the mortality from variola, and the following is a comparison of the chief transmissible diseases in the two months: Yellow fever, 4 in July against 4 in June; plague, 8 against 4; variola, 457 against 327; measles, 4 against 2; scarlet fever, none against 2; diphtheria, 5 against 1; grippe, 69 against 46; enteric fever, 4 against 2; dysentery, 13 against 7; beriberi, 11 against 9; malarial fever, 29 against 24, and tuberculosis, 197 against 228.

The health representatives made 31,368 domiciliary visits during the month, 7,220 of this number being made by the sanitary police and 24,148 by the vigilância. Inspections of 27,874 persons were made, 23,021 vaccinations and revaccinations against smallpox were made, and 22 against plague. There were received 1,209 notifications of transmissible diseases, being 11 of yellow fever, 18 of plague, 1,038 of smallpox, 7 of diphtheria, 5 of enteric fever, 3 of leprosy, 96 of tuberculosis, 1 of malarial fever, 29 of measles, 1 of beriberi, compared with 8 of yellow fever, 8 of plague, 720 of smallpox, 6 of diphtheria, 3 of enteric fever, 1 of leprosy, 106 of tuberculosis, 4 of malarial fevers, 1 of measles, and 1 of beriberi received during the month of June.

The central disinfection station made 4,463 disinfections of domiciles, disinfected 6,825 pieces of clothing, and destroyed by fire 1,149 articles of clothing.

Up to July 31 there had been incinerated 176,451 rats, brought in by various persons.

The bacteriological laboratory made during this month 46 examinations of suspected plague cases, the bacillus being demonstrated in 18 instances.

The brigade against mosquitoes cleaned up 1,545 localities where cases and deaths from yellow fever had occurred in previous epidemics. They also destroyed 32 foci of mosquito larvæ, made 10 visits of sanitary vigilance, and isolated 6 persons ill with yellow fever.

From 2,100 house roofs, 8,744 buckets of dirt and débris were removed, 62,119 gratings, 85,116 tubs, 4,722 water boxes, 52,878 automatic water boxes (water-closets, etc.), 25,307 water tanks, and 2,302 various other kinds of water containers were washed and thoroughly cleansed by this same brigade. In this work of cleansing there was expended more than 844 kilos of pyrethrum, 21,263 kilos of sulphur, 915 liters of alcohol, and 13 liters of petroleum.

By means of the apparatus, 54 vessels in port were disinfected, and on land the conduits for rain water in 47 different streets, 5 alleys, 6 parks, 4 "pracas" (small open squares in the city), and 1 lane were disinfected and cleansed. In addition 1,362 gratings over these rain-water conduits were removed, washed, and from 87 places where the filth, etc., carried along by the rain water is allowed to accumulate, 273 cart loads of such filth were removed.

The isolation hospitals during this month received 5 persons ill with yellow fever, 557 with variola, and 20 cases of plague. Of the whole number in isolation 1 yellow-fever case, 277 cases of variola, and 15 cases of plague proved fatal. At the end of the month there remained under treatment 272 cases of variola, 15 of plague, and no cases of yellow fever.

The total mortality for the month was 1,713.

The thermometer (centigrade) had as its maximum for the month 28.9° and its minimum 15.3°; average temperature for the month, 20.07° C.

As regards the movement of the population during this month there was an excess of 2,637 of those entering over those departing from the city by land and sea.

BULHOES CARVALHO,
Medical Demographer.

Plague in Bahia—Epidemic dysentery in Pernambuco declining.

AUGUST 31, 1904.

During the week ended August 27 the following vessels were inspected by me and were issued bills of health from this Consulate-General: On the 22d instant the British steamship *Chatton*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers and with no change in the personnel of the steamer's crew while here; on the 27th instant the British steamship *Camoens*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the crew personnel, and on the same date the French steamship *Amiral Fourichon*, with a cargo of coffee, for New Orleans, no passengers and no change in the crew personnel while in the harbor of Rio. All vessels lay in the open bay while here, and the last-named vessel proceeded to her destination via Barbados for disinfection. No other vessels left this port for the United States during this week.

The plague in Bahia, Brazil.

Since my last reports I have the honor to transmit the following:

Bahia, August 24.—There were registered yesterday 4 deaths caused by bubonic plague, and 3 new cases of the same disease. The government of the state is deliberating in regard to creating divers stations for antiplague vaccination.

August 26.—There were 3 notifications of new plague cases received here to-day.

August 27.—At this date there are 30 cases of plague under treatment at the Isolation Hospital.

Vaccination against plague is still in force everywhere in the city. The higher schools have suspended all work for the next fortnight.

August 29.—Yesterday there were reported 3 new cases of bubonic plague.

August 30.—Four new cases of bubonic plague were taken to the Isolation Hospital yesterday. To-day there was only 1 new case of this disease.

Vaccination against plague is continuing on a large scale throughout the city.

Under date of the 25th instant there was a dispatch received stating that during the first twenty-two days of the month of August there were verified in Bahia 355 deaths, of which number 11 were caused by plague, 25 were suspected of being plague, 2 were caused by variola, 21 by beriberi, and pulmonary tuberculosis caused 51.

Sanitary statistics from Pernambuco.

During the two weeks ended August 15, 1904, there were in all 380 deaths, of which number 21 were caused by variola, 1 by enteric fever, 1 by bubonic plague, 22 by malarial fevers, 3 by leprosy, 64 by dysentery, 1 by beriberi, and 49 by tuberculosis. This shows that the great epidemic of dysentery is nearing control and will in all probability soon be a thing of the past. The general mortality rate per 1,000 population was for this period 48. The maximum daily deaths was 38 and the minimum number 17, with an average of 25.3.

Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended August 28, 1904.

During this week there were in all 417 deaths, of which number 1 was caused by yellow fever, with 1 new case reported and with no cases in town at the close of the week; 2 were caused by plague, with a total of 9 new cases reported during the week and with 18 cases under treatment in the isolation hospital at the close of the week, and 137 deaths from variola, with 319 new cases reported during the week, leaving at the close of the week 408 cases under treatment at the Hospital São Sebastião.

This disease is not confined to this side of the bay, as this morning's sanitary reports show that there are 40 cases of variola in the isolation hospital in Nictheroy.

Other causes of death were as follows: Whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 3; grippe, 13; malarial fevers, 9, and tuberculosis, 61. There were no deaths from scarlet fever, measles, choleraic diseases of children, dysentery, beriberi, or leprosy.

The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 249; females, 168; natives, 340; foreigners, 74; nationality unknown, 3. By ages: Less than 1 year old, 58; more than 1 and less than 5, 77; 5 to 10, 20; 10 to 20, 26; 20 to 30, 76; 30 to 40, 52; 40 to 50, 40; 50 to 60, 27; more than 60 years of age, 41.

By localities, as follows: In houses, residences, hotels, etc., 245; in civil hospitals, 101; in military hospitals, 3; in Station Casa da Misericórdia, 62; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in vessels in port, none; and in localities unclassified, 5.

The daily deaths, averaged for the week, amounted to 59.57, in comparison with 59 for the previous week, and with 49.57 for the corresponding week last year. This number of deaths gives an annual coefficient per thousand of the population, estimated at 850,000, of 25.65.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 22d, 31.6° C., and the lowest on the 28th, 16.5° C., with an average of 22.01° C. The total rainfall was 37.29, of which 37.2 fell on the 28th instant, practically the total rainfall, all except 0.09 mm.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended September 15, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 4; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 9	Beverly.....	44	5	25	0
15	Colombia.....	18	0	0	0

CHINA.

Report from Fuchau—Epidemic plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White forwards the following, received from Consul Gracey under date of August 8:

There is now existing in the native city at this port an epidemic of plague. It is quite impossible to obtain any statistics relative to the number of deaths or cases, but I am informed by the medical officer of the port that the number of cases is quite large.

This epidemic is at present confined almost entirely to the native city, which is situated 3 miles from the island of Nantai, where the foreign hongts are situated, and from which the cargo is shipped. Ships loading at Fuchau anchor at Pagoda anchorage, 10 miles below the city, and I am informed by the medical officer at that port that there is no plague existing in that district.

Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox—Experiments in the viability of the cholera organism.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 18 and 23, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, 1 supplemental and 2 original bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 3 vessels, 131 crew, and 3 steerage passengers. Four cases of illness on board vessels were investigated, all of which proved to be nonquarantinable disease. There were also investigated 2 cases suspicious of smallpox, which occurred on a vessel from Manila that had been repairing here for about four months. The patients were adults, and were sick with an eruptive disease for about three weeks.

The cases had been diagnosed chicken pox. In view of the length of the illness and the numerous visible pits on face and arms, it was deemed best to fumigate the living quarters and clothing of these men, as well as that of the other members of the crew who had been allowed to mingle freely with the patients. There were disinfected 51 crew and the forecastles, forehold, and second cabin of 1 vessel. Manifests were viséed for 17,531 pieces of freight; 2 pieces of freight were inspected and passed.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows smallpox 2 deaths, enteric fever 3 cases, diphtheria 4 deaths, tuberculosis 26 deaths. The total mortality was 7 foreigners and 159 natives.

While cholera is absent from the weekly report of the municipal health office, I am certain that it is still present, and I am using every effort to ascertain to what extent.

I note in the Public Health Reports that Assistant Surgeon Moore at Yokohama reports smallpox epidemic at Tientsin. I have no report from that port for the period May 28–June 4, the period covered by Dr. Moore's report, but under date of June 25, 1904, consul-general reports no quarantinable disease present. I have written to inquire about the matter. Smallpox is said to be epidemic in the Russian army in Manchuria.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from other outports.

Experiments in the viability of the cholera organism.

During the week ended August 20, 1904, there were issued 1 supplemental and 1 original bill of health, and inspected 2 vessels, 332 crew, 83 cabin and 115 steerage passengers, together with 58 pieces of baggage. Eight cases of disease on board were investigated, all of which were nonquarantinable diseases. There was, however, 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis for Japan, which was recommended to the ship's surgeon for such isolation as could be practiced. This case was among the cabin passengers on the steamship *Korea*.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows for the week, smallpox 2 deaths, enteric fever 4 cases, diphtheria 1 death, tuberculosis 45 deaths. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 138 natives.

In conversation with Doctor Stanley, the health officer, some days since I was interested to learn of some of his experiments as to the viability of the cholera organism when planted on certain fruits, etc. While these experiments have not been carried to completion as yet, it has been observed that the organism does not survive when planted on acid fruits, but that on watermelon and like fruit it grows luxuriantly and for an indefinite time—that is, until it is destroyed by putrefactive processes. Salads and green vegetables have not been tried as a culture medium.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported from out ports, and cholera is absent from the official report for this settlement. The general hospital which is used for the accommodation of this class of patients, as well as nonquarantinable cases, seems to have none, and those in close touch with the Chinese say there are very few cases. This office has not, therefore, felt justified in enforcing up to the present time any further restrictions than those relating to fruit and vegetables, etc., of which the Bureau has already been advised.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended September 17, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 9; prevailing diseases, malaria in many of its manifestations. Notwithstanding the order issued a month ago by the chief of police of Limon, requiring all water barrels to be covered with wire netting and forbidding the presence of stagnant water on premises, not one visible step has been taken in compliance therewith, nor can I hear of any penalty imposed for its infraction. Numerous uncovered barrels and puddles of stagnant water near and under houses are much in evidence:

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. 11	Preston	30	0	0	0
12	Sarnia	53	9	20	0
13	Bradford	39	0	0	0
14	Chickahominy	44	0	0	0

Two bills of health to Panaman ports were viséed.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, September 21, as follows: Week ended September 17, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 3; crews inspected, 118; passengers inspected, 9. All passengers for Mexico and England.

All vessels in good sanitary condition and no sickness. One vessel, the steamer *Almerian*, was fumigated here before departure for Galveston, on September 16, 1904.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, September 22, as follows: Week ended September 17, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	18
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	707
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	489
Pieces of freight passed	379

On board the American schooner *Addie F. Code*, arrived from Tampa the 7th instant, one of the crew was ill with eruptive fever. He was sent to Las Animas hospital on the 12th.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended September 17, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	31
Meningitis	4
Bronchitis	3
Enteritis	2
Cachexia	2
Pernicious fever	1
Cancer	3
Leprosy	1
Pneumonia	1
Enteric fever	1

Total number of deaths, 101.

Report from Matanzas—Malarial fever on steamship Pecine from Tampico via Sagua.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 20, as follows:

During the week ended September 17, 1904, 6 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports.

The Austrian steamship *Pecine*, originally from Tampico, Mexico, via Sagua la Grande, Cuba, arrived in this port September 9 with 2 cases of intermittent malarial fever among the crew; subsequently a new case developed at this port while the vessel was held in quarantine, making a total of 3. All the patients readily recovered, and no other sickness occurred on board up to September 12, when this vessel cleared for New York direct.

The prevailing epidemic foci of enteric fever and scarlatina seem to be abating, at least for the time being. The only contagious disease reported during the past week has been 1 new case of scarlet fever.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 20, as follows:
During the week ended September 17, 1904, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended September 17, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Remittent fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs.....	3	27
Cancer of uterus.....	1	42
Cancer of scalp.....	1	44
Pernicious anemia.....	1	54
Cerebral softening.....	1	65
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Acute diarrhoea (2 years and over).....	1	106
Peritonitis.....	1	116
Total	11	

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

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, September 2 and 9, as follows:

Week ended August 31, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 63, as follows: Yellow fever, 3; pernicious fever, 2; fever (without classification), 10; grippe, 6; enteric diseases, 10; tuberculosis, 8; from all other causes, 24.

During the month ended August 31, there were 240 deaths from all causes, of which 33 were from tuberculosis and 9 from yellow fever. For the corresponding period last year there were 216 deaths from all causes, of which 20 were from tuberculosis and none from yellow fever.

During the week 2 ships were fumigated, 15 passengers and 62 pieces of baggage examined, and 7 immune certificates and 2 supplemental bills of health issued, as follows: August 25, steamship *Nicarria*, from Hamburg, via Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for San Francisco via other ports. No passengers. August 29, steamship *Loa*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 6 cabin (including 2 children) and 9 steerage passengers. Forty-two cabin and 8 steerage passengers from Callao, who wished to disembark here, were transferred to a small steamer and sent down the river to complete 15 days' quarantine. All were well.

Week ended September 7, 1904:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 46, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; infectious fever, 1; pernicious fever, 1; fever (without classification), 9; grippe, 5; tuberculosis, 8; enteric diseases, 2; from all other causes, 28.

During the week 2 ships were fumigated; 49 passengers and 202 pieces of baggage examined, and 3 immune certificates and 2 bills of health issued as follows:

September 3, steamship *Colombia*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone; cabin passengers, 8; steerage passengers, 3.

September 5, steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for the same port. Crew, 58; cabin passengers, 16; steerage passengers, 22; all told, 96.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, September 10, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended August 27 there were registered 5 fresh cases of plague, viz, 3 cases in Alexandria and 2 cases in the district of Achmun.

British South Africa.—Between July 24 and 28 there were registered 2 cases of plague in Port Elizabeth.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to official bulletin No. 32, dated August 22, 425 fresh cases of cholera (and 327 deaths) have been registered, namely: In Bagdad, 127 cases (105 deaths); in Hitt, 61 cases (28 deaths); Suleymanie, 39 cases (51 deaths); Bazian, 53 cases (41 deaths); Mendelli, 27 cases (10 deaths); in Nasrie, 17 cases (13 deaths); in Basra, 3 cases (3 deaths).

Persia.—According to a supplementary report from Schiras, there occurred in that place 300 deaths daily from cholera during the week ended July 25 among the 70,000 inhabitants of the town. Business is at a stand still, the bazars have been closed, and the wealthy residents have fled from the place.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 27 was lower than that of the three preceding weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 18.7 per thousand of the population, thus being, however, somewhat higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 17 per thousand. Hamburg, Kiel, Barmen, Charlottenburg with 14.7, Schöneberg with 10.4, as well as Paris and Vienna showed still more favorable figures than Berlin, while the death rate of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cassel, and London corresponded exactly with the Berlin figures. The following towns and cities, however, had a considerably higher rate of mortality than Berlin, namely: Munich, Stuttgart, Dresden, Brunswick, Hanover, Bremen, Breslau, Leipzig, Cologne, Nuremberg, Magdeburg, Königsberg, and Rixdorf with 28.6. The decrease in the number of deaths occurred exclusively among children in the first year of life, the rate of mortality among infants amounting to 9 per year per thousand, a little higher than the Hamburg rate, but lower than the Munich, Leipzig, and Breslau figures. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no variation and caused 44 deaths. Acute intestinal diseases, on the other hand, showed a decrease, causing, however, 274 deaths; 114

infants and 7 adults succumbed to cholera; phthisis pulmonalis claimed 73 victims. Furthermore there were registered: 9 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from measles, 16 cases and 2 deaths from enteric fever. Finally 4 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 12, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths reported; 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
Sept. 6	Belize	18	0	0	0
6	Beverly	44	3	0	0
8	Osceola	29	0	0	0

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

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine resumed—Circular.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, August 27 and September 12, as follows:

Upon the authority of Bureau cablegram of August 26, 1904, I have resumed the outgoing quarantine restrictions at this port, in accordance with the circular letter inclosed herewith. All quarantine stations interested have had a copy of the said circular letter mailed to them.

[Inclosure.]

Circular letter.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
Honolulu, Hawaii, August 24, 1904.

Honolulu, T. H.

SIR: I have to inform you that on account of local health conditions it will be necessary for this office to certify that the following precautions have been complied with in order to facilitate the passage of your vessels through quarantine at ports on the mainland. Circular letter from this office of July 25 is hereby revoked.

RESTRICTIONS FOR BOTH STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

(1) Your vessel to lie not less than 6 feet from the dock at all times with rat funnels and tar on all lines. Funnels to be not less than 3 feet in diameter; all ropes to be tarred for at least 2 feet immediately to the landward side of the funnels. Funnels to be so placed that they will be at least 6 feet from the wharf, from all other ropes, and from contact with anything whatsoever. Funnels must be kept stiffened, so that the rim of same is at all times equally distant from the line encircled.

(2) The gangway to be well lighted at night, and a special guard (man) stationed there to prevent any rats from going aboard or coming ashore. When it is not prac-

licable to have this gangway guard, you will have the gangway raised clear of the dock at night by not less than 6 feet.

(3) All persons to be on board by 10 p. m. every night and to pass the rest of the night on board.

(4) This office must be notified of the intended shipment of all baggage and certain freight, as hides, scrap iron, household goods, and personal effects.

(5) All persons embarking at this port to be inspected immediately before sailing.

RESTRICTIONS FOR SAILING VESSELS ONLY, IN ADDITION TO ABOVE.

(1) Must be fumigated, unless they have lain either in the stream or at railroad wharf No. 2 during their entire stay in port. In the latter case there must be no contact with other wharves or vessels.

(2) Must not lie at night alongside of interisland steamers.

(3) Crew must be inspected just before departure of vessel and crew's baggage must be disinfected at the United States quarantine wharf (channel wharf) the night before sailing day. After crew's baggage has been disinfected and returned aboard your vessel it must not be unsealed, unpacked, nor disturbed in any way until inspected by the officer in charge of outgoing quarantine business immediately before sailing.

(4) Masters must arrange personally for the disinfection of their vessels or else through their accredited commercial agents.

RESTRICTIONS FOR STEAMERS, IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, FOR BOTH STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

(1) An alphabetical typewritten list of cabin and steerage passengers (in duplicate) embarking at this port to be furnished the officer in charge of outgoing quarantine business two hours before sailing hour.

(2) On day of departure, as soon as hour for sailing has been determined upon, the officer in charge of out-going quarantine business must be notified of such sailing hour.

(3) Steerage passengers and new crew to report at United States quarantine wharf, foot of Punchbowl street, at 9 a. m., on the day prior to the steamer's sailing day, bringing all baggage, after which permits for travel will be issued. Steerage passengers must have the final inspection at the gang plank, upon the wharf, and will not be permitted to embark carrying personal effects as hand baggage undisinfected.

For further particulars apply to Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Hobdy, who may be found either at the main quarantine office on Allen street, telephone main 112, or at the office on the Channel wharf, telephone blue 2981, or, out of business hours, at his residence, telephone white 1841.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer, Territory of Hawaii.

Outgoing quarantine transactions.

HONOLULU.

Week ended September 7 and 10, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	9
Vessels disinfected.....	2
Cabin passengers inspected.....	160
Steerage passengers inspected.....	360
Crew inspected.....	131
Pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed.....	427
Pieces of crews' baggage disinfected and passed.....	115
Hides and skins disinfected.....	1,060
Passengers and crew declined certification on account of fever.....	1

Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of August, 1904.

HONOLULU.

(Incoming quarantine.)

Steam vessels inspected and passed	20
Crew on steam vessels	3, 165
Passengers on steam vessels	3, 565
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	20
Crew on sailing vessels	316
Passengers on sailing vessels	31
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0
Detention for this month	240
Pieces of baggage disinfected	310
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccination	0
Steam vessels disinfected	1
Sailing vessels disinfected	0

HILO, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	37
Passengers on steam vessels	4
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	15
Passengers on sailing vessels	2

MAHUKONA, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	9
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

KIHEI, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	14
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

KOLOA, KAUAI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	14
Passengers on sailing vessels	4

Kahului and Lahaina, no transactions.

Suspect plague death at Kohala.

HONOLULU, September 28, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington :

There was a death, probably from plague, at Kohala, September 21.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended September 13, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 7	Osceola a.....	29	0	0	0
8	Beverly.....	44	18	4	0
9	Bratten.....	14	0	0	0
10	Espana.....	14	0	3	0
12	Helen.....	20	3	0	0

a For Boston.

Number of aliens from this port during week, 11.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Mortality.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, August 20, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay, week ended August 16, 1904.

	Present week.	Same week last year.
Plague attacks.....	49	.....
Plague deaths.....	44	77
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	2.94	5.15
Smallpox deaths.....	1	3
Cholera deaths.....	33	0
Total deaths.....	662	559
Total mortality per 1,000.....	44.36	37.45

The health department issues the following bulletin regarding cholera:

Cholera was not epidemic, the attacks reported being 38, including 17 contact cases. Out of these 3 were imported and the rest local. There were 33 deaths, including 12 contact deaths. Out of these deaths, 3 were imported, 1 from Kolhapur and 2 from Poona. The disease, it appears, does not show a tendency to increase, and is attributed to seasonal variations and to importations and contacts, hence it is sporadic. The disease is not confined to any particular quarter of the town. It is chiefly prevalent among the poor class of the population, and it has no direct local connection with the harbor.

The distribution of cholera during the week, by races and castes, was as follows:

Hindus, middle castes.....	21
Hindus, low castes.....	5
Musselmen.....	4
Parsis.....	1
Native Christians.....	2
Total.....	33

Of the 33 deaths 11 occurred in the northernmost ward of the city, i. e., the one first approached in coming to Bombay from the mainland. This suggests that cases are being stopped there, for the record for the lower end of the city shows that but few cases have occurred there.

The health officer says:

The report calls for no particular remarks beyond noting the steady decline in the mortality and the increase in the births registered as compared with corresponding quarters since 1897.

Exclusive of 460 stillborn, 10,970 deaths were registered during the quarter, as compared with 15,549 in the corresponding quarter of last year (equal to an annual death rate of 56.54 per 1,000), being 3,899 less than in the previous quarter.

From plague 4,352 deaths were registered, being 3,172 less than in the last quarter and 3,623 less than in the corresponding period of last year.

The mortality from fevers was 512, or 165 less than in the last quarter and 66 less than in the corresponding period of last year. Of these deaths, 500 were due to malarial fever and 12 to enteric fever.

The mortality from cholera is 3 more than in the last quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. Of 5 cases, 4 proved fatal.

There were 229 deaths from smallpox, being 69 more than in the last quarter, but 463 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The rate of mortality among the chief races living in the city is shown in the following table of the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1901:

Hindus, including Brahmans, Jains, Bhatias, and Lingayats	60.23
Hindus, low caste	56.83
Musselmans	59.40
Parsees	28.11
Europeans	15.64

The infant mortality is 3 less than in the last quarter and 604 less than in the corresponding period of last year. There were 2,902 deaths among children under 5 years of age, viz:

	Number of deaths.
Under 1 year	2,094
1 to 2 years	430
2 to 3 years	180
3 to 4 years	101
4 to 5 years	97

During the quarter the actual number of new cases (individuals) treated at the municipal dispensaries was 12,027 males and 7,032 females. The total number of attendances was 78,315, of whom 336 were seen at the patients' houses.

During the quarter 17,062 visits were made to houses by the nurses working under the district registrars, and they inquired into 902 cases of ordinary sickness, 580 cases of infectious diseases, 902 deaths among females, attended 101 confinements, and ascertained 1,193 births.

Suggestions relative to a settled and continuous policy against plague.

PLAGUE AND ITS PREVENTION.

(Recommendations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the government of Bombay.)

In February, 1898, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution emphasizing the efficacy of inoculation and the failure of all other measures against plague. The resolution was sent to government, and the latter, in its reply, stated that—

While still regarding inoculation as in its experimental stage and insisting that the adoption of it by the people must be absolutely voluntary, the results so far attained were considered by them to be encouraging, and that every facility was and would continue to be offered.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce accepted the statement of government that inoculation must still (1898) be regarded as experimental; but they have natu-

rally watched with attention the results attained with this and with other measures designed to restrict the ravages of a disease which, apart from all other considerations, has continued to inflict the greatest injury on commerce and on the productiveness of the country. One symptom of the evils produced by it has been the growing *deficiency of labor* in Bombay; and inquiry as to the causes of this deficiency left no doubt that it was to a large extent due to the reluctance of people who possess other means of livelihood to come to a city notoriously and obstinately infected by a deadly disease.

It would appear from the failure of all such measures as quarantine, evacuation, segregation, and disinfection in Bombay that they are definitely inapplicable to the conditions of such a city. The committee has become possessed by a growing conviction that although all outward excitement about plague has disappeared, the persistent mortality is gradually destroying and displacing those sections of the common people who regarded Bombay as their home, and is repelling those who would have been disposed to come from other parts of the country to obtain employment. Naturally, to men of business, this is made most apparent in the failure of old sources of labor, and the intensification of this trouble has in the last eighteen months reached a point where misgivings about the future become unavoidable.

The consistency with which a substantial measure of success has attended inoculation has appeared to the committee no less remarkable than the failure of other measures, so far as Bombay is concerned.

The remedy has had to contend with a prejudice by no means confined to the native population, and has probably suffered to some extent from errors of method adopted by authorities who have been called upon to confront all the difficulties inherent in a sudden and violent epidemic in an outlying district. To this latter class of evils may probably be ascribed the mishap at Mulkowal in the Punjab, where 19 persons inoculated at one time died of tetanus, evidently resulting from the operation. But in the city of Bombay, where every facility exists for the steady prosecution of a consistent policy in respect of plague, the failure of the more time-honored remedies has seemed to produce only a state of inaction, and no really sustained effort on an adequate scale has been made to familiarize the people with the benefits of inoculation and to acquaint them with the slightheadedness of the physical inconvenience attending it.

Certain of the more enlightened communities, such as the Parsis and the Khojas (a branch of the Mohammedan community) have at various times spontaneously undertaken inoculation operations on a considerable scale, and the results obtained in these cases remain interesting illustrations of the benefits to be derived from it. The Bombay municipality made certain endeavors to introduce it among the common people, and, in spite of defects believed to have existed in their procedure, here also much good was patently done. Some part of the moderate popularity it acquired at one time was due to the offer of small monetary rewards to persons willing to be inoculated. But it appeared to the committee that these rewards were bestowed on a principle that offered no prospect that willingness to be inoculated would be communicated from one person to another. All that could be done by a reward so paid was to induce individuals not strongly averse to inoculation to submit to it. It did not in any way tend to induce among the inoculated a disposition to encourage others to follow their example; and the result was that all the labor of individual persuasion fell upon a staff inadequate to the task and suspected by the people because they were officials. Nothing but sporadic inoculation could be looked for from such a system, and in fact nothing more was achieved.

The committee of the chamber of commerce, taking a serious view of the evils attending the continued infection of Bombay, felt it necessary to move government to adopt a strenuous and continuous policy of one kind or another in respect of plague. But it is a rule with the committee that its representations to government on any subject should, so far as possible, be accompanied by specific proposal of a constructive kind, since these commonly have the effect of testing to some extent the practical nature of their recommendations. In canvassing the various measures to which government might profitably have recourse, the committee formed afresh the view affirmed in 1897 that the only remedy that has results to show for itself is inoculation. They therefore attempted to formulate some definite scheme for the encouragement of inoculation, and which might avoid the errors that had vitiated previous efforts. A memorandum embodying such a scheme was attached to their letter transmitted to government on September 1, 1903 (appended herewith). Shortly after the dispatch of this letter the committee were pleased to notice that his excellency Sir James Monteth, acting governor of Bombay, while on tour, was using his influence to procure a more general adoption of inoculation among the people; but in Bombay, although five months have elapsed since the communication to government, nothing definite has been done.

Under date of September 1, 1903, the letter above referred to was forwarded to the Government. It contained observations on the points mentioned above, including some strong arguments in defense of inoculation.

No reasonable doubt can remain that if the mass of the people could be persuaded to become inoculated, the city would be proof against any such epidemic as would disorganize trade or repel labor. Even if its results were considerably less than they are, the cheapness of the remedy would justify its employment, and perhaps the strongest recommendation is the absence of any accompanying disturbance of residence. Recent results, showing that the protection lasts for several years instead of only a few months, as was at first supposed, remove one of the objections most commonly urged against it.

Referring to the fact that people in Bombay had been to a certain extent discouraged about inoculation and the authorities deterred from encouraging it, because of the accident at Mulkowal referred to above, the letter states "that no declaration respecting the cause of that accident can detract from the cumulative and conclusive evidence of inoculation's practical efficacy; * * * that the inquiry instituted by the Government created a reasonable expectation of an official pronouncement and assurance on the subject and has produced a corresponding uneasiness in face of the protracted reticence of the Government of India;" that it is "impossible to conceive that such reticence can serve any interest commensurate with those now being compromised by the continued rejection of the only known remedy against plague; that an early and frank assurance as to the innocuous character of the prophylactic now being issued from the Government laboratory in Bombay is a necessary preliminary of such revived activity in respect of inoculation" as is herewith advocated.

Referring to the definite scheme proposed with this letter the committee says:

The fundamental difficulty probably resides in the distrust felt by Indian peoples toward any official promotion of an unfamiliar movement. Government has from the first most properly set its face against any attempt to force inoculation on the people, and the committee representing that section of the community whose interests would first suffer from the effects of any compulsory measures, have altogether discarded any proposals of such a nature.

Referring to the possible objection of Government that the scheme proposed below was in any sense like a lottery, the committee says:

The gravity of the present situation in respect of plague is such as would thoroughly justify a departure, more imaginary than real, from an abstract principle which strictly applies only to lotteries conducted for the purpose of gambling.

The letter bears the signatures of J. M. Dick, chairman, and of Frederick Noël-Paton, secretary, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

SCHEME FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INOCULATION IN BOMBAY CITY.

(Submitted to the government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on September 1, 1903.)

1. At various places and times authorities responsible for plague measures have paid small sums to individuals as an inducement to them to undergo inoculation. In other places the people have readily made small payments for the benefit of inoculation and thought the better of the operation because they had to pay for it. In both cases each transaction was complete in itself, and there was no inherent reason why the matter should go further. The individual, having been inoculated,

was selfishly indifferent as to whether others followed suit, and at each fresh case the work of the preacher of inoculation had to be begun ab ovo and without assistance.

2. The population of a city like Bombay is too vast, and in the main too ignorant, to be persuaded by a staff of persons specially engaged in the work. A person whose business it is to push inoculation finds that his arguments and assurances are for this very reason disregarded, and even suspected to the point of deterring, instead of persuading. * * * What is wanted is a system under which the individual who has become persuaded of the advantages of inoculation, and who has secured those advantages for himself, will have an interest in bearing testimony among his ordinary associates to the slightness of the inconvenience attending the operation.

3. The principle of the scheme described below is that a reward should be offered, with the object not of inducing the uninoculated to become inoculated, but of inducing the inoculated to persuade others to follow their example.

4. The scheme is an adaptation of the so-called "snowball" system: Every inoculated person becoming interested in procuring 4 other healthy persons to be inoculated, who in their turns will be interested in procuring 16 others, and so on in regular progression. Inoculation usually causes some fever and headache during 24 to 48 hours, and it is recommended that an interval of 10 days should be allowed between first and second inoculation. Therefore 14 days in all are, under this scheme, allowed for the completion of each double inoculation. It will be seen that on this system, and even after making certain allowances, a period of 18 weeks should see some 765,000 double inoculations effected, and the community of Bombay rendered largely immune.

5. Briefly, the idea is that a man, having been twice inoculated, should receive a set of four coupons and become entitled to a reward as soon as four other healthy persons, each bearing one of these coupons, have been inoculated once. It has been assumed that a man who has once been inoculated will undergo second inoculation in order that he may become entitled to a set of coupons yielding a reward; and it is certain that he will do so the more readily if he has seen the reward promptly paid over to the friend who brought him up for the first inoculation.

6. The scheme is one of which the cost at any stage of its progress may be exactly computed beforehand. It starts from a stated number of coupons, such number being multiplied by a stated quantity (4) in each period of a stated number of days (14), and it is restricted to the population, approximately shown, of a particular place. The progression is therefore strictly circumscribed, and the scheme can not get out of hand, as "snowball" schemes have sometimes done.

7. The initial number of coupons is small. The sums involved in the early stages are therefore insignificant, and no substantial risk is incurred by offering large individual rewards for the first introductions. It is hoped that these larger rewards may make it worth the while of "respectable" people to participate at the beginning and so set an example. As the scheme develops, a greater number of people will engage in the operations, the general idea will be understood, and the work of persuasion will become easier. Therefore, in the later stages the sums are so reduced as to appeal to persons of the class which it is really desired to reach.

8. An essential feature of the scheme is that the coupons are not issued gratis since people commonly disregard and neglect what they receive gratuitously. This has been borne out by the experience in places where a charge was made for inoculation. A small deposit is required for each set of coupons; but this deposit is only sufficient to give the depositor an interest in finding participants, and in every case the reward leaves a substantial profit. Thus, up to the end of the first month, 50 persons will have paid 1 rupee (32 cents) each for coupons entitling them to earn 4 rupees. In the second month 773 persons will have paid 8 annas (16 cents) each for coupons enabling them to earn 2 rupees. In the third month 11,882 persons will have paid 4 annas for coupons enabling them to earn 1 rupee. In the fourth month the people will be familiar with the system, less persuasion will be needed, and the reward will be reduced from 1 rupee to 12 annas, leaving a profit of 8 annas on the 4 coupons, and in this month 182,587 persons should be inoculated and take out 581,904 fresh coupons. If all these coupons are "placed," the total of inoculations (double) done up to the sixth day of the fifth month should be 765,558. This represents, virtually, the whole population of Bombay. Holders of coupons will, therefore, probably find difficulty in discovering uninoculated persons to introduce. For this reason it would not be well, at this stage, to limit to 14 days the period allowed for the placing of the coupons. A month might be allowed, but this might only promote tertiary and unnecessary inoculation for the sake of the reward.

9. Even if a month be allowed, it is probable that in many cases a man holding four coupons might fail to complete his set of four uninoculated persons to introduce. He would, therefore, not be able to earn the reward, and at the conclusion of the scheme, Government will hold a considerable credit balance. Foreseeing this risk,

the people would probably draw off from the scheme before the last of the uninoculated community had been brought in. It should, therefore, be declared from the beginning that any balance in hand from the coupon-deposit fund at the end of the fifth month will be divided into bonuses of, say, 25 rupees each, to be distributed by lot among persons who have taken out coupons in the last month, but who have been unable to earn the reward upon them. This will give the people confidence in taking out coupons to the last, so that by the end of the fifth month it may be assumed that every healthy man, woman, and child in the island has been inoculated, or at all events subjected to the most favorable kind of personal suasion.

10. Indeed, it is not impossible that the final distribution by bonus will so appeal to the native love of a lottery that there may be a disposition to take out coupons with this single aim in view. But in any case none but holders of "H" coupons could do so, and the evil could therefore be of very limited extent. It might, however, be declared from the beginning that the bonus to be paid in respect of a winning number, under which no person has been inoculated, shall be one of 24 rupees only, while the holder of a winning number, under which one or more persons have been inoculated, shall receive the full reward of 25 rupees.

11. The kind of person to whom any pretext for inaction is good enough will plead that this is very like a lottery. It has this essential difference, that it is an entirely subsidiary part of an operation undertaken for the vital good of the community, and is at once the simplest and most popular means of restoring to the people such profit as may remain in the hands of Government on the completion of that operation. It should be carried out and the result notified in the manner adopted by the Bombay Tramway Company; and to discard the proposal because it remotely resembles a lottery would be much like refusing to give a glass of brandy to a man in a state of dangerous prostration on the ground that all alcohol is an abomination.

12. Some of the details of the scheme may be given here with greater fullness.

13. On, say, the 1st of October next, 10 healthy persons, resident in different parts of the city, would be inoculated. On the 12th they would be inoculated for the second time, and on depositing a sum of 1 rupee, each would receive a set of 4 coupons of the first, or "A," series.

These coupons would be cognizable and serially numbered, and their numbers would, at time of issue, be entered in a register kept for this purpose, opposite the number of the coupon under which its recipient was originally inoculated. It should be ordered that all coupons must be presented at the station from which they issued, and, after cancellation under safeguards, they would be stuck in the register opposite to the relative entry referred to. So soon as all 4 coupons of a set had been presented, and the presenters had undergone first inoculation, a reward of 4 rupees would be paid to the person to whom they were originally issued. Fourteen days later the 40 people introduced by the first 10 would have been twice inoculated, and on their depositing 1 rupee they in turn would receive 4 coupons of the "B" series. A person inoculated under a coupon bearing a particular letter of the alphabet would receive coupons bearing the next letter of the alphabet.

14. The coupons issued in the various months and at the various rates of deposit would be of different colors, and it should be stated on each that the reward at the full rate will be paid only if the whole set of 4 coupons has been returned on or before the last day of the month succeeding that in which such set was issued. Sets completed after that date should be entitled to reward only at the rate fixed for coupons issued in the month preceding that in which such set is actually completed.

15. In the appended table it will be seen that the numbers of people supposed to be inoculated do not increase in the sense of being quadrupled in each fortnight. The discrepancy arises from the fact that in estimating the amount of inoculation to be actually accomplished it has been thought well to make a 2 per cent deduction throughout for loss and destruction of coupons. It is unlikely that so many will go astray, and it will be well to print the full range of coupons:

White—

A	40	
B	160	
		200

Yellow—

C	640	
D	2,560	
		3,200

Red—

E	10,240	
F	40,960	
		51,200

Blue—

G 163, 840

H 655, 360

819, 200

Green—I, as required.

16. The numerous inoculations that would fall to be done in the fourth month will require considerable organization, and it is an open question whether each coupon ought not to bear directions as to when and where it is to be presented. This might prevent overcrowding of the stations at particular hours, but in any case it will almost certainly be necessary in this fourth month to provide for inoculation by night, so as to interfere as little as possible with industry.

17. Arrangement should be made with mill owners and other employers to give two days' leave on full pay after each inoculation.

18. Women and children should be encouraged to take out coupons and bring in their relatives.

19. At the end of the fifth month it should be announced that all further inoculations must be paid for at the rate of, say, 2 annas (4 cents) for each operation.

20. Appended is a table showing the general working of the scheme. It will be seen that the maximum net debit balance against Government, exclusive of staff and working expenses, is less than 1,000 rupees, and that failure of the scheme, in the sense of a refusal of the people to engage in it, can not involve a greater sum.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fortnight ending—	Charge for set of 4 coupons.	Reward for set of 4 coupons.	Color and series of coupons.	Double inoculations in fortnight.	Total inoculations to date.	Coupons issued in fortnight.
	<i>Rs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. as.</i>				
October 14	1 0	4 0	White—A.....	10	10	40
October 28	1 0	4 0	White—B.....	40	50	160
November 11	8	2 0	Yellow—C.....	157	207	628
November 25	8	2 0	Yellow—D.....	616	823	2,464
December 9	1 0	1 0	Red—E.....	2,415	3,238	9,660
December 23	4	1 0	Red—F.....	9,467	12,705	37,868
January 6	4	12	Blue—G.....	37,111	49,816	148,444
January 20	4	12	Blue—H.....	145,476	195,292	581,904
February 3	4	8	Green—I	570,266	765,558	2,281,064

8	9	10	11	12
Deduction 2 per cent loss or destruction.	Broken set of coupons earning no reward.	Fort-night's receipts for coupons.	Fort-night's payments in rewards.	Balance of receipts, plus or minus.
	Sets.	Rewards not paid.		On fort-night.
		<i>Rupces.</i>	<i>Rupces.</i>	To date.
			<i>Rupces.</i>	<i>Rupces.</i>
October 14	—	—	10	+ 10
October 28	3	—	40	+ 10
November 11	12	12	78	— 60
November 25	49	10	308	— 56
December 9	193	38	604	— 646
December 23	757	77	2,367	— 665
January 6	2,968	303	9,278	— 551
January 20	11,638	1,187	36,369	+ 8,875
February 3	—	4,655	142,567	+45,927

Equivalents.—One rupee = 16 annas = \$0.3244.

Note on column 9.—The computation of the number of sets of coupons likely to be broken and disqualified for reward by the loss of a given number of coupons is difficult, for the number of coupons involved in a single loss may vary from 1 to 4. The estimate made in column 9 is a moderate one, although due weight has been given to the probable exercise of greater care by persons holding more than 1 coupon.

Reports from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, August 25 and 26, as follows:

During the week ended August 20, 1904, there were 3 deaths from plague and 4 deaths from cholera in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended August 13, 1904, there were 475 cases and 369 deaths from plague. In India, during the week ended August 6, 1904, there were 6,660 cases and 4,794 deaths from plague.

Vaccination in the Punjab.

During the year 1903-4, there was a considerable increase in the number of vaccinations in the Punjab, the total within that period being 685,105, an increase of 17,561 over the previous twelve months. The increase was confined to fresh cases, revaccinations showing a decrease of 4,017. It is thought by some that the fluctuation in revaccination might have been due to a want of system, in districts, on the part of the vaccinating staff.

The prevalence of plague in the Punjab does not appear to have affected the primary vaccinations, as indicated by the above increase; but it is probable enough that a falling off of over 4,000 in the revaccinations may be attributable, to a degree, to plague. The number of males revaccinated was about double that of females, the reason given being that parents objected to their young girls being seen by the vaccinators.

It is interesting to note that in the Punjab, as well as in Burma, the spread of vaccination has not been attended with a decrease in the death rate from smallpox. The rate last year was 0.2 higher than in 1902 and more than double the average rate of the previous five years. However, in Kangra, which is said to be the best-vaccinated district, the lowest death rate is recorded; also in the Delhi district, where vaccination is satisfactory, the percentage mortality is low. And yet in the districts of Rohtak and Gujranwala, which leave much to be desired in the matter of vaccination, the death return from smallpox is low.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels.—Beriberi at Port Arthur—Summary of plague in Egypt—Cholera in Persia—Russian quarantine measures on Persian frontier—Vaccination in Egypt—Public health in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, September 5 and 12, as follows: During the week ended September 3, 1904, the following-named ship was inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfect.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Aug. 30	Romanic.....	Boston	495	170	780	21

Week ended September 10, 1904:

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.
Sept. 6	Calabria	New York	184	75	450	11
8	Sardegna	do	232	80	560	10
9	Königin Luise	do	262	55	475	8
10	Roma	do	507	200	890	13

Beriberi at Port Arthur.

According to information from Tokyo, dated September 8, 1904, beriberi has developed among the Japanese troops besieging Port Arthur.

Bubonic plague in Egypt.

The total number of cases and deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic is reported as follows:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Province of Girgeh	Mar. 24 to May 23, 1904	162	123
Province of Beni-Souef	Mar. 30 to July 28, 1904	64	27
Province of Minieh	Mar. 18 to Aug. 4, 1904	205	93
Province of Kehel	Mar. 16 to June 24, 1904	138	104
Province of Assiut	Mar. 20, 1904	1	.....
Province of Menoufieh	Mar. 21 to Aug. 25, 1904	22	7
Province of Behera	Apr. 11, 1904	1	.....
Province of Charkieh	Apr. 24 to Aug. 11, 1904	95	37
Suez	Mar. 26, 1904	1	1
Port Said	Mar. 18 to Aug. 5, 1904	15	12
Alexandria	Jan. 20 to Aug. 18, 1904	77	48
Do	Aug. 21 to Aug. 25, 1904	2	.....

Bubonic plague has appeared in the town of Achmun (province of Menoufieh), probably imported by a Greek coming from Alexandria. The first cases occurred August 21 and 22 among natives.

Asiatic cholera in Persia.

The total number of deaths in Persia from Asiatic cholera up to July 15, 1904, is estimated to be 4,000.

The following is extracted and translated from the French of a report made July 8, 1904, to the Belgian Government from the legation at Teheran:

“At Eadjriche, the summer seat of the legation, Saad-ed-Bowlek, Persian minister to Brussels, several Persians, and also my Austrian colleague and I have subscribed money to rent a place where an American mission can care for the most urgent cholera cases. The carelessness of the inhabitants in observing the most elementary rules of hygiene and the rush of fugitives from the city have made this place a veritable focus of infection.

“This has reached such a point that my Austrian colleague and I have decided to seek refuge at Zerguendek, where the Italian minister has gone. The village in question is in the Russian jurisdiction and

is the seat of almost the entire Belgian colony, which has until now been almost exempt from cholera, thanks to prescribed sanitary measures. The confusion in the country is so great that nearly all the offices of public administration are closed, even the ministry of foreign affairs. In order to avoid the necessity on the part of the Russian Government for establishing quarantines in the Russian ports of the Caspian Sea, the Persian Government has decided to establish sanitary ports at Mendjeh and Rescht, on the coast of Enzeli, where travelers are held in observation for two days.

"In the beginning of July, 1904, an epidemic of cholera began in Borasdjun, Daliki, and Kaserun, villages situated on the caravan route from Bushire to Shiraz. It appears that the infection came from the small port of Rudhille, to the westward of Bushire, on the Persian Gulf. The seaport of Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, with its population of 27,000, and Shiraz, the capital city of the Fars Province, with its population of 32,000, were still free from cholera on July 6. The first deaths were reported from Borasdjun June 17, and Kaserun June 19 and 20. In the latter place the epidemic is spreading rapidly. The daily mortality reached 200 during the first week, but diminished in the early part of July.

"Up to July 30, 1904, there were 5,103 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 4,855 deaths, reported in Persia. During the week ended August 6, there were 926 fresh cases, and 964 deaths among these and cases beginning in the previous week. The epidemic is prevalent in the vilayets of Bagdad, Bassora, and Mosul. Dates and like dried fruits from Bassora must be accompanied by a certificate declaring that the place of origin is free from cholera.

By decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople all vessels clearing from the Bahrein Islands, in the Persian Gulf, from places on the coast of the Persian Gulf between Katar and Fao, and from Mascate are subject to medical inspection, disinfection, and five days' quarantine. These measures must be carried out in a lazaretto of the Empire.

In July Doctor Obermeyer was assigned to Teheran as delegate of the Constantinople sanitary board.

Russian quarantine measures against cholera.

By reason of the danger threatening from Persia special quarantine regulations have been enforced in order to prevent an importation of cholera in the Russian territory.

All vessels coming from Persian ports of the Caspian Sea must have on board a ship's surgeon and are compelled to go to the quarantine station of Bakou for the purpose of medical inspection and disinfection.

The frontier between the Caucasus and Persia is closed. Persons and merchandise are allowed to pass only at Belyassuwar, Chudoferin, Djulfa, and Chaktaktach, where stations for inspection are installed.

Special medical commissions have been appointed in the Caucasus, in the Transcaspian district, and in the governments of Volga, Astrakhan, Saratov, Samara, and Simbirsk.

Infectious diseases in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the month of July there have been registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1,175 cases, with 100 deaths, from infectious diseases (534 measles, 65 diphtheria, 123 whooping cough, 118 enteric fever, 156 relapsing fever, 35 dysentery, 7 anthrax, and 116 from scarlatina).

Vaccination in Egypt.

Among a population of 10,172,087 (calculated July 1, 1903) in Egypt, the following number of vaccinations were made during the year 1903, according to official reports: 407,671 vaccinations with successful result; 2,161 without result; 4,195 revaccinations with successful result, and 465 without result.

Public health in Italy.

During the month of May, 1904, there were 11,234 cases of malarial disease reported in all Italy.

Sanitary information for the week ended September 8, 1904: Measles, scarlatina, and diphtheria—very few cases in the provinces of Milan, Rome, Perugia. Smallpox—prevalent in the province of Lecce, especially in the communes of Ceglie and Francavilla; some cases in the province of Potenza. Enteric fever—spread all over the provinces of Milan, Rome, Bergamo, Perugia.

Mortality in Rome and Florence.

Rome.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 499,241. Total number of deaths, 862, including scarlet fever 1, erysipelas 7, enteric fever 13, diphtheria 2, whooping cough 3, hydrophobia 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Florence.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 216,736. Total number of deaths, 381, including measles 7, diphtheria 1, enteric fever 7, and 87 from tuberculosis.

Asiatic cholera in Burma.

The following notification of the Alexandria sanitary board, translated from the French, is extracted from the report on the sanitary administration of Burma for 1903, and gives the salient facts regarding the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in Burma during the year covered by the report.

Lower Burma.—The total number of deaths from cholera in 1903 was 5,344 (against 1,844 in 1902 and a quinquennial mean of 3,350), giving a mortality of 0.97 per thousand inhabitants. The epidemic raged severely in the district of Akyab, where the cholera mortality reached 3.07 per mille. The districts of Amherst and Thonegwa follow with reports, respectively, of 1.80 and 1.44 per mille. The district of Tavoi was entirely exempt. In the district of Mergui there were 3 deaths. Twenty-six among 37 cities of Lower Burma were infected in 1903, against 20 in 1902. The greatest number of deaths was reported at Moulmein (325, making 5.56 per mille). Akyab had 183 deaths (5.13 per mille). However, the greatest percentage of deaths from cholera took place at Nyaunglebin (10 per mille), Kyaiklat (7.97 per mille), and Paungde (6.66 per mille). One hundred and twenty deaths occurred at Rangun (0.51 per mille).

In the rural districts, in 18,668 villages, 1,235 deaths were reported, giving a percentage of 7, against 3 of the preceding year. The mean mortality in each village was raised to 4.3, whereas in 1902 it was 3.4. The total number of cases reported was 8,532, with a mortality of 63 per cent. In the preceding year the percentage was 95. The greatest

number of deaths was registered in April and May, the smallest numbers in September, October, and December.

Upper Burma.—The total number of deaths from cholera reached 2,887 (1 per thousand inhabitants, against 0.02 in 1902). The disease reigned in all the districts, but the districts of Pakokku and Minbu were the hardest tried. The cholera mortality in these two districts was, respectively, 2.36 and 2.05 per thousand. The cities where the mortality was the highest are Minbu (7.09), Myingyan (6.94), Shwebo (6.23), and Monywa (4.32). At Mandalay there were 79 deaths. Taungdwingyi was the only city exempt. July and August were the months with the highest mortality. During these months about one-half the deaths were reported. No deaths occurred in January and February, and 1 death only was reported in March.

MEXICO.

Reports from Monterey—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, September 19, as follows:

Sanitary conditions in this section of the Republic are about at their normal. In the city of Monterey during the week ended September 17 there were recorded 50 deaths. The principal causes of this mortality were pneumonia, organic debility of infants, tuberculosis, and diseases of the liver. Only 1 death, that from bilious remittent fever, is recorded as having been due to a febrile affection during the week under consideration.

Conditions between Monterey and Monclova.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson at Monterey reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, September 19, as follows:

Nothing of sanitary importance has come to my attention in the district between this city and Monclova, for the week ended September 17, 1904.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended September 11, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; deaths from all causes, 18.

Sanitary conditions only fair; mosquitoes not numerous, the weather having been dry during several weeks.

Merida continues to show several cases of yellow fever in the lazaretto; the general condition of that city appears good.

Bills of health have been issued as follows:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
Sept. 3	Monterey.....	New York.....	95	70	46
5	Darien ^a	New Orleans.....	43	.....	.....
6	Alm.....	Mobile.....	24	3	.....
6	Galveston ^a	Galveston.....	23	1	.....
8	Helvetia ^a	do.....	36	.....	.....
9	Tjömö.....	New York.....	18	.....	.....
10	Esperanza.....	do.....	95	60	71

^a Fumigated.

Report from Tampico—Increase in malarial diseases and in number of anopheles mosquitoes.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, September 19, as follows:

Week ended September 17, 1904. Five vessels fumigated and certified, as follows: British steamship *Chancellor*, for Galveston, September 12; German steamship *Cheruskia*, for New Orleans, September 14; Austrian steamship *Lucia*, for Galveston, September 14; Norwegian steamship *Egda*, for Baltimore, September 15, and Norwegian steamship *Iris*, for Galveston, September 17.

The mortuary report for the 2 weeks ended September 17 shows a total of 45 deaths from all causes, which is a death rate of 58 per 1,000 (estimating the population at about 20,000).

Of the 45 deaths, 3 were due to paludism, 7 to pernicious fever, and 8 to intermittent fever, which is a total of 18 deaths attributed to malaria. This is a large increase over previous reports, and may be considered as the natural result of the great number of anopheles mosquitoes that have infested the town for the past few months.

The result of the work of this mosquito is more apparent among the laborers of the Mexican Central Railroad in Doña Cecilia, as it is found in the laborers' barracks in great numbers, and, consequently, a large proportion of the inhabitants are suffering with malarial fever. The anopheles albipes is practically the only mosquito found there, which leaves no doubt that it is the principal agent of conveyance of malaria in this instance. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, September 14, as follows:

During the week ended September 10, 1904, six vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and granted bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 37 deaths (59.2 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 3 from pernicious fever, 1 from malarial cachexia, 8 from diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Two new cases of yellow fever were reported on September 9. Both cases occurred among the occupants of San Juan d'Ulloa fortress. This fortress continues to furnish all the cases of yellow fever reported in this port and vicinity.

The rains during the past two weeks have been lighter and much less frequent than at any time since the beginning of the rainy season, and the weather has been much warmer. There has been recently an apparent increase in the number of mosquitoes, especially of *Anopheles albipes* Theobald. *Stegomyia fasciata* continues fairly abundant, but the number is apparently no larger than it was during the greater part of the summer.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reiley reports as follows: Week ended September 10, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; no

deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 7	Aiabama	20	6	1	0
10	Nicaragua	19	0	0	0

Number of aliens for the week, 4.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, September 14, as follows:

During the week ended September 10, 1904, the following vessels have cleared for ports in the United States and have been granted bills of health: Norwegian steamship *Harald* for New Orleans, via Limon, September 5, with 22 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Barbadian* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, September 7, with 45 crew and 51 passengers; British steamship *Cape Comino* for Philadelphia, September 7, with 24 crew and no passengers; American steamship *Finance* for New York, September 7, with 63 crew and 89 passengers; Norwegian steamship *Beacon* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, September 8, with 25 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Viscaina* for a port in the United States, via Daiquiri, Cuba, September 10, with 22 crew and no passengers.

Mortality—Improved sanitary conditions.

The sanitary conditions of Colon begin to show some improvement.

There have been 3 deaths during the period from September 1 to 12, as follows: 1 Jamaican, age 63, from fever; 1 Chinaman, age 68, from fever; 1 Panaman, age 10 months, from fever.

The cleaning of lots and streets and the drainage of the many collections of water have had a good effect, the number of mosquitoes being considerably diminished.

The old hospital formerly operated by the French Canal Company and for years used as a charity hospital will to-day be transferred to the sanitary department of the Isthmian Canal Commission. This will give the sanitary officials a better control of the situation.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended September 15, 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.
Sept. 9	Fort Morgan	Mobile	23	3	0	5
9	Managua	do	16	0	0	0
11	Belvernon	do	22	2	0	2
14	Beacon	New Orleans	25	0	0	0
14	Schr. Herald	Colon		57	0	(a)

(a) Not inspected.

One addition to crew of Norwegian ss. Belvernon.

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera epidemic extinct.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, August 27, as follows:

Before concluding my weekly reports on the cholera epidemic I took occasion yesterday to make inquiries of people from different parts of the city, especially such as lived in the lower parts of the denser districts, where the disease raged with the greatest malignancy. So far as the observations and connections of my informants carried them, I was assured that there was no sign of a cholera case left within the walls.

I shall not, unless there should be a recrudescence of the epidemic, write again on the subject.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports August 9, 16, and 19 as follows:

During the week ended July 30, 1904, the only quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were 6 cases of plague, with 6 deaths.

July 25, 1904, the steamer *Schuylkill* cleared for New York, via Cebu. The crew and passengers will be inspected at the latter port, as well as any other precautions taken that may be necessary.

July 25, 1904, the schooner *Louisiana* cleared for Port Townsend. The vessel was fumigated with sulphur throughout, and crew inspected on board prior to sailing.

During the week ended August 6, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were 2 cases of smallpox, with 1 death, and 4 cases of plague, with 4 deaths.

The following vessels cleared for United States ports:

August 4, 1904, the American bark *James Nesmith*, bound for Port Townsend. The vessel was fumigated with sulphur. The crew were inspected on board prior to sailing.

August 6, 1904, the American steamer *Hyades* bound for Tacoma via China and Japan ports. The vessel was fumigated with sulphur. Over 150 rats were found. Probably many more will be found on further inspection. The *Hyades* is a vessel of 3,753 tons and this

fumigation is another illustration that the size of the vessel is no contraindication to the use of the "pot" method.

The crew and passengers were inspected on board just prior to sailing.

Cholera in ports of eastern Asia and in Borneo—Danger of importation.

During the week ended August 13, 1904, 1 case of smallpox and 1 death, 2 cases of plague and 2 deaths were the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila.

Cholera.

Cholera still continues present at all the ports of eastern Asia at which it was previously reported, and, in addition, it has made its appearance at Shanghai and Kobe. Its presence at Kobe is fraught with considerable danger to the Philippines because many fresh vegetables are imported from that port. The last shipment which arrived here was passed without question on the certificate of Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler of Kobe.

Cholera has also made its appearance at Kudat, a port situated at the northeastern corner of British Borneo, which is only about 60 miles from Balabac, a port of entry into the Philippines. The greatest difficulty is being experienced in breaking up the smuggling which has been going on in that region, and the chances of controlling the situation from a sanitary standpoint are not very encouraging; yet much can be done with the assistance of the Army and the Customs Service.

The following vessel cleared for United States ports: August 11, 1904, the steamer *Alf* for Boston and New York. The vessel was fumigated with sulphur throughout. The crew was inspected on board just prior to sailing.

Report from Iloilo—No quarantinable diseases—Quarantine transactions, July, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon McCoy reports, August 2, as follows:

During the month of July no case of quarantinable disease has been reported at this port, nor has any case arrived at quarantine. One vessel was held from June for fumigation, particularly to destroy mosquitoes, as she was from Soerabaya, Java, a place notorious for malignant malaria, and was in sand ballast. Another vessel was held several days pending reply to telegraphic inquiry as to a death at sea. The vessel was released when it was learned the death was due to tubercle.

Transactions for the month of July, 1904.

Vessels inspected on arrival:	
From foreign ports	6
From island ports	141
Personnel—	
Crew	2,981
Cabin passengers	179
Steerage passengers	1,243
Bills of health issued to:	
Foreign ports	6
Island ports	143
United States ports	3
Vessels held in quarantine	2

Vessels disinfected for disease	0
Vessels fumigated to destroy vermin	7
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Cases of disease arriving at quarantine	0
Contacts held for observation	0
Vaccinations	183
Vessels remaining from June (held for fumigation)	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine at end of July	0

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Beriberi on bark Blanca from Delagoa Bay—Health of the island.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, September 5, 12, and 13, as follows:

On September 1 I fumigated the Norwegian bark *Blanca*, from Delagoa Bay bound for Gulfport, Miss., in sand ballast, with 20 crew, 1 of whom was suffering from beriberi (wet form). This man was removed to the general hospital at this port at my suggestion, the rest of the crew showing no signs of disease. The fumigation of all the compartments, including the hold, was done for the purpose of killing rats, at the request of the master and agents.

During the week ended September 3, 1904, I inspected 1 steamer and 2 sailing vessels, 103 steerage passengers and 181 crew, of whom 103 steerage passengers were taken on at this port. Fifteen certificates of vaccination were issued to deck passengers taken on at Barbados for Colon, Republic of Panama.

The health of Barbados remains good, and its climate is indeed delightful.

No census has been taken since 1891, when there were 182,306 persons on the island. The estimated population for 1903 was 198,792—males 89,829 and females 108,963. The same year 3,929 burials and 7,409 births were reported. As the area of Barbados is only about 166 square miles, with so large a population it is one of the most thickly populated places in the world, some parts of China and the island of Malta alone exceeding it.

On September 11 I fumigated the French steamer *Admiral Fourichon*, from Santos via Rio de Janeiro for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, 44 crew, all well; no passengers. On September 12 the British steamer *Ramore Head* from Para in water ballast, with 37 crew, all well; no passengers.

These two steamers came to Barbados especially for fumigation.

During the week ended September 10, 1904, I inspected 5 steamships and two sailing vessels bound for ports in the United States with 55 cabin passengers, 47 steerage, 217 crew, and 3 stowaways. Of this number, 52 cabin passengers, 31 steerage, and 4 crew were taken on at this port. On inspection, 2 persons, wishing to ship as third-class passengers, were found suffering "from a loathsomeness," and from "a dangerous contagious disease," respectively, and on advice were refused passage.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported, and the health of this island remains good.

Morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases during the year 1903.

The following infectious diseases with the number of deaths caused by them are reported by the general hospital of this port for the year 1903:

Enteric fever	11
Tuberculosis (location not stated)	16
Tuberculosis of the lungs	14
Phthisis	14
Tetanus	18
Tetanus and bronchitis	1
Tetanus and pneumonia	1
Dysentery (form not specified)	8
Psilosis	3
Fever and ague (a form of filariasis)	1
Beriberi	1

During the year 1903 there were treated in the wards of this hospital 4,983 persons. Of this number 198 died and 204 were still under treatment at the end of the year.

Circular and correspondence relative to West Indian quarantine conference.

[Circular.]

ADDRESSED TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

DOWNING STREET, August 8, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that my attention has been called to the general inconvenience, annoyance, and loss caused by the quarantine measures which have been enforced by the various West Indian colonies during the past year.

2. A conference was, as you are aware, held in 1888 to consider the question of the adoption of a uniform system of quarantine throughout the British West Indies. This conference, which was summoned by Lord Gormanston, then governor of British Guiana, took place in Demerara, and was attended by delegates from all countries concerned. In their report the delegates, while declaring some system of quarantine to be necessary, agreed that it was desirable to establish a uniform system in lieu of the various systems then in existence; but the diversity in the methods adopted by the different governments and quarantine authorities during the recent epidemic shows that little progress in the desired direction has been achieved during the past fifteen years.

3. It is, however, not only the continued want of uniformity in quarantine methods which appears to demand attention. The time has, I think, also come when the West Indian colonies might with advantage again consider how far, in view of the recent developments of sanitary science, it may not be possible in the interests of trade and communication to discard some of the restrictions which have been generally thought necessary in the past and to substitute precautionary measures of a different nature.

4. I have, therefore, to propose that, if the various colonies concerned will consent, another conference on the subject of quarantine should be held in the course of the coming winter. This conference should, I think, on the ground of general convenience, take place at Barbados, and I would suggest that it should be attended by one medical and one lay representative of each of the colonies of Jamaica,

Trinidad, and Tobago, Barbados, and British Guiana; that Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia should each send one delegate, one, at least, of the three to be a medical man, and that three, of whom one at least should be a medical man, should be sent by the Leeward Islands.

5. If you concur with the proposal, you will, I think, agree that the presence of an expert selected by myself on the advice of the local government board to attend the deliberations of the delegates would be likely to promote the attainment of more practical results than would be produced by a conference held without such assistance, and I trust, therefore, that your Government will be prepared to contribute its share of the expenditure which will be necessary to give effect to my suggestion. The president of the local government board has consented to place the services of one of the board's medical inspectors at my disposal for the purposes of the proposed conference, on the understanding that his salary at the rate of £700 per annum for the period of his absence from England should be repaid to the board and that his travelling and personal expenses should be borne by the colonial governments concerned. It is suggested that the inspector should receive an allowance for personal expenses at the rate of 30 shillings a day while on land and 10 shillings a day while on board ship.

6. It is considered essential that the inspector should, prior to the conference, visit the various colonies concerned and make himself acquainted with their local conditions. He can not, I understand, be spared earlier than some time in October, and the date of his departure, which will be communicated to you hereafter, must determine the date of the conference, which presumably can not be held before January.

I assume that the officer will be absent from England for at least four months, and the total cost of the visit, including all expenses, may come to slightly more than £4 for each of the six colonies concerned; but I think the delegates to Barbados will be well repaid if it is found possible to prevent a repetition of the annoyances which have latterly given rise to so much complaint.

7. I shall be glad to receive a very early answer to this dispatch.

I have, etc.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *August 11, 1904.*

His excellency the governor to the honorable the legislative council:

I have the honor to present to the honorable the legislative council the accompanying copy of a dispatch from the secretary of state for the colonies with regard to the quarantine conference held in Barbados from April 25 to May 6 last, together with the report from Doctor Thomson, which is referred to in paragraph 3 of this dispatch.

2. I submit the convention regulation and recommendatory resolutions, and I have the honor to state that a bill to ratify and give effect to the convention and regulations has been prepared and is under consideration. It will be placed before you as soon as possible.

F. M. HODGSON,
Governor.

DOWNING STREET, *June 3, 1904.*

SIR: With reference to your dispatch No. 96 of May 7, your telegram of the 23d, and my telegram of May 27, you will have received from the delegates representing the colony under your government at the conference recently held at Barbados to

discuss the question of quarantine in the West Indies copies of the printed report submitted to me, together with the proposed convention regulations and commendatory resolutions which have been drawn up.

(2) I have noted with great pleasure that on this difficult and troublesome subject the delegates to the conference have come to unanimous conclusions, and I am glad to read the cordial acknowledgment which is made of my predecessor's action in convening the conference and of the great assistance which has been given by Dr. Theodore Thomson, who was specially selected to give the delegates from the several colonies the benefit of his expert advice.

(3) I have now the honor to request that the results of the conference, together with the inclosed short report which I have received from Doctor Thomson, may be laid with this dispatch before the legislature of Barbados, and I would express a strong hope that the excellent results of the work of the delegates may be adopted and ratified by the necessary legislation. This course is clearly in the interest of West Indian trade, and I hope that the advantages of uniformity in quarantine practice may be held to outweigh any local preference on one or other particular point, and that a valuable precedent may be set for friendly cooperation among the West Indian colonies on matters which affect them all alike.

(4) Should the convention and regulations be adopted by the colonies which were represented at the conference, I shall proceed to endeavor to obtain the adhesion of British Honduras, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda, and of the foreign West Indian colonies.

(5) I would commend to the favorable consideration of your government and legislature the recommendation of the conference for a central quarantine authority.

(6) I have read with interest the speech which you delivered on the occasion of the opening of the conference, and I appreciate Mr. Stoker's services as president of the conference.

I have, etc.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Governor Sir F. M. HODGSON, K. C. M. G.

(Copy.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Whitehall, S. W., May 21, 1904.

The Right Honorable ALFRED LYTTELTON, M. P.,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I visited the several British colonies in the West Indies and subsequently attended a conference of delegates from these colonies, assembled to consider the existing quarantine arrangements there and the possibility of replacing the diverse precautionary measures now in force by a uniform system of a different nature.

I left England on the 2d day of January last and visited the following places in turn: Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, and Barbados. In each instance I made it my business to acquaint myself with the quarantine measures in force, with the sanitary organization of the colony, and, in so far as the time at my disposal permitted, with its general sanitary circumstances.

The quarantine system in the British West Indian colonies is open to grave objections in two respects—

(1) The measures applied in one colony frequently greatly differ from those applied in another, and (2) in all the colonies the measures applied are unreasonably stringent.

The want of uniformity referred to has recently become more marked in consequence of decrease of stringency in the quarantine regulations of one or two colonies, notably Barbados. This want of uniformity constitutes a serious embarrassment to shipping, by reason of the resulting uncertainty as to the measures to which a vessel may be subjected and as to the amount of delay which may in consequence ensue.

The unreasonable stringency of the quarantine measures operates with even greater detriment to the interests of shipping and of trade in general in the West Indies than does their want of uniformity. Nor do these measures constitute the safeguard to the public health which they are intended to secure; indeed, they involve a great danger which, until of late, has commonly been overlooked. Severe quarantine inevitably leads many members of the traveling public to resort, frequently with success, to artifices which may enable them to evade the delays, the restraints, and the cost that await them; and persons who have successfully evaded quarantine measures constitute the greatest possible danger, because an unknown, and therefore uncontrolled, danger to the public health of the community to which they have gained entry. In recent years the experience of all who have had large experience

in quarantine administration has increasingly demonstrated that the most effective safeguard against the introduction of infectious disease into a community is to be found in the application of measures that reduce to a minimum all temptations to attain their evasion.

The conference of delegates from the several colonies commenced its sittings at Barbadoes on the 25th of April and closed on the 6th of May. The results of its labors are embodied in a report, in a convention and quarantine regulations which they recommend for adoption by the British West Indian Colonies, in certain commendatory resolutions; and in an abstract of information as to methods of disinfection, intended to serve as a guide to health officers.

In drafting the quarantine regulations, the delegates bearing in mind the sanitary organization and circumstances of their colonies, felt themselves unable to recommend the adoption of measures as liberal as those that obtain in England. The regulations which they framed, and which embody the chief principles laid down in the last International Sanitary Convention, resemble in their main lines those that obtain in some of our Eastern colonies and dependencies—such as Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Zanzibar, and Somaliland. The adoption of the measures comprised in the convention and in the quarantine regulations by the several colonies, would in my judgment, conduce to more efficient safeguarding of the public health in these colonies and would materially further the economic welfare of the British West Indies.

It is difficult for me to give adequate expression to my sense of obligation for the uniform and unfailing courtesy and kindness with which I was received in every colony, and for the guidance and help everywhere given to me with a view to my gaining a proper apprehension of the conditions of the several communities. No effort was spared, no trouble was considered too great, to facilitate my investigations.

I would also express my grateful appreciation of the consideration and kindness shown to me by all the delegates at the conference. The relations thus established lightened and rendered pleasant the part that I was privileged to take in their deliberations on subjects frequently complex and beset with many difficulties.

I have, etc.,

(Signed)

THEODORE THOMSON.

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

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 84, including 3 from enteric fever.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 380, including enteric fever 1, smallpox 21, plague 1, and 49 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended August 31, 1904. Total number of deaths 336, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, smallpox 28, plague 2, and 59 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 10 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 229, including measles 1, and 2 from scarlet fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 3, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended August 13, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths 215, including diphtheria 13,

enteric fever 1, measles 13, scarlet fever 2, and 3 from whooping cough. Two weeks ended August 27, 1904. Total number of deaths 208, including diphtheria 6, measles 9, and 3 from whooping cough.

London.—One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 15, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 8, whooping cough 25, enteric fever 12, and 338 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,122 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 3, 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 Waterford, viz, 3.9, and the highest in Galway, viz, 54.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 150 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 3, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 9.2, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 18.6 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 530, including diphtheria 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 1, and 26 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 96, including 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 2,905,796. Total number of deaths not reported. Eight deaths from enteric fever and 182 deaths from plague reported.

Three weeks ended August 13, 1904. Total number of deaths not reported. Thirty-six deaths from plague reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended September 3, 1904. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 220, including 2 from enteric fever.

NEW ZEALAND—Auckland.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 37,761. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from scarlet fever and 4 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

PANAMA—Panama.—Month of August, 1904. Population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 101, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 2, and 19 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended August 25, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 3 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended September 10, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths 312, including

diphtheria 2, enteric fever 11, whooping cough 1, smallpox 7, and 18 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 283,979. Total number of deaths 423, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 13, scarlet fever 37, and 54 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to September 30, 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 .....	.....	4	
Hongkong	May 15-July 23	35	32	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan from Saigon.
Saigon	June 17 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Shanghai	July 24-30	1	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui	June 1-30	1	1	
France:				
Paris	July 24-30	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	June 8-Aug. 23 .....	.....	106	
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.
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	
Bahrein Islands	May 1-31 .....	.....	1,500	
Bakouba	June 19-July 7	7	5	
Basra	June 6-28	18	14	
Bedreh	July 23-Aug. 6 .....	.....	18	
Chanakin	July 23-Aug. 6	1	1	
Choserabad	June 19-25	2	1	
Divanieh	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	
Messeieb	June 19-July 7	2	2	
Muttra	June 28-July 12 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Nedjeff	June 6-July 7	310	201	
Oman	June 28-July 12 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Razemein	July 7	1	.....
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	

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.***YELLOW FEVER.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths	Remarks.
Brasil:				
Pernambuco	July 1-15.....	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-Aug. 28	54	15	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	June 23-29 .....	.....	1	
Buenaventura	July 20-27 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	July 3-23.....	3	1	
Ecuador:				
Bahia de Caraquez	July 6.....	1	1	
Guayaquil	May 26-Aug. 10	.....	61	Per ss. Ecuador, from Tumaco.
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos	June 12-Sept. 18	33	10	
Lampazos	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904	.....	5	
Merida	June 12-Sept. 17	41	10	
Progreso	July 23-29	1	1	
Tampico	June 12-18.....	1	.....
Tehuantepec	June 19-Sept. 17	43	19	
Veracruz	June 18-Sept. 17	48	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:				
Curaçao	July 30-Aug. 5	1	1	

PLAGUE.

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-Aug. 4	5	3	
Western Australia—				
Perth	June 26-July 29	3	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	June 16-Aug. 27	59	28	
Pernambuco	Aug. 1-31.....	.....	3	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-Aug. 28	48	20	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica	July 10.....	.....	1	
Valparaiso	June 2.....	4	.....
China:				
Amoy	June 27-July 30	.....	50	Estimated.
Canton	May 28-June 2	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Fatshan	June 2.....	.....	.....	Do.
Fa Ti	June 2.....	.....	.....	Present.
Foochow	May 1-31.....	.....	.....	Several hundred cases. (Report contradicted.)
	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	.....

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
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:				
Ensuike	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	86,988	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	
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:				
Lingah	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	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 29-Sept. 3	3	.....
Brussels	June 5-July 9	.....	2	
Borneo:				
Brunai	Aug. 8	.....	.....	Reported epidemic.
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 1-Aug. 27	59	1	
Pernambuco	May 8-Aug. 31	.....	193	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-Aug. 28	3,038	1,358	
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. Shoooh Sing.
Shanghai	May 15-July 30	.....	30	
Tientsin	May 15-21	.....	.....	Epidemic.
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 16-28	.....	4	
Marseille	May 1-July 31	.....	8	
Paris	June 4-Sept. 10	154	16	
Rouen	July 1-31	.....	2	
Germany:				
Berlin	July 16	3	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Birmingham	June 19-July 9	2	.....
Bradford	June 5-Sept. 10	34	2	
Bristol	June 5-Sept. 10	16	.....
Cardiff	May 29-June 11	3	.....
Dublin	Aug. 12-27	4	.....
Edinburgh	June 5-July 30	8	5	
Glasgow	June 11-Sept. 16	132	12	
Leeds	June 12-Sept. 10	12	.....
Liverpool	June 12-Aug. 13	10	.....
London	June 4-Sept. 10	92	6	
Manchester	June 6-Sept. 10	30	4	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-Sept. 10	83	5	
Nottingham	June 5-Sept. 10	40	.....
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. 23	.....	111	
Calcutta	June 5-July 16	.....	6	
Karachi	May 30-Aug. 7	9	4	
Italy:				
Milan	Apr. 1-30	1	.....
Palermo	May 16-Sept. 3	123	38	
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-Sept. 4	46	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.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 7-July 16	27	6	
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-Aug. 23	149	52	
Odesa	May 29-Sept. 3	16	2	
St. Petersburg	May 29-Sept. 3	103	34	
Warsaw	May 8-Aug. 6	.....	268	
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 21-Sept. 10	.....	89	
Cadiz	May 1-June 20	.....	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	June 5-Aug. 20	.....	20	Present.
Beirut	July 24-30	.....	.....
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.
Acapulco	Sept. 10	6,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aix la Chapelle	Aug. 20	145,000	96	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg	Sept. 10	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 17	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Sept. 10	548,435	126	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp	Sept. 3	300,000	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens	do	200,000	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen	do	150,212	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barranquilla	Sept. 5	42,000	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beirut	Aug. 27	80,000	a 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 3	80,000	a 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast	do	358,693	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Belize	Sept. 15	9,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	Sept. 19	8,378	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	Aug. 23	776,006	628	63	50	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol	Sept. 3	343,204	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 10	343,204	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	Sept. 11	180,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels	Sept. 3	575,896	179	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budapest	do	804,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Town	Aug. 20	83,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena	Sept. 4	30,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania	Sept. 8	153,523	90	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Christiania	Sept. 3	224,000	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coatzacoalcas	Sept. 10	3,000	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 18	3,000	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne	Sept. 3	414,554	171	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colon	Sept. 11	8,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constantinople	Sept. 4	800,000	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen	Sept. 2	500,000	104	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin	Sept. 3	378,994	150	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee	do	163,535	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 10	163,535	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edinburgh	Aug. 27	331,977	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 3	331,977	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiume	Sept. 4	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing	Sept. 10	19,105	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Sept. 3	316,000	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funchal	Sept. 4	44,049	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	Aug. 27	111,000	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Ghent.....	Aug. 13	163,741	98	6										2
Do.....	Aug. 20	163,741	78	3										
Do.....	Aug. 27	163,741	77	4										
Girgenti.....	Sept. 3	25,069	14											
Glasgow.....	Sept. 9	798,357	284					1		2	1	2	3	16
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 3	135,314	38	8										1
Halifax.....	Sept. 17	40,787	12											
Hamburg.....	Sept. 3	751,842	246											
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Sept. 6	17,535	5											
Do.....	Sept. 13	17,535	4											
Hull.....	Sept. 3	253,865	128							1			3	
Karachi.....	Aug. 21	108,644	51		2									
Kingston, Canada.....	Sept. 16	19,374	7											
La Rochelle.....	Aug. 14	31,553	7											
Do.....	Aug. 28	31,553	15	2										
Do.....	Sept. 7	31,553	11	3							1		1	
Las Palmas.....	Aug. 27	49,500	27											
Do.....	Sept. 3	49,500	22											
Lausanne.....	Aug. 27	50,800	19											
Leeds.....	Sept. 10	450,142	123	8						4			2	1
Leghorn.....	July 10	100,079	43	3						1				1
Do.....	July 17	100,079	38	2										1
Do.....	July 24	100,079	59	8										
Do.....	July 31	100,079	40	5						1				
Leipsic.....	Sept. 3	496,370	214	22						1	6	3		
Leith.....	Aug. 27	80,508	17	1						1			1	1
Do.....	Sept. 3	80,508	18	3								1		
Licata.....	do	25,000	10	1					1	2				
London.....	do	6,907,756	2,122							16	7	14	23	34
Madras.....	Aug. 19	509,346	409											
Mainz.....	Sept. 3	90,000	28	5										1
Do.....	Sept. 10	90,000	27									1		
Manchester.....	Sept. 3	558,385	260	20						1	1	1	13	4
Mannheim.....	do	152,009	49											
Mazatlan.....	do	20,000	22											
Do.....	Sept. 10	20,000	20											
Messina.....	Sept. 3	107,000	26	1						1				
Mexico.....	Sept. 4	368,777	279	25					1					3
Monte Cristi.....	Sept. 10	3,000	1											
Moscow.....	Aug. 23	1,173,427	612	7			2		1		7	10	10	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 3	225,362	91	13						1			2	3
Nottingham.....	do	239,758	65							3	1	2		
Do.....	Sept. 10	239,753	91							3			1	1
Odessa.....	Aug. 20	492,000	232	26						1	15	2	3	1
Do.....	Aug. 27	492,000	191	13						3	14	2	3	
Do.....	Sept. 3	492,000	222	26						4	9	2	8	
Palermo.....	do	330,000	106	6			2							
Panama.....	Sept. 12	20,000	23	2		1								
Paris.....	Sept. 3	2,660,559	803	182				1		7	2	2	3	10
Plymouth.....	Sept. 10	114,000	60											
Prague.....	Sept. 3	225,816	103	21							1			
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 15	2,125	1											
Quebec.....	Sept. 17	70,000												
Rheims.....	Sept. 4	108,385	35	4					1				1	
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 10	367,591	98											
Sagua la Grande.....	do	21,342	7	2							1			
St. Georges, Ber.....	Aug. 27	2,189	2											
Do.....	Sept. 3	2,189	3											
St. John, Antigua.....	do	15,844	8	2										
Do.....	Sept. 10	15,844	21	1										
St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 17	40,711	17	3										
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 27	1,450,000	570	97				4		6	13	13	6	3
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Sept. 17	2,840	2											
Salford.....	Sept. 3	228,983	117	11						1	1	2	5	2
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	do	40,000	7	2										
Santander.....	Sept. 6	53,574	28											
Sheffield.....	Aug. 27	430,000	183	14						2				5
Do.....	Sept. 3	430,000	761	15						1	2	2		2
Singapore.....	Aug. 6	97,111	240	29										
Southampton.....	Sept. 10	113,500	33	1										
South Shields.....	Sept. 3	107,334	37	4							1		2	1
Stettin.....	Aug. 27	228,095	127							1	4	1	1	

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.
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 2	195,126	61	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tangier.....	Sept. 3	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarragona.....	do	19,300	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 10	19,300	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	Sept. 3	61,477	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 6	13,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Aug. 20	167,741	68	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 27	167,741	59	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Veracruz.....	Sept. 10	32,000	37	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 17	32,000	38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartlepool.....	Sept. 3	63,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Aug. 6	313,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 13	313,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 20	313,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 27	313,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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