

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended October 8, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of October 10:

Week ended October 8.

Buildings reinspected	197
Rooms	1,597
Persons inspected	2,438
Sick	12
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	18
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	2
Rats examined bacteriologically	79
Number showing pest infection	1
Places limed and disinfected	709
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	18
Blocks covered with rat poison	12
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	8
Abated	4
Undergoing abatement	7
Total number plumbing inspections	135

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 October 1, 1904: Cases of smallpox under supervision, 0; cases discharged during week, 1; houses under quarantine, 0; houses disinfected during week, 1; persons vaccinated during week, 6; miles of territory covered, 28.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Conditions at Rio Grande City—Inspection at river crossings—Case of intermittent fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports, September 30, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Transactions for week ended September 30, 1904: Houses inspected, 315; water barrels inspected, 470; water barrels with "wrigglers," 13.

No record has been kept of passengers crossing during the week. Owing to the condition of the river, boats could not select any particular landing on account of mud and water in the river bottoms.

Considerable traffic has gone on, but mostly of residents of the Mexican side coming over for supplies, returning the same day. About eight or ten Americans have crossed over, going to their homes after completion of their work on the Mexican National Railway.

A number of Mexican laborers have also crossed over, looking for work, but my inspector has been looking after them, and we sent one family back, as it had two sick with intermittent fever.

I have found a case of intermittent fever in a resident, and my diagnosis has been confirmed under the microscope by the army surgeon at Fort Ringgold.

There have been 3 deaths here in the last two weeks, but none from acute diseases.

The Mexican consul at this place returned to-day from a trip to Camargo, and reports quite a little sickness at that place, presumably malaria, though there is no regular physician there to make diagnoses.

House-to-house inspection at Nuevo Laredo discontinued—Mortality in Nuevo Laredo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson reports, October 6, as follows:

I am informed by Dr. Juan F. de la Garza, the agent of the superior board of health of Mexico in Nuevo Laredo, that the house-to-house inspections were discontinued in that city on the last day of September.

Mortality report for the city of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for the three weeks ended October 1, 1904.

Sept. 18, meningitis	1
Sept. 21, cirrhosis of liver	1
Sept. 28, alcoholism	1
Total	3

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports, October 4, as follows: Premises inspected 5,501; reinspections made 5,909; cisterns filled 11; wells filled 3; cesspools filled 19; sewer connections made 21; houses fumigated 11; rooms fumigated 35; cellars fumigated 3; wells fumigated 3; cisterns fumigated 2.

Mortality at San Antonio during month of September, 1904.

Bright's disease 8; malarial fever 2; enteric fever 3; tuberculosis 20; endocarditis 1; croup 3; heart failure 3; cancer bowels 1; inanition 5; gunshot wound 2; carcinom of stomach 1; marasmus 2; congestion of kidney 1; cerebral hemorrhage 2; trismus nacentium 1; diphtheria 4; carcinoma of breast 2; mitral stenosis 3; drowning 3; peritonitis 2; fracture of spine 1; senility 1; arterio-sclerosis 1; morphinism 1; hepatitis 1; asthma 1; strangulated hernia 1; cirrhosis of liver 1; pneumonia 4; appendicitis 1; apoplexy 1; premature birth 1; sepsis 1; railroad accident 1; liver and stomach trouble 1; leukemia 1; summer complaint 1; epilepsy 1; chronic lead poisoning 1; total 91.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended October 1, 1904: Passengers inspected, 206; immigrants inspected, 38; immigrants deported, 8; inspection (special) Chinese, 12.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended October 1.
Persons inspected	215
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags Pullman linen disinfected, 36.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,909 persons. Returned by State quarantine officer—by train, 11; by bridge, 16.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended October 1, 1904. Inspection of Mexican Central passengers, 265; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 201; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 447 pieces; fumigation of carload of bones imported from Mexico, 1; vaccination of immigrants, 5.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

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

Week ended October 1, 1904. Passenger trains from Mexico, inspected, 14; persons on trains inspected, 410; immigrants on trains inspected, 26; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; persons refused entry

for noncompliance with State quarantine regulations, 9; persons detained in detention camp, 1; persons inspected on entering at the International foot and carriage bridge, 3,557; persons presenting at the International foot and carriage bridge refused entry, 29.

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

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 115,000. Total number of deaths, 179, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, measles 4, whooping cough 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths, 157, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 3, whooping cough 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1904. Total number of deaths, 145, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 192, including enteric fever 3, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Month of August, 1904. Total number of deaths, 159, including enteric fever 3, and 22 from tuberculosis.

Stamford.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 19,303; white 10,276, colored 9,027. Total number of deaths, 31; white 10, colored 21, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, smallpox 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Macon.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 28,000; white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 24; white, 9; colored 15, including enteric fever 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria*.—Month of September, 1904. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths 58, including diphtheria 3, and 5 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Clinton*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths 12, including 1 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*Baton Rouge*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 36, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 1, 1904, from 78 observers, indicate that smallpox and puerperal fever were more than usually prevalent, and influenza, cholera infantum, dysentery, intermittent fever, pleuritis, inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, erysipelas, pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, and meningitis were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 1 place, whooping cough at 6, measles at 14, pneumonia at 22, diphtheria at 26, smallpox at 39, scarlet fever at 43, enteric fever at 134, and phthisis pulmonalis at 296 places.

MINNESOTA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1904, from 52 localities, State institutions and other parts of the State, having an aggregate population of 1,119,068, show a total of 1,244 deaths, including diphtheria 18, enteric fever 17, measles 2, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 6, smallpox 1, and 174 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 1,115, including diphtheria 18, enteric fever 14, measles 3, scarlet fever 9, whooping cough 5, and 156 from tuberculosis.

MISSOURI—St. Louis.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 685,000—white, 643,000; colored, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 963—white, 891; colored, 92—including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 30, smallpox 1, whooping cough 5, and 151 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—Helena.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No death from contagious diseases reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths 30, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population 6,000. Total number of deaths 7, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of August, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,746,000, show a total of 11,116 deaths, including diphtheria 171, enteric fever 143, measles 34, scarlet fever 27, smallpox 2, whooping cough 40, and 1,075 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN says:

The number of deaths this month is about 1,000 less than were reported in July, and the death rate has fallen from 18.5 to 17. This is customary; the average of past years shows that about 800 fewer deaths occur in August than in July, the latter having a pretty uniform mortality of 11,500 and the former of 10,700, which is exceeded this month by about 400, while the July mortality was also excessive to a like degree.

The decrease from last month is in the urban mortality. In five large cities of over 100,000 population there were this month 7,000 deaths against 8,100 in July, and the city of New York reports 1,000 fewer deaths than in July. The urban rate of

mortality, including all cities above 20,000 population, was 20.7 last month against 17.5 this month. The rural death rate, including the rest of the State, was, on the other hand, 14 last month against 15 this. In rural towns (noted as "rest of district" in the Bulletin) there were 1,900 deaths in July and 2,100 in August.

The infant mortality shows a more marked decrease, there being nearly 600 fewer deaths under 1 year of age and 1,800 fewer between 1 and 5 years of age. In July, 53 per cent of the decedents were under 5 years of age, a rate of childhood mortality seldom reached; this month it is 37 per cent. In five large cities there were this month but 3,000 deaths under 5 years of age against 5,400 in July, and in the cities of over 20,000 population the death rate per thousand population of decedents under 5 years of age is 7.6 against 13.3 in July. In rural towns, however, this month's death rate at this age is 3 per thousand population against 2 in July.

The diarrheal mortality this month is 500 less than in July. The record this year is of deaths from this cause occurring under 5 years of age, but the number this month is about the average for the past five years of acute diarrheal mortality at all ages, and 150 less than for the past twenty years, and the same is true of the month of July. In July 20.5 per cent of the mortality was diarrheal, and in the last twenty years 23.5 per cent; in August, 18 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. Outside of New York City there were 165 deaths reported from acute diarrheal diseases occurring above the age of 5 years, and 100 in July. This would indicate that diarrheal deaths this year have been below the average of past years.

The deaths reported from acute diarrheal diseases above the age of 5 years were at least 80 per cent of them at an age past 60 years, the average age being 68. It is a common cause of death at old age. Relatively they constituted about the same mortality both in cities and rural towns, 4 deaths per 100,000 population. Of 150 deaths, 60 were reported as from dysentery, 60 from enteritis and cholera morbus, and 30 from simple diarrhea. From dysentery no more than one or two deaths in a single locality are reported save the Long Island State Hospital, which reports 12 deaths from acute catarrhal or diphtheritic dysentery. In many cases no doubt the term is used indifferently with simple inflammatory diarrhea. Dysentery is given as the cause of death in 15 out of 500 deaths under 5 years of age. More than half of these 500 deaths were given as from cholera infantum. This term is likewise without doubt loosely used, but is a chosen name of the medical profession for infantile deaths from diarrheal disease.

Inflammatory diarrhea, that is, gastro-enteritis, entero-colitis, and the like, caused a large part of the remainder of these deaths under 5 years, 50 being returned from diarrhea without definition. More than four-fifths of the deaths occurred under the age of 1 year, only 75 of the 500 being between 1 and 5 years. The duration of sickness was given as from one to twenty-one days and without distinction as between these from cholera infantum and from entero-colitis, the latter averaging a little longer in the entire number reported. Those given as from dysentery were from three to seven days' duration. Of attendant conditions, meningitis is reported in 25 cases as secondary, and in many cases dentition, indigestion, and improper food is given as a cause or complication. Marasmus and malnutrition is a commonly reported attendant on cases of longer duration.

July is the month of highest diarrheal mortality only in the large cities. The rural rate is highest in August. In the maritime district 27 per cent of the deaths in July were from diarrheal diseases, while for the rest of the State it was 8 per cent, and in rural districts 3 to 4 per cent. In August the maritime percentage has fallen to 20 and all the other districts have increased, with an average of 12. In rural towns the August diarrheal mortality is double that of July. This relative incidence of diarrheal mortality, as of infantile, will as heretofore doubtless continue in September.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths 24, including 4 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 26, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Columbia.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 12,832. Total number of deaths 19, including enteric fever 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths 12, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from enteric fever.

Report from Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., October 3, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 1, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 26	Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	6
27	Canadian	Liverpool, England	10
28	Admiral Schley	Port Morant, Jamaica	6
29	Lillie	Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	2
30	Republic	Liverpool, England	1,506
Oct. 1	Canopic	Naples, Italy	542
	Total .....	.....	2,072

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report from Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., October 2, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended October 1, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 27	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba	21
29	Miami	do	29
Oct. 1	Mascotte	do	53
	Total .....	.....	103

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, October 3, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 1, 1904; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 25	La Bretagne	Havre	349
25	St. Paul	Southampton	660
25	Celtic	Liverpool	1,865
25	Vigilancia	Habana	4
26	Astoria	Glasgow	330
26	Titian	Rio de Janeiro	10
27	Kroonland	Antwerp	529
27	Potsdam	Rotterdam	284
27	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	722
27	Morro Castle	Habana	11
27	United States	Copenhagen	1
28	Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	943
28	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	490
29	Laurentian	Glasgow	95
29	Pretoria	Hamburg	527
29	Nord America	Naples	296
30	Baltic	Liverpool	1,640
30	Carpathia	do	1,339
30	Moltke	Hamburg	323
31	Procida	Barbados	14
Oct. 1	Campania	Liverpool	499
1	Philadelphia	do	615
1	La Savoie	Havre	400
1	Seneca	Habana	7
1	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	1
	Total		11,954

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report from Philadelphia.

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

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 8, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Oct. 2	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown	784
4	Siberian	Glasgow	2
8	North Point	London	4
	Total		790

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

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Detroit, Mich.....	September.	68	3
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	July.....	152	23
	August.....	249	16
	September.	191	19
Key West, Fla.....	do.....	3	0
Laredo, Tex.....	do.....	261	8
Miami, Fla.....	do.....	13	0
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	41	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	July.....	781	10
	August.....	67	2
	September.	284	4
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	54,119	685
Norfolk, Va.....	do.....	11	0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	2,715	104
Portland, Oreg. a.....	do.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	do.....	51	14
Tacoma, Wash.....	do.....	110	2

a No transactions.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Oct. 8			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Oct. 1			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	Oct. 8			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	Oct. 1			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Oct. 8			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Oct. 1			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Oct. 8			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Oct. 1			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
13	Eastport, Me	Oct. 6			
14	Eureka, Cal.	Oct. 1			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	Schr. Nan M. Dantzier	Sept. 23	Tlacotalpan
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Oct. 8			
21	Nome, Alaska	Sept. 17			
22	Panama, Panama	do			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Oct. 1			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	do			
26	Portland, Me.	do			
27	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
28	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
29	East Pass.	do			
30	West Pass.	do			
31	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
32	San Diego, Cal.	do			
33	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
34	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Rus. ship Albania ^a	Sept. 21	Lourenço Marquez via Barbados.
			Br. ss. Freshfield ^a	Sept. 25	Dakkar
			It. bk. Paolina ^a	do	Sharpness
			Br. ss. Manchester Ship- per.	Oct. 3	Vera Cruz
37	Savannah, Ga.	Oct. 1	Br. ss. Alton	Sept. 29	New York
38	Sitka, Alaska	Sept. 24			
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Oct. 1	Nor. bk. Seringa ^a	Sept. 19	Rio de Janeiro
40	Southbend, Wash.	Sept. 24			
		Oct. 1			
41	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
42	Washington, N. C.	Oct. 8			

^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					1
7					1
8					1
9				No report.....	
10					3
11				No report.....	
12				4 cases malarial fever on schr. Laconia from Georgetown, S. C.: 1 in port of departure, 3 en route.	7
13					25
14					1
15					1
16	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held	Sept. 28		3
17				No report.....	
18					5
19				No report.....	
20				do.....	
21					4
22				No report.....	
23				Vessel spoken.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26					1
27				Glandular examination, schr. H. K. Hall, from Tsintau, China; Br. ship Agnes Oswald, from Salina Cruz, and bk. Jane L. Stanford, from Tsintau.	11
28					14
29				No report.....	
30				No transactions.....	
31				6 vessels spoken and passed; 3 steamships passed without inspection.	2
32					2
33				Chilean cruiser Gen. Baquedano from Yokohama, and U. S. S. Petrel from Kyska, Alaska, passed on certificate of medical officers. Temperature taken all on board Am. ss. City of Sydney from Guaymas, and Am. ss. Curaçao from Ancon. 3 vessels boarded and passed. 2 cases malaria on ss. City of Sydney.	19
34				No report.....	
35				do.....	
36	Pensacola	Discharging ballast			2
	do	Fumigated and held			
	do	Discharging ballast			
	do	Fumigated and held			
37	Savannah	Held to complete period		Previous port, Santos	8
38					3
39	Sapelo	Disinfected and held			1
40				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
41					2
42				No report.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo	Sept. 10			
		Sept. 17			
44	Honolulu	do			
		Sept. 24			
45	Kahului	Sept. 17			
46	Kihel	Sept. 24			
47	Koloa	Sept. 17			
48	Lahaina	do			
49	Mahukona.....	Sept. 3			
		Sept. 10			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu.....	Aug. 13			
		Aug. 20	Am. schr. Sarry	Aug. 18	Cebu
51	Iloilo.....	Aug. 6			
		Aug. 20			
52	Jolo	Aug. 13			
53	Manila	Aug. 20			
		Aug. 27			
	PORTO RICO:				
54	Ponce.....	Sept. 24	Sp. ss. Antonio Lopez	Sept. 22	Habana
55	San Juan	do	Ss. Philadelphia	Sept. 21	Puerto Cabello
			Sp. ss. Antonio Lopez	Sept. 23	Habana
			U. S. s. Newark	do	Cartagena
			U. S. s. Bancroft.....	Sept. 24	Guantanamo
	Subports—				
56	Aguadilla	Sept. 24			
57	Arecibo	do			
58	Arroyo	do			
59	Fajardo	do			
60	Humacao	do			
61	Mayaguez	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
43					1
44				No transactions.	4
45				No transactions.	6
46				No report.	
47				No transactions.	
48				No report.	
49				No transactions.	
				do.	
50				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. 25 bancas inspected and passed.	31
	Cebu	Disinfected and held.		8 days after arrival plague death among crew occurred. Crew, berths, and effects disinfected. 26 bancas inspected and passed. 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	33
51				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. 14 packages of fruit on Nor. ss. Bried from Saigon disinfected.	41
				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. 2 baskets of vegetables destroyed. 4 baskets of fruit on Nor. ss. Elg from Saigon disinfected.	21
52					2
53				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 19 vessels vaccinated.	46
				3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. U. S. S. transport Dix from San Francisco in doubtful sanitary condition, remanded to Mariveles for disinfection. Crew or members of crew on 12 vessels vaccinated. 4 pieces of baggage on Am. S. S. Bunuan from Shanghai disinfected.	58
54	Genoa	Held in quarantine	Sept. 22	Took cargo and passengers in quarantine under guard. 5 passengers for Ponce; immunes allowed to land.	1
55	New York	Held	Sept. 21		2
	Barcelona	do	Sept. 23		
	Orders	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	do		
	do	do	Sept. 24		
56				No transactions.	
57				do	
58				do	
59					2
60				No transactions.	
61					2

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Oct. 8	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Oct. 8	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Oct. 8	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile, Ala.....	Sept. 17	Nor. ss. Preston	Oct. 15	Limon.....
		Sept. 24	Nor. ss. Edda.....	Sept. 20	Cartagena via Caibarien.
			Br. ss. Earlwood	do	Pensacola
			Nor. ss. Bergen	Sept. 22	Santiago.....
			Nor. ss. Dagfin	Sept. 24	do
10	New Bedford, Mass	Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	do	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	do	.....	.....	.....
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.....	Oct. 8	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex.....	Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do	.....	.....	.....

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4					4
5				No report	
6					
7				No report	
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			13
	do	Disinfected and held	Sept. 25		12
	do	Cleaned	Sept. 20		
	do	Disinfected and held	Sept. 24		
	do	Held for observation			
10				No report	
11				do	
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17					1
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 October 14, 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.		73		
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.		872		
Delaware:				
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—Oct. 8	77	3	
Danville.....	June 19—July 30	14		
Peoria.....	July 1—31	4		
Springfield.....	July 12—30	8		
Total for State.....		151	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		115	5	
Indiana:				
At large.....	July 1—31		5	
Total for State.....			5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		839	15	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County	June 1-30	2		One case imported.
Bremner County	June 1-30	1		
Carroll County	June 1-30	1		
Clinton County (Clinton in- cluded.)	June 1-July 30	7		
Grundy County	June 1-30	3		
Ida County	June 1-30	1		
Jones County (Anamosa in- cluded.)	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			
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-Oct. 1	52		
Total for State		55		
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.		44		
Maryland:				
Baltimore	June 19-25	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		49	8	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg	July 3-Oct. 1...	3	1	
Lawrence	June 19-Sept. 24.	4		
Lowell	Sept. 4-24.....	3		
North Adams	July 3-Oct. 8.....	64	4	
Total for State		74	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		81	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.		127	3	
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. 19.	14		
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		
Stillwater County.....	Sept. 13-19.....	1		
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		157		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		464	6	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 12-Oct. 1...	69	5	
Total for State		69	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		34		
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 Balti- more.
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		33	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	June 12-Oct. 1	4		
Cuba	May 1-30		1	
New York	June 19-Oct. 8	15	3	
Niagara Falls	June 19-July 16	2	1	
Yonkers	May 1-30		1	
Total for State		21	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		10		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	May 1-31	2		
Alleghany County	May 1-31	7		
Anson County	May 1-June 30	3		No. for June not given.
Ashe County	May 1-June 30	65		
Bladen County	June 1-30	12		
Buncombe County	May 1-June 30	28		
Burke County	June 1-30	3		
Cabarrus County	June 1-30	1		
Catawba County	May 1-June 30	6		
Chatham County	May 1-31	14		
Cleveland County	May 1-June 30	4		
Davidson County	May 1-June 30	3		
Davie County	June 1-30	1		
Duplin County	May 1-31	1		
Durham County	May 1-June 30	7		
Forsyth County	May 1-June 30	25		
Gaston County	May 1-June 30	13		
Guilford County	May 1-June 30	23		
Haywood County	June 1-30	4		
Henderson County	May 1-31	1		
Jackson County	June 1-30	30		
Johnston County	May 1-31	2		
Mecklenburg County	May 1-31	1		
Mitchell County	May 1-June 30	1		No. for June not given.
Nash County	May 1-31	1		
New Hanover County	May 1-31	1		
Person County	May 1-June 30	33		
Pitt County	May 1-June 30	5		
Richmond County	May 1-31	4		
Robeson County	June 1-30	25		
Rockingham County	June 1-30	8		
Rutherford County	May 1-31	2		
Scotland County	June 1-30	2		
Stanly County	May 1-31	2		
Surry County	June 1-30	13		
Swain County	May 1-31	8		
Wake County	June 1-30	1		
Washington County	May 1-31	1		
Wilkes County	May 1-June 30	12		
Total for State		375		May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904 5,370 cases, 69 deaths.
Total for State, same period, 1903.		319		
North Dakota:				
Benson County	Aug. 1-31	1		
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		
Trail County	May 1-July 31	10		
Walsh County	May 1-31	21		
Wells County	June 1-30	1		
Total for State		68	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		112		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Sept.30..	10	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.....		1,224	31	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		931	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-Oct. 1..	17	4	
Total for State.....		32	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		1,519	168	
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	Sept. 11-17.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
South Carolina:				
Camden.....	Sept. 18-24.....	1		
Charleston.....	June 12-Aug. 31	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		31	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	June 12-Sept. 24.	21	1	
Nashville.....	June 26-Oct. 8...	19		
Total for State.....		40	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,833	36	
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	June 1-Sept. 30..	5		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		53	1	
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.		45		
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 in- cluded).....	May 1-July 31.....	8	1	
Skagit County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Snohomish County.....	May 1-July 31.....	4		
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).....	May 1-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-Oct. 1...	40		
Total for State.....		40		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,702	12	
Grand total.....		3,080	77	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		9,712	306	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to October 14, 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 October 14, 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—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Somerville, Mass.	Oct. 8	61,643	13											
Steeltou, Pa.	do	12,068	4											
Tacoma, Wash.	Oct. 1	37,714	10	1										
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	8	2										
Trenton, N. J.	Oct. 8	73,307										2		
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	3	2										
Washington, D. C.	Oct. 1	278,718	94	12						5		2		2
Weymouth, Mass.	Oct. 8	11,324	1											
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Oct. 1	51,721	12	1								2		
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	3											
Wilmington, Del.	Oct. 8	76,502	21	3								1		
Winona, Minn.	Oct. 1	19,714	5									1		
Worcester, Mass.	do	118,421	30	2										
Yonkers, N. Y.	Oct. 8	47,931	11											
Zanesville, Ohio.	Sept. 3	23,538	8									1		
Do.	Sept. 10	23,538	10	2										
Do.	Sept. 17	23,538	14	3								1		
Do.	Sept. 24	23,538	8											
Do.	Oct. 1	23,538	5	1						1				

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, September 5, 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 September 3, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,

Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, 1 patient was discharged. Three cases remain under treatment.

Ninety-eight rats (10 found dead) and 129 mice (22 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 11 rats and 21 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town during the week.

CAPE TOWN.

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

Cape Town municipal area.—Four hundred and forty-two 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 animal was discovered.

J. A. MITCHELL,

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Report from Para—Yellow fever conditions.

Consul Ayme reports, September 15, as follows:

Yellow fever is endemic in this city, but it is asserted not a single case has ever occurred in the interior of the state, the disease being strictly limited to the city of Para. Foreigners and, in general, new arrivals in the city form the greater number of the victims. This apparent susceptibility of strangers to yellow fever is attributed with much reason to the complete neglect on their part of the proper prophylactic and preventive measures. To my personal knowledge this negligence is not unfrequently supplemented by the greatest imprudences, such as exposure to drafts while perspiring freely, drinking large quantities of iced beer, etc. The *Stegomyia fasciata*, or so-called "Yellow-fever mosquito," bites during the daytime.

It shows a preference for the brightest light and, according to Dr. Emilio Goeldi, director of the museum here, who has studied this mosquito very carefully, it is attracted by human perspiration. As those mosquitoes with which the stranger is familiar usually bite dur-

ing the night and in obscurity, they are not prepared for the attack of the *stegomia*, and merely complain of the annoyance of being bitten during the day as well as at night. They object also to the use of mosquito bars during the daily siesta and even at night, and all of this in complete ignorance of the danger they are incurring. At the same time it is certain that the sudden entrance into this—as any—tropical climate is fraught with grave danger to the great majority of strangers. While the climate of Para is neither hotter nor more humid in its maxima than places within the United States, it is under the equator, and therefore enervating. This is not an accusation against Para; it is the statement of an acknowledged fact; indeed, among equatorial places of residence the city of Para can claim certain climatic advantages which have been well supplemented by its residents and its officers.

All deaths from whatever cause are registered with much detail, and it is possible to give statistics of deaths from any disease, but it is not possible to show the percentage of deaths to cases, as no register is kept of these. In a conversation with the governor of the state recently this question of percentage came up. The governor thought the deaths were 60 per cent of the cases. Others present estimated the deaths at 10 per cent and some at 80 per cent of the cases. Personally, I am inclined to accept the highest figures as more nearly correct.

The reputation which this city has acquired abroad is due chiefly to exaggerated opinions as to the prevalence of yellow fever here. An examination of the number of registered deaths during the last five years will reveal that, compared with its population of 150,000 (estimated), the deaths from yellow fever are not fearful—0.306 per cent in 1900, 0.09 per cent in 1901, the same in 1902, 0.085 in 1903, and probably still less this year. The great mortality in 1900 is attributed to the great influx of strangers in that year attracted by the then existent “boom” of apparent prosperity.

If foreigners arriving in this city would immediately consult either a competent physician or foreigners of long residence here and would then follow exactly the advice given them they would lessen the probability of being attacked by yellow fever by 90 per cent.

I annex hereto a table showing the deaths for each month for the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and the first eight months of the current year. For purposes of comparison I have separated the first eight months of the other years.

Deaths from yellow fever, Para, Brazil.

Months.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	16	32	10	7	9
February	18	34	14	5	13
March	15	14	24	14	7
April	33	5	11	9	6
May	60	7	17	7	11
June	66	4	16	21	9
July	67	8	10	18	15
August	64	3	5	11	28
Eight months	279	107	107	92	88
September	41	5	9	8	.....
October	23	6	4	8	.....
November	17	8	11	10	.....
December	19	11	10	10	.....
Total	459	137	141	128	.....

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended September 29, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 23 29	Beverly	45	5	14	0
	Colombia	18	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of September, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 294; number passed, 287; number certified for rejection, 7.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Communicable diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, August 26, as follows: Week ended August 20, 1904: Plague, 1 case, 1 death—Chinese. Other quarantinable diseases: No cases, no deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Gaelic* recommended, August 24, for rejection: For Honolulu, 10; for San Francisco, 55.

Report from Shanghai—Emigrant recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 30, as follows: One emigrant per steamship *Gaelic* for San Francisco, recommended, August 30, for rejection.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended October 1, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 9; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. On the steamship *Harald*, which arrived here from New Orleans via Colon September 23d, were two cases of malarial fever. They were so diagnosed in Colon by Acting Assistant Surgeon

Mohr, and readily yielded to quinine given while in this port. The patients had recovered when the *Harald* left Limon for New Orleans. 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. 26	Beacon	30	0	0	0
26	Siberia	53	14	6	0
28	Harald	20	0	0	0
29	Ellis	35	0	0	0

Five bills of health to Panaman ports were viséed, and 14 passengers for Colon were examined and given certificates.

CUBA.

Vital statistics of the Republic of Cuba for the years 1902 and 1903.

[Abstract from Report of Sanitary Department.]

The following is received from Minister Squiers, under date of September 21, 1904:

This report includes the mortality statistics of nearly every municipality in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguay. On the other hand, it includes only 6 of the 16 municipalities of Santiago de Cuba.

The total mortality in the districts included in the report amounted to 23,769 in 1902 and 22,467 in 1903, thus showing a decrease of 1,302 deaths. This increase, according to the chief health officer, is due to the better service of the rural sanitary department. The slight increase in deaths of infants between 1 and 5 is accounted for principally by the epidemic of scarlet fever which broke out in Habana during the last three months of 1903, and which caused 61 deaths of children of that age.

Tuberculosis, the increasing danger of which has always been pointed out in these reports, caused 15.97 per cent of the total amount of deaths in 1902 and 16.29 per cent in 1903. This dangerous disease seems to be on the decrease in the country, and slowly but surely increasing in the capital.

Infant mortality in general, and deaths from tetanus in particular, are not as low as they should be. Tetanus caused 1,126 deaths in 1902 and 1,144 in 1903, and is the result of ignorance and neglect of simple precautions, generally in the rural districts. The attention of local sanitary officers is especially called to this matter.

Yellow fever, smallpox, and malaria have lost all their terror and are about to become dangers of the past. "Not a single case of yellow fever has developed on this island during the last three years, nor, with the single exception of an accidental contagion in 1904, has there been any of smallpox." Malaria caused but 5 per cent of the total mortality in 1902 and only 4 per cent in 1903. This splendid result is considered by the chief health officer to be the result of the isolation of malaria patients and the control of anopheles mosquitoes. The importation of these contagious diseases has been exceptionally small, and

great credit is due the marine sanitary service for its constant watchfulness and thoroughness.

In the Province of Pinar del Rio there were 277 fewer deaths in 1903 than in 1902, in Habana Province 415, in Matanzas 308, in Santa Clara 179, in Camaguay 98, and in Santiago (six municipalities) 25. The Province in Camaguay is the healthiest province, with only 1,149 deaths in 1902, and 1,051 in 1903. While the population of that province is the smallest, it is worthy of note that the percentage of the white population over the black is by far the greatest of the island.

In the city of Habana during the year 1903 there were 5,465 deaths, equivalent to the annual mortality of 20.8 per thousand of population, the same as for the city of Munich, and 0.8 better than for New Orleans.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, October 4, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended October 1, 1904.—Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 5; crews inspected, 171; passengers inspected, 5. All vessels in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board of any.

Transactions for month of September, 1904.—Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 17; crews inspected, 580; passengers inspected, 15.

Two vessels, steamers *King Frederick* and *Almerian*, were fumigated here under my direction before departure for the States.

No sickness appeared in either crews or passengers.

Mortuary report for Cienfuegos for September.—Tuberculosis 11, malaria 1, meningitis 3, tetanus 1, diseases of heart and blood vessels 10, gastro-intestinal inflammatory diseases 2, diseases of kidneys 3, other causes 12, total 42.

The sanitary condition of the city is very bad.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, October 4, as follows:

During the week ended October 1, 1904, bill of health was issued to 1 vessel leaving for the United States in good sanitary condition.

No new cases of either enteric fever or scarlet fever have been officially reported during the past week, although several cases of the former disease are still under treatment.

No improvement can be noticed in the sanitary condition of the city, but some hopes are entertained by the local health authorities that the important matter of sanitation of the principal cities in this island, other than Habana, will be taken up by Congress, and the necessary appropriation funds will be again allowed for the reorganization of the sanitary department and its maintenance in operation in accordance with the rules of modern hygiene.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas for the last ten days of September, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis of kidney	1	33
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	5	27
Debility, senile.....	1	154
Disease of aorta (unqualified)	1	81
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	4	105
Tetanus, traumatic.....	1	72
Cancer of tongue.....	1	39
Poisoning, carbolic acid.....	1	175
Nephritis, acute.....	1	119
Total.....	16	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 12.16; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 4, as follows:
 During the week ended October 1, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.
 No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended October 1, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever.....	2	4
Cancer of uterus.....	1	42
Meningitis.....	1	61
Cerebral abscess.....	1	74b
Organic heart disease.....	2	79
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Chronic enteritis.....	1	105a
Cirrhosis, alcoholic.....	1	112
Hepatitis, alcoholic.....	1	114
Senility.....	2	154
Total.....	13	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 14.85 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, September 26, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from September 3 to 9 there were registered in Egypt 9 fresh cases of plague and 8 deaths, namely: Three cases (4 deaths) in Alexandria and 6 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Tukh.

Cholera.

Russia.—According to a report dated September 11, 5 cases of cholera have occurred in Baku.

The official "Government Messenger" of September 15 contained the following report regarding cholera: During the period from August 28 to September 4 there were registered in the trans-Caspian

territory 62 cases of cholera and 43 deaths. Between September 4 and 11 there were registered 77 cases of cholera and 48 deaths.

Persia.—In Teheran, according to a report dated July 26, the average daily number of deaths from cholera amounted to 65.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended September 10 was again a little lower than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.7 per thousand of the population, thus being, however, higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 16 per thousand. But, in spite of the general and continuous fall in the rate of mortality, half of the large towns and cities of Germany showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, a considerably higher death rate than that of this city having been recorded in the following towns, namely: Munich, Nuremberg, Strassburg, Bremen, Halle, Aix la Chapelle, Rixdorf (with 23.6), Magdeburg, Cologne, Chemnitz, Breslau, Königsberg, and Stettin. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Dresden, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Brunswick, Hanover, Frankfurt on the Main, Charlottenburg (with 12.9), Schöneberg (with 10 per thousand), as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The slight decrease in the number of deaths in Berlin was distributed equally among children in the first year of life and the higher-age classes. The rate of mortality among infants amounted to 7.8 per year and thousand, being lower than the Munich and Leipzig rate, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase during this week, causing 51 deaths. Acute intestinal diseases, on the other hand, showed a decrease, although claiming 188 victims; 68 children succumbed to cholera. Furthermore, there were registered 77 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 32 deaths from cancer, 9 deaths from scarlet fever, 4 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from enteric fever, and 3 deaths from influenza. Finally, 14 persons died by violence.

Report from Mannheim—Statistics of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Consul Harris reports, September 23, as follows:

[Extracts from morbidity and mortality statistics of Baden for six months ended June 30, 1904.]

Population in 1903, about 2,000,000.

Total number of deaths from all causes, not including children still-born, for the first six months of 1904: First quarter, 10,194; second quarter, 9,742.

Among these deaths are included those of—

	First quarter.	Second quarter.
Children under 1 year	2,972	2,932
Children from first to fifteenth year	1,179	1,100

Among the diseases contributing to this mortality were:

	First quarter.	Second quarter.
Measles	254	208
Whooping cough.....	121	107
Enteric fever.....	20	32
Diphtheria.....	65	28
Croup.....	37	14
Scarlet fever.....	11	30
Puerperal fever.....	28	21
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1,152	1,245

Selecting seven of the largest cities of the Grand Duchy, the following percentages of deaths of children under 1 year of age to the total number of deaths appear. The present population of the cities named is from 5 to 10 per cent larger than the figures given.

	Population, 1900.	Total number of deaths, second quarter.	Children under 1 year.	Total mortality.
				<i>Per cent.</i>
Mannheim.....	140,384	696	277	39.8
Carlsruhe.....	96,976	481	146	30.4
Freiburg.....	61,513	333	56	16.9
Pforzheim.....	43,097	232	91	39.1
Heidelberg.....	40,240	320	68	21.3
Constance.....	21,363	79	23	29.0
Baden-Baden.....	15,731	82	10	12.2

Comparing the same cities with reference to the fatal cases in certain common diseases for the second quarter of the year, the results are as follows:

	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Enteric fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Puerperal fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Mannheim.....	28	14	1	4	7	0	107
Carlsruhe.....	3	5	1	1	0	1	51
Freiburg.....	1	0	3	0	1	0	60
Pforzheim.....	1	3	1	0	0	0	35
Heidelberg.....	2	1	1	6	2	1	44
Constance.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Baden Baden.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

Compared with reference to the number of reported cases of certain diseases the results are:

	Enteric fever.	Puerperal fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Mannheim.....	17	1	85	51
Carlsruhe.....	10	4	38	25
Freiburg.....	11	3	24	35
Pforzheim.....	14	2	3	8
Heidelberg.....	8	3	23	46
Constance.....	0	2	4	2
Baden Baden.....	2	0	1	0

From the two tables it will be seen that of the 178 cases of scarlet fever in the seven cities during the quarter, 10 were fatal, and of the 167 cases of diphtheria, 11 were fatal.

The percentages of fatalities in certain well-known diseases throughout the Grand Duchy will appear from the following tables:

TYPHOID FEVER.

	Number.	Deaths.	Per cent of fatal cases.
First quarter, 1904.....	135	20	14.8
Second quarter, 1904.....	224	32	14.2
Second quarter, 1903.....	185	40	22.2

SCARLET FEVER.

First quarter, 1904.....	898	11	2.8
Second quarter, 1904.....	452	30	6.6
Second quarter, 1903.....	640	24	3.8

DIPHThERIA.

First quarter, 1904.....	898	65	7.2
Second quarter, 1904.....	552	28	5.0
Second quarter, 1903.....	640	42	6.5

CROUP.

First quarter, 1904.....	150	37	24.6
Second quarter, 1904.....	76	14	18.3
Second quarter, 1903.....	72	16	22.2

PUERPERAL FEVER.

First quarter, 1904.....	114	28	19.4
Second quarter, 1904.....	111	21	18.9
Second quarter, 1903.....	131	35	22.9

The number of fatal cases in certain other common diseases in the Grand Duchy was as follows:

	First quarter, 1904.	Second quarter, 1904.	Second quarter, 1903.
Measles.....	254	203	123
Whooping cough.....	121	107	104
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1,752	1,245	1,236
Influenza.....	72	54	41

Thus, in the first six months of the year 1904, 454 deaths occurred in the Grand Duchy from measles and 228 from whooping cough, while during the same period the deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and croup were but 195.

The statistics, incomplete as they are, would seem to indicate:

The general use of measures to prevent the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever;

The want of care in the treatment of measles and whooping cough and a consequently large relative mortality from these diseases;

A large death rate among children, especially in manufacturing centers like Mannheim and Pforzheim, with a much lower rate in towns like Freiburg and Baden-Baden.

An inspection of the statistics as a whole shows that for Mannheim and the region adjacent no fatality of puerperal fever occurred during the three months, while in the smaller town of Sinsheim and its adjacent districts 3 deaths from this cause are reported.

An inspection of the statistics as a whole also shows a relatively large percentage of deaths from intestinal disorders, not only among children, but among adults as well.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 26, 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. 20	Belize	18			
20	Beverly	45	2		

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

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended September 24, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild, some remittent types; 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. 20	Jamaica	18	0	0	0
21	Origen	23	0	0	0
24	Managua	16	1	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended September 27, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; 3 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. 22	Beverly	45	11	3	0
23	Espana	15	0	0	0
24	Bratten	15	0	0	0
24	Carib II ^a	7	0	0	0
25	Helen	20	1	0	0

^a For New York.

Number of aliens sailing from this port during the week, 6.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Enteric fever in Poona—Shortage of rainfall and its relation to epidemic diseases.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, September 4, as follows:

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the presence of enteric fever in Poona: Poona, 120 miles from Bombay, is one of the largest cities in the Presidency, and during the rainy season—i. e., from June to September—is the residence of the governor. Referring to the death of the wife of an army medical officer from enteric fever, the telegram says: "Enteric fever has claimed quite a number of victims of late, especially from among the soldiers of the East Lancashire Regiment. Since August 25 there has been, on an average, one funeral daily among these soldiers (deaths from enteric fever), though on several occasions there were two deaths a day from the disease in the station hospital."

I have had an interview this week with officers who had come from Poona, and they spoke also of the daily fatalities from enteric fever. The barracks are situated some distance from the native quarter of the town; all the drinking water is boiled; for some time the soldiers have not been allowed to go into the native town; and yet the disease is spreading. I can only suggest that the milk supply may be contaminated or that flies are concerned in transmitting the disease.

I have to report a very serious shortage in the rainfall all over India. This is due to the failure of the Arabian Sea monsoon current. The prices of grain have risen in twelve districts in the Bombay Presidency, and the water supply is almost everywhere deficient. In parts of the Madras Presidency rain is wanted, and prices of food are rising. Similar reports come from nearly all the provinces. The bearing of all this on epidemic diseases is very direct—partly because shortage of water leads the poor to drink from any supply that they can reach, much of it, doubtless, being contaminated, and partly because failure of the crops will surely cause famine and reduce the resistance of thousands of people against plague and other diseases. In 1900, for example, the last famine year, the mortality from cholera was far greater than in any other year of the past thirteen.

Reports from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, September 8, as follows:

During the week ended September 3, 1904, there were 5 deaths from cholera and 7 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended August 27, 1904, there were 427 cases and 350 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended August 20, 1904, there were 8,714 cases and 6,398 deaths from plague.

Weather conditions and prospect of famine—Extract from press reports.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that, unless there is a material change in the weather conditions of western and northern India within the next week or two, the country will be called upon to face a prospect more serious than any since the last great famine year. The Arabian Sea monsoon current has failed, and the latest official reports show that the effects of the failure are already alarmingly apparent. In other large tracts of the Bombay Presidency and in Baroda the water supply is inadequate, and the prices of food stuffs show an upward tendency. The same is true, in a lesser degree, in parts of Madras. In the Punjab the outlook is still more serious. The lack of rain is injuring crops almost everywhere, and in several districts the unirrigated lands have not even been sown. A similar story, varying in gravity, is told in the reports from the northwest frontier province, from central provinces and Berar, and from central India. There is still time for the agricultural prospect to undergo a change for the better, but now that the end of the rainy season is in sight the signs will necessarily be watched with the keenest anxiety during the next few days.

MEXICO.

Report from Monterey—Mortality—Increase in malarial diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, October 4, as follows:

During the week ended October 1, 1904, there were recorded in this city 47 deaths. During the month of September there were recorded in all 212 deaths, this being 11 less than in August.

The frequent rains and somewhat cooler temperature during the month just ended appear to have been responsible for an increase in pulmonary affections and malaria, mostly of an intermittent type. The general health conditions, however, appear to be, on the whole, fairly good.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended September 24, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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. 18	S. s. Condor	16	0	0	0
22	S. s. Alabama	20	14	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port, 4.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, September 26, as follows:

During the week ended September 24, 1904, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health: Norwegian steamship *John Wilson*, for New Orleans, via Limon, September 19, with 18 crew and 22 laborers for the United Fruit Company at Limon; British schooner *Damarland*, for New York, via San Blas coast, September 19, with 6 crew and no passengers; American steamship *Yucatan*, for New York, September 21, with 69 crew and 61 passengers; British steamship *Floridian*, for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, September 21, with 43 crew and 89 passengers; Norwegian steamship *Harald*, for New Orleans, via Limon, September 22, with 22 crew and no passengers; American schooner *F. Schepp*, for New York, via San Blas coast, September 23, with 8 crew and 1 passenger; Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans, via Limon, September 24, with 35 crew and 11 passengers in transit from New Orleans to Limon.

Mortality—Vaccination of immigrants.

During the week ended September 25, 1904, there were 5 deaths in this port as follows: Fevers, 2; pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; dyspepsia, 1; burns, 1.

No cases of quarantinable disease have been reported in the City of Panama or in Colon.

Numbers of Jamaicans and other West Indians continue to arrive on every steamer. In the past week alone 248 steerage passengers landed here with the intention of residing on the Isthmus. The vaccination ordinance relative to these passengers is being rigidly enforced.

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended September 30, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Malarial fever has seemed to be more prevalent for the past two weeks than at any time during this quarantine season.

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. 24	Herald	Colon.....	0	36	0	(a)
25	Taunton	Mobile, Ala.....	25	0	0	0
28	Intrepid.....	Colon.....	0	28	0	(a)
29	Beacon.....	New Orleans, La.....	29	5	0	9
29	Fort Gaines.....	Mobile, Ala.....	22	2	0	4

^a Not inspected.

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera still prevalent.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, September 10, as follows:

In my last communication on the cholera epidemic in Persia I informed you that unless there was a recrudescence of the disease I should not write again on the subject.

I have, however, to report, instead of the disappearance of the cholera from Resht, the principal port on the Caspian in the direct route to Europe and the west, that the epidemic still prevails in a malignant form and claims daily a considerable number of victims.

As this is the season generally chosen by tourists for excursions in Persia, it might be advisable to give publicity to this fact in order that any one proposing to travel in this direction might be induced to either postpone his arrival or to enter by some other direction.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Official summary of plague in Lima and Callao—Use of Yersin serum.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, September 10, as follows:

Summary of plague in Lima and Callao.

LIMA.		Cases.
October 1 to April 1, 1903.....		86
April 1 to May 1, 1904.....		106
May 1 to June 1, 1904.....		62
June 1 to July 1, 1904.....		38
July 1 to August 1, 1904.....		28
Total.....		320
CALLAO.		Cases.
1903:		
April.....		2
May.....		8
June.....		4
July.....		3
August.....		1
September.....		9
October.....		2
November.....		1
December.....		2
Total.....		32
1904:		
January.....		2
February.....		6
March.....		2
April.....		2
May.....		1
June.....		12
July.....		0
Total.....		25
Grand total Lima and Callao, April, 1903, to August, 1904.....		377

Of these, about 33½ per cent were fatal. The death rate has probably been considerably lowered by the free use of Yersin's serum, and it may be noted that some of the fatal cases were discovered too late for treatment to be of any avail. On the other hand, the use of the serum in some cases did not appear to have the slightest effect on the course of the disease.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, August 29, as follows:

During the week ended August 20, 1904, the following quarantinable diseases were reported as having occurred in Manila:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	1	2
Plague	1	1

August 15, 1904, the U. S. A. T. *Sherman* cleared for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. All baggage passed was labeled. Cabin passengers were inspected on board just prior to sailing.

August 18, 1904, the American schooner *Golden Shore* cleared for Port Townsend. The vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur. Crew was inspected and vaccinated on board just prior to sailing.

August 20, 1904, the British steamer *Foyle* cleared for Boston and New York via Cebu. The vessel was fumigated throughout. Crew will be finally inspected at Cebu.

RUSSIA.

Report from Batoum—Cholera in the trans-Caspian district.

Acting Vice-Consul Stuart reports, September 10, as follows:

I inclose herewith translation of an extract from the Tiflis newspaper "Kavkaz," the official journal in the Caucasus, of August 26, which came under my notice to-day, reporting several cases of cholera in trans-Caspia and Central Asia. I have considered it my duty to transmit this information, in view of the fact that Merv, Askhabad, and Bokhara are the markets of origin from which considerable shipments of wool are made to the United States through this port.

I have examined the quarantine laws and regulations issued by the Treasury Department, revised edition, 1903, and it appears to me that paragraph 22 of the foreign regulations, which provides that wool shall be refused entry into the United States until thirty days have elapsed since last exposure in case of cholera, applies to these shipments, seeing that considerably more than thirty days must of necessity elapse before the goods can reach an American port.

Judging by the particulars contained in the translation now inclosed, it appears to me that as yet the form in which this disease is now developed can hardly be described as epidemic.

In view of the possibility of cholera making its appearance in the Caucasus and in the immediate neighborhood of Batoum, I would request that I might be favored with any special instructions in respect to disinfection or other precautionary measures which it may be my duty to carry out or to communicate to merchants in the habit of shipping goods to the United States.

[Inclosure]

Translation of an extract taken from the Tiflis newspaper Kawkaz of August 26, old style 1904.

The newspaper Askhabad gives the following official details with reference to cholera in the trans-Caspian district.

August 18.—At Merv 4 cases occurred among the troops stationed there, 1 of which was fatal. Of the civilians 3 died, 1 recovered, and there was 1 fresh case.

August 19.—In the military and town hospitals there were 4 cases.

At Kaakhka there were no cases among the troops; among the civilians there was 1 case. No deaths took place.

Two Russian women were taken ill at Askhabad on this day, one of whom died, with symptoms pointing to cholera. Along the railway line at Merv, the watchman of the depot fell ill on the 17th instant, apparently with cholera, and at the same place to-day the wife of a pointsman was also taken ill, and further, at the railway station at Kaakhka on this date one gendarme and several workmen were taken suddenly ill.

At Kaakhka, from August 12 to 17, inclusive, there were 11 cases, 5 of which were fatal.

At Tedjen, on the 12th, there was 1 case, death taking place the day following. There have been no fresh cases.

At Merv, from August 11 to 17, there were 21 cases, of which 12 were fatal.

At Bairam-Ali, from the 14th to the 17th, there were 8 cases; 4 resulted in death. No fresh cases to report on the 17th.

At Merv, on August 17, 1 case occurred among the troops and 3 among civilians; no deaths. On the morning of the 18th instant there were 54 cholera patients in the military hospital, and in the town hospital 8. On the same date at Kaakhka 1 soldier was taken ill; among civilians, no fresh cases. Deaths, 1 civilian and 1 soldier.

At New Bokhara, on the night of the 16th instant, 1 Hebrew was taken ill with cholera and died same day. No other cases.

It is proposed to establish a medical observation station on the island of Tchelekhen.

A bacteriological examination made by Doctor Nadporoshski on the evacuations of a Persian who died under suspicious circumstances at Askhabad on August 19, gave sad results; cholera bacilli were clearly shown on the cultures developed in bouillon.

It is therefore scientifically proven that cholera has appeared in Askhabad.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo—Uncinariasis.

Consul Plumacher reports, September 8, as follows:

I had the pleasure of reading about the work of Dr. Baily K. Ashford, captain and assistant surgeon of the U. S. Army, and of Dr. W. W.

King, assistant surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, stationed at Porto Rico, and their efforts to conquer the widespread disease of Porto Rico, known as anemia.

These authors are of opinion that what many South American physicians call anemia is in fact uncinariasis.

I have devoted the many years of my service in Venezuela to the study of leprosy, and it is but natural that I should meet with many cases which I think had their origin in anemia, or which may have been "uncinariasis." The day will come when we will fathom these strange diseases which are a curse to all tropical countries, and I shall be happy to see our countrymen at Porto Rico succeed in their researches. I am of opinion that anemia has made much progress among the people of the Spanish Main. To make a living twenty-five years ago was in my opinion much easier for the common people, as I think that they are to-day less well fed, and many suffer privations; the result is more anemia. I laid the work of Dr. Baily Ashford before some of our best physicians and they begged me to use my official influence to get into connection with the Porto Rico doctors through our consulate. They seem to think that it may throw much light upon diseases in Venezuela. I am to-day in communication with Capt. Baily K. Ashford, and have sent to him in a box by mail all that he needs to find out about this class of disease in Venezuela.

I shall report on this subject of great importance as soon as I hear from Porto Rico. It may be that the investigation of these learned gentlemen in Porto Rico will have a most salutary influence upon the people of the Spanish Main. The whole coast is suffering with this disease.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions of island good.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, September 19, as follows:

During the week ended September 17, 1904, I inspected 8 steamships and 3 sailing vessels bound to ports in the United States, with 399 crew, 71 cabin and 93 steerage passengers, of whom 2 of the crew, 14 cabin and 50 steerage passengers were taken on at this port. I advised the rejection of a person suffering from a loathsome disease wishing to ship as third-class passenger from Barbados to the United States; the passage was refused.

The bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued at this port to the Royal Mail steamship *Tagus* from Southampton bound to Colon, via ports in the West Indies, with 165 crew and 212 passengers, was viséed, and certificates of vaccination were issued to 8 of the deck passengers for Colon.

During the week I fumigated and issued certificates to the following vessels: The French steamship *Admiral Fourichon* on September 11, from Santos via Rio de Janeiro, bound to New Orleans with a cargo of coffee, 44 crew, all well, no passengers; the British steamship *Ramore Head* on September 12, from Para, bound to Galveston in water ballast, 37 crew, all well, no passengers; and the British steamship *Basil* on September 17, from Para, bound to Galveston in water ballast, 36 crew, all well, no passengers.

The general sanitary condition of Barbados remains good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 255, including diphtheria 2, measles 11, scarlet fever 8, whooping cough 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 57,600. Total number of deaths, 78, including enteric fever 3, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 13,100. Total number of deaths, 17, including 1 from enteric fever.

CHILE—*Antofagasta.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths 48, including whooping cough 6, and 1 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths 88, including 1 from enteric fever.

GERMANY—BADEN—*Kehl.*—Month of July, 1904. Population, 162,101. Total number of deaths 384, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 3, measles 20, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 45 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 17, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand three hundred and sixty deaths were registered during the week, including measles 8, scarlet fever 14, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 16, enteric fever 9, and 189 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,904 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 1 from scarlet fever, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 17, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Limerick, viz, 5.5, and the highest in Queenstown, viz, 59.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 134 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 17, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.0, and the highest in Perth, viz, 21.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of

deaths registered from all causes was 547, including diphtheria 7, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, and 13 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 315, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 22, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 9, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Huelva.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to October 14, 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-Sept. 6		163	
Calcutta	May 22-Sept. 3		178	
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.
Russian Empire:				
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad	August 19	1	1	
Bairam Ali	August 14-17	8	4	
Kaakhka	August 12-19	12	5	
Merv	August 18-19	29	16	
New Bokhara	August 16	1	1	
Tejend	August 12	1	1	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	September 11	5		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-June 18		2	
Turkey:				
Amara	June 19-July 7	21	16	
Bagdad	June 6-Aug. 20	245	201	
Bahrein Islands	May 1-31		1,500	
Bakouba	June 19-July 7	7	5	
Basra	June 6-28	14	18	
Bedreh	July 23-Aug. 20		26	
Chanakin	July 23-Aug. 6	1	1	
Chosrabad	June 19-25	2	1	
Dindich	August 13-20	1	1	
Ditz	August 13-20	61	28	
Divanieh	June 19-Aug. 20		90	
Djemaat	June 22-28		293	
Hilla	June 22-July 7	144	198	
Kazemein	July 23-Aug. 6		51	

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths	Remarks.
Turkey—Continued.				
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	
Kout	August 13-20	5	3	
Maskat	June 28-July 12	.....	3	
Mendeli	July 23-Aug. 20	164	86	
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.
Razamein	July 7	1	1	
Sada	June 6-13	17	11	
Salahieh	June 6-July 7	14	10	
Samara	June 19-July 7	2	2	
Schatrah	June 6-13	27	23	
Shohraban	August 13-20	4	1	
Solimanieh	July 23-Aug. 20	.....	978	
Tikrit	August 13-20	3	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	.....	88	
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	
Cuba:				
Habana	Sept. 19	1	.....	From ss. Vigilancia, from Mexican ports.
Ecuador:				
Bahia de Caraquez	July 6	1	1	Per ss. Ecuador, from Tumaco.
Guayaquil	May 26-Aug. 10	.....	61	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos	June 12-Sept. 24	48	14	
Lampazos	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904	.....	5	
Merida	June 12-Oct. 10	42	10	
Progreso	July 23-29	1	1	
Tampico	June 12-18	1	.....
Tehuantepec	June 19-Oct. 10	46	22	
Veracruz	June 18-Sept. 17	48	4	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Panama:				
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	July 7-Aug. 31	87	58	
Pernambuco	Aug. 1-31	.....	3	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-Aug. 28	48	20	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohle:				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica	Sept. 3 .....	.....	.....	Present.
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.)
.....	Aug. 8 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Honam	May 28-June 2	.....	.....	Do.
Hongkong	May 15-Aug. 20	281	273	Four cases on unknown steamships from Amoy, Shek Loong, and Antung; 2 cases on steamships Glenogle and Restorer from Singapore.
Ko Tong	June 2 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Sai Nam	June 2 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Wusung	May 29-June 4	1	.....	On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.
East Africa:				
Tringa and Old Tringa	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	47	41	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 22-Sept. 9	51	30	.....
Bahiana district	May 22-28	2	.....	.....
Beni-Suef	June 11-July 30	20	12	.....
Bibeh district	May 22-July 30	28	15	.....
Dechneh district	May 22-June 4	5	7	.....
Magagha district	May 22-28	1	.....	.....
Minieh district	July 31-Aug. 6	1	1	.....
Nag-Hamadi	June 11-July 2	13	7	.....
Port Said	May 22-Aug. 6	5	3	.....
Samallut district	May 22-July 23	18	6	.....
Tatah district	May 22-28	1	1	.....
Tukle district	September 3-9	6	4	.....
Zagazig	May 29-Aug. 6	74	12	.....
Formosa:				
Ensuiko	May 15-July 30	242	177	.....
Hozan	June 19-July 16	5	3	.....
Kagi	May 15-July 2	152	135	.....
Kelung	May 15-Aug. 13	.....	10	.....
Pescadores	May 15-28	1	.....	.....
Shinko	May 15-June 18	6	6	.....
Taihoku	May 15-Aug. 27	121	105	.....
Tainan	May 15-Aug. 27	859	819	.....
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. 27	35,331	25,805	.....
Madras Presidency	May 8-Aug. 27	4,480	3,329	.....
Bengal	May 8-Aug. 27	3,541	3,013	.....
United Provinces	May 8-Aug. 27	5,422	4,335	.....
Punjab	May 8-Aug. 27	87,153	74,654	.....
Central provinces (including Berar)	May 8-Aug. 27	799	495	.....
Mysore State	May 8-Aug. 27	8,214	5,741	.....
Coorg	August 13-27	10	10	.....
Hyderabad State	May 8-Aug. 27	1,898	1,613	.....
Central India	May 8-Aug. 27	1,294	1,005	.....
Rajputana	May 8-Aug. 27	1,470	1,145	.....
Kashmir	May 8-Aug. 27	837	467	.....
Grand total .....	.....	150,449	121,612	.....
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-Sept. 3	9	3	Number of cases since outbreak, 57. One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama. Report subsequently denied.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Chiclayo.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 3	2	1	
Colán.....	To July 25.....	6		
Eten.....	September 1-3....	3	2	
La Sullona.....	Aug. 17.....			Present.
Lima.....	May 22-Sept. 3	116	48	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to Aug. 1, 1904, 320.
Payta.....	May 25-Sept. 3	123	55	
Piura.....	Aug. 15.....	2		
Salaverry.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 3	28	16	
San Pedro.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 3	3	3	
Sechura.....	Aug. 17.....			Present.
Trujillo.....	To Aug. 26.....			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	May 25.....		1	
Manila.....	May 7-Aug. 20	15	14	
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).	May 15-Aug. 27	9	1	
Transvaal— Johannesburg.....	To July 3.....	148	96	
Turkey:				
Lingah.....	Apr. 27-June 3		125	
Smyrna.....	Sept. 8.....			Do.

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony (Cape Town).	July 9-16.....	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-June 30		122	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	June 12-Sept. 10	38		
Vienna.....	July 10-16.....		1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	May 29-Sept. 3	3		
Brussels.....	June 5-July 9		2	
Borneo:				
Brunai.....	Aug. 8.....			Reported epidemic.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 1-Sept. 3	59	2	
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 Shang- hai 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 16-25.....		4	
Marseille.....	May 1-July 31		8	
Paris.....	June 4-Sept. 24	180	18	
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. 24	18		
Cardiff.....	May 29-June 11	3		
Dublin.....	Aug. 12-27.....	4		
Edinburgh.....	June 5-July 30	8	5	
Glasgow.....	June 11-Sept. 30	134	13	
Leeds.....	June 12-Sept. 10	12		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain and Ireland—Continued.				
Liverpool.....	June 12-Aug. 13	10	.....
London.....	June 4-Sept. 17	93	6	
Manchester.....	June 6-Sept. 24	39	4	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 4-Sept. 17	89	5	
Nottingham.....	June 5-Sept. 24	44	.....
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. 30	.....	114	
Calcutta.....	June 5-Aug. 27	.....	7	
Karachi.....	May 30-Aug. 7	9	4	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Palermo.....	May 16-Sept. 17	148	44	
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. 24	55	4	
Tampico.....	June 12-July 2	.....	3	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	June 5-11.....	1	.....
Rotterdam.....	July 10-16.....	1	.....
Panama:				
Panama.....	June 13-19.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	June 18.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Callao.....	July 9.....	.....	.....	Present.
Lima.....	July 17-30.....	.....	.....	Do..
Payta.....	July 20.....	.....	.....	Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 7-Aug. 20	28	8	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 29-Sept. 10	158	55	
Odessa.....	.....do.....	16	2	
St. Petersburg.....	.....do.....	105	34	
Warsaw.....	May 8-Aug. 20	.....	311	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 21-Sept. 20	.....	98	
Cadiz.....	May 1-June 20	.....	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-14.....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta.....	June 5-Sept. 3	.....	21	
Beirut.....	July 24-Sept. 17	.....	.....	Do.
Constantinople.....	May 30-Sept. 18	.....	97	
Smyrna.....	June 27-Aug. 14	.....	4	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle	Sept. 11	144,993	86	5								3	1	
Alexandretta	Sept. 10	9,000	4											
Amherstburg	Oct. 1	2,250												
Amsterdam	Sept. 24	548,882	133	20					2					3
Antofagasta	Aug. 31	16,000	14									1		
Barmen	Sept. 17	150,212	47	5										
Barranquilla	Sept. 18	42,000	20	5										
Beirut	Sept. 17	80,000	16											
Belfast	do	358,693	123					1					2	1
Belize	Sept. 29	9,100	3						3					
Berlin	Sept. 10	1,973,977	693	77					1		9	4	4	
Bombay	Sept. 6	776,006	611	62	51	18			1					
Brunswick	Sept. 17	130,000												
Do	Sept. 24	130,000												
Brussels	Sept. 17	575,896	167	16					1				1	
Budapest	do	804,200								4	2		1	
Cape Town	Aug. 13	83,718												
Do	Aug. 27	83,718												
Cartagena	Sept. 17	30,000	12									1		
Christiania	do	224,000	64											
Coatzacoalcos	Sept. 24	3,000	10			4						1		
Coburg	Sept. 17	23,047	11	2							2	5		7
Cologne	do	414,554	145	25								2		
Colon	Sept. 25	8,000	5											
Constantinople	Sept. 18	800,000	234	11			22		4	1			2	
Crefeld	Sept. 17	110,389	25								1			
Dublin	do	378,994	134	29						2	2			
Dundee	do	163,535	50							2				1
Edinburgh	do	331,977	96								1	1		4
Fiume	Sept. 11	40,000												
Flushing	Sept. 24	19,105	6											
Frankfort on the Main	Sept. 17	316,000	75											
Geneva	Sept. 3	111,000	31											
Do	Sept. 10	111,000	22											
Ghent	Sept. 3	163,741	66	7					1					
Do	Sept. 10	163,741	49	2						1				1
Do	Sept. 17	163,741	69	6										
Do	do	25,069	14											
Girgenti	do	25,069	14											
Glasgow	Sept. 23	798,357	272				1		2			2		6
Gothenburg	Sept. 17	135,314	45	10							1			
Halifax	Oct. 1	40,787	16											
Hamburg	Sept. 17	751,842	251								1	3	1	3
Hamilton, Bermuda	Sept. 20	17,535	3											
Do	Sept. 27	17,535	5											
Havr.	Sept. 17	130,196	49	5						1				
Hull	do	253,865	122						5		2	1		
Iquique	Aug. 27	30,000	28											
Do	Sept. 3	30,000	36											
Do	Sept. 10	30,000	29											
Karachi	Sept. 4	108,644	45		4									
Kingston, Canada	Sept. 30	19,374	12											
Lausanne	Sept. 3	50,800	10											
Do	Sept. 10	50,800	12											
Leeds	Sept. 24	428,953	132	8						1	1			
Leipzig	Sept. 17	496,370	190	19					1	2	5			
Leith	do	80,508	27						1		1			1
Do	do	25,000	17						6					
Licata	do	6,907,756	1,904						15	16	17	11		27
London	Sept. 10	500,000	140	24					3	1	4	1	1	
Lyon	Sept. 17	500,000	129	26					3		1			
Do	do	90,000	25	3								3		
Mainz	do	558,335	206	16					1	3		1	2	
Manchester	do	153,018	47							1				
Mannheim	do	20,000	21											
Mazatlan	do	107,000	20	2										
Messina	Sept. 10	368,777	280	22			2	3		1	1			1
Mexico	do	368,777	255	13			2	7					1	2
Do	Sept. 17	3,000	1											
Montecristi	Sept. 24	1,173,427	614	4			1		2	7	8	9	4	
Moscow	Sept. 10	225,362	86							1	1	3	1	
Newcastle on Tyne	Sept. 17	246,000	69								2			4
Nottingham	do	246,000	69											

a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Deaths from—											
			Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Nuremberg	Sept. 17	275,000	110	9							1	2		3
Odessa	do	492,000	228	28					2	22	5	4		1
Palermo	do	390,000	102	4				1						
Paris	do	2,660,559	692	191					2		2	3		4
Prague	do	225,816	130	24					2	1				1
Quebec	Oct. 1	70,000												
Rheims	Sept. 11	108,385	40	7							1			
Do	Sept. 18	108,385	45	5						2				
Rotterdam	Sept. 24	367,593	82											
Sagua la Grande	do	21,343	10	3					1					1
St. Georges, Bermuda	Sept. 10	2,189	0											
Do	Sept. 17	2,189	1											
St. John, N. B.	Oct. 1	40,711	19						1					
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	1											
Salford	Sept. 17	228,983	122								2	5		1
San Feliu de Guixols	Sept. 25	11,333	5	1										
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Sept. 17	40,000	11	2										
Santander	Sept. 18	53,574	26											
Sheffield	Sept. 10	430,000	188	21					3	1	2			1
Do	Sept. 17	430,000	169	12					2	1	2			4
Smyrna	Sept. 4	60,000	56	14					1					1
Do	Sept. 11	60,000	71	15	1							1		
Solingen	Sept. 17	15,142	7											
South Shields	do	107,334	47	5						1				1
Stockholm	Sept. 10	309,496	62	11							1			
Stuttgart	Sept. 22	195,126	52	1										
Tangier	Sept. 17	40,000												
Trapani	do	61,477	18											
Trieste	do	190,166	94							4	1			
Tuxpam	Sept. 20	7,000	10	2										
Vera Cruz	Sept. 24	32,000	30	4										
Victoria, B. C.	Aug. 31	21,000	11	1										
Vienna	Sept. 17	1,797,992	514	80					1	3	6	2		
Warsaw	Aug. 13	771,382	382	36				23	3	10	7	2		1
Zurich	Sept. 17	161,063	39	3							2	1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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