

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Two cases of cholera at Suez from British steamship Coulsdon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager cables, November 20, that the British steamship *Coulsdon*, from Java, put 2 seamen sick of cholera ashore at Suez November 4. Both died. Steamer bound for Delaware Breakwater. Quarantine officers at Delaware Breakwater and Purdy Island have been notified.

Detailed statement of the joint inspection of the Chinese and Japanese districts of San Francisco for the week ended November 12, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue under date of November 12, 1904:

Buildings reinspected.....	162
Rooms reinspected	1,295
Persons inspected	1,710
Sick inspected.....	2
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	12
Dead examined	3
Necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	51
Number showing pest infection.....	0
Places limed and disinfected	683
Number blocks covered with Danysz' virus	16
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17

(Plumbing report will follow next week.)

Report on rats from city wharf and Chinese, Japanese, and Latin Quarters, examined during the week ended November 12, 1904.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie reports through Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue as follows:

Rats examined during the week.

Caught alive	39
Found dead.....	12
Showing lesions of phosphorus poisoning	0
Showing pest inspection	0
Showing infection with Danysz's bacillus (<i>B. typhi murium</i>).....	0

Report on case suspected of being plague at Snelling, Merced County, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie reports through Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue as follows:

On November 9 Doctor Foster, secretary State Board of Health, received a letter from Dr. E. S. O'Brien, health officer of Merced County, stating that they had discovered 2 cases among the Chinese in the town of Snelling, one of which they regarded as suspicious of leprosy and the other of bubonic plague.

Doctor Foster transmitted this information to Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, and at the same time directed one of his State inspectors, Dr. A. A. O'Neill, to investigate the case of leprosy. On receipt of this information from Doctor Foster, Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue wired the facts to the Bureau, in answer to which I received orders to proceed to Merced County and examine the suspicious case.

I have the honor to report that in compliance with these instructions, accompanied by Dr. A. A. O'Neill, I proceeded to Merced, Merced County, Cal., at once on receiving the orders. We reached that place about 9 p. m. the same day and conferred with Health Officer O'Brien. We learned from him that Snelling was some 18 miles distant and that the only way of reaching there was by driving, and that it was impracticable to do so that night. Accompanied by Doctor O'Brien, we left Merced at 6.30 a. m. the following day and reached Snelling about 9 a. m.

The two cases referred to were in the "Chinatown" of Snelling, which consists of a collection of huts just at the outskirts of the town in the swamps of the Merced River. The cases were confined to their respective huts, a rope had been placed around the section, and quarantine declared, two deputy sheriffs being in charge. The latter were obliged to recapture the leper twice during the night, after which they handcuffed him to his bunk for safekeeping. Examination of the leprosy suspect left no doubt as to the diagnosis—leprosy of the "mixed type." The ulnar nerve (right) was thickened and nodular. There was a loss of part of the distal phalanges of the same hand, while on the back, extensor aspects of the elbows, and on the neck were plaques composed of collections of lepra nodules. There was also a partial loss of both eyebrows. The patient claims a residence of forty-five years in the United States, of which the last twenty-five years were spent in Snelling, and said that he had had this disease for about ten years.

The other case, supposed to be somewhat suspicious of plague, proved to be only one of interest to the dermatologist. The skin of the whole body was extremely dry and scaly, showing marked pigmentation and here and there numerous excoriations from scratching. From inspection alone it appeared to be a very marked case of "vaga-bond's skin," but on palpation it was found that the skin and subcutaneous tissues were very much infiltrated, dry and harsh, and from the patient's actions the itching was apparently quite severe. Eczema rubrum universalis of a dry type (although an area on the back suggested some "weeping") was the diagnosis made after we had completed our examination. Incidentally he had a few enlarged, firm, easily moved glands in both inguinal regions, which was hardly surprising considering the condition of the skin. There was no question that these were chronically enlarged, and we advised the release of the

patient from quarantine. Although we carried our microscope and everything needed in a clinical or post-mortem diagnosis of plague, we found no occasion for their use.

Upon request of Doctor O'Brien we held a consultation with him and the district attorney of Merced County regarding the disposition to be made of the case of leprosy, and the following measures were decided upon: First, to destroy the material with which he had been working (corn husks destined as covers for chicken tamales), as well as the hut he had been sleeping in for the past few years, and to reimburse him for the loss; second, to destroy the clothing which he now wore and to give him new ones in their stead; third, to erect a comfortable cabin in some isolated place and require him to live there as a county charge.

From the various points that we raised during our conference, I was impressed with the need of a State or national institution where such cases could be cared for. Not only is the expense of maintenance of a single case proportionately large, but the inconvenience of carrying food to his isolated position, the responsibility for his escape, and the popular dread that a case of this disease inspires in the community combine to make it no small burden to a county.

Upon completing this duty I rejoined my station, reaching San Francisco at 7 p. m. the same day.

Diphtheria at Lubec, Me.—Epidemic under control.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small, at Eastport, Me., reports, November 17, as follows:

The epidemic of diphtheria at Lubec is under control. The schools have reopened, and the town is rapidly recovering its normal condition.

INSPECTION SERVICE MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Nov. 12.
Persons inspected on trains	231
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags of Pullman linen disinfected, 20.
Inspected on footbridge, 4,077 persons.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended November 12, 1904: Mexican Central passengers inspected, 164; Mexican Central immigrants inspected, 47; immigrants inspected (International Bridge), 124; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 329 pieces; children of immigrants vaccinated, 10.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

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

Week ended November 12, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 13; persons on trains inspected, 460; immigrants inspected on trains, 27; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 4; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended November 12, 1904: Passengers inspected, 166; immigrants inspected, 43; immigrants deported, 10.

Statistical Reports of States and Cities of the United States, Yearly and Monthly.

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths 19, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths 82, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1904. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from diphtheria, 1 death from enteric fever, 1 death from whooping cough, and 16 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of October, 1904, from 165 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 967,909, show a total of 1,152 deaths, including diphtheria 20, enteric fever 23, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 92 from tuberculosis.

Hartford.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 89,000. Total number of deaths 104, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths 62, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, smallpox 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 457,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 780—white, 587; colored, 193—including diphtheria 15, enteric fever 25, scarlet fever 6, and 110 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population 46,601. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended November 12, 1904, from 72 observers indicate that small-

pox, measles, puerperal fever, and inflammation of brain were more than usually prevalent, and pneumonia, erysipelas, intermittent fever, whooping cough, remittent fever, cholera infantum, and meningitis were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 2; whooping cough at 11; pneumonia at 13; measles at 15; diphtheria at 38; smallpox at 51; scarlet fever at 61; enteric fever at 91, and phthisis pulmonalis at 227 places.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including enteric fever 4, and 12 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 38,500. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria, 1, enteric fever, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Buffalo.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 380,000. Total number of deaths, 451, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 19, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Rochester.—Month of September, 1904. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 218, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 5, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Month of October, 1904. Total number of deaths, 187, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths, 119, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, and 12 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 45—white, 23; colored, 22—including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 82,947—white, 52,061; colored, 30,886. Total number of deaths, 141—white, 80; colored, 61—including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 2, and 30 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths 76, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 6, and 6 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths 30, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report from Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., November 19, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 19, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Nov. 15	Joseph Di Giorgio	Port Antonio	1
15	Buckman	do	2
	Total		3

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Reports from Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., November 7, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 5, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Oct. 30	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	5
Nov. 1	Canadian	Liverpool, England	1
2	Saxonia	do	1,696
	Total		1,702

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., November 14, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Nov. 7	Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	14
9	San Jose	Kingston, Jamaica	1
12	Cymric	Liverpool, England	906
	Total		921

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report from Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., November 14, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended November 12, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Nov. 8	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba.....	24
10	Miami	do	17
10	E. M. Adams	Cardenas, Cuba	2
11	Martinique	Habana, Cuba	1
12	Ramifaxe	Chemulpo, Mexico	1
12	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba	24
	Total		69

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

Report from Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., November 19, 1904.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 19, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Nov. 14	Rhone	Guadaloupe	3
	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown	821
	Total		824

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

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Honolulu, T. H.	October ...	490	5
Iloilo, P. I.	September.	19	0
Mayaguez, P. R.	October	12	0
Mobile, Ala.	October	28	.....
San Juan, P. R.	October ...	13½	0

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Nov. 19			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Nov. 12			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.— Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va	Nov. 19			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Nov. 12	Br. bkt. Musselcrag ^a	Nov. 3	Junin
9	Cedar Key, Fla	Nov. 19			
10	Columbia River, Oreg ^a	Nov. 12			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla ...	Nov. 19			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Nov. 12			
13	Eastport, Me	Nov. 17			
14	Eureka, Cal	Nov. 12			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do			
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	Nov. 5			
18	Key West, Fla.	Nov. 12			
19	Los Angeles, Cal	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Nov. 19			
21	Nome, Alaska	Nov. 5			
22	Panama, Panama	do			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Nov. 12			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do			
25	Portland, Me.	Nov. 5			
26	Port Angeles, Wash.	Nov. 12			
27	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
28	Reedy Island, Del	do			
29	St. Georges Sound, Fla— East Pass.	do			
30	West Pass	Nov. 19			
31	St. Johns River, Fla	Nov. 12			
32	San Diego, Cal	do			
33	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 5			
34	San Francisco	Nov. 12	Ger. ss. Memphis	Nov. 7	Hamburg
35	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
37	Santa Rosa, Fla	Nov. 4	Nor. bk. Angerona ^a	Oct. 27	Liverpool
37	Savannah, Ga.	Nov. 12	Am. sc. Chas. H. Schull .. Am. ss. Finance	Nov. 9 Nov. 10	Habana Colon
38	Sitka, Alaska	Oct. 29 Nov. 5			
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Nov. 12			

^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				1 steamship passed without inspection.	1
5				No report	
6					1
7					4
8	Wilmington	Disinfected to destroy vermin. Held 3 days.	Nov. 6		
9				No report	
10				42 Chinese and 9 Europeans, members of crew of Ger. ss. Nicomedia, from Hongkong, carefully examined.	5
11				No report	
12					4
13					21
14				No transactions	
15					1
16				1 vessel spoken and passed	1
17				No transactions	
18				do.	8
19				No transactions	
20				No report	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				2 vessels spoken and passed.	4
24				No transactions	
25					2
26					1
27				No report Glandular examination Br. ss. Deucalion, from Liverpool.	6
28				No report	
29				do.	
30				do.	
31				No transactions	
32					3
33					28
34	San Francisco	Held. Holds fumigated	Nov. 8	3 vessels boarded and passed. Temperature taken of all from Honolulu on Am. ss. Sierra from Sydney; 1 stowaway held to complete 7 days from Honolulu; 1 case malarial disease on Am. ss. Acapulco from Ancon; 3 cases beriberi on Am. ship Star of Russia from Alaska.	13
35				2 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Am. ss. Manchuria and Br. ss. Coptic from Hongkong.	
36				No transactions	
37	Pensacola	Ballast discharged. Vessel cleaned.	Nov. 10	do.	5
38	Savannah	Fumigated	do	4 vessels boarded and passed.	6
39	New York	Held 1 day	Nov. 11	Tybee roads in distress. Passengers proceeded by rail to New York via Savannah.	
40					4
41					1
42				No transactions	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
40	Southend, Wash	Nov. 5	.....	.....	.....
		Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
41	Tampa Bay, Fla	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
42	Washington, N. C	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
		Nov. 19	.....	.....	.....
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo	Oct. 29	.....	.....	.....
44	Honolulu	Nov. 5	.....	.....	.....
45	Kahului	do	.....	.....	.....
46	Kihei	do	.....	.....	.....
47	Koloa	Oct. 29	.....	.....	.....
48	Lahaina	Nov. 5	.....	.....	.....
49	Mahukona	Oct. 29	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu	Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
51	Iloilo	do	.....	.....	.....
		Oct. 8	.....	.....	.....
52	Jolo	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 17	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 24	.....	.....	.....
		Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
53	Manila	do	.....	.....	.....
		Oct. 8	Am. C. G. Mindanao	Oct. 5	Jolo and Cebu
			Am. ss. Isla de Negros.....	Oct. 6	Hongkong
	PORTO RICO:				
54	Ponce	Nov. 12	Am. ss. Julia	Nov. 8	Maracaibo
55	San Juan	Nov. 12	U. S. S. Gloucester	Nov. 10	St. Thomas
	Subports—				
56	Aguadilla	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
57	Arecibo	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
58	Arroyo	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
59	Fajardo	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
60	Humacao	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....
61	Mayaguez	Nov. 12	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
40				No transactions	
41				do.	
42				No transactions	3
				do.	
43				No transactions	
44				No report	
45				No transactions	
46				No report	
47				No transactions	
48				No transactions	
49				No report	1
50				6 bancas inspected and passed; 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	41
51				1 case malarial fever on U. S. c. t. Elcano.	46 25
52				No transactions	
				do.	
				do.	
				do.	
					1
53				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 21 vessels vaccinated. All tanks of Br. ss. Pakhoi, from Saigon, disinfected. 1 case enteric fever on Am. ss. Manchuria, from San Francisco.	61
	Manila	Disinfected		1 case smallpox. Vessel remanded to Mariveles quarantine. Patient removed to station hospital. Personnel bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All vaccinated. 4 officers, 24 crew, and 4 cabin passengers who were recently successfully vaccinated were released. 2 officers, 9 crew, 9 cabin and 26 steerage passengers held in quarantine to complete 14 days from completion of disinfection. Vessel allowed to proceed to Manila. 5 cases beriberi.	65
	do	Fumigated	Oct. 6	Vessel from dry dock at Hongkong. Called at Mariveles for fumigation. Personnel inspected. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew, members of crew, or steerage passengers on 37 vessels vaccinated. 1 case suspect enteric fever on U. S. C. G. Elcano, from Iloilo, isolated.	
54	New York	Held	Nov. 8	Took cargo in quarantine under guard.	2
55	San Juan			Passed on medical officer's certificate.	2
56				No transactions	1
57				No transactions	1
58				No transactions	1
59				No transactions	1
60				No transactions	4
61				No transactions	4

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Nov. 19			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Nov. 12			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Nov. 19			
6	Galveston, Tex	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	Nov. 12			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Nov. 19			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Nov. 12			
10	New Bedford, Mass	Nov. 19			
11	New Orleans, La	Nov. 5	Br. ss. Nicaraguan ^a	Oct. 29	Mexican ports
			Sp. ss. Miguel Gallart	Oct. 30	Cuban ports, etc.
			Nor. ss. Malm	do	Habana
			Br. ss. Aurora	do	do
			Am. schr. Alverda S. Elzey.	do	Frontera
			Nor. ss. Taunton	Oct. 31	Limon
12	Newport News, Va	Nov. 19			
13	Newport, R. I	do			
14	New York, N. Y	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C	do			
17	Providence, R. I	do			
18	Quintana, Tex	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do			

^a Previously reported.

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					
5				No report	3
6				.do	
7				.do	
8				.do	
9				.do	
10				.do	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	Oct. 31		
	.do	Disinfected	Oct. 30		
	.do	.do	.do		
	.do	Disinfected and held	Oct. 31		
	.do	Disinfected	Oct. 30		
	.do	.do	Oct. 31		
12				No report	
13				.do	
14				.do	
15				.do	
16				.do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				.do	
20				.do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to November 25, 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.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Aug. 20-27.....	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
California:				
Fresno.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	Nov. 6-12.....	1		
San Francisco.....	June 13-Oct. 22	3		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		85		
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-Sept. 30	11		
Gilpin County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Gunnison County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Lake County.....	May 1-July 31	3		
Larimer County.....	May 1-Sept. 30	69		
Las Animas County.....	May 1-July 31	3		
Mesa County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Otero County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Park County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Pueblo County.....	May 1-July 31	5		
Sedgwick County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Teller County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Weld County.....	May 1-July 31	22		
Total for State.....		167		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		945		
Delaware:				
.....	June 26-July 2	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
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.		62		
Georgia:				
Macon.....	June 12-Oct. 31	8		
Total for State.....		8		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		8		
Illinois:				
Alton.....	July 30-Sept. 30	1		
Belleville (St. Clair County Hospital included).	June 1-Aug. 31	102	6	
Chicago.....	June 19-Nov. 19	188	13	
Danville.....	June 19-Nov. 19	15		
East St. Louis.....	Aug. 15-Nov. 12	221	26	
Granite City.....	Aug. 31.....			Present.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Peoria	July 1-31	4 .....	.....	One case imported. Present.
Springfield	July 12-30	8 .....	.....
Venice	Aug. 31 .....	.....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	539	45	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	151	9	
Indiana:				
At large	July 1-31 .....	.....	5	
Evansville	Oct. 4-10	20	.....
Total for State .....	.....	20	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	1,164	16	
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County	June 1-30	2	.....	One case imported.
Bremer 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-Sept. 30	23	.....
Doniphan County	Apr. 1-July 1	13	.....
Douglas County	Apr. 1-July 1	11	.....
Elk County	July 1-Sept. 30	123	.....
Ellis County	Apr. 1-July 1	19	.....
Harvey County	Apr. 1-July 1	8	.....
Jackson County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	11	.....
Johnson County	Apr. 1-July 1	2	.....
Kingman County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....
Labette County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	37	.....
Lane County	July 1-Sept. 30	4	.....
Leavenworth County	Apr. 1-July 1	12	.....
Linn County	Aug. 1-31	18	.....
Lyon County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	12	.....
McPherson County	July 1-Sept. 30	2	.....
Marshall County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....
Montgomery County	Apr. 1-July 1	4	.....
Ottawa County	July 1-Sept. 30	3	3	
Pratt County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....
Saline County	Apr. 1-July 1	35	.....
Shawnee County (Topeka in- cluded)	July 1-Sept. 30	9	.....
Sherman County	Apr. 1-July 1	4	.....
Sumner County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	2	.....
Wabaunsee County	Aug. 1-31	3	.....
Wallace County	July 1-Sept. 30	1	.....
Washington County	Apr. 1-July 1	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	422	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 26-July 23	4	.....
Total for State .....	.....	4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	27	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge.....	July 24-30.....	3		Five cases imported.
New Orleans.....	June 12-Nov. 12.	54		
Total for State		57		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		30	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-Aug. 6..	38		
Total for State		38		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		246		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		51	8	
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg.....	July 3-Oct. 1..	3	1	
Lawrence.....	June 19-Sept. 24.	4		
Lowell.....	Sept. 4-24.....	3		
North Adams.....	July 3-Oct. 15..	65	4	
Total for State		75	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		85	2	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-Nov. 13.	12		
Flint.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Grand Rapids.....	Aug. 7-Oct. 29..	4		
Jackson.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Peoskey.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Total for State		16	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		130	4	
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-Nov. 7..	68		
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		
Ottertail County.....	Oct. 12-17.....	2	1	
Pine County.....	June 28-July 5..	1		
Ramsey County.....	Oct. 4-24.....	12		
Rice County.....	June 14-July 5..	2		
St. Louis County.....	June 28-Aug. 15..	4		
Stearns County.....	June 14-Nov. 7..	79		
Stevens County.....	July 5-Aug. 22..	3		
Stillwater County.....	Sept. 13-19.....	1		
Swift County.....	July 26-Nov. 7..	2		
Todd County.....	June 28-Oct. 31..	9		
Washington County.....	June 14-Oct. 3..	3		
Wilkin County.....	Nov. 1-14.....	8		
Winona County.....	Aug. 9-Sept. 5..	7		
Wright County.....	June 28-Aug. 8..	5		
Total for State		294	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		531	8	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 12–Nov. 12	142	18	
Total for State		142	18	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		37		
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	Apr. 1–June 30	1		
Cascade County	July 1–Sept. 30	1		
Choteau County	Apr. 1–June 30	1		
Fergus County	July 1–Sept. 30	19		
Flathead County	Apr. 1–Sept. 30	4		
Gallatin County	Apr. 1–June 30	1		
Jefferson County	July 1–Sept. 30	2		
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		36		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 12–Aug. 13	13		
South Omaha	June 12–July 9	4		
Total for State		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 12–Aug. 6	18		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		42		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 18–24	4		One imported from Baltimore.
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		41	7	
New York:				
Buffalo	June 12–Oct. 10	5		
Cuba	May 1–30		1	
New York	June 19–Nov. 12	19	3	
Niagara Falls	June 19–July 16	2	1	
Yonkers	May 1–30		1	
Total for State		26	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		22		
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		
Brunswick County	Aug. 1–31	3		
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–Aug. 31	8		
Davidson County	May 1–June 30	3		
Davie County	June 1–30	1		
Duplin County	May 1–31	1		
Durham County	May 1–Aug. 31	12		
Forsyth County	May 1–June 30	25		
Gaston County	May 1–June 30	13		
Greene County	Aug. 1–31			Present; No. for August not given.
Guilford County	May 1–June 30	23		
Haywood County	June 1–Aug. 31	12		
Henderson County	May 1–31	1		
Jackson County	June 1–Aug. 31	130		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Johnston County	May 1-Aug. 31	4	No. for June not given.
Macon County	Aug. 1-31.....	5	.....
Mecklenburg County	May 1-Aug. 31	2	.....
Mitchell County	May 1-Aug. 31	6	.....
Nash County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
New Hanover County	May 1-Aug. 31	5	.....
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-Aug. 31	3	.....
Stanly County	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Surry County	June 1-30.....	13	.....
Swain County	May 1-Aug. 31	10	.....
Wake County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Washington County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Wilkes County.....	May 1-June 30.	12	.....
Total for State	515	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	
Lamoure County	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....
Pembina County	July 1-31.....	3	.....
Ransom County	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Traill County	May 1-July 31	10	.....
Walsh County	May 1-31.....	21	.....
Wells County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	69	2
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	112	.....
Ohio:				
Adams County.....	Apr. 10-July 2.	1	
Allen County	July 2-Sept. 3.	14	.....
Ashtabula County	Apr. 10-July 2.	1	.....
Athens County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.	71	.....
Auglaize County	July 2-Sept. 3.	1	.....
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-Sept.30.	10	.....
Coshocton County	Apr. 10-July 2.	96	.....
Crawford County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.	42	.....
Cuyahoga County	Apr. 10-Nov. 11.	36	4	
Franklin County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.	91	.....
Fulton County	Apr. 10-July 2.	7	.....
Gallia County	Apr. 10-July 2.	2	.....
Greene County	July 2-Sept. 3.	3	.....
Guernsey County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.	44	.....
Hamilton County	June 18-Oct. 21.	12	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-Sept. 3.	4	1	
Lucas County	Apr. 10-Oct. 29.	15	.....
Mahoning County	Apr. 10-July 2.	47	.....
Marion County	Apr. 10-July 2.	24	1	
Miami County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.	14	.....
Montgomery County.....	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.	123	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	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Perry County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3..	66	2	
Pike County	July 2-Sept. 3..	1		
Putnam County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Richland County	Apr. 10-July 2..	3		
Ross County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3..	27		
Scioto County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3..	4		
Shelby County	Apr. 10-July 2..	55		
Stark County, Canton included.	Apr. 10-Oct. 22..	12		
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..	6	1	
Williams County	Apr. 10-July 2..	74		
Wood County	Apr. 10-July 2..	1		
Wyandot County	Apr. 10-July 2..	4		
Total for State		1,310	32	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		972	37	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-25	2		
Blair County	June 19-July 2..	2		
Cambridia County	June 19-Aug. 6..	6		
Dauphin County	June 26-Oct. 22..	3		
Lycoming County	July 3-Sept. 3..	3		
Philadelphia County	June 19-Nov. 19..	25	5	
Total for State		41	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,399	310	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	Sept. 11-17	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
South Carolina:				
Camden	Sept. 18-24	1		
Greenville	Sept. 25-Oct. 1..	3		
Charleston	June 12-Aug. 31 ..	2		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		35	3	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 12-Oct. 29..	22	1	
Nashville	June 26-Oct. 8..	19		
Total for State		41	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,842	36	
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-Sept. 30 ..	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		73	1	
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30..	5		
Seven localities not named	July 1-31	26		
Eight localities not named	Sept. 1-30	24		
Total for State		55		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		51		
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		

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, October 24, 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 October 22, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during week ended October 22, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely: A colored female on the 19th inst. At the plague hospital, no case was discharged or died. Three cases remain under treatment. One hundred and fifty-eight rats (8 found dead) and 111 mice (8 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 5 rats and 3 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.—Five hundred and thirty-two rodents were examined; no plague infection was discovered.

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

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

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, October 24, 1904.

The following return, issued by the medical officer of health for the Colony, of cases of infectious disease in the Cape division, notified in accordance with the requirements of "the public health amendment act, 1897," is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE CAPE DIVISION.

Return of all cases of infectious disease notified in terms of section 29 of the act No. 23 of 1897, by the several local authorities in the Cape division as occurring within their respective areas during the week ended October 22, 1904.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Tuberculosis.	
	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.
Cape Town		1	2	2			1		4	7
Woodstock	4				1	1				1
Mowbray									1	1
Claremont	2									
Wynberg			1		2					
Total.....	6	1	3	2	3	1	1		5	9

α At the military camp.

From the following local authorities no returns have been received:
Green and Sea Point, Maitland, Rondebosch, Kalk Bay, Simon's Town municipalities, Cape Divisional Council and Glen Lily, Fairfield, and Parow Village management board.

J. A. MITCHELL,

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

Office of the medical officer of health for the Colony, Cape Town, October 24, 1904.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Status of plague.

Consul Furniss reports October 24, 31, and November, 4 as follows:

Week ended October 22, 1904, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 78 bodies.

The causes of death given were the following: Alcoholism, 1; aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 4; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cerebral congestion, 3; death by violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 6; gangrene, 1; malarial fevers, 4; meningitis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 4; puerperal eclampsia, 1; plague, 6; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; senile debility, 3; septicæmia, 1; stillborn, 8; syncope, 1; tetanus, 2; typhoid fever, 1; uremia, 1; other causes, 9.

I have also to inform you that during the same period there were reported 19 cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Week ended October 29, 1904, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 88 bodies.

The causes of death given were the following: Beriberi, 3; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 3; erysipelas, 1; fibroma, 1; hepatitis, 1; intestinal obstructions, 3; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fevers, 1; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 3; organic disease of heart, 2; plague, 7; pulmonary tuberculosis, 12; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 8; smallpox, 2; stillborn, 9; syncope, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 2; other causes, 14.

I have also to inform you that during the same period there were reported 24 cases of smallpox and 2 deaths.

Plague in October, 1904.

During the month of October there were 29 new cases considered as plague, and of these 17 were fatal, and with 1 death of a case reported as occurring in September, makes the total deaths for the month 18.

For the same period the bacteriological laboratory reports that there were investigated 23 suspect cases, of which 20 were verified as plague and 3 were decided negative. It further reports that from July 7 to October 31 they were notified of 142 cases, of which 115 were confirmed and 27 proved negative. Of the 115 cases, 10 died in their residence during bacteriological examination, and 3 in quarantine, and 1 ran away; 101 being sent to the plague hospital, of which 45 have been discharged as cured, 38 died, and 18 remain under treatment.

During the first three days of November there have been 5 new cases of plague, of which 2 were fatal; in addition there have been 2 deaths of plague in cases which entered the hospital in October, making total deaths for November, 4.

Reports from Rio—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox—Compulsory vaccination law.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports as follows:

Week ended the 15th instant the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office:

On the 9th instant the British steamship *Metis*, for Philadelphia, Pa., with a cargo of manganese ore; no change in the personnel of the crew here, and no one ashore in this port except the captain of the ship. All the crew of this vessel were either Lascars or Japanese. On the 12th instant the British steamship *Moorish Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee; no change in the personnel of the crew, no passengers of any class (the *Metis* also carried no passengers), and with no members of the crew except the captain ashore in this port. On the 15th instant the British steamship *Cervantes*, for New York, with no change in the personnel of the crew, with 3 first-class passengers from Rio, and with no member of the crew ashore in this port except the captain; and on the same date the British steamship *Horace*, for New Orleans, via Barbados, West Indies, for disinfection, with 2 new members of the crew taken on in this port, no passengers, and no one of the crew ashore in this port except the captain.

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

At a meeting of the health officials and prominent merchants of the city held on the 10th instant it was resolved that owing to the widespread existence of plague throughout Brazilian ports that disinfecting apparatuses of the "Clayton" type should be supplied to all the ports of the State of Bahia, and the quarantine regulations as regard disinfection of vessels from infected ports be insisted on in the ports of arrival, and in some cases at the ports of departure. I mean, of course, that portion of the regulations referring to disinfection of vessels from infected ports.

Reports from Para (Belem, to use the Brazilian name) show a continuance of the arrival at that port of sick soldiers from the northern frontiers. A report of date of the 14th instant says that in the infirmaries of the city there are 210 sick privates, and one of date of the 17th

instant states that on that day there were 135 privates ill in the military hospital. The cause of the illness is not given, but in all probability a majority of the cases are malarial in type.

Mortality in Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

During the week ended the 9th instant there were 116 deaths. The population is about 270,000 people. Measles caused 1 death; grippe, 1; cholera-nostras, 3; dysentery, 3; leprosy, 1; chronic malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 10; syphilis, 1; cancers and tumors, 4; affections of the nervous system, 7; affections of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 15; of the digestive system, 39; of the urinary system, 2; puerperal septicaemia, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 6; violent deaths, 3; diseases badly defined, 2, and stillborn, 7.

Of these deaths, 54 were males and 62 females; 104 were natives and 12 were foreigners; 93 were unmarried, 17 married, 5 widowed, and 1 whose state as regards matrimony was unknown.

During the same period there were 178 births and 32 marriages.

Mortality in Pernambuco, Brazil.

During the fortnight ended September 15, 1904, there were in all 299 deaths reported. Of this number variola caused 25; typhoid fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; malarial fevers, 22; tuberculosis, 57; leprosy, 2; syphilis, 3; grippe, 1; dysentery, 22; and beriberi, 5. Population estimated at about 180,000; possibly as high as 200,000. This gives a mortality rate for the year of 36.7 per 1,000 of the population.

During the period under consideration the highest daily number of deaths was 25 and the lowest 11, while the average was 19.9.

For the fortnight ended September 30, 1904, the total number of deaths was 275. Of this number variola caused 43; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fevers, 15; tuberculosis, 47; leprosy, 1; syphilis, 4; cancer, 4; grippe, 2; dysentery, 6, and beriberi, 5.

The annual mortality rate at these figures would be 34.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants. Maximum daily number of deaths, 28; minimum, 10; average daily number of deaths for period, 18.5.

Mortuary reports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

During the week ended October 16, 1904, there has been a slight amelioration of the epidemics of variola and plague. In regard to the latter disease I wrote Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, the health officer of the Brazilian Republic, a few days ago asking him if the cause of the late recrudescence of this disease had been traced, and if so what it was. He replied on the subject of plague as follows:

In regard to the recrudescence of plague it has been no surprise to me that it should have occurred. In my report to his excellency the minister of the interior, made to him at the close of the past year, I said, at the conclusion of detailed exposition of the service for the suppression of pest: "I do not, however, hide the fact that I believe that this disease will not yet abandon us, on account of the widespread distribution of plague, and also on account of the intensity of the infection of the capital (Rio)."

Happily, however, there is a diminution at this date in the number of cases and deaths as compared with the corresponding time of last year, and I nourish the hope that, with persistence and active measures, we will at last conquer at the end, perhaps, of some time and save the capital from the ravages of this pestilence.

The statement of Doctor Cruz that the figures at this date are less for plague than during a corresponding period of last year is, of course, correct. During the week ended October 11 of last year there were 48 cases of plague, with 16 deaths, while during the week of October 16, this year, the figures were 27 cases and 9 deaths. Also, as a matter of fact, during the winter season here this year, there were weeks when no cases of plague occurred either in this city or in Nictheroy.

During the week ended October 16 there were in all 398 deaths. Of this number, as I have said, 9 were caused by pest, with 27 new cases, and at the close of the week there were 83 cases of plague in the hospital at Jurajuba. The deaths from plague occurred in three city districts besides at the hospital; that is, 1 death occurred in Sacramento Pretoria, another in the Pretoria of Santa Anna, and a third in that of Espirito Santo, while the remaining 6 took place at the hospital.

Variola caused 105 deaths, a diminution of 10 from the preceding week and of 27 from the week before that. There were 236 new cases reported during the week, the same number as last week, but 73 less than the number of new cases reported during the week previous to last week.

The close of the week left 261 cases of variola under treatment at São Sebastião Hospital. There was 1 case of yellow fever reported during the week, but no fatalities from that cause.

There were no deaths from measles, scarlet fever, or diphtheria. Whooping cough caused 1 death; grippe, 13; typhoid fever, 3; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 2; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 5, and tuberculosis, 62.

Of the total number, 244 were males, 323 were natives, 72 were foreigners, and 3 were of unknown nationality.

Two hundred and fifty deaths occurred in domiciles, or hotels, etc., 92 in civil hospitals, 2 in military hospitals, 41 in Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 6 in asylums, convents, etc., none in vessels in port, and 7 in localities unknown.

By ages, less than 1 year, 67; more than 1 and less than 5 years of age, 52; 5 to 10, 18; 10 to 20, 36; 20 to 30, 76; 30 to 40, 46; 40 to 50, 39; 50 to 60, 32; more than 60 years of age, 32.

Daily average number of deaths for the week, 56.85, compared with 55.14 during last week, and with 51.14 during the corresponding week of last year. This number of deaths gives a coefficient per 1,000 of the population a yearly death rate of 24.48.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on the 12th instant, viz, 29.8° C., and the lowest on the 15th instant, 16.5° C., while the average for the week was 21.38° C.

Total rainfall for the week, 17.49 mm.; daily average, 2.49 mm. Total births during the week, 305; marriages, 74.

During the week ended the 23d instant but one vessel left this port for United States ports, viz, the British bark *Alkaline*, inspected by me and given bill of health on the 18th instant; no passengers; five new members of the crew taken on here; a cargo of dyewoods, from Rosario, left here for New York on the 21st instant. * * *

Variola outbreak in Para, State of Para.

A dispatch from Belem (Para) says that the outbreak of variola in that capital has been traced to the abandonment of a person suffering

from variola, who had been brought to that city by one of the Brazilian Lloyd Line boats, and who after death was left by the person who had been living with him, and no notice given to the health authorities of the death or cause of same.

On the 21st instant there was 1 death from the disease, and notice given of 5 new cases. The same day there were 4 sick privates taken to the infirmary for treatment.

On the 23d there was another death caused by variola, with 2 new cases, and on the following day there was 1 new case, with 4 deaths from variola. The same dispatch states that vaccination is proceeding rapidly by order of the authorities.

Variola in Santos, State of Sao Paulo.

A dispatch of date of the 24th instant states that notifications of cases of smallpox have been received during the last few days, cases occurring of course in that city, but the number is not given.

A dispatch of date of the 26th instant from Sao Paulo, the capital of the State, informs that orders have been issued by the government of the State to enforce sanitary and prophylactic measures in order to prevent the introduction of variola into that city from Santos, from which place it is distant about three hours by rail.

Mortuary statistics from Sao Paulo, State of Sao Paulo.

During the week ended the 16th instant there were in Sao Paulo, with its population of 270,000 persons, in all, 122 deaths. These were caused as follows: Variola, 1; measles, 2; whooping cough, 3; cholera nostras, 1; malarial fevers, 1; tuberculosis, 5; syphilis, 1; cancer, 2; other "general diseases" (systemic diseases), 1; affections of the nervous system, 12; of the circulatory apparatus, 5; of the respiratory apparatus, 16; of the digestive system, 16; of the urinary system, 6; puerperal septicæmia, 1; skin diseases, 1; congenital debility, 7; senility, 1; violent deaths, 2; illnesses badly defined, 2, and still-born, 6.

The deaths were, male, 63; female, 29. Natives, 108; foreigners, 13, and unknown nationality, 1. Ninety-six of the persons who died were unmarried, 16 were married, 9 had lost husband or wife, and the state of 1 person as respects matrimony was unknown. During the same period there were 206 births and 29 marriages.

Mortuary statistics of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, week October 23, 1904.

During the week there were in all 390 deaths from all causes. Variola still shows a reduction, while there is, on the other hand, a slight increase in the plague figures. There was 1 case of yellow fever, with no deaths from the disease. There were 242 new cases of variola, with only 78 deaths, leaving at the week's end 261 cases under treatment at São Sebastião. There were 45 new cases of bubonic plague, with 16 deaths, leaving at the close of the week 107 cases of plague in the hospital at Jurajuba. The deaths from plague occurred in eight of the thirteen districts of the city, showing its wide distribution at this date, although in no district was there more than 1 death except in that of Santa Anna. At the hospital itself there were 6 deaths, in Santa Anna district 3, and 1 in each of seven other dis-

tricts. Variola deaths occurred in eight of the thirteen districts of the city, not including deaths occurring in Hospital São Sebastião and in the Santa Casa de Misericórdia.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, dysentery, beriberi, or choleraic diseases of children. Measles was the cause of 1 death; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 18; typhoid fever, 1; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 6, and tuberculosis, 67.

Males, 229; females, 161. Natives, 229; foreigners, 69; nationality unknown, 1. By ages, less than 1 year, 60; more than 1 and less than 5 years, 40; 5 to 10, 15; 10 to 20, 40; 20 to 30, 66; 30 to 40, 64; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 24, and more than 60 years of age, 43. The daily average of deaths was 55.71, compared with 56.85 last week, and with 45 for the corresponding week last year.

The total number of deaths gives an annual coefficient per 1,000 of the population, reckoned at 850,000, of 23.98. By localities, the deaths occurred as follows: In homes, hotels, etc. (domiciles), 244; civil hospitals, 71; military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 66; asylums, convents, etc., none; in ships in port, none; and 2 in localities unknown.

During the same period there were 269 births and 59 marriages. The highest range of the thermometer was on the 22d, 29.8° C., and the lowest on the 17th, 19.3° C., with a daily average of 22.35° C. There was a total rainfall during the week of 10.16 mm., with a daily average fall of 1.45 mm.

I have this moment received information (from official source) that the bill for compulsory vaccination and revaccination has passed both of the houses of the Congress of this Republic and is now before the President awaiting his signature before becoming a law.

The regulations for the operation of this law are now in course of compilation, and copies will be forwarded your office as soon as obtainable.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—City declared free from quarantinable diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, September 27, as follows:

For the week ended September 24, 1904, the health report shows 1 case each of diphtheria and enteric fever, with no deaths. The last recorded case of plague was found September 12, and on September 23 the Government declared Hongkong free from plague infection as well as from other quarantinable diseases.

Amoy has withdrawn the special quarantine regulations against Hongkong.

Number of immigrants recommended for rejection.

By steamship *Doric*, September —, for San Francisco, 57; for Honolulu, 8. By steamship *Shawmutt*, October 1, for Seattle, 11; for Portland, Oreg., 4. By steamship *Tremont*, October 7, for Tacoma, 45. By steamship *Manchuria*, October 11, for San Francisco, 91; for Honolulu, 22.

Report from Shanghai—Communicable diseases—Declaration of infection against Niuchwang and Amoy withdrawn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, October 20, as follows:

During the week ended October 15, 1904, there were issued 4 supplemental and 1 original bills of health, and there were inspected 5 vessels, 575 crew, 137 cabin and 274 steerage passengers. Two cases of illness which proved to be nonquarantinable were investigated. There were also inspected 158 pieces of personal baggage and 6 pieces were disinfected. Manifests were viséed for 39,456 pieces of freight.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows: Smallpox, 3 deaths; diphtheria, 4; tuberculosis, 32—all among Chinese. There was 1 case of enteric fever reported among the foreign population. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 139 natives.

Smallpox (1 case) is reported present at Chefoo, which is the only outport reporting quarantinable disease.

The consular body of Shanghai and the commissioner of imperial customs have withdrawn the declaration of infection against Niuchwang and Amoy.

CUBA.

Report on sanitary conditions at Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon, now in Washington, reports, November 16, as follows:

There is practically no sewerage system in the city.

The streets in the business section are kept fairly clean by daily sweeping. In the residence section, especially near the bay front, the streets are not kept at all clean, fruit and food refuse being allowed to remain in them all of the time.

The houses of the poorer people—who are three-fourths of the population—are positively filthy from accumulation of ordinary house refuse. There are very few flush water-closets, and none that connect with sewers. Nearly all are surface closets in the houses of the poorer class, and these are seldom cleaned. The better classes of houses have cesspools. These have not been cleaned for four years.

The drinking water of the city is of poor quality and not in nearly sufficient quantity, the water pipes being open only from one to two hours in the day. To sum up, Cienfuegos is in a very insanitary condition from every point of view.

Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillán reports as follows:

Week ended November 12, 1904. Two vessels were inspected with a total crew of 67, and 135 passengers. The vessels were in good sanitary condition, and no sickness. The 135 steerage passengers inspected were in transit for Santiago de Cuba. No improvement is noted in the sanitary condition of the city. No quarantinable disease entered the port during the week.

Report from Matanzas—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports as follows:

During the week ended November 12, 1904, 3 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports.

One case of scarlet fever and 3 of varicella have been reported in

the city during the past week. One of the cases of scarlet fever occurred at the Spanish hospital, where it is now undergoing treatment in isolated quarters.

A decided fall of temperature has been experienced here for the last two days, the thermometer showing 70° F. in the shade.

The mortuary statistics for the first ten days of November, herewith submitted, show that the mortality in the city has increased by 5 deaths, as compared with my previous report corresponding to the same period during the latter part of October.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4	27
Myelitis	1	63
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Hypertrophy of prostate gland	1	125
Senility	1	154
Enteritis, chronic	1	106
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	64
Suicide by hanging	1	157
Meningitis	1	61
Disease, cardiac (unqualified)	1	79
Insufficiency, mitral	2	79
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	112
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Tetanus	1	72
Nephritis	1	119
Total	19	

Annual rate of mortality per thousand, 14.44; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—No new cases of yellow fever at Punta de Sal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports as follows:

Week ended November 12, 1904, bills of health were issued to two vessels bound for the United States.

On November 8 the committee on infectious diseases declared that there was a case of yellow fever. I wrote you all the details in my letters of November 8 and 9. The case was a mild one, and was discharged, cured, on November 11. This was the second case and, like the first one, was living at Punta de Sal.

No more suspicious cases have been reported.

Quarantine will be removed from Punta de Sal on November 20, if no new case occurs. Doctor Agramonte will remain here until after that date.

I inclose the weekly abstract of bills of health issued and the mortuary statistics for the week:

Mortuary report for Santiago de Cuba for the week ended November 12, 1904.

Causes of death.	Num-ber.	Ber-tillon num-ber.
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Cancer of liver	1	40
Organic heart disease	3	79
Bronchitis, acute	1	90
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2	105
Enteritis, chronic	1	106a
Premature birth	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified	2	179
Total	15	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Report for the month of October, 1904, Santiago de Cuba.

Bills of health issued	18
Numbers of crews	653
Number of passengers	88
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	76
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	a 0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	b 1

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, November 9, as follows:

During the week ended November 5, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

I mailed yesterday a special report giving details of the second case of yellow fever, also mentioning that three suspicious cases had been reported, the first two of which turned out to be malarial. The third one is probably malarial also, but I have not been able to learn the decision of the committee on infectious diseases, which must have seen the case yesterday.

Some improvements have already been begun at the lazaretto at Cayo Duan.

Mortuary report for the week ended November 5, 1904:

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Remittent malaria	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Infantile tetanus	1	72
Organic heart disease	1	79
Bronchitis	1	90
Gangrene of lung	1	96
Enterocolitis (under 2 years)	1	105
Chronic enteritis	1	105 a
Ill-defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	11	

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

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Fumigation of vessel—Bills of health on vessels from Chilean ports not in accordance with United States regulations—Restrictions against rice shipped from Peru.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, October 28, as follows: Week ended October 26, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 41, as follows: Yellow fever, 1; pernicious fever, 1; fever (without classification), 3; tuberculosis, 10; enteric diseases, 3; from all other causes, 23.

During the week 1 vessel was fumigated, 9 passengers and 24 pieces of baggage were examined, 1 immune certificate and 1 supplemental bill of health were issued, as follows: October 20, steamship *Loa*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 4 cabin and 5 steerage passengers from this port.

^a One case of yellow fever at Punta de Sal, across the bay. Removed to lazaretto across the bay. Discharged cured, Oct. 31.

^b Diphtheria.

In examining the bills of health on this vessel from ports south I noticed that at only one port in Chile was an American bill of health issued. This exception was a small port in the northern part of the Republic. In the others, beginning with Valparaiso, a certificate was taken from the governor of the port, whose signature was authenticated by the American consul. This certificate was indorsed at each subsequent port by the governor of that port, or his adjutant, whose signature was in like manner authenticated by the American consul.

These papers, issued by the local port authorities, very imperfectly answer the purpose for which the American bill of health is intended. They state broadly that "no infectious or contagious diseases exist in epidemic form;" give no data of any kind; do not indicate the number of passengers embarked or disembarked at any particular port, and do not mention where the vessel was anchored, whether in open bay or at wharf, nor the degree of communication had with shore.

The following resolution, adopted by the superior board of health, is translated from El Grito del Pueblo of October 28:

Rice, which is shipped from any port in Peru, will not be received here because of information which we have that it is sent from Eten to other ports and reshipped here.

Eten is the only port in northern Peru now considered infected by the board of health.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, November 5, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from October 15 to 21 there were registered 3 fresh cases of plague (and 3 deaths)—1 each in Alexandria, Port Said, and Damietta.

Straits Settlements.—In Singapore, on October 1, 1 case of plague was registered in a street in the native quarter.

Japan.—During the months of July and August there occurred in Formosa 108 cases and 36 deaths of plague, and 182 cases and 39 deaths, respectively.

Cholera.

Russia.—According to the Government Gazette of October 21 only 1 case of cholera occurred in Merv during the period from October 10 to 17. In Baku during the period from October 11 to 18 there were registered 60 cases of cholera, with 24 deaths.

Turkey.—According to official bulletin No. 40 of October 17, 56 fresh cases of cholera, with 55 deaths, have been registered since the date of publication of the last bulletin.

According to bulletin No. 41 of October 24, 3 new cases of cholera and 4 deaths have occurred in Bagdad.

INDIA.

Mortality of Bombay city—Enteric fever in Poona—Plague in Bombay Presidency—Deaths among the inoculated—Fever in Bombay Presidency.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:
Mortality of Bombay city for the weeks ended October 11 and 18, 1904.

Mortality of Bombay city.

	Week ended—	
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.
Plague attacks.....	85.00	77.00
Plague deaths.....	71.00	68.00
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	4.75	4.55
Smallpox deaths.....	0.00	3.00
Cholera deaths.....	7.00	3.00
Total deaths.....	650.00	620.00
Total mortality per 1,000.....	43.55	41.54

Cholera is rapidly dying out, the few cases reported being widely scattered.

Plague does not increase much; some of the cases are imported in spite of precautions.

I have the following transactions to report for the week ending October 22, 1904:

Under date October 20, 1904, sanitary certificate No. 61, accompanying consular invoice No. 253 of 1904, was issued for 37 bales of East India wool packed in naphthalene. Value, rupees, 4,835½ (\$1,568.63).

Under date October 21, 1904, sanitary certificate No. 62, accompanying consular invoice No. 255 of 1904, was issued for 81 bales of East India wool packed in naphthalene. Value, rupees, 15,792 (\$5,122.92).

The shippers in both cases were Latham & Co., of Bombay, and the consignees, similarly, were Tattersfield & Co., of Philadelphia. The wool was shipped by the steamship *Scindia*, of the Anchor Line, to be transhipped in Glasgow.

*Enteric fever in Poona and the conditions favoring its existence.*AMERICAN CONSULATE, BOMBAY, *October 28, 1904.*

I have the honor to quote below a statement concerning the existence of enteric fever in Poona, one of the three chief cities of this Presidency, lying 119 miles southeast of Bombay. In my letter of September 4, 1904, I referred to this prevalence of enteric there, and now give you the following excellent statement as to the conditions favoring it. I quote from the Times of India, dated October 27, 1904:

The city and cantonments (i. e., the European residence section) of Poona are set in a cup-like hollow surrounded by hills which prevent free circulation of air. In this stagnant atmosphere, after the street sweeping of the early morning, dust clouds hang in dry and hot weather. It is not difficult to understand how an unprotected water supply can in this way become defiled. That it is impossible to protect an open canal in any country from defilement goes without saying, and in India we know that there are still more potent causes. It is not necessary, however, to travel outside the city and cantonment for unsanitary conditions.

They confront us on all sides. Even the storing of food supplies shows how little sanitary requirements are regarded. One has only to walk through any of the bazaars to see heaps of grain on the roadside exposed to sewage dust or to notice food stuffs in small and dirty shops covered with flies, while close at hand are latrines and urinals with the surrounding soil saturated with filth and organic refuse of all kinds. The conclusion come to by experts who have carefully studied the sanitary condition of Poona and its neighborhood is that its unhealthfulness is due to sewage contamination of the soil. * * * The pit and trench systems of sewerage are open to many objections, having had most disastrous effects upon the health of British troops and civil residents quartered in the cantonments. Poona is advantageously placed for efficient sanitation, provided that it makes use of its natural advantages and of modern sanitary methods. It has an abundant water supply which should be used for the removal of its sewage, but not for its disposal, for the entrance of the sewage of towns and cantonments into Indian rivers is altogether objectionable. The adoption of the septic-tank system is strongly advised, and in addition structural alterations in densely inhabited localities with attention to surface drainage.

With reference to the street cleaning of Poona, the Times says:

In the early morning the center of the ordinary cantonment road is swept and horse droppings brushed aside, right and left, and allowed to remain. Soon after the traffic of the day has commenced it is impossible to tell where the nuisance of the early morning existed.

What is said of Poona is true in large measure of other towns in India, and when one thinks of the large number of servants to whom Europeans must necessarily intrust the care of their food and the fetching of their water, the wonder is that so little enteric fever exists. The problem in Poona will be taken up seriously, in view of the great number of deaths among Europeans during the past four months.

Plague in the Bombay Presidency, 1903—Deaths among the inoculated.

Mortality from plague, 1896 to 1903.

1896	2, 086	1902	184, 752
1897	46, 944	1903	281, 269
1898	86, 191	Mean, 1896 to 1899	57, 954
1899	96, 596	Mean, 1900 to 1903	156, 869
1900	33, 196	Mean, 1896 to 1903	107, 412
1901	128, 259		

It will thus be seen that the plague mortality was worse than in any previous year since its outbreak in 1896.

Mortality in the several districts and provinces.

Provinces:	Per mille.
Southern	32. 85
Western	11. 50
Central	18. 39
Gujarat	11. 16
Sind	0. 85

The heaviest mortality was in the two districts, Belgaum and Dharwar, of the southern province. The details are as follows:

Plague incidence in two districts of southern province, 1903.

District.	Popula- tion.	Villages in dis- trict.	Villages attacked.	Deaths.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Belgaum	992, 262	1, 073	590	22, 255	22, 766	45, 021
Dharwar	1, 112, 612	1, 298	641	24, 007	23, 015	47, 022

In other words, 92,043 deaths, or 32.72 per cent of the total plague mortality for the Presidency, occurred in these two districts. The plague mortality in them was as follows:

	Per thousand.
Belgaum.....	45.37
Dharwar	42.26
Total for both districts.....	43.72

Monthly mortality.

The disease rose steadily from July of 1902, continued severe through the first quarter of 1903, and fell to a minimum in May and June. Notwithstanding the widespread and fatal character of the scourge, only 18.27 per cent of towns and villages were affected, as against 10.38 per cent last year.

In 7 towns plague was the cause of over half the general mortality, and in the remaining towns greatly raised the annual general death rate.

Plague deaths among the inoculated.

In compliance with Government orders, a record of those who had been inoculated with antiplague prophylactic and who subsequently died of plague was kept. To judge of the value of the prophylactic, a register of all persons inoculated should have been available, and a record then kept to show how many of these subsequently were attacked and died. The returns record merely the number of deaths among inoculated persons. Of 281,269 who died of plague during the year 1903, 2,156, or 0.76 per cent, had been thus inoculated at some previous date.

Fever in the Bombay Presidency, 1903.

Population of the Presidency in 1901, 18,481,362.

Mortality from fevers, 1892 to 1903.

1892.....	438,038	1900.....	543,319
1893.....	361,160	1901.....	291,951
1894.....	429,094	1902.....	270,845
1895.....	388,843	1903.....	259,704
1896.....	410,143	Mean, 1892 to 1897.....	405,488
1897.....	405,652	Mean, 1898 to 1903.....	301,763
1898.....	216,324	Mean, 1892 to 1903.....	353,626
1899.....	228,438	Mean, 1893 to 1902.....	354,577

Thus, with two exceptions, the deaths from fever are less than in any previous year since 1892, and are far less than the mean for the past six years. The comparison of the mean mortality for the first period with that of the second period of six years shows a tendency toward diminution in the fever mortality.

Of 259,704 deaths in 1903, there were 134,048 among males and 125,656 among females.

Classification of fevers.

“In the absence of registration, supported by medical diagnosis, it is impossible to ascertain what proportion of fevers in the districts of

the Presidency are due to malaria, enteric, measles, or other well known and differentiated febrile diseases." The deputy sanitary commissioner of the Gujarat Province says in his annual report that the word "fever," which generally is assumed to refer to malarial fever, is constantly applied to other diseases accompanied by high temperature which are wholly different from malaria.

Malarial fevers.

In the forest areas of Kanara and Dharwar, which lie in the Southern Province, malaria is especially prevalent, and may account for the gradual diminution of the population in these areas. Quinine is at present issued at Government dispensaries and post-offices, and also by district inspectors, while traveling dispensaries have been sanctioned for the most malarious areas in Kanara. An attempt at reduction of mosquitoes in forest areas is considered impracticable. In Bijapur town, however, the civil surgeon organized mosquito brigades with good effect, especially near the jail.

Reports from Calcutta—Mortuary report—Vessel inspected.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports as follows:

During the week ended October 15, 1904, there were 8 deaths from cholera and 2 deaths from plague, and during the week ended October 22 there were 14 deaths from cholera and 3 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended October 15, 1904, there were 239 cases and 195 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended October 8, 1904, there were 21,827 cases and 16,491 deaths from plague.

During the week ended October 22, 1904, bill of health was issued to the *S. S. Gordon Castle*, bound to Boston and New York, with a total crew of 41. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, and rat guards on wharf lines.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Suspect case of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, November 7 and 10, as follows:

During the week ended November 5, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

American steamship *Finance* for New York, November 2, with 63 crew and 24 passengers.

British steamship *Texan* for New Orleans via Jamaica and Mexican ports, with 44 crew and 28 passengers.

American schooner *A. M. Stammer* for Pascagoula, with 10 crew and no passengers.

German steamship *Bradford* for New Orleans, via Limon, with 39 crew and 14 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Brighton* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, with 22 crew and 4 passengers.

NOVEMBER 10, 1904.

On the 7th instant a suspicious case of fever was found in a hotel in this city. The patient, an American woman, had come from Panama on the 3d and was taken sick during the night of the 5th; consequently it is reasonable to infer that the disease was contracted in Panama. As soon as possible she was transferred to the screened wards of the hospital of the Panama Railroad Company. After careful examination the case was pronounced yellow fever. The patient was seen by Surgeon H. R. Carter, who stated that he was reasonably sure that it was a case of yellow fever. The further development of the case has strengthened the diagnosis made. The room in the hotel was properly disinfected and all necessary precautions taken. No further cases have been reported here or in Panama.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague in Peru and Chile—Typhus fever.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, October 24, as follows:

Official reports for the first 15 days of October give 5 cases of plague as having occurred in the Province of Lima. Three cases of plague and 1 (suspect) case of typhus fever occurred in Callao during the same period. The case of typhus fever was probably imported from Cerro de Pasco (in the interior), where I am told this disease is not uncommon.

Plague continues in Eten and Arica (Chile), and is again officially reported in Iquique.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Decrease in plague at oriental ports.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, October 14, as follows:

During the week ended September 24, 1904, 2 cases of smallpox and 2 deaths occurred in the city of Manila.

On September 23, 1904, the British steamer *Atholl* cleared for New York. The cabins, storerooms, and forecastles were fumigated with sulphur. Crew were inspected on board prior to sailing.

During the week ended October 1, 1904, one case of smallpox was reported in the city of Manila. After the case was placed under observation in the smallpox hospital, the disease was found to be yaws, not smallpox.

On September 30, 1904, the steamship *Tremont* cleared for Tacoma via Chinese and Japanese ports. One hundred and forty-five crew, 17 cabin, and 48 steerage passengers were inspected just prior to sailing. All suspicious ship's cargo and personal effects were disinfected.

For the week ended October 8, 1904, one death from smallpox was the only quarantinable disease reported in the city of Manila.

Plague.

The number of plague cases in the near-by oriental ports is diminishing very rapidly. The last case of plague reported in the Philippine Islands occurred in Manila on September 8, 1904. If this favorable condition of affairs continues it is hoped that many of the restrictions which have been imposed upon vessels bound for the United States

almost continuously since the American occupation of the islands may be removed.

In view of the favorable report received from the United States consular surgeon at Amoy, it has been recommended that he permit the embarkation of steerage passengers for Manila after October 15, 1904, without first undergoing a seven days' quarantine detention, which has been in force since the outbreak of the last epidemic of plague in Amoy. Such vessels, however, in view of the poor facilities for disinfection at Amoy, are still to call at Mariveles as in the past for disinfection prior to coming to Manila.

On October 5, 1904, the British steamer *Vulcan* cleared for New York via Marseille. This vessel was fumigated throughout—the holds, forecastles, engine rooms, cabins, etc., all being treated with sulphur dioxide gas. Crew was inspected on board at the hour of sailing.

On October 8, 1904, the British steamer *Sagami* cleared for New York. Forecastles and storerooms were fumigated with sulphur. Crew was inspected on board prior to sailing.

PORTO RICO.

Arrival of immigrants at San Juan.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at San Juan during the week ended November 12, 1904. (October arrivals.)

AGUADILLA.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Oct. 5	Ss. Graecia.....	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	3

BENSON H. SISSON, *Acting Commissioner.*

RUSSIA.

Report from Batoum—Cholera in Baku.

Acting Vice-Consul Stuart reports, October 24, as follows:

With further reference to my dispatch of the 10th ultimo, according to information which I have received from Baku, it would appear that cholera broke out there toward the end of last month, and that up to the 10th of the present month 249 cases and 141 deaths had occurred. Since the 10th instant the disease appears to have been gradually diminishing, and I am informed that about 6 cases per diem have been reported. On the 21st instant 5 cases were reported, and 2 deaths occurred on that day. From the 21st to the 22d instant 1 patient was admitted to the cholera hospital. On the 22d instant there were 25 patients in hospital (15 males and 10 females), but there were no deaths that day.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Treatment of barkentine Ensenada on account of smallpox—Quarantine against certain ports—Health of the island.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, November 2, as follows:

During the week ended October 29, 1904, I inspected and issued bills of health to 5 steamships and 8 sailing vessels, with 326 crew, 11

steerage, and 26 cabin passengers, of whom 2 of the crew, 11 steerage, and 10 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. Six of the steerage and 4 of the cabin passengers were in transit for Trinidad and for ports in South America.

The bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued at this port to the Royal Mail steamship *Trent*, from Southampton, bound to Colon, via ports in the West Indies, with 176 crew, 130 passengers, and 114 British troops, was viséed, and certificates of vaccination were issued to 3 deck passengers for Colon.

The British barkentine *Ensenada*, bound to Santa Cruz, Cuba, where, it is expected, she will load cedar for New York, arrived at Barbados the morning of October 25, twenty-nine days from Santos, with 2 cases of smallpox aboard. One of the crew died at sea on October 7, when eleven days from Santos. Two others were ill, but showed no signs of smallpox when the vessel reached this port. On her arrival she was placed in quarantine in the open bay, and the sick were removed to Pelican Island quarantine station. The next day the vessel and dunnage of the crew were disinfected by the local health authorities. This barkentine will sail from Barbados on or about November 5, bound to Cuba in ballast, with 12 men all told, 4 of whom were taken on at this port.

In a letter dated October 21, 1904, the British consul at Para reports to the clerk of the quarantine board at this port, as follows:

SIR: I have to report the existence of smallpox in this city. On the 19th instant 33 cases were being treated at the isolation hospital. Four of these died yesterday. Great care is being taken to prevent the disorder from spreading.

Yellow fever continues to make victims among recent arrivals from abroad. There were 6 deaths last month and 10 from the 1st to the 20th instant.

All vessels arriving at Barbados in less than fourteen days from any of the ports or places mentioned below are boarded by a health officer, the vessel is placed in quarantine while at this port, no one is allowed ashore except by special permission of the officer boarding the vessel, and any passengers for Barbados, in the discretion of this officer, either are sent to the Pelican Island quarantine station or are required to report daily to the health officer at some place convenient to both until the fourteen days' quarantine from the last infected port that the vessel touched are completed:

Yellow fever.—Rio de Janeiro, Para, and Manaos.^a

Smallpox.—Rio de Janeiro, Para, Pernambuco, Venezuela (except La Guaira and Caracas), and Bahia.

Plague.—Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Hongkong, Bombay, Calcutta, Mauritius, Manila, and Bahia.

The health of the island remains good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended November 5, 1904, I inspected and bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and 6 sailing vessels with 252 crew and 5 steerage and 9 cabin passengers, of whom 2 of the crew and 4 steerage and 4 cabin passengers were taken on at this port.

I fumigated and issued certificates to the following vessels: The Italian bark *Filippo Denegri*, on October 31, from Port Elizabeth, bound to Ship Island in sand ballast; 13 crew; all well; no passengers; fumigation to kill rats. The British steamship *Dominic* on

^a Manaos not declared infected, but arrivals from there to be visited by a health officer.

November 1, from Para, bound to Galveston in water ballast; 33 crew; all well; 1 passenger taken on at this port, recently from Para, under observation the six days he was in Barbados. The British steamship *Horace*, on November 2, from Santos via Rio de Janeiro and Victoria, bound to New Orleans with a cargo of coffee; 36 crew; all well; no passengers. All the compartments of the steamship *Horace* were fumigated with the exception of the holds and three staterooms amidships, which were filled with coffee in bags and were sealed under my direction.

The Intercolonial steamships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will include Porto Rico in their itinerary during the three months beginning January 2, 1905. Every other Saturday one of these intercolonial steamships arrives at Barbados from Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and Georgetown, British Guiana (Demerara); leaves this port the following Monday for St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, and St. Thomas, and returns, via the same islands, to Barbados the following Saturday week. It is the vessel on this route that will call at San Juan, Porto Rico, each fortnight on its northern trip after the first of the year.

During the month of October there were 13 clear days, 11 partly cloudy, and 7 cloudy. The highest temperature was 87°, on the 31st; the lowest was 70°, on the 8th. The greatest daily range was 14°, on the 17th, and the least daily range was 4°, on the 15th. The mean temperature of this month for seven years was 80.3°. There was 6.70 inches of rainfall for the month.

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.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 912,091. Total number of deaths, 1,276, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 5, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 33, and 166 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including 3 from enteric fever.

CANADA—*Vancouver*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. One death from tuberculosis reported.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 505, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 8, measles 1, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 83 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 152, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

GERMANY—*Munich*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 348,317. Total number of deaths, 415, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 6, and 105 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 29, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 15 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand three hundred and eleven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 20, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 12, whooping cough 7, enteric fever 7, and 25 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,812 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 3 from whooping cough, and 4 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 29, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 34.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 29, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 23 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 554, including diphtheria 4, measles 6, scarlet fever 2, and 16 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 114, including enteric fever 6, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended October 20, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended October 15, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Corunna.*—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 119, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, and 18 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Three months ended September 30, 1904. Estimated population, 11,000. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended October 28, 1904. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths 17, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to November 25, 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		
Egypt:				
Suez.....	Nov. 4.....			Two cases from Br. ss. Coulsdon from Java.
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
France:				
Paris.....	July 24-30.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-Oct. 18.....		197	
Calcutta.....	May 22-Oct. 22.....		216	
Madras.....	May 28-Sept. 30.....		6	
Persia:				
Astrabad.....	August 1-10.....			Many deaths.
Chiras.....	August 31.....			Present.
Hamadan.....	June 25.....			Do.
Kermanschah.....	Aug. 10-Oct. 13.....		43	
Koom.....	June 25.....			130 cases daily.
Resht.....	August 2-5.....		30	
Sultanabad.....	July 16.....			Present.
Tabriz.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 2.....		209	
Teheran.....	June 25-July 9.....			300 deaths daily.
Zenjan.....	September 17.....			Present.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan Province—				
Zarew.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 9.....	12	5	
Saratov Province—				
Saratov.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 7.....	18	9	
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad.....	August 19.....	1	1	
Bairam Ali.....	August 14-17.....	8	4	
Hansankuli.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 11.....		35	
Kaakhka.....	August 12-19.....	12	5	
Merv.....	Aug. 18-Oct. 17.....	49	28	
New Bokhara.....	August 16.....	1	1	
Tejend.....	August 12.....	1	1	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 18.....	316	183	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-June 18.....		2	
Turkey:				
Amara.....	June 19-Oct. 1.....	107	87	
Bagdad.....	June 6-Oct. 1.....	1,187	832	
Bahrein Islands.....	May 1-31.....		1,500	
Bakouba.....	June 19-July 7.....	7	5	
Basra.....	June 6-28.....	18	14	
Bedreh.....	July 23-Aug. 20.....		26	
Chosrabad.....	June 19-Oct. 1.....	9	10	
Dindieh.....	Aug. 13-20.....	1	1	
Ditz.....	Aug. 13-20.....	61	28	
Dindieh.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 1.....	11	8	
Divanich.....	June 19-Sept. 3.....		98	
Djemaat.....	June 22-28.....		298	
Hilla.....	June 22-July 7.....	144	198	
Khanakin.....	July 23-Oct. 1.....	28	17	
Kazemeh.....	July 23-Oct. 1.....		168	
Kerbella.....	June 22-Aug. 6.....	168	412	
Kiazmieh.....	June 6-Sept. 10.....	52	63	
Kindieh.....	June 19-July 7.....	3	2	
Koufa.....	June 19-July 7.....	19	12	
Kout.....	Aug. 13-20.....	5	3	
Maskat.....	June 28-July 12.....		8	
Mendeli.....	July 23-Oct. 1.....	304	144	
Messeieb.....	June 19-Sept. 10.....	6	4	

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey—Continued.				
Muttra	June 28-July 12 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Nedjeff	June 6-July 7	310	201	
Oman	June 28-July 12 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Razemein	July 7	1	1	
Sada	June 6-13	17	11	
Salahieh	June 6-July 7	14	10	
Samara	June 19-Oct. 1	23	21	
Schatrah	June 6-13	27	23	
Serbatieh	Sept. 3-Oct. 1	24	15	
Shahraban	Aug. 13-Sept. 3	45	21	
Solimanieh	July 23-Sept. 10 .....	.....	1,071	
Tikrit	Aug. 13-20	3	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para	Jan. 1-Oct. 20 .....	.....	94	
Pernambuco	July 1-15	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-Oct. 23	61	16	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	June 23-29 .....	.....	1	
Buenaventura	July 20-27 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Costa Rica:				
Limon	July 3-Oct. 15	4	1	One case from Sequires.
Cuba:				
Habana	Sept. 19-Nov. 2	3	1	One from ss. Vigilancia, from Mexican ports. One from Am. ss. Habana from Mexico, and one case, one death from Sp. ss. Buenos Aires from Vera Cruz.
Sancti Spiritus	Oct. 24-Nov. 8	2	.....
Ecuador:				
Bahia de Caraquez	July 6	1	1	Per ss. Ecuador, from Tumaco.
Guayaquil	May 26-Oct. 26 .....	.....	63	One death at sea on the yacht Cavalier.
Mexico:				
Nuevo Leon— Lampazos	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904 .....	.....	5	
Oaxaca— Tehuantepec	June 19-Oct. 22	47	22	
Tamaulipas— Tampico	June 12-18	1	.....
Yucatan— Merida, Progreso	June 12-Nov. 12	47	11	
Veracruz— Coatzacoalcos, Texistepec, Veracruz	June 18-Nov. 12	169	54	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso at Vera Cruz.
Panama:				
Colon	Nov. 7	1	.....
Panama	June 10-Oct. 12	4	3	
Peru:				
Callao	June 8	2	.....	Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo	May 19	2	.....
Venezuela:				
La Guaira	Sept. 26-Oct. 22 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Maracaibo	July 18-24	1	1	
West Indies:				
Curaçao	July 30-Aug. 5	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony— Port Elizabeth	May 13-Oct. 19	16	2	
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	To July 3	148	96	
German East Africa—				
Tringa and Old Tringa	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	47	41	
Portuguese East Africa—				
Lourenço Marques	July 18-23	1	1	From the Transvaal.
Mozambique—				
Magude	Sept. 27	2	.....

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....	May 17-Sept. 26	7	5	
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....	May 3-Sept. 24	19	6	
Maryborough.....	June 5-11.....	2	1	
Western Australia—				
Fremantle.....	Aug. 26.....	1	.....
Perth.....	June 26-Sept. 24	11	4	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 7-Oct. 25	158	101	
Niteroy.....	October 11.....	1	.....
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 1-31.....	.....	3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 30-Oct. 23	272	134	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 12	9	.....
Iquique.....	October 1-15.....	.....	.....	Present.
Valparaiso.....	June 2.....	4	.....
China:				
Amoy.....	June 27-July 30	.....	50	Estimated.
Canton.....	May 28-June 2	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Faishan.....	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-Sept. 17	291	283	Four cases on unknown steamships from Amoy, Shek Loong, and Antung; 2 cases on steamships Glenogle and Restorer from Singapore.
	Aug. 8.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Ko Tong.....	June 2.....	.....	.....	Do.
Sai Nam.....	June 2.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wusung.....	May 29-June 4	1	.....	On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 22-Oct. 18	64	37	
Bahiana district.....	May 22-28.....	2	.....
Beni-Suef.....	June 11-July 30	20	12	
Bibeh district.....	May 22-July 30	28	15	
Damietta.....	Oct. 17-18.....	1	1	
Dechneh district.....	May 22-June 4	5	7	
Magaha 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-Oct. 19	7	4	
Samallut district.....	May 22-July 23	18	6	
Tatah district.....	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Tukh district.....	September 3-15..	7	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	
Great Britain:				
Southshields.....	Sept. 19.....	1	.....	On ss. Bishopsgate from Rosario.
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	July 21-Aug. 19	1	2	
Honolulu.....	June 21-Nov. 11	4	4	One death on ss. Coptic on Aug. 22.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 8-Oct. 8	97,235	70,234	
Madras Presidency.....	May 8-Oct. 8	8,459	6,533	
Bengal.....	May 8-Oct. 8	6,007	5,080	
United Provinces.....	May 8-Oct. 8	11,376	9,149	
Punjab.....	May 8-Oct. 8	88,117	75,737	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 8-Oct. 8	4,298	3,360	
Mysore State.....	May 8-Oct. 8	15,044	10,489	
Coorg.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 8	20	14	
Hyderabad State.....	May 8-Oct. 8	5,010	4,123	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Central India.....	May 8-Oct. 8	8,635	7,357	
Rajputana.....	May 8-Oct. 8	5,512	3,768	
Kashmir.....	May 8-Oct. 8	909	519	
Grand total.....		250,622	196,363	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 31.....	1		On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Mauritius Apr. 8-Sept. 8 31 20				
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 27-Oct. 11	11	3	Number of cases since outbreak, 57. One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama. Report subsequently denied.
Chiclayo.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 3	2	1	
Colán.....	To July 25.....	6		
Eten.....	Aug. 29-Oct. 5	41	21	
La Sullona.....	Aug. 17.....			Present.
Lima.....	May 22-Oct. 11	140	48	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to Aug. 1, 1904, 320.
Pacasmayo.....	Oct. 1.....			Present.
Payta.....	May 25-Sept. 3	123	55	
Piura.....	Aug. 15.....	2		
Salaverry.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 3	32	19	
San Pedro.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 3	3	3	
Sechura.....	Aug. 17.....			Do.
Trujillo.....	To Aug. 26.....			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	May 25.....		1	
Manila.....	May 7-Sept. 10	16	15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 11-24.....		6	
Turkey:				
Lingah.....	Apr. 27-June 3		125	
Smyrna.....	Sept. 8-Oct. 15	6	3	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony (Cape Town).....	July 9-16.....	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....		240	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	June 12-Oct. 29	64		
Vienna.....	July 10-16.....		1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	May 29-Sept. 3	3		
Brussels.....	June 5-Oct. 15		4	
Borneo:				
Brunei.....	Aug. 8.....			Reported epidemic.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 1-Oct. 15	117	11	
Para.....	Oct. 1-21.....	33	4	
Pernambuco.....	May 8-Sept. 30		261	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-Oct. 23	5,404	2,334	
Canada:				
Belleville.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 12	7		
Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	July 24-Aug. 20	1	1	
Chile:				
Santiago.....	To May 19.....	500		
China:				
Chefoo.....	Oct. 8-15.....	1		
Hongkong.....	May 15-Sept. 17	16	4	Two cases imported from Shanghai via ss. Chi Yuen; 1 case imported from Saigon per s. s. Shoooh Sing.
Shanghai.....	May 15-Oct. 15		38	
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	
Ecuador:				
Porto Viejo.....	Oct. 7.....			Present.
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-June 30	6		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Lyon	May 16-Oct. 29	15	4	
Marseille	May 1-July 31	.....	8	
Paris	June 4-Nov. 5	228	22	
Rouen	July 1-31.....	.....	2	
Germany:				
Berlin	July 16.....	3	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Birmingham	June 19-July 9	2	.....
Bradford	June 5-Sept. 22	38	2	
Bristol	June 5-Nov. 5	25	.....
Cardiff	May 29-June 11	3	.....
Dublin	Aug. 12-27.....	4	.....
Edinburgh	June 5-Oct. 8	9	5	
Glasgow	June 11-Oct. 21	185	13	
Leeds	June 12-Nov. 5	25	.....
Liverpool.....	June 12-Aug. 13	10	.....
London	June 4-Oct. 8	95	6	
Manchester.....	June 6-Nov. 5	52	4	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 4-Nov. 5	146	7	
Nottingham	June 5-Nov. 5	58	1	
Sheffield	May 29-July 23	6	.....
South Shields	June 12-July 23	2	.....
West Hartlepool	Aug. 21-Sept. 3	4	.....
India:				
Bombay	May 25-Oct. 25	.....	128	
Calcutta	June 5-Oct. 8	.....	8	
Karachi	May 30-Aug. 11	9	5	
Italy:				
Benevento Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	.....	.....	Present.
Caltanissetta Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	.....	.....	Do.
Catania Province.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 27	.....	3	
Cosenza Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	5	.....
Lecce Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	291	.....
Milan Province.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Padua Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	.....	.....	Do.
Palermo Province.....	May 16-Nov. 5	198	60	
Perugia Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	.....	.....	Do.
Potenza Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	12	.....
Treviso Province.....	Oct. 14-20.....	.....	.....	Do.
Japan:				
Kobe	June 12-25.....	2	.....
Nagasaki	May 20-July 31	17	14	
Yokohama	June 4-11.....	1	.....
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 8-23.....	4	3	
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg	Aug. 14-27.....	2	.....
Mexico:				
Mexico	June 6-Oct. 1	59	5	
Tampico	June 12-Oct. 22	.....	3	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	June 5-11.....	1	.....
Rotterdam	July 10-Nov. 5	2	.....
Panama:				
Panama	June 13-19.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Arequipa	June 13.....	.....	.....	Do.
Callao	July 9.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lima	July 17-30.....	.....	.....	Do.
Payta	July 20.....	.....	.....	Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 7-Sept. 24	34	11	
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-Oct. 22	180	60	
Odessa	May 29-Oct. 15	25	2	
St. Petersburg.....	May 29-Oct. 15	125	37	
Warsaw	May 8-Oct. 1	.....	415	
South Africa:				
Capetown	Aug. 28-Sept. 24	5	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 21-Oct. 31	.....	128	
Cadiz	May 1-June 20	.....	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14.....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta.....	June 5-Oct. 29	.....	21	One new case.
Beirut	July 24-Oct. 15	.....	.....	Present.
Constantinople.....	May 30-Oct. 30	.....	205	
Smyrna.....	June 27-Aug. 14	.....	4	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira	Sept. 26.....	.....	.....	Do.
West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Oct. 25.....	2	.....	From British barkentine Ense- nada from Rosario.

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.						
Acapulco.....	Nov. 5	6,000	0																	
Aix la Chapelle.....	Oct. 22	145,207	29	3																
Alexandretta.....	Oct. 29	9,000	7																	
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 22	2,250																		
Do.....	Oct. 29	2,250	1																	
Do.....	Nov. 5	2,250	1																	
Do.....	Nov. 12	2,250	1																	
Amsterdam.....	Nov. 5	549,783	127	13						2			3			4			3	
Antwerp.....	Oct. 29	294,669	84													6				
Athens.....	do	200,000		9									1							
Barmen.....	do	150,212	43	4									1		1					
Beirut.....	Oct. 22	80,000	12	4																
Do.....	Oct. 29	80,000	18																	
Belfast.....	do	358,693	125							9		1				4				
Belize.....	Nov. 10	9,000	5																	
Bergen.....	Oct. 26	80,000	19	3											1					
Berlin.....	Oct. 22	1,981,919	544	74						3		13	8		5					
Birmingham.....	Nov. 5	537,965	177							4		3	2						1	
Bombay.....	Oct. 18	776,006	620	62	68	3		3							2					
Bremen.....	Oct. 29	182,000	53	7											2					
Brunswick.....	Nov. 5	130,000																		
Brussels.....	Oct. 29	575,896	128	7						2			1		2					
Cape Town.....	Oct. 8	190,000																		
Catania.....	Nov. 3	153,523	69	2					1	4			6							
Christiania.....	Oct. 29	224,000	44										3							
Coatzacoalcos.....	do	3,000	8																	
Do.....	Nov. 5	3,000	6	1			2													
Coburg.....	Oct. 20	23,035	6												1					
Do.....	Oct. 29	23,035	5																	
Cologne.....	Oct. 22	415,166	137	25								1	2		2	8			4	
Do.....	Oct. 29	415,166	115	25												3			2	
Colon.....	Nov. 6	8,000	8																	
Constantinople.....	Oct. 30	800,000	191					20		3	1									
Corunna.....	Oct. 29	50,000	20	1											2					
Crefeld.....	do	110,389	25							1										
Dublin.....	do	378,994	156	33							1	2	1	4	2					
Edinburgh.....	do	331,977	107							1			1						3	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	do	317,500	75									1								
Funchal.....	Oct. 30	44,049	27	3																
Geneva.....	Oct. 22	110,954	20												1					
Ghent.....	Oct. 15	163,741	62	1											2					
Do.....	Oct. 22	163,741	49	6									1							
Do.....	Oct. 29	163,741	50	2											1					
Glasgow.....	Nov. 4	798,357	247							2		1	1	1	1	1			8	
Gothenburg.....	Oct. 29	135,314	32	6																
Halifax.....	Nov. 12	40,787	15																	
Hamburg.....	Oct. 29	751,842	181							2			7	2	1					
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Nov. 1	17,535	4							1										
Do.....	Nov. 8	17,535	4																	
Havre.....	Oct. 29	130,196	47	7																
Iquique.....	Sept. 17	30,000	29																	
Do.....	Sept. 24	30,000	34																	
Do.....	Oct. 1	30,000	35																	
Do.....	Oct. 8	30,000	33																	
Karachi.....	Oct. 16	108,644	78		11															
Kingston, Canada.....	Nov. 11	18,444	3																	
Kingston, Jamaica.....	Oct. 29	52,475								2										
Kobe.....	Oct. 15	287,909	152							4										
Do.....	Oct. 22	287,909	177							10										
Lausanne.....	do	50,800	6																	
Leeds.....	Oct. 29	450,142	140	7								2	1						1	
Do.....	Nov. 5	450,142	128	8																2
Leipzig.....	Oct. 22	496,370	144	20						1		1	2	2		1				
Do.....	Oct. 28	496,370	136	18								2		2						
Leith.....	Oct. 29	80,508	30																	
Liverpool.....	Nov. 5	723,430	278									2	6	2	31					
London.....	Oct. 29	6,907,756	1,812									10	8							
Lyon.....	Oct. 22	500,000	124	26								1	1	1						
Do.....	Oct. 29	500,000	138	25								3	1							1
Madras.....	Oct. 14	509,346	260																	
Mainz.....	Oct. 29	90,000	21	2																

a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Manchester.....	Oct. 29	558,335	195	15						2	4	3	4	1
Mannheim.....	...do	153,709	52											
Do.....	Nov. 5	153,709	35											
Mazatlan.....	Oct. 29	20,000	17											
Messina.....	Oct. 22	107,000	22	2										
Monte Cristi.....	Nov. 5	3,000	0											
Moscow.....	Oct. 22	1,173,427	536	10							16	10	7	2
Munich.....	...do	520,000	220	30						1		2	2	4
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Oct. 29	225,365	75							1		1	1	
Nottingham.....	...do	246,000	76									1	1	
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 22	275,000	80	13						1		1	1	1
Odessa.....	Oct. 23	492,000	222	19							33	7	3	
Panama.....	Nov. 6	20,000	22											
Paris.....	Oct. 29	2,660,559	788	186				2			2	2		3
Plymouth.....	Nov. 5	114,000	39							1			2	1
Prague.....	Oct. 29	226,972	98	22						1			4	
Puerto Cortez.....	Nov. 10	2,125	0											
Quebec.....	Nov. 12	70,000												
Rheims.....	Oct. 30	108,385	33	5										
Sagua la Grande.....	Nov. 5	21,342	7											
St. Georges, Ber.....	Oct. 22	2,189												
Do.....	Oct. 29	2,189												
St. John, N. B.....	Nov. 12	40,711	7	2										
St. Stephen.....	...do	2,840												
Salford.....	Oct. 29	220,957	78	7							2	1	7	
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	...do	40,000	7	1										
Santander.....	Oct. 30	53,574	28											
Sheffield.....	Oct. 22	490,000	127	9						2	1			
Do.....	Oct. 29	490,000	108	15						1	2	1	1	
Solingen.....	Oct. 22	15,142	16							2		1	2	
Southampton.....	Nov. 5	112,500	22	2										
South Shields.....	Oct. 29	107,334	1							1				
Stockholm.....	Oct. 15	309,496	74	13						2	1	1		1
Do.....	Oct. 22	309,496	78	6						2		3		
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 27	195,126	79	1										
Do.....	Nov. 3	195,126	81	2								1		
Tangier.....	Oct. 29	40,000												
Tarragona.....	...do	19,300	6											
Trieste.....	Oct. 22	121,092	75							1				
Do.....	Oct. 29	121,092	64											
Tuxpam.....	Nov. 1	13,000	7								1			
Utiilla.....	Oct. 29	900												
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 5	32,000	35	4			1							
Vienna.....	Oct. 29	1,816,303	500	74							2	9	7	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 1	771,382	376	50				16	1	7	22	11	7	2
Winnipeg.....	Nov. 5	70,000								2				
Yokohama.....	Sept. 24	313,695												
Do.....	Oct. 1	313,695												
Zurich.....	Oct. 22	161,578	44	3								4	1	1
Do.....	Oct. 29	161,578	31	6										1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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