

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

Asiatic cholera.—During the fortnight ending May 6, there were 87 deaths from cholera at Calcutta, twice as many during the second week of the fortnight as during the first. The board of health, however, was of the opinion that cholera could not be considered epidemic at Calcutta because the number of fatal cases was below the average of the season. All the fatal cases, except one in a person of mixed race, were among Hindus and Mohammedans, and there was no connection with the shipping or the port.

Yellow fever.—Yellow fever has been reported present in two other countries of Central America besides Panama, namely, Honduras and British Honduras—regions that have suffered rarely from outbreaks of the disease; a noteworthy fact in view of their geographical position. They do not seem to have taken a share in the epidemic of 1897–98. This exemption is more remarkable when it is remembered that in extensive prevalences neighboring South American and West Indian countries have not escaped the visitations of the disease. These coast places—ports from which cabinet woods, dyewoods, and tropical fruits are shipped—lie in the low, moist *tierra caliente*, or hot land. Two deaths were reported May 24 from Belize, the capital of British Honduras, the northernmost Central American country and next neighbor to Yucatan, Mexico, where yellow fever existed in April at Merida. Belize is a well-built city, though some of the poorer houses stand on piles.

The surrounding country is swampy and the coast is fenced in from the open sea by lines of keys. The population is mostly colored. Belize has no harbor, steamers having to anchor a mile or more from the mouth of the river Belize, on an arm of which the city is built, and work their cargo from lighters. At Puerto Cortez (also called Puerto Caballos), Honduras, a small place across the Gulf of Honduras, 150 miles south of Belize, 4 fatal cases of yellow fever were reported from May 25 to June 1.

In connection with the presence of the disease at Puerto Cortez, a telegram from Mobile, Ala., dated June 3, states that 1 case of yellow fever and 1 suspicious case arrived at that port from Puerto Cortez

on board the fruit steamer *Hiram*, which was remanded to Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island. A telegram from the officer in command of that station gives the diagnosis of yellow fever in both cases from the steamer *Hiram*.

In Mexico yellow fever was officially reported to be present, during the week ending May 27, at one place only, Tierra Blanca, 50 miles from Veracruz, where there was but 1 case during the week.

In the city of Veracruz no case of yellow fever has been registered since December 29, 1904.

The exemption of Mexican ports from quarantinable disease is of increasing importance to the United States for the reason, stated in the reports of British consuls in Mexico, that the traffic of the United States, and that of Germany as well, with Mexico is constantly growing at the expense of British trade.

The only other Caribbean port where the presence of yellow fever has been recently reported is Maracaibo, the principal seaport of Venezuela, possessing a deep harbor and a large export trade, particularly in coffee and cacao. The last cases of yellow fever were reported May 4. The foreign trade of Venezuela is chiefly in the hands of Americans, British, and Germans. The exports pass through Maracaibo, arriving there from the prominent commercial towns, San Cristobal and Valera. Maracaibo is also the principal port for adjacent parts of Colombia. The few thousand head of cattle that reach Cuba and Porto Rico annually from Venezuela do not go through Maracaibo, but are sent down the Orinoco.

Bubonic plague.—In New South Wales and Queensland, Australia, there has been a recurrence of plague following a delusive free period, the affected places being for the time declared exempt.

The last case of plague in Queensland during the first outbreak was discharged March 28, and the hospital closed. No new cases, according to information, occurred to April 1. Rat hunting was actively pursued following the recovery of the last case. During the fortnight ending April 1, 1,755 rodents were destroyed (1,429 rats and 326 mice) after bacteriological examination, and four rats were found to be infected. The last pest rat was found April 21.

The final 3 cases of plague in New South Wales in the former manifestation recovered in the week ending February 25. During the week in question 394 rodents were bacteriologically examined in the Clarence River district, and 4 were found to be infected with plague. In the Richmond River district 200 were studied, but all proved free from the infection. The following week an investigation was made of the condition of 277 of these animals in the Clarence River district, with negative results. A similar result followed examination of 131 rodents during the week ending March 11. The localities of Clarence and Richmond rivers, the former one of the largest streams in Aus-

tralia and navigable 50 miles to the city of Grafton by vessels drawing 10 feet of water, were declared free from plague March 14, and the bulletin issued during the prevalence of the disease was discontinued by official orders.

The only other locality in Australia where reports indicated the presence of plague at that time was Newcastle, New South Wales, at which city the American consul, in a letter dated April 13, says there were 4 cases and 1 death in March and early April, but none for ten days directly preceding his report. Newcastle, though a small city, is the terminus of a railroad, and has a good trade in the shipment of coal, which goes to Australasian ports, India, China, Siam, and even San Francisco.

The wide importance of the public health of Newcastle lies, however, in the circumstance that it is only 70 miles from Sydney, the chief naval depot of Australasia, having a population of about half a million, and connected by mail lines with Brisbane, Queensland; Noumea, New Caledonia; Suva, Fiji; Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand; and Melbourne, Victoria. There are also trading lines with Honolulu, the Solomon Islands, Tongatabu, and New Zealand ports. Apart from the New Zealand trade, steamers run from Newcastle to Iquique, Chile, where plague was reported as late as March 27.

The reawakening of plague in New South Wales affected the city of Sydney itself, the first case appearing there March 16, followed by 4 cases during the week ending April 8. The infected locality is Darling Harbor, which, with Sydney Cove, forms one of the most handsome and commodious harbor establishments in the world. In this neighborhood the plague patients either lived or worked. In one week toward the beginning of April 2,903 rats and 1,923 mice were destroyed after examination of 420 of the former and 397 of the latter. Four rats and 4 mice were found infected with plague bacilli. At Newcastle, during the week ending April 8, 4 plague patients were under treatment; 2,070 rats and 261 mice were destroyed; 667 rodents were examined in the plague laboratory, and 11 showed infection.

In Queensland the hospital, closed March 28, had to be reopened. To date of April 8, 23 cases had occurred, the first case only four days after the closure of the hospital in the person of a resident of the city employed in a shop in Fortitude Valley. The patient was removed to Colmslie Plague Hospital two days later.

Rat catching was vigorously continued during the three weeks covered by reports received for the period subsequent to the reappearance of the disease; 1,508 rats and 235 mice were destroyed; 808 rats and 222 mice were examined; and, between April 6 and 15, 3 infected rats were found. The infected rats came from a warehouse, dining rooms, and a flour mill.

A second death from plague occurred at Tokyo, Japan, May 10, a previous death having taken place April 18. The presence of plague in Tokyo has not the same importance for the shipping that it would have at certain other Japanese ports for the reason that there is very little depth of water in the bay and river and large vessels do not go nearer than 5 miles to the city.

One case of plague was declared March 11 at Penang, a British settlement in the Straits of Malacca, trading chiefly with Singapore, Java, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula.

At Hongkong, a Chinaman just arrived from Canton died of plague the last week in March, and there were two other fatal cases among Chinamen the following week.

Siam, where 14 deaths from plague were reported in December and January, developed sporadic cases in April at Bangkok, a port somewhat off the world routes, but having land connections with Korat by a railroad opened in 1900 and sea traffic with Singapore (805 miles) and Saigon, Annam (640 miles).

It is reported that during the week ending April 6 there were no cases of plague on the island of Mauritius, where in March a single case was reported following, after an interval of three months, a series of 700 cases extending over a period of two years.

At Cebu, Philippine Islands, 3 cases of plague occurred during the week ending April 22, the last previous cases, 5 fatal ones, having taken place between January 1 and March 31. At Manila there were 24 cases of plague and 21 deaths from December 4 to April 29, the date of the last case.

GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

French and Americans in the Canal Zone.—A comparison of the health conditions of the French laborers at Panama during the first year of their work, 1881, with prevailing health conditions in the Canal Zone is made in a report, dated April 21, 1905, of the chief sanitary officer. There were 9,000 employees on the rolls on the last of March, with 301 admissions to hospital during the month, 11 deaths, and 153 remaining sick at the conclusion of the month, giving yearly an admission rate of 401.28, a constant sick rate of 17, and a death rate of 14.66 per mille.

Under the French the admission rate for the first year was 630.38, and the death rate 66.80 per mille. An extension throughout the year of the American rates for March would give 3,612 cases of sickness and 132 deaths, whereas, for the same number of men and the same length of time, the French had 5,850 men taken sick, with 620 deaths.

Rats and plague.—The theory that the Norway or brown rat prevents the spread of plague by destroying the long-tailed rat varieties is advanced by Lieut. Col. Bruce Skinner in an article contributed to the British Medical Journal, May 6, 1905. An examination of the

history and march of epidemics and the geographical distribution of rats leads the writer to the conclusion that the long-tailed varieties are the propagators of the disease; that their habitat corresponds with the endemic areas of bubonic plague, and their occasional geographical range to the regions visited by epidemics. The distribution of rats is given as follows:

The old English or long-tailed rat (*Mus rattus*) is world-wide in its distribution. It may be black, brown, rust-colored, or even gray in color. No reliance, however, can be placed on the color of rats for specific distinction. The brown or Norway rat (*Mus decumanus*) is larger than the long-tailed rat, as well as stronger and more ferocious. It is usually light-brown in color and possesses two distinguishing characters—a tail never longer than the body, and ears which, when bent over, do not reach farther than the margin of the eye. It keeps in the lower parts of buildings, while the long-tailed rat is inclined to mount to the upper stories, and has even been known to nest in trees.

It is probable that the Norway rat, so called perhaps from its having been introduced into the British Isles on Norwegian vessels, is a native of Asia. It invaded Europe and North America in the eighteenth century and subsequently appeared in the West Indies and South America. It is found in the ports of India. From their coloring, long-tailed rats are sometimes mistaken for the Norway rat. The Egyptian rat (*M. alexandrinus*), a brown long-tailed variety whose native abode extends from North Africa through India to Burma, often gives rise to this confusion. Colonel Skinner suggests that a study be made with a view to determine whether the propagation of the Norway rat, whose susceptibility to plague is considered slight or lacking, should not be encouraged with a view to exterminating the long-tailed rat, against which it is a successful antagonist.

UNITED STATES.

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

Yellow fever on steamship Hiram at Mobile from Puerto Cortez; vessel remanded to Ship Island.

MOBILE, ALA., June 3, 1905.

GLENNAN, *Acting Surgeon-General, Washington:*

Steamship *Hiram*, from Cortez; 1 yellow fever, 1 suspicious; remanded Ship Island.

GOLDTHWAITE, *Health Officer.*

BILOXI, MISS., June 5, 1905.

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Steamer *Hiram* arrived June 3 from Puerto Cortez via Mobile quarantine. Diagnosis yellow fever, 2 cases, is confirmed.

WILLE.

History of present outbreak of smallpox in Chicago—Summary of cases and deaths from smallpox, 1890–1905.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Young reports, May 27, as follows:

The present outbreak of smallpox began almost a year ago in a suburban neighborhood largely inhabited by Poles, having been imported thence to the Polish settlement in the city. The cases now, however, are appearing in widely scattered localities. There have been a few cases among Marine Hospital patients—1 case last week—but there does not seem to be any involvement of the shipping, except in a merely casual way. In the case just referred to I had the crew vaccinated as far as practicable, but, as is usually the case, most of the crew had left before we could get to the ship. We have been vaccinating all patients admitted to hospital, and have to-day given orders that vaccination be urged upon all applicants for out-relief.

The following summary gives number of cases since 1890 to May 26, 1905, number of deaths, and number suffering with disease who presented evidence of vaccination. These of course include many, probably a large majority, with very faint scars, the result of vaccination in infancy.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases previously vaccinated.
1899.....	22	1	1
1900.....	54	2	4
1901.....	276	4	39
1902.....	539	5	21
1903.....	389	47	50
1904.....	358	28	47
1905 (to May 26).....	402	43	118

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Enteric fever—Smallpox reported in vicinity—Health of shipping.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, May 27, as follows:

Two cases of intermittent malarial fever on ship *Cunara*, from Habana, during the past week. Otherwise the shipping remains healthy.

With the exception of 4 or 5 cases of enteric fever, now convalescent, the city is remarkably healthy.

Report from San Antonio, Tex.—Work of sanitary department during month of May, 1905.

Clerk of Sanitation Gallagher reports, May 31, as follows:

Month of May, 1905.—Premises inspected, 3,991; premises re-inspected, 2,535; cesspools filled, 19; wells filled, 5; cisterns filled, 8; sewer connections made, 29; houses fumigated, 20; rooms fumigated, 54; cellars fumigated, 3; cisterns, 2; total visits made by inspector during month, 6,526.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended May 28, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	132
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended May 27, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 221; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 98; inspection Japanese, 3; inspection Syrians, 2; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 514 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 5.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 128,286. Total number of deaths, 194, including cerebrospinal meningitis 2, diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 18, including 3 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of May, 1905. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 57, including scarlet fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 3, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 29	Barnstable	Port Antonio	3
30	Joseph Di Giorgio	do	1
June 1	Brandenburg	Bremen	1,763
2	Ellie	Tarpan Bay	1
	Total		1,768

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., May 27, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, May 27, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 22	Admiral Farragut	Port Antonio	10
23	Tordenskjold	Louisburg	3
25	Admiral Schley	Port Morant	6
26	Bohemian	Liverpool	6
	Total		25

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., May 29, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 27, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 21	Gussie	Habana	28
22	Martinique	do	5
23	Equator	Nassau	32
23	Azelda	Bonacco, Honduras	3
23	Miami	Habana	114
25	Mascotte	do	94
26	Gussie	do	124
26	Miami	do	5
	Total		405

JULIUS OTTO,
Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, May 29, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 27, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 21	Philadelphia	Southampton	514
21	Etruria	Liverpool, Queenstown	600
22	Massilia	Marseille, Naples	1,034
22	La Bretagne	Havre	854
22	Giulia	Trieste, Naples	1,107
22	Caribbee	Hamilton	9
22	Yucatan	Habana	4
22	United States	Copenhagen	1
22	Bradford	Port Antonio	1
22	Noordam	Rotterdam	1,298
23	Kroonland	Antwerp	1,353
23	Republic	Genoa, Naples, etc	2,290
23	Furnessia	Glasgow	363
23	Morro Castle	Habana	13
23	Giulia	Trieste	1
23	Thespis	Santos	1
24	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	661
24	Bremen	Bremen	1,707
24	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa, Naples	1,101
24	Fluminense	Barbados, Para, etc	3
24	British Princess	Antwerp	3
24	Florida	Copenhagen	3

a Deserters.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 24, 1905—Continued.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
24	Coulsdon	Hamburg	7
24	Enterprise	Hillsboro	4
25	Citta di New York	Genoa, Naples	900
25	Teutonic	Liverpool, Queenstown	654
25	Terence	Santos	24
26	Sardinia	Hamburg	621
26	Neckar	Naples	2,594
26	Carpathia	Fiume, Trieste, etc.	1,672
27	La Lorraine	Havre	721
27	Campania	Liverpool, Queenstown	689
27	Bermudian	Bermuda	6
27	Niagara	Santiago	5
27	Esperanza	Habana, etc.	17
27	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	2
27	Schr. Arthur M. Gibson ^a	St. Johns, New Brunswick	1
27	United States	Copenhagen	17
Total			20,885

^a Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 27, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 21	Baker	Jamaica	2
22	Helen	Kingston	1
25	Siberian	St. Johns	3
23	Westernland	Queenstown and Liverpool	299
Total			305

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
1905.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	May	145	141	4	2	No transactions.
Cebu, P. I.	Apr	14	14	0	0	
Detroit, Mich.	May	99	95	4	0	
Duluth, Minn.	May	206	198	8	0	
Jolo, P. I.	Feb.	24	24	0	0	
Key West, Fla.	Mar .....	.....	1	.....	1
Malone, N. Y.	May	25	25	0	0	
Mobile, Ala.	May	38	38	0	0	
Newport News, Va.	May	9	9	0	0	
New Orleans, La.	May	1,018	1,009	9	5	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	May	581	564	17	16	
Norfolk, Va.	May	2	2	0	0	
Philadelphia Pa.	May	2,291	2,239	52	0	
Portland, Me.	May	Do.
Richford, Vt.	May	2	2	0	0	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	May	142	130	12	6	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	June 3	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
4	Boca Grande, Fla.—	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Punta Gorda	May 27	.....	.....	.....
6	Puntarasa	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Brunswick, Ga.	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Charles, Va.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
9	Cape Fear, N. C.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedar Keys, Fla.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
11	Columbia River, Oreg.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
12	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
13	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
14	Eastport, Me.	June 1	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	Br. bktn. Baldwin	May 25	Buenos Ayres, via Barbados.
18	Ketchikan, Alaska	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Key West, Fla.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
20	Los Angeles, Cal.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
21	Newbern, N. C.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
22	Nome, Alaska	May 27	.....	.....	.....
23	Panama, Panama	June 3	.....	.....	.....
24	Pascagoula, Miss.	do	.....	.....	.....
25	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	.....	.....	.....
26	Port Angeles, Wash.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
27	Port Inglis, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
28	Portland, Me.	do	.....	.....	.....
29	Port Townsend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
30	Reedy Island, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
31	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	East Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
33	West Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
34	St. Johns River, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
35	San Diego, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
36	San Francisco, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
37	San Pedro, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
38	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
39	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	It. ss. Augustino Perizzano	May 15	Liverpool
40	Savannah, Ga.	do	Nor. ss. Ruby	May 23	London
41	Sitka, Alaska	May 19	Br. ss. Londesborough	May 24	Philadelphia
42	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	May 27	Rus. bk. Thomas Perry	May 14	Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.

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				do.	
4				do.	
5				do.	
6					3
7					8
8				No report	1
9				do.	
10				14 American and 1 foreign vessel from coastwise ports spoken and passed.	5
11				No report	
12					
13					24
14					1
15				No transactions.	
16	Gulfport	Fumigated to destroy vermin.	May 20		1
17				No report	
18				do.	
19				do.	
20				do.	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				do.	
24				do.	
25				do.	
26					2
27					1
28				Glandular examination, Br. ss. Telemachus from Liverpool, and Br. ss. Ellerie from Moji.	6
29				Glandular examination, Br. ss. Ottawa from Tampico and Br. schr. E. A. Sakean from San Andres.	22
30				No report	
31				do.	
32				11 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	
33					1
34				2 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Am. ss. Mongolia from Hongkong. Temperatures taken Am. ss. City of Panama from Ancon; 1 cabin passenger and 1 seaman held for diagnosis. Part of cargo Am. ss. Umattilla from Victoria detained.	9
35				No report	
36				do.	
37	Pensacola	Ballast discharged	May 25	1 vessel boarded and passed.	4
38	do	Discharging ballast			
38	Savannah	Fumigated and held		Previous ports, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.	3
39				No report	
40	Sapelo	Held for disinfection		5 cases beriberi recovered during voyage; 2 sick on arrival convalescing. Preliminary fumigation on arrival. Clothing and bedding steamed. Disinfection completed May 23, 1905. Held 7 days from that date.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
41	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
42	Southbend, Wash.....do	do			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.....do	do	Br. ss. Cayo Bonito.....	May 23	London via Cuban and Mexican ports.
43	Washington, N. C.....	June 3			
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo.....	May 13			
45	Honolulu.....	May 20			
46	Kahului.....	May 20			
47	Kihei.....	May 13			
48	Koloa.....	May 13			
49	Lahaina.....	May 20			
50	Mahukona.....	Apr. 8 May 6 May 13			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu.....	Apr. 15			
52	Iloilo.....	Apr. 29			
53	Jolo.....	Apr. 15			
54	Manila.....	Apr. 22			
55	Zamboanga.....	Apr. 29			
	PORTO RICO:				
56	Ponce.....	May 20	Sp. ss. Montserrat.....	May 20	Habana.....
57	San Juan.....do	do	Ss. Caracas.....	May 17	Puerto Cabello.....
	Subports—		Ger. ss. Sparta.....do	do	Curaçao.....
58	Aguadilla.....do	do	do	May 15	Puerto Cabello.....
59	Arecibo.....do	do	do	May 16	do.....
60	Arroyo.....do	do			
61	Fajardo.....do	do			
62	Humacao.....do	do			
63	Mayaguez.....do	do	Br. bktn. Savoia.....	May 18	Barbados.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	June 3			
2	Bangor, Me.....do	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....do	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....do	do			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....do	do			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	May 13	Ger. ss. Galicia.....	May 10	Tampico.....
			Br. ss. Benedict.....	May 13	St. Lucia.....
		May 20	Nor. ss. Galveston.....	May 15	Progreso.....
			Dan. ss. St. Thomas.....	May 19	Tampico.....
		May 27			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....do	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	June 3			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	May 20	Nor. ship Samuel Hansen.....	May 14	Lourenço Marquez.....
			Nor. ss. Belvernon.....	May 15	Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Mt. Vernon.....do	do	Bocas del Toro.....
			Br. ss. Windermere.....	May 16	Veracruz.....
			Nor. ss. Vidar.....	May 17	Progreso.....
			Br. schr. Mona.....do	do	Kingston.....
			Nor. ss. Fort Gaines.....do	do	Bocas del Toro.....
			Nor. ss. Iris.....	May 18	Habana.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar. 25			
11	New Orleans, La.....	May 27			
12	Newport News, Va.....	June 3			
13	Newport, R. I.....do	do			
14	New York, N. Y.....do	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....do	do			
16	Fort Royal, S. C.....do	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....do	do			
18	Quintana, Tex.....do	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....do	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....do	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
41				No report	
42	Port Tampa	Disinfected and held			4
43				No report	
44					3
45				No report	
46					2
47				No report	
48				do	
49				No transactions	
50					1
					1
					1
51				No report	
52				do	
53				do	
54				do	
55				do	
56	Genoa	Held in quarantine	May 20	3 passengers for Ponce from Curaçao, immunes, allowed to disembark.	4
57	New York	Held	May 17	1 vessel boarded and passed.	4
	Fredericksted	do	do		
58	Aguadilla	Held in quarantine	May 15		
59	Havre	do	May 16	Took cargo under guard.	
60				No transactions	
61					2
62					2
63	Mayaguez	Held in quarantine		Held to complete 14 days, as bill of health of Barbados mentioned 1 case smallpox and vessel had held communication with the shore.	2

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6	Galveston	Fumigated	May 13		15
	do	do	do		
	Texas City	do	May 16		31
	Galveston	do	May 21		
					24
7				No report	
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			12
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held	May 18		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	May 22		
	do	Disinfected			
	do	do			
10					1
11					1
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16					
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, December 31, 1904, to June 9, 1906.

For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 9 ...	3		From vessels in port.
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 11-Apr. 22 ..	9		Present. Number of cases in Pulaski County from Sept. 1 to Dec. 20, 1904, 120, with 8 deaths.
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 21.....			
Total for State.....		9		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6		
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Apr. 9-May 27....	5		
San Francisco.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 29...	7		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		75	5	
Colorado:				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Boulder County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	11		
Delta County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Denver County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	5		
Eagle County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Garfield County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11		
Gilpin County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Huerfano County.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	5		
Lake County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Larimer County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31....	198		
Las Animas County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Otero County.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Park County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Pueblo County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Routt County.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Teller County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10		
Weid County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31....	19		
Total for State.....		275		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		454	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 18-May 27 ..	26	3	
Total for District.....		26	3	
Total for District, same period, 1904.		47		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Dec. 18-May 27 ..	58		
West Tampa City.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 15..	7		
Total for State.....		65		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		141		
Georgia:				
Macon.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 11..		2	
Total for State.....			2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6	7	
Illinois:				
Ann Arbor.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22....	5		
Cairo.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3....	12		
Chicago.....	Dec. 25-June 3....	391	39	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Danville	Dec. 13—May 31 ..	48	5	
East St. Louis	Jan. 1—June 1	52	9	
Galesburg	Jan. 28—May 27 ..	8	1	
Peoria	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	11	1	
Total for State		527	54	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		188	3	
Indiana:				
General	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ..		16	
Evansville	Mar. 15	1		
Hammond	Feb. 22—28	1		
Total for State		2	16	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		39	1	
Kansas:				
Allen County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	22		
Anderson County	Jan. 1—31	1		
Atchison County	Jan. 1—Feb. 28 ..	5		
Bourbon County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	80		
Brown County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	132	1	
Chase County	Feb. 1—28	2		
Cherokee County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	52	7	
Clay County	Feb. 1—Mar. 31 ..	2		
Cloud County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	47		
Coffey County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	10		
Comanche County	Apr. 1—30	8		
Crawford County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	202		
Dickinson County	Mar. 1—31	3		
Doniphan County	Feb. 1—28	3		
Douglas County	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	14		
Edwards County	Mar. 1—31	8		
Ellis County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	194	1	
Ellsworth County	Mar. 1—Apr. 30 ..	46		
Franklin County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	50		
Geary County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	224		
Gove County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	63	1	
Graham County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	53		
Greenwood County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	5		
Hamilton County	Apr. 1—30	1		
Harvey County	Jan. 1—Feb. 28 ..	9		
Jackson County	Jan. 1—Feb. 28 ..	6		
Jewell County	Mar. 1—31	1		
Johnson County	Apr. 1—30	1		
Kingman County	Feb. 1—Mar. 31 ..	60		
Kiowa County	Mar. 1—31	2		
Labette County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	14		
Lane County	Jan. 1—Feb. 28 ..	15		
Leavenworth County (Leavenworth included)	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	8		
Lincoln County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	120		
Linn County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	64	2	
Logan County	Feb. 1—28	4		
Lyon County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	195	1	
McPherson County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	102		
Marion County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	392		
Marshall County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31 ..	35		
Miami County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	197	2	Number for January not given.
Mitchell County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	76		
Montgomery County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	12		
Nemaha County	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	35		
Neosho County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	90	1	
Ness County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	123	1	
Norton County	Mar. 1—Apr. 30 ..	11		
Osage County	Dec. 1—31	25		
Osborne County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	32		
Ottawa County	Mar. 1—Apr. 30 ..	18		
Pawnee County	Jan. 1—31	8		
Phillips County	Dec. 1—Apr. 30 ..	9		
Pottawatomie County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	51		Number for January not reported.
Pratt County	Apr. 1—30	5		
Rawlins County	Jan. 1—Feb. 28 ..	64		
Reno County	Dec. 1—Mar. 31 ..	49		
Republic County	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	35		
Rice County	Mar. 1—31	1		
Riley County	Mar. 1—Apr. 30 ..	6		
Rooks County	Jan. 1—Apr. 30 ..	28		Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Russell County	Jan. 1–Apr. 30	44		
Saline County	Dec. 1–Apr. 30	146		
Sedgwick County	Mar. 1–Apr. 30	5		
Shawnee County (Topeka included).	Dec. 1–Apr. 30	28		
Sheridan County	Jan. 1–Apr. 30	38		
Smith County	Apr. 1–30	9		
Stafford County	Apr. 1–30	4		
Sumner County	Apr. 1–30	1		
Thomas County	Jan. 1–Apr. 30	6		
Trego County	Dec. 1–Apr. 30	11		
Wabaunsee County	Jan. 1–31	1		
Washington County	Feb. 1–Apr. 30	7		
Wilson County	Dec. 1–31	7		
Woodson County	Dec. 1–Mar. 31	10		
Wyandotte County (Kansas City included).	Dec. 1–Apr. 30	86		
Total for State		3,528	17	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Kentucky:				
Covington	Mar. 23–May 20	12		
Lexington	Mar. 12–Apr. 29	2		
Louisville	Feb. 3–Apr. 13	24	1	
Total for State		38	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		110	16	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18–May 27	258	4	Forty-eight imported.
Pointe Coupee Parish	Mar. 1–31	1		Present.
St. James Parish	Mar. 1–31			Do.
St. John Parish	Mar. 1–31			
Total for State		259	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		92	5	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1–31	2		
Perry	Feb. 1	1		
Portland	Apr. 2–8	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		138		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Jan. 22–May 6	6	1	One case from ss. Cymric landing at Boston.
Everett	Jan. 1–14	5	1	
Haverhill	May 28–June 3	1		
Hyde Park	Jan. 1–14	2		
Lawrence	Jan. 1–Feb. 18	6		
Lowell	May 7–27	9		
Quincy	Apr. 31–May 20	3		
Total for State		32	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		7	1	
Michigan:				
Allegan County	Apr. 1–30		1	
Alpena County	Mar. 1–Apr. 30		2	
Arenac County	Feb. 1–28		1	
Grand Traverse County	Dec. 1–31		1	
Kent County (Grand Rapids included).	Apr. 2–May 27	114	14	
Jackson County (Jackson included).	Dec. 1–Mar. 31		10	
Shiawassee County	Feb. 1–Mar. 31		3	
Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor included).	Apr. 2–May 20	3		
Wayne County (Detroit included).	Jan. 8–May 28	30	1	
Total for State		147	33	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		72	6	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Dec. 20–26	9		
Beltrami County	Feb. 20–Apr. 3	6		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Benton County	May 16-22	1		
Blue Earth County	Apr. 10-May 22	44		
Carlton County	Feb. 7-13	7		
Carver County	Mar. 28-May 22	34		
Cass County	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	8		
Chisago County	May 2-15	10		
Clay County	Jan. 3-Apr. 24	12		
Cottonwood County	Feb. 28-Mar. 6	4		
Crow Wing County	Dec. 27-Mar. 27	20		
Dakota County	Jan. 31-May 1	15		
Faribault County	Apr. 10-17	1		
Fillmore County	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1		
Goodhue County	Jan. 10-23	2		
Hennepin County	Dec. 20-May 15	39	1	
Houston County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	9		
Hubbard County	Apr. 18-24	2		
Itasca County	Jan. 31-Feb. 27	3		
Lake County	Jan. 24-Apr. 17	33		
Lesueur County	Feb. 13-19	3		
Lincoln County	Mar. 14-Apr. 24	7		
Lyon County	Jan. 17-May 8	9	1	
McLeod County	Dec. 27-May 22	62		
Marshall County	Feb. 7-May 22	339		
Martin County	Mar. 28-May 8	45		
Meeker County	Dec. 13-May 22	82		
Millelacs County	Feb. 28-Mar. 27	4		
Morrison County	Dec. 20-Jan. 16	4		
Mower County	Jan. 3-Apr. 3	41	1	
Ottertail County	Dec. 13-May 22	38		
Pine County	May 16-22	1		
Polk County	Mar. 28-Apr. 24	6	1	
Ramsey County	Dec. 27-May 15	39	1	
Red Lake County	Feb. 28-May 22	19		
Rice County	Dec. 13-May 15	72		
St. Louis County	Dec. 27-May 22	59		
Scott County	May 9-15	5		
Stearns County	Dec. 20-May 15	221		
Steele County	May 2-8	1		
Sevens County	Jan. 17-Apr. 17	3		
Todd County	Dec. 20-Apr. 10	95	2	
Wabasha County	Mar. 14-20		1	
Wadena County	Dec. 27-May 22	31		
Waseca County	Dec. 27-Apr. 3	28		
Watonwan County	Apr. 4-24	4		
Wilkin County	Dec. 13-Feb. 13	2		
Winona County	Jan. 10-16	1		
Wright County	Jan. 31-May 15	60	2	
Yellow Medicine County	Feb. 13-Apr. 3	4		
Total for State		1,545	10	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,465	20	
Mississippi:				
Gulfport	Jan. 20	2		
Natchez	Mar. 27-Apr. 8	2		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Missouri:				
St. Joseph	Apr. 16-May 27	68		
St. Louis	Dec. 18-May 27	574	59	
Total for State		642	59	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		204	7	
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Carbon County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1	1	
Cascade County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Custer County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	4		
Dawson County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Deerlodge County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Fergus County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	18		
Gallatin County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Lewis and Clarke County, He- lena included.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	2		
Meagher County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	2		
Missoula County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana—Continued.				
Park County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31	7	.....
Silverbow County	Jan. 1—May 22	5	.....
Sweet Grass County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31	3	3	
Teton County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31	6	.....
Yellowstone County	Jan. 1—Mar. 31	113	12	
Total for State .....	.....	167	16	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	17	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Feb. 12—May 27	26	.....
South Omaha	Mar. 19—Apr. 8	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	28	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	13	1	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	May 20—27	1	.....
Nashua	Apr. 30—May 27	9	.....
Total for State .....	.....	10	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	64	1	
New Jersey:				
Camden	Jan. 1—7	1	.....
Jersey City	Apr. 24—30 .....	.....	5	
Total for State .....	.....	1	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	74	13	
New York:				
Kingston	May 14—20	1	.....
Mount Vernon	Feb. 26—Mar. 18	3	.....
New York	Dec. 13—June 3	39	7	
Total for State .....	.....	43	7	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	89	4	
North Carolina:				
Anson County	Nov. 1—30	2	.....
Ashe County	Nov. 1—30	2	.....
Beaufort County	Nov. 1—30	17	.....
Bladen County	Nov. 1—30	14	.....
Cabarrus County	Nov. 1—30	2	.....
Camden County	Nov. 1—30	59	.....
Cartaret County	Mar. 1—Apr. 3	15	.....
Cherokee County	Nov. 1—30	25	.....
Clay County	Nov. 1—30	5	.....
Craven County	Nov. 1—Mar. 20	13	.....
Durham County	Nov. 1—30	6	.....	One case imported. Present.
Gaston County	Nov. 1—30 .....	.....	.....
Greene County	Nov. 1—30	75	.....
Henderson County	Nov. 1—30	7	.....
Lenoir County	Nov. 1—30	26	.....
Mecklenburg County	Nov. 1—30	8	.....
New Hanover County (Wil- mington included)	Nov. 1—Dec. 31	6	.....
Onslow County	Nov. 1—30	80	.....
Pamlico County	Apr. 3	50	.....
Pender County	Nov. 1—30	1	.....
Person County	Nov. 1—30	3	.....
Pitt County	Nov. 1—30	38	.....
Richmond County	Nov. 1—30	4	.....
Robeson County	Nov. 1—30	1	.....
Rockingham County	Nov. 1—30	1	.....
Rowan County	Nov. 1—30	1	.....
Rutherford County	Nov. 1—30	5	.....
Sampson County	Nov. 1—30	1	.....
Scotland County	Nov. 1—30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Union County	Nov. 1—30	24	.....	In southern part.
Wake County	Nov. 1—30	45	.....
Warren County	Nov. 1—30	3	.....
Wayne County	Nov. 1—30	2	.....
Wilkes County	Nov. 1—30	7	.....
Total for State .....	.....	548	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	483	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ...	3		
Cass County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ...	2		
Cavalier County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Grand Forks County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Richland County	Mar. 1-31	17		
Walsh County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ...	1		
Total for State		25		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		258		
Ohio:				
Allen County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	19		
Athens County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Auglaize County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Belmont County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	2		
Champaign County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	3		
Columbiana County	Nov. 5-Dec. 10 ...	2		
Coshocton County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Crawford County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	2		
Cuyahoga County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1	1	
Darke County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	3		
Erie County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	3		
Fairfield County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Franklin County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	15		
Greene County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	4		
Guernsey County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	32		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati included)	Dec. 24-May 19 ...	137	3	
Lawrence County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	4		
Logan County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	49		
Lorain County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Lucas County (Toledo included)	Nov. 5-May 27 ...	82		
Mahoning County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	2	1	
Meigs County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	4		
Miami County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	10		
Montgomery County	July 2-Feb. 11 ...	2		
Muskingum County	July 2-Feb. 4 ...	6		
Noble County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	103		
Perry County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	15		
Pickaway County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Pike County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Ross County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	110		
Scioto County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Stark County	Nov. 5-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Summit County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Trumbull County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Tuscarawas County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	2		
Washington County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	1		
Wood County	July 2-Dec. 10 ...	6		
Total for State		630	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		3,209	94	
Oregon:				
Portland	Apr. 1-30		2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Pennsylvania:				
Adams County	Jan. 1-31	6		
Allegheny County	Jan. 9-15	1		
Bedford County	Jan. 1-31	20		
Blair County	Feb. 3-June 3 ...	9		One case from Hunting- don County.
Cambria County	Jan. 1-Feb. 25 ...	33		
Clearfield County	Jan. 1-31	64	1	
Center County	Jan. 1-31	23		
Dauphin County	Jan. 1-Apr. 29 ...	28		
Fayette County	Jan. 1-31	4		
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Lancaster County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Lebanon County	Jan. 1-June 3 ...	121		
Philadelphia County	Mar. 19-25	1		
Tioga County	Jan. 1-31	72		
York County	Jan. 1-June 3 ...	135		
Total for State		522	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2,087	273	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
SUMMARY.				
Total reported	July 7, 1904	334	30	
Do	Aug. 25, 1904	113	3	
Do	Nov. 25, 1904	102	4	
Do	Dec. 15, 1904	409		
Grand total for period		958	37	
Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Pennsylvania during the fourteen months commencing Nov. 1, 1903, and ending Dec. 31, 1904:				
Allegheny County		854	135	
Adams County		1		
Blair County		26	2	
Beaver County		36	5	
Bedford County		11		
Berks County		25		
Bradford County		43		
Bucks County		12		
Butler County		18		
Cambria County		42		
Clarion County		1		
Clearfield County		58		
Columbia County		39		
Center County		37		
Chester County		11		
Crawford County		9		
Cumberland County		3		
Carbon County		4		
Clinton County		2		
Dauphin County		150		40 cases reported in November occurred in October.
Erie County		171		
Fayette County		110	6	
Franklin County	Nov. 1-30, 1904	2		
Greene County		40		
Huntingdon County		1		
Indiana County		79		
Jefferson County		12	3	
Lackawanna County		12	3	
Lancaster County		7		
Lebanon County		131		
Lehigh County		222	1	
Luzerne County		19	1	
Lycoming County		28	3	
Mercer County		48	1	
Monroe County		3		
Montgomery County		35		
Northampton County		321		
Northumberland County		138	3	
Perry County		17		
Philadelphia County		1,599	325	
Schuylkill County		349	21	
Snyder County		1		
Somerset County		161		
Sullivan County		1		
Susquehanna County		8		
Tioga County		320		Outbreak began at Morris Run, Tioga County, in July, 1904, and was treated as chicken pox.
Union County		10		
Venango County		5		
Warren County		18	4	
Washington County		25		
Wayne County		142		
Westmoreland County		124	12	
York County		296		
Total		5,837	525	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	May 7-13	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Carolina:				
Camden	Feb. 12-18	1		
Charleston	Dec. 11-May 6	34	1	
Georgetown	Dec. 25-Jan. 26	33		
Greenville	Jan. 1-May 27	46	20	
Total for State		114	21	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		85	4	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 25-June 3	171	2	Six cases imported.
Nashville	Dec. 18-June 3	75		
Total for State		246	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		552	8	
Texas:				
San Antonio	Apr. 1-30	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		57		
Utah:				
Box Elder County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Cache County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	94		
Carbon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Davis County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	45		
Grand County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	2		
Iron County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	8		
Juab County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	4		
Millard County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	11		
Morgan County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Salt Lake County (Salt Lake City included)	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	354	1	
Sanpete County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	12		
Sevier County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	58		
Summit County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	6		
Tooele County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	17	1	
Utah County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	120		
Weber County (Ogden in- cluded)	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	13		
Total for State		749	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		19		
Washington:				
Adams County	Dec. 1-31	1		One case imported.
Cowlitz County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Kittitas County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Lincoln County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Mason County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Spnomish County	Mar. 1-31	2		
Spokane County (Spokane)	Dec. 1-31	2		
Wallawalla County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	2		
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		185	3	
West Virginia:				
Morgan County	Dec. 1, 1904-May 25, 1905.	200		
Wheeling	Feb. 24-Mar. 4	1		
Total for State		201		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		20	1	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	May 1-7	4	1	
La Crosse	Apr. 10-May 27	6		
Milwaukee	Dec. 18-May 20	218	5	
Total for State		228	6	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		186		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Wisconsin during the four months commencing Sept. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1904:				
Ashland County	Dec. 1-31	3		
Barron County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	22		
Brown County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Burnett County	Dec. 1-31	3		
Columbia County	Dec. 1-31	16		
Douglas County	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	83		
Gates County	Nov. 1-30	4		
Grant County	Dec. 1-31	3		
Juneau County	Dec. 1-31	1		
La Crosse County	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	28		
Langlade County	Dec. 1-31	25		
Marquette County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Milwaukee County	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	105		
Oneida County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Portage County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Sawyer County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Waushara County	Sept. 1-30	1		
Total		308		
Grand total		10,644	268	
Grand total, same period, 1904		10,540	486	

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, January 7 to June 9, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi: Ship Island	June 3-5	2		From ss. Hiram from Puerto Cortez. Arrived at Mobile on June 3; remanded to Ship Island.
Texas: Galveston	Dec. 31	2		From ss. Horatio from Para via Barbados.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, March 16 to June 9, 1905.

[These reports were received in response to circular letter dated March 16, 1905, published in Public Health Reports of March 24, 1905, page 484.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Los Angeles	Apr. 1-30, 1905		1	
Oakland	Apr. 1-30, 1905		2	
San Francisco	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904		16	
	Jan. 2-May 27, 1905		6	
Total for State			25	
Colorado:				
Denver	July 1, 1904-Mar. 31, 1905	15	15	
Pueblo	July 1-Sept. 30, 1904	2	2	
Total for State		17	17	
Connecticut:				
New Haven	Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1904		18	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		19	
Total for State			37	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Delaware:				
Wilmington	July 1, 1904-May 27, 1905.	1	15	
Total for State		1	15	
Illinois:				
Belleville	Apr. 1-7, 1905.....		1	
Chicago	Jan. 1-May 29, 1905		9	
Total for State			10	
Indiana:				
General	Jan. 1-Mar. 3 1905.		113	
Total for State			113	
Kansas:				
Gove County.....	Apr. 1-30, 1905	3	1	
Wichita	Apr. 9-29, 1905	2	2	
Total for State		5	3	
Louisiana:				
Shreveport	Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1904		2	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905		1	
Total for State			3	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Mar. 22, 1905	2		
Total for State		2		
Massachusetts:				
Brockton	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....		1	
Fall River.....	Apr. 1-May 27, 1905	5	3	
Haverhill	May 14-20, 1905.....	2	2	
Lawrence	Mar. 25-May 27, 1905.	37	20	
Lowell	Mar. 11-June 3, 1905.	74	42	
Lynn	Apr. 2-May 27, 1905	6	11	
New Bedford	Apr. 30-May 6, 1905		1	
Newton	Mar. 1-Apr. 30, 1905		2	
Quincy	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905	2	2	
Taunton	May 20-27, 1905 ...	1	1	
Somerville	Aug. 1-Dec. 31, 1904		8	
Do	Jan. 1-June 3, 1905	13	13	
Springfield.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....	3	3	
Worcester.....	Apr. 9-May 27, 1905	8	11	
Total for State		151	120	
Michigan:				
General	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904			Present at 57 places, with 60 deaths.
Do	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1905			Present at 44 places, with 170 deaths.
Ann Arbor	Mar. 5-11, 1905		1	
Grand Rapids.....	Apr. 8-May 20, 1905	4	5	
Port Huron	Sept. 1, 1904-Jan. 31, 1905.		6	
Total for State		4	12	
Mississippi:				
Natchez.....	July 1, 1904-Apr. 1, 1905.	4	4	
Total for State		4	4	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph	Apr. 16-30, 1905....	2	2	
Total for State		2	2	
Nebraska:				
South Omaha	Feb. 26-Apr. 30, 1905.	2	1	
Total for State		2	1	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Hampshire:				
Concord	Apr. 1-30		1	
Manchester	Apr. 1-30		27	
Nashua	Mar. 1-Apr. 22, 1905		4	
Total for State			32	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	Jan. 1-31, 1904		55	
Do	Jan. 1-May 14, 1905		100	
Newark	Apr. 2-June 3, 1905	73	51	
Passaic	Mar. 1-31, 1905	2	2	
West Hoboken	Apr. 2-30, 1905	3	2	
Total for State		83	210	
New York:				
Amherst	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Albany	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		9	1,700 deaths were reported during the calendar year 1904; 640 deaths were reported during January and March, 1905.
Auburn	Feb. 1-Apr. 30, 1905		4	
Batavia	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Buffalo	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904		17	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905		2	
Cohoes	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		3	
Esopus	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Goshen	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		4	
Hempstead	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Hudson	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Ithaca	July 1, 1904-Apr. 1, 1905		2	
Jamestown	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Kingston	July 1, 1904-May 27, 1905		7	
Little Falls	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		2	
Lockport	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Middletown	Mar. 1-31, 1905		3	
Mount Vernon	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Newburgh	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
New York	Dec. 1-31, 1904		95	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		708	
Niagara Falls	Apr. 30-May 6, 1905	3	1	
Ogdensburg	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		2	
Ossining	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Plattsburg	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Port Chester	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Poughkeepsie	do		1	
Rochester	do		2	
Rome	May 1-Aug. 31, 1904		3	
Do	Jan. 1-May 20, 1905	1	3	
Schenectady	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904	7	7	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905	7	8	
Syracuse	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		3	
Troy	July 1-Oct. 31, 1904		7	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		2	
Warwick	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Whitestown	do		1	
Yonkers	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		14	
Total for State		18	923	
North Carolina:				
Charlotte	Mar. 1-31, 1905		2	
Total for State			2	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	Apr. 1–May 12, 1905	40	26	
Cleveland	July 1–Dec. 31, 1904	.....	6	
Do	Jan. 1–June 2, 1905	2	24	
Findlay	Dec. 18–24, 1904	2	2	
Do	Apr. 2–8, 1905	1	1	
Ironton	July 1–Dec. 31, 1904	2	2	
Ironton	Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1905	4	4	
Springfield	Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 1904	6	6	
Do	Jan. 1–31, 1905	3	2	
Toledo	Apr. 1–May 27, 1905	1	7	
Total for State		61	80	
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown	Mar. 26–Apr. 1, 1905	1	1	
Carbondale and vicinity	July 1–Nov. 30, 1904	1	5	One case, 1 death from township surrounding city.
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1905	.....	8	Two imported from New York; 3 from townships surrounding city.
Chester	Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 1904	4	4	
Do	Jan. 1–Feb. 28, 1905	5	5	
Lancaster	Mar. 26–Apr. 1, 1905	2	2	
Philadelphia	Jan. 1–May 20, 1905	29	6	
Plymouth	July 1, 1904–Apr. 1, 1905	.....	8	
Shenandoah	Aug. 1–Nov. 30, 1904	5	5	
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1905	3	3	
Wilkesbarre	July 1–31, 1904	1	1	
Do	Apr. 1–May 20, 1905	5	3	
Total for State		56	51	
Rhode Island:				
Newport	Mar. 1–31, 1905	1	1	
Providence	Apr. 8–June 3, 1905	9	13	
Total for State		10	14	
Texas:				
San Antonio	Apr. 1–30, 1905	2	.....
Total for State		2	.....
Grand total		418	1,674	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
St. Joseph, Mo.....	May 27	102,979	11	1												
San Francisco, Cal.....	May 13	342,782	125	24				2		2		3				5
Do.....	May 20	342,782	132	25						3						
Do.....	May 27	342,782	146	22				1		2		3				1
Shreveport, La.....	do	16,013	9	1												
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do	10,266	3													
Somerville, Mass.....	do	61,643	12	2												
Do.....	June 3	61,643	22	2				2		1						
South Bend, Ind.....	May 27	35,999	12	1												
Springfield, Ohio.....	May 26	38,253	11	3												
Do.....	June 2	38,253	6	2												
Steelton, Pa.....	do	12,068	7													
Tacoma, Wash.....	May 27	37,714	13									1				
Taunton, Mass.....	do	31,036	22	5				1								
Titusville, Pa.....	do	8,244	2													
Toledo, Ohio.....	do	131,822	30	1				1		2		1				1
Trenton, N. J.....	June 3	73,307														
Washington, D. C.....	May 27	278,718	87	13								1		1		1
Weymouth, Mass.....	do	11,324	1													
Do.....	June 3	11,324	1													
Wheeling, W. Va.....	May 28	38,878	11	2						1						
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	May 27	51,721	14													
Williamsport, Pa.....	do	28,757	7													
Wilmington, Del.....	do	76,508	22	3								1				1
Do.....	June 3	76,508	23	4						1						
Winona, Minn.....	May 27	19,714	5	1												
Worcester, Mass.....	do	118,421	38	6												
York, Pa.....	June 3	33,708	7									1				

αOne death from leprosy.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, April 27, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended April 22, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week.

At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. 281 rats (16 found dead) and 384 mice (32 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat and 3 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—66 rats (49 found dead) and 120 mice (7 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, a native male (after death) on the 16th and a native male on the 20th instant. The latter was removed to East London for treatment on the 21st instant.

East London.—6 cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, 2 native males (1 after death) and 1 native female (after death) on the 18th, 2 native males on the 20th, and 1 native male on the 21st instant. At the plague hospital, 1 colored male and 2 native males died, 12 cases (including 1 native female and 1 native male from King Williams Town) remain under treatment. 34 rats (26 found dead), 9 mice (all found dead), and 8 cats were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 21 rats, 1 mouse, and 2 cats proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. 429 rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 616 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 1, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in Cape Colony for the week ended April 29, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. Two hundred and eighty-seven rats (13 found dead), 221 mice (13 found dead), and 3 cats were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats, 3 mice, and 2 cats proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—Eighty-nine rats (3 found dead) and 28 mice (4 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—Three cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, a Kafir male on the 24th and 2 European males on the 27th and 29th instant, respectively. All these cases were removed to East London for treatment. One hundred and thirty-two rats (78 found dead), 73 mice (52 found dead), and 1 cat were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 50 rats, 31 mice, and 1 cat proved to be plague infected.

East London.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, 2 native females (after death) on the 26th and 28th instant, respectively. At the plague hospital 3 cases were admitted—1 Kafir male and 2 European males (all from King Williams Town)—and 2 native males (from King Williams Town) died; 13 cases (including 3 from King Williams Town) remain under treatment. Thirty-four rats (32 found dead) and 32 mice (28 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 9 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and eighty-four rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 427 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Plague.

Consul Masterson reports as follows:

Plague cases and deaths at Aden.

WEEK ENDED MAY 5, 1905.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater.....	2	3
Maalla.....	2	2
Hedjuff.....	2	
Tawahi.....	1	
Shaikh Othman.....	1	1
Cantonment Crater.....	1	3
Total.....	9	9

WEEK ENDED MAY 12, 1905.

Tawahi.....	1	1
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AUSTRALIA.

Report from Brisbane—Plague bulletins—Plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, April 8, 1905.

Plague Bulletin No. 14, for week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, April 8, 1905.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

A man 25 years of age, a resident of Spring Hill, city, and an employee in a shop situated in Brunswick street, Fortitude Valley, was

certified to be suffering from plague, though, fortunately, of a mild form, on the 1st instant, and was removed to the Colmslie plague hospital on the 3d idem.

SUMMARY.

Number of cases to date	23
Cases declared during the week	1
Cases discharged	0
Remaining under treatment.....	1
Deaths during the week	0

Last case reported April 1, 1905.

RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during the week	629	86	715
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	326	77	403
Rats and mice infected	2	0	2

Last infected rat found on April 6, 1905.

LOCATION OF INFECTED RATS.

Dining rooms, Queen street, 1; flour mill, Saul street, 1.

BRISBANE, *April 15, 1905.*

Plague bulletin No. 15, for week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, April 15, 1905.

No cases of bubonic plague occurred in Brisbane during the above-mentioned period.

SUMMARY.

Number of cases to date	23
Cases declared during week	0
Cases discharged during week	0
Remaining under treatment.....	1
Deaths during week	9

Last case reported April 1, 1905.

RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	433	81	514
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	231	77	308
Rats and mice infected	0	0	0

Last infected rat, April 6, 1905.

BRISBANE, *April 20, 1905.*

Plague bulletin No. 16, for the period from noon 15th instant to noon 20th instant.

No case of plague occurred in Brisbane during the above-mentioned period.

The case reported on April 1 was discharged from the plague hospital to-day and the institution closed.

RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Total number destroyed during period mentioned.....	446	68	514
Total number examined at bacteriological institute.....	251	68	319
Total number infected.....	1	0	1

Date of last infected rat April 15, 1905.

LOCATION OF INFECTED RAT.

Warehouse, Alice street.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, April 10, 1905.

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 2, complete to midnight on Saturday,
April 8, 1905.

NEW CASTLE.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment April 1.....	3
Notified during week.....	1
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	1
Remaining under treatment April 8.....	3

PLAGUE IN RATS.

[Capitation fee.]

Rats destroyed.....	2,070
Mice destroyed.....	261
	<hr/>
	2,331
Examined in laboratory.....	667
Plague infected.....	11

SYDNEY.

In 1905 the first case occurred at Sydney on March 16.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment April 1, 1905.....	1
Admitted during week.....	^a 4
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment April 8, 1905.....	5

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Rats destroyed.....	2,903
Mice destroyed.....	1,923
	<hr/>
	4,826
	<hr/>
Rats examined.....	420
Mice examined.....	397
	<hr/>
	817
	<hr/>
Rats infected.....	4
Mice infected.....	4
	<hr/>
	8

^a These patients were either living or employed in the neighborhood of the infected (Darling harbor) area.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants—Disinfection of baggage.

Consul Hossfeld reports, May 20, as follows:

The Austrian emigrant ship *Georgia* left this port for New York via Naples, on May 19.

The number of steerage passengers embarked was 688; at the final inspection 3 were rejected.

The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 223.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended May 25, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 7, including 2 from yellow fever; prevailing disease, yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 19	Olympia.....	41	5	9	0
20	Belize.....	18	7	0	0
22	Damaraland.....	6	1	0	0

History of yellow-fever cases and death at Belize.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports, May 25, as follows:

Confirming my cablegram of the 22d instant to the Bureau, via Puerto Cortez, Honduras, and reading as follows: "Two cases of yellow fever, one death, Belize, Carson," I have the honor to state relative thereto, that the 2 cases of yellow fever occurred in this port on the 16th and 18th instant, respectively. The first death, but the second case, was of Capt. O. B., of the British steamer *Whitehall*, lately wrecked off this coast.

The captain was taken ill on the 18th instant, and was removed from a hotel to the Government Hospital on the 20th, where he died the next day.

I was present by invitation, with Doctor Harrison, assistant colonial surgeon, at the necropsy, and I am firmly of the opinion that death was due to yellow fever. No urinalysis had been made prior to death, but sufficient urine was obtained by catheter to demonstrate by varied chemical tests a very decided trace of albumen. The sclerotica were yellow, capillaries were congested, and the cadaver above the line of hypostasis was of a decided lemon color; the liver was of the same tint.

I did not see this case during life and a clinical record was not obtainable.

Doctor Harrison, assistant colonial surgeon, differs with me as to yellow fever being the cause of death, and accordingly made his official return of the case as due to "malarial fever and alcoholism." The second death was of the Rev. G. W. C., an Englishman, aged 37 years, and residing here for the past 18 months. He was taken ill on the 16th instant. The attending physicians regarding the case as suspicious, asked me for a consultation on the 21st. In this case there was marked want of correlation (58) and temperature (104.2), frontal cephalalgia, severe pain in the loins, general icterus of the sclerótica and of the body, albuminuria (30 per cent), swollen congested gums, persistent nausea, great prostration, and black vomit on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and again a few hours before death, which occurred on the morning of the 24th instant.

A necropsy was held two hours after. Doctor Eyles, colonial surgeon, and three other physicians besides myself were present.

The necropsy confirmed the diagnosis of yellow fever, all concurring except Colonial Surgeon Eyles, who reserved his opinion until he had made a microscopic examination of sections of the heart, liver, kidney, and spleen (the last named being normal in size and appearance), but admitted that the macroscopic appearance of the organs was that of yellow fever.

I am informed by a local physician that there are several other suspicious cases of fever in this port, and Doctor Eyles states that he has several cases in the hospital under observation.

The district board (town council) has organized a mosquito brigade to oil vats, water tanks, pools of standing water, and for general cleaning of the town.

I cabled Mobile and New Orleans when I cabled the Bureau on the 22d instant, and Acting Assistant Surgeons Peters and Carter were informed by mail as to the existence of yellow fever at this port.

CANADA.

Report from Quebec—Inspection of immigrants.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Kerr reports as follows: Month of May, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 2,778; number passed, 2,721; number rejected, 57; number certified on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 34.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Quarantinable diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, April 15 and 22, as follows:

WEEK ENDED APRIL 15, 1905.

1. Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong against Shanghai, as reported on April 8, 1905, have been withdrawn.
2. Government notification that restrictions against Hongkong by Orissa and Chittagong, as reported on April 8, 1905, have been withdrawn, and by Dutch East Indies have been added.

Place or port.	Nature of measure.
Dutch East Indies.....	Arrivals from Hongkong, or vessels having called there, are subject to 5 days' quarantine from date of departure or of last plague case on board. Importation is temporarily prohibited of animal refuse, claws and hoofs, animal or human hair and bristles, untanned hides and hides salted or cured with arsenic, raw wool and rags, bags or sacks which have already been used, coming from or transhipped at Hongkong; also tapestry and used embroideries, unless they are transported as personal baggage or in consequence of change of residence.

3. Return of quarantinable diseases:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague.....	1	1
Smallpox.....	5	2
Others.....	0	0

4. Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Enteric fever.....	3	2
Others.....	0	0

WEEK ENDED APRIL 22, 1905.

1. Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.

2. Government notification that restrictions against Hongkong remain as reported on April 10, 1905.

3. Return of quarantinable diseases:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague.....	1	1
Smallpox.....	3	1
Others.....	0	0

4. Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Fever, puerperal.....	1	1
Others.....	0	0

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Shawmut*, for Puget Sound, recommended, April 13, 1905, for rejection: For Tacoma, 7.

Per steamship *Tremont*, for Puget Sound, April 25, 1905: For Portland, 1; for Seattle, 6; for Tacoma, 1.

Per steamship *Mongolia*, April 28, 1905: For Honolulu, 2; for San Francisco, 18.

Per steamship *China*, May 9, 1905: For Honolulu, 2; for San Francisco, 8.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Diphtheria, enteric fever, and tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, April 27, as follows:

During the week ended April 22, 1905, 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, and 3 vessels, 395 crews, 35 cabin and 162 steerage passengers were inspected. Three cases of illness were investigated, 2 of which proved to be beriberi and 1 venereal. Manifests were viséed for 5,237 pieces of freight, and 3 pieces of personal baggage of steerage passengers were disinfected with formalin. One emigrant for San Francisco, via steamship *Siberia*, was examined and passed.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among foreigners 1 new case each of enteric fever and diphtheria, and among natives 3 deaths from diphtheria and 16 deaths from tuberculosis. The total mortality reported was 1 foreigner and 93 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended May 27, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 8; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 21	Esparta.....	42	3	0	0
22	Altai.....	47	35	15	0
24	Hispania.....	21	0	0	0
24	Alps.....	25	2	0	0
25	Oracabessa.....	48	0	0	0
26	Preston.....	33	2	0	0
27	Mt. Vernon.....	21	0	0	0

Three bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, May 30, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, six vessels, with a total crew of 160, were inspected and bills of health issued to ports in the United States. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness on board.

No quarantinable disease has been reported in the city during this week.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, May 29, as follows:

Week ended May 27, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	21
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	852
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1,047

The British steamship *Colonial* had on board 1 seaman with slight fever.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in the city or island during the week.

Mortality in Habana during the ten days ended May 20, 1905.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Cancer	9
Diphtheria	1
Enteric fever.....	2
Measles.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	1
Tuberculosis	32

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, May 29, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, bills of health were granted to 2 vessels leaving this port for the United States, in good sanitary condition.

The official reports of contagious diseases for the week just ended show 1 case of diphtheria and 15 cases of measles with 1 death within the city limits.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the latter part of May will be submitted with my next report.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Nuevitas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, May 28, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, bills of health were issued to the Mexican steamship *2 de Abril*, bound for Galveston, Tex., no cargo, crew of 24 inspected, and to the Norwegian steamship *Farmand*, bound for Galveston, Tex., via Mobile, with a crew of 20.

No quarantinable disease has been reported in this district during the week.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.

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

During the week ended May 27, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended May 27, 1905.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Hæmoglobinuric fever	1	4
Pellagra	1	25
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Meningitis	1	61
Eclampsia of childhood	1	71
Organic heart disease	3	79
Pneumonia	1	98
Infantile cholera	1	105
Chronic enteritis	1	105a
Enterocolitis, 2 years and over	1	106
Cirrhosis of liver	1	112
Uræmia	1	120
Congenital debility	2	151
Senility	1	154
Ill defined or unspecified	2	179
Total	21	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 24 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Smallpox and yellow fever—Fumigation of vessels—Plague officially declared present at Payta, Peru—Vessels bound for United States or Isthmian ports, anchoring opposite city of Guayaquil, to be fumigated just prior to departure.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, May 11, as follows:

Week ended May 9, 1905: Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 66, as follows: Yellow fever, 5; cerebral fever, 1; infectious fever, 6; pernicious fever, 1; gastric fever, 3; paludic fever, 2; enteric diseases, 8; grippe, 2; pneumonia, 2; smallpox, 3; tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 8; whooping cough, 1; stillbirths, 5; from all other causes, 17.

During the week 2 vessels were fumigated; 2 bills of health and 9 immune certificates were issued; 13 passengers and 39 pieces of baggage examined. May 5 steamship *Hathor*, from Hamburg via South American ports, cleared for San Francisco with 1 cabin passenger from this port. Two steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure. May 6 steamship *Palena*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 10 cabin and 2 steerage passengers from this port. Eight cabin and 12 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine.

Recently the American consular agent at Payta, Peru, reported the appearance of plague in that port. Cable dispatches received here on the 9th instant announce that plague has been officially declared present in Payta.

The Guayaquil board of health has amended its port regulations so as to permit steamers coming from the south to anchor, after disinfection, opposite the city and to permit lighters to remain tied alongside over night. Heretofore vessels from plague-infected ports were required to anchor about 2 miles down the river and no lighters were allowed to remain alongside after 6 p. m. As all vessels were fumigated on entrance and the anchorage was sufficiently remote from the city to preclude the probability of infected *Stegomyia* going on board I have accepted the fumigation required by the port authorities as final.

Under the present conditions, however, I have notified the steamship agents that any vessel bound direct to United States or Isthmian ports, which anchors opposite the city, shall be fumigated just prior to departure.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, May 22, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 6 was somewhat higher than it had been during the last 3 weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.2 per thousand of the population, this being considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 13.5 per thousand. Of the large towns and cities of Germany more than half showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, including Rixdorf (with 19.9), Königsberg, Breslau, Dresden, Halle, Brunswick, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt on the Main, Munich, Nuremberg, and Stuttgart. The following cities, on the other hand, had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely: Carlsruhe, Dusseldorf, Kiel, Hanover, Leipzig, Schöneberg (with 13.6), and Charlottenburg (with 10.8).

There were registered 127 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 141 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs (including 3 from influenza), 39 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 10 deaths from measles, 5 deaths from diphtheria. Finally, 4 deaths were caused by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended May 20, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 14	Floridian	44	0	0	0
16	Olympia	41	2	0	0
18	Belize	18	0	0	0
19	Altal	47	15	0	0
20	Saphir	19	0	0	0

The steamships *Floridian*, *Olympia*, and *Saphir* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended May 20, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 16	Nicaragua	18	0	0	0
18	Brattan	16	2	0	0
19	Colombia	17	0	0	0
19	Rosina	29	5	0	0

Week ended May 27, 1905. No deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 24	Jamaica	16	0	0	0
25	Condor	17	0	0	0
26	Jos. Vaccaro	29	4	0	0

Precautions taken to prevent importation of yellow fever from Belize and Puerto Cortez.

Information has reached this place of the presence of yellow fever in Puerto Cortez and Belize. The local authorities are taking steps to enforce a rigid quarantine against those places in order to protect this city and the adjacent towns along the coast.

At present the health conditions of this place are good, but the number and remoteness of many of the loading points in connection with this port make it practically impossible to be fully assured as to the actual sanitary condition at said places.

The agents of the various companies have been enjoined to prohibit all communication with the shore at the various loading points and to keep the vessels well away from shore.

I shall continue to issue passenger certificates until I am instructed not to do so, or until the health conditions become suspicious, in which latter case I shall immediately cable to the Bureau and stop passenger traffic.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended May 19, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; cause, enteric fever; prevailing disease, malarial fever, a few cases of remittent type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 13	Hiram	14	3	0	0
15	Viator	17	1	0	0
15	Altai	47	0	0	0
18	Olympia	41	6	3	0
19	Espana	18	0	0	0

Steamship Altai for New York via Belize via Port Limon; number of aliens, 2.

Yellow-fever cases and deaths at Puerto Cortez—Measures for preventing spread of the disease.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, May 25, as follows:

Four cases of yellow fever have been found in this port, one death having already occurred. The other three cases are doing fairly well. Cable was sent to Bureau as soon as cases were discovered; also to the Louisiana State board of health and executive officer, quarantine board, Mobile Bay. These cases were announced as soon as discovered and diagnosis completed. One of these cases occurred in a hotel. The patient was quite an old man, about 70 years; was sick 5 days, and died with all the symptoms of yellow fever.

The other 3 cases occurred in the same part of the town and are doing well. We have not been able as yet to trace the origin of the disease, but are using every means to do so; also everything is being done to stamp it out. Every case of any kind of sickness is being placed under mosquito bars; a house-to-house inspection will be made. The town has already been surrounded by guard, and every effort is being made to keep the disease from spreading. A meeting of the sanitary board was called to-day, and I have the honor to transmit a copy of the rules which are to be enforced at this port by the local sanitary board, by orders of the president, who is now at San Pedro, Sulu, 35 miles from here, and who has also issued other very stringent orders regarding the local quarantine of the port.

The steamship *Anselm* leaves without passengers, except transit, but temperatures will be taken of all on board.

Measures against spread of yellow fever.

CIRCULAR.

The spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against the bites of these insects.

2. All accidental receptacles for standing water must be emptied and kept emptied. All broken or empty bottles, cans, etc., must be removed from the premises.

3. Each owner or occupier of a house or lot shall put into every pool of standing water, at least twice a month, 1 ounce (2 spoonful) of kerosene oil to every 15 square feet of surface.

4. One-half ounce of kerosene oil (1 spoonful) shall, during the same time, be put into every open barrel or hogshead kept for the purpose of collecting rain water, and 2 ounces (4 spoonful) for each large tank. Water shall be taken from such barrel or tank by a spigot of wood or metal placed as near as convenient to the bottom of said barrel or tank.

5. The use of mosquito bars for all sick must be enforced, no matter what the illness.

6. Yellow fever is transmitted to the nonimmune individual by means of the bite of the mosquito that has previously fed on the blood of those sick with this disease.

7. An interval of 12 to 14 days is necessary before the mosquito is capable of conveying the infection.

8. Yellow fever is not conveyed by fomites (woolen cloth, cotton, etc.), and hence disinfection of articles of clothing, bedding, or merchandise is absolutely unnecessary.

9. A house is infected with yellow fever only when there are present within its walls contaminated mosquitoes capable of conveying the parasite of this disease.

10. Every infected house shall be fumigated with sulphur to kill the mosquitoes. Two pounds of sulphur should be used for each 1,000 cubic feet.

Dr. J. EDWARD AUSTIN.
Dr. C. S. CARTER.

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Rangoon—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, May 4 and 11, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Crostafels* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 57, and to steamship *Griqua* bound for New York and Philadelphia with a total crew of 61. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended April 29, 1905, there were 29 deaths from cholera and 624 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended April 22, 1905, there were 4,993 cases of and 4,351 deaths from plague. In India during the same week, 64,214 cases and 54,602 deaths.

The second case of plague in a European is noted from Rangoon. The total number of cases in Rangoon from April 1 to 28 is 613; deaths, 539. The total number of cases from the beginning of the epidemic to April 28 is 898, with 777 deaths.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, there were no transactions at this port.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, there were 58 deaths from cholera and 451 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended April 29, 1905, there were 5,211 cases of and 4,731 deaths from plague. In India during the same week 67,086 cases and 56,732 deaths.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Mohammedan pilgrimage—Quarantine regulations—Mortality in certain European cities.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, May 22, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
May 17	Romanic.....	Boston.....	1,423	175	1,950	39
17	Città di Genova.....	New York.....	1,340	60	1,450	42
18	Lombardia.....	do.....	970	50	1,350	22
18	Germania.....	do.....	1,269	180	1,550	45
19	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,460	150	1,980	27
20	Perugia.....	do.....	963	80	1,150	25
20	Marco Minghetti.....	do.....	824	35	1,250	14

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended May 11, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—Four cases were reported in 3 communes of the Province of Lecce; 71 cases at Catania and 12 cases in 5 communes of the Province of Catania; 13 cases at Palermo; 4 cases in the Province of Messina; 3 cases at Augusta, Syracuse; and 4 cases in the Province of Vicenza.

Scarlatina.—Still prevalent at Aidone, Caltanissetta.

Enteric fever.—Sporadic cases are reported in all the Provinces.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported in the Provinces of Arezzo and Caltanissetta.

Measles.—The disease is on the decline in all the Provinces.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

The delegate of the sanitary board of Alexandria, April 15, 1905, reports as follows from Yambo, Hedjaz:

The sanitary condition of Yambo remains unaltered. Several cases of typhus and pernicious fever have been stated. Dysentery prevails in an epidemic form, notwithstanding that the remaining pilgrims do not surpass 1,000 in number. Yambo is very hot during the day and intensely damp during the night. The flies, a veritable plague on account of their number, have carried to Yambo many diseases, such as malaria, diseases of the eyes, etc. The pilgrims who remain at Medina and Yambo number about 3,500; of these 2,500 are Egyptians. The sanitary measures adopted here leave much to be desired.

GERMANY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox.—From April 23 to May 10, 1905, 10 cases of smallpox were reported in all Germany. Most of the cases occurred among Russian laborers.

Typhus fever.—From April 30 to May 6, 1905, 2 cases of typhus fever occurred at Ober Kummernick, and 8 suspicious cases were reported among the Galician laborers.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—From March 27 to April 16, 1905, 585 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 326 deaths, were reported in the Oppeln district.

Anchylostomiasis.—From April 27 to May 10, 1905, 55 cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg mining district.

AUSTRIA—CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

In the month of January, 1905, an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared in the Ehrzanow district, Galicia. Up to the date of April 15, 1905, the disease was prevailing in 30 districts, including the town of Lemberg. Since the beginning of the epidemic 526 cases and 218 deaths have occurred. Out of 526 cases, 517 were children under 10 years of age.

RUSSIA—ENTERIC FEVER.

From April 27 to May 10, 1905, 373 cases of enteric fever were reported at St. Petersburg.

SIERRA LEONE—SMALLPOX.

According to a notification dated April 4, 1905, an epidemic of smallpox has broken out at Freetown.

SIAM—PLAGUE.

During the month of April, 1905, sporadic cases of plague were reported at Bangkok.

BRITISH INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to a notification, dated April 11, 1905, the quarantine regulations imposed on arrivals from the island of Mauritius in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong were repealed.

MORTALITY IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Berlin.—Month of March, 1905: Estimated population, 2,009,797. Total number of deaths, 2,837, including puerperal fever, 15; measles, 30; diphtheria, 32; whooping cough, 20; enteric fever, 4; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 528. Annual rate 16.9 per mille.

Hamburg.—Month of March, 1905: Estimated population, 779,855. Total number of deaths, 1,052, including puerperal fever, 5; scarlatina, 1; measles, 19; diphtheria, 11; whooping cough, 8; enteric fever, 3; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 145. Annual rate 16.2 per mille.

Munich.—Month of March, 1905: Estimated population, 579,384. Total number of deaths, 973, including puerperal fever, 6; scarlatina, 1; measles, 11; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 17; enteric fever, 1; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 173. Annual rate, 20.2 per mille.

Athens.—Month of February, 1905: Estimated population, 122,053. Total number of deaths, 274, including puerperal fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 1; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 50. Annual rate 27 per mille.

ITALY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated April 28, 1905, the following ordinances were repealed: The ordinance of October 8, 1900, concerning arrivals from Osaka, Japan; the ordinance of October 15, 1900, concerning arrivals from the ports of Madagascar; the ordinance of July 17, 1903, concerning arrivals from Valparaiso and Iquique, Chile; the ordinance of October 30, 1903, and that of April 7, 1904, concerning arrivals from Pernambuco, Para, and Sao Luiz do Maranhao, Brazil; the ordinance of April 14, 1904, concerning arrivals from Callao, Peru, and the ordinance of August 16, 1904, concerning arrivals from Bahia, Brazil.

By an order dated April 30, 1904, arrivals from Pisagua, Chile, are subject at Italian ports to the precautionary measures against plague prescribed by the ordinance of February 23, 1902.

AUSTRIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a circular of the maritime authorities at Trieste, dated April 4, 1905, arrivals from Pisagua, Chile, and Porto Alegre, Brazil, are subject at Austrian ports to the precautionary measures against plague prescribed by the circular of August 12, 1904.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decrees dated March 25 and 30, 1905, Jonkceylon Island, Siam, and Bhavnagar, India, were declared to be infected with plague. The Clarence River district, New South Wales, was declared to be free from plague. By decree dated April 3, 1905, the port of Newcastle, Australia, was declared to be infected with plague. The same decree declares Brisbane, Queensland, free from plague.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox on steamship Queen Louise, from Rangoon via Hongkong—Plague in Formosa—Quarantine at Yingkow, China, against Fuchau on account of plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 6, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, four steamships having an aggregate personnel of 531 crew and 768 passengers were inspected; 60 intending immigrants to the United States were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

A case of smallpox, in the person of a German fireman, was discovered on board British steamship *Queen Louise* on its arrival at Yokohama, on April 29, from Rangoon via Hongkong.

Since my last report no new cases of plague are reported in Tokyo or elsewhere in Japan (excluding Formosa). Press reports of May 2 state that since January 1, 1905, there have occurred in Formosa 1,302 cases of plague, of which 1,149 terminated fatally.

On account of the appearance of plague at Fuchow, China (reported April 30), quarantine was proclaimed at Yingkow, China, on the 2d instant, against vessels coming from the former port.

Recrudescence of plague in Tokyo—Plague in Osaka—Smallpox on steamship Kintuck at Nagasaki.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 392 crew and 249 passengers. Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended April 30, enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death. For the week ended May 7, enteric fever, 1 case, no death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

Another death from plague occurred in Tokyo on May 10. The case occurred in the person of a boy of 12 years of age, the son of a day laborer living not far from the house in which a plague death occurred on the 18th ultimo.

A diagnosis of plague was made ante-mortem. In view of the careful and elaborate prophylaxis that has been enforced, the recrudescence of plague in Tokyo occasions some surprise. As a possible explanation of the failure to stamp out the disease, it has been pointed out that while the measures taken effectively isolate as regards communication above ground, they fail to cut off subterranean migration of rodents and other vermin.

Newspapers report a death from plague in Osaka on the 9th instant. In a previous letter I have referred to the discovery of plague-infected rats in that city.

It is reported that a case of smallpox appeared among the crew of the British steamship *Kintuck* at Nagasaki on May 11.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended, May 9, for rejection: For Honolulu, 14.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Mortality—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, May 28, as follows:

Week ended May 27, 1905. There have been no quarantinable diseases here nor in Merida. Deaths from other causes in Progreso since May 13 have been, in all, 8, due as follows: Athrepsia, 1; congenital debility, 1; acute hepatitis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; cerebral congestion (alcoholic), 1; dysentery, 1; paludic fever, 1; hydrocephalus, 1.

Bills of health have been issued as follows:

May 20, steamship *Vueltabajo*, for Mobile via various Mexican ports.

May 20, steamship *Esperanza*, New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers to New York, 24 (from Progreso).

May 22, steamship *Franfield*, New York; crew, 24.

May 24, schooner *Marian*, Ship Island; crew, 7; fumigated.

May 25, steamship *Daggry*, New York via Campeche; crew, 18.

May 26, steamship *Galveston*, Texas City; crew, 21; passengers, 3; fumigated.

Reports from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Case of malarial fever removed from steamship Seneca—Mortuary statistics—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, May 29 and June 1, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended May 27, 1905:

May 21, 1905, inspected and passed British steamship *Miramar*, bound for New Orleans, via Belize, with 24 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. May 25, fumigated and passed British steamship *Mancunia*, bound for Norfolk, via Perth Amboy, with 35 in the crew. Vessel sails in cargo of lead and copper. May 26, inspected and passed Austrian steamship *Kostrena*, bound for a point north of Hatteras, via Cardenas, Cuba. Vessel sails in ballast.

Inspected and passed American steamship *Seneca* bound for New York via Habana with 53 in the crew, 10 first-class passengers, and 1 second-class passenger. Vessel was fumigated by the Cuban medical officer prior to sailing. At the muster of the crew 1 sailor was found who had a temperature of 39° C., which to me appeared to be due to malarial fever. I therefore placed the following indorsement on my bill of health: "One seaman with a temperature of 39° C. or 102½° F, though think it malaria. Sailor sent ashore by Cuban medical officer because of absence of positive diagnosis of the above-mentioned seaman."

Mortuary report of Tampico for the week ended May 27, 1905.

Deaths, 21; rate, 54.60. Causes of death: Pneumonia, 3; pernicious fever, 3; paludal fever, 2; abortion, 1; tuberculosis, 3; bronchitis, capillary, 1; infantile diarrhea, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; senile debility, 1; diarrhea, 3; drowned, 1; diarrhea-enteritis, 1. The deaths from pernicious and paludal fever, gastro-enteritis, diarrhea, etc., with a single exception, occurred among children of 18 months or under rather than above this age.

No quarantinable diseases were reported here during the past week. *Stegomyia* are in less number, apparently, than at the time of my last report, though I have noticed only at night an apparent increase of the *Anopheles*. One scarcely ever sees an *Anophele* during the day.

Summary of reports of inspection during month of May, 1905.

Steamships inspected and passed	16
Personnel (crews) inspected and passed.....	1,006
Passengers inspected and passed.....	110
Steamships fumigated and passed.....	14

Of the 16 steamships inspected and passed, 5 sailed via Cuba, and were therefore fumigated by the Cuban medical officer stationed here.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 18 and 22, as follows:

Week ended May 13, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	9
Vessels fumigated to kill mosquitoes.....	3
Crew inspected and passed.....	325
Passengers inspected and passed.....	176

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

Week ended May 20, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	7
Vessels fumigated to kill mosquitoes.....	2
Crew inspected and passed.....	225
Passengers inspected and passed.....	121

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Six days ended May 24, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever, mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 20	Bluefields	25	5	1	.....
24	Dictator	20	5	4	.....
22	Abbie Bowker.....	7	0	0	.....

Dictator passengers all told 9, four of whom are shipwrecked seamen; crew of American schooner *Flora Morang*, of Gulfport, Miss., wrecked May 13 off Nicaraguan coast.

Nicaraguan schooner *Union C.* mentioned in last report, cleared for Colon, having complied with quarantine regulations enforced on all vessels bound for United States, possessions, and dependencies.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, May 22, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

German steamship *Brewster* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, May 15, with 31 crew and no passengers.

American schooner *Kate Feore* for Pascagoula, May 16, with 8 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Finance* for New York, May 17, with 63 crew and 100 passengers.

The steamship *Brewster*, one of the United Fruit Company's vessels, was fumigated in all the living compartments under my personal supervision.

The cabin and fore-castle of the schooner *Kate Feore*, bound for Ship Island Quarantine Station, were fumigated at the request of the master.

Since May 17, the date of my last report, no new cases of yellow fever have occurred in Colon. Although the source of the infection in Colon has not been definitely traced, it was supposed, and with good reason, to be confined to the center of the town, where the hotels, bar-rooms, and places frequented by a class of Americans out of employment are located. It is very probable that some one with a mild case of yellow fever lodged at one of these places and gave rise to the other cases which followed in such rapid succession. The portion of the town referred to has been thoroughly fumigated, and the people residing in it have been kept under strict surveillance.

No deaths from yellow fever have been reported either in Colon or Panama since last report.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended May 19, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 2 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
May 13	Preston	New Orleans, La..	33	1	2	1
13	J. B. Camors	Colon		2	0	
16	Herald	do		8	0	(a)
17	Bound Brook	New Orleans, La..	33	2	0	3
18	Harold	Mobile, Ala	18	0	0	
19	Katie	Mobile via Limon.	24	7	0	9

^aNot inspected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague in Peru and Chile—Recurrence of plague in Callao.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd, reports, May 1 and 6, as follows:

Week ended April 23, 1905—Plague.

	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Lima	3	2	1	3
Chiclayo	1	5	0	12
Eten	2	0	1	3
Lambayeque	0	3	0	4
Chepen	0	0	0	1
Mollendo	13	5	3	53
Callao	0	0	0	0
Total	19	15	5	76

Cases of plague continue to be reported in Arica and Pisagua, Chile. Smallpox is prevalent throughout Chile to a greater or lesser extent.

The young man whom I reported to you some time ago as having accidentally inoculated himself with plague has recovered.

Three cases suspected to be plague are reported (April 30) in Payta; 1 of these died. The authorities were unable to secure an autopsy or to make a bacteriological examination in this case, and of the other 2 the diagnosis has not yet been confirmed.

The data concerning plague in Peru are furnished me by the Director de Salubridad of Lima.

Week ended April 30, 1905.

PLAGUE.

	New cases.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Lima	3	0	1	5
Chiclayo	3	3	3	9
Eten	0	0	0	3
Lambayeque	0	1	0	3
Chepen	0	1	0	0
Mollendo	8	10	4	46
Callao	0	0	0	0
Total	14	15	8	66

On May 4 a case of plague occurred in Callao, the first since February 11 of the present year. I have no further information at this writing concerning the 3 suspicious cases in Payta mentioned in my report of last week.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Disinfection of vessels—Plague and smallpox—Modification of restrictions on interisland commerce—Recrudescence of plague at Cebu—Circulars.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, April 22, 26, and 28 and May 4, as follows:

During the week ended April 15, 1905, the following quarantinable disease was reported for the city of Manila: Smallpox, 1 case; no deaths.

The following-named vessel cleared for the United States: On April 15, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Logan*, en route for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu, was granted a bill of health. Vessel was partially disinfected. Crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected at Mariveles. Cargo was inspected and passed, or disinfected, and so labeled. The persons on board—crew 182, cabin passengers 155, and steerage passengers 758—were inspected on board immediately prior to the vessel sailing from this port.

Modification of restrictions upon interisland commerce.

I inclose herewith a circular letter with regard to the issuance of local bills of health.

This step was taken after conference with the committee on commerce and shipping, appointed by the governor-general, which is composed of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. Army; Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, secretary of commerce and police of the Philippine Islands; and H. B. McCoy, deputy collector of customs for the Philippine Islands.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the improved sanitary condition of the islands fully warrants the removal of this restriction upon interisland commerce.

[Circulars.]

CEBU, P. I., April 1, 1905.

To steamship companies, owners and agents of vessels, and others:

You are hereby informed that hereafter all vessels plying between the port of Cebu and other ports on the island of Cebu will not be required to obtain a bill of health and will not be required to await quarantine inspection upon entering this port, provided that when such vessel arrives with sickness on board, or has had sickness aboard during the voyage, she will fly the yellow flag and await quarantine inspection, as in the past.

Also when a vessel leaves this port one day and returns the next immediately following she will not be required to obtain a bill of health or await quarantine inspection. If, however, such vessel arrives with sickness aboard, she will be subject to inspection, as heretofore.

By direction of the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Quarantine Officer for the Port of Cebu.

MANILA, P. I., April 26, 1905.

To the owners, agents, and masters of vessels and others concerned:

SIRS: After May 15, 1905, it will not be necessary for masters of vessels commencing a voyage from one port in the Philippine Islands to another port in the Philippine Islands to obtain the bill of health issued by the officers of this Service which heretofore has been required.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

During the week ended April 22, 1905, there were no quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila.

SMALLPOX.

The smallpox situation in Shanghai seems to have improved considerably during the past few weeks. Only one vessel has been reported as having carried the disease from that port. Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom, at Shanghai, does not deem it necessary to continue the vaccination of the steerage passengers and crew as heretofore.

Smallpox continues to make its appearance at various places throughout the islands, but by promptly sending vaccinators to the affected districts, it has so far been possible to keep the disease under control. The disease from such sources is conveyed to Manila from time to time by the interisland vessels. The detection of a case on board the steamer *Colon* last week amply justifies the continuance of the inspection of interisland vessels at this port, because Manila is now comparatively free from the disease and it is undesirable to introduce fresh foci of infection.

PLAGUE.

During the week covered by this report, 3 additional cases of plague suddenly made their appearance at Cebu. The cause of the outbreak of this disease at that port at irregular intervals remains a mystery.

During the week the following named vessel cleared from this port for the United States:

On April 18, 1905, the American steamship *Tremont* was granted a bill of health to Tacoma via Hongkong. Baggage of passengers was inspected and passed and so labeled. Persons on board were inspected at hour of sailing; 1,169 pieces of cargo were certified.

During the week ended April 29, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported as occurring in the city of Manila, namely: Smallpox, 3 cases, no deaths; plague, 1 case, 1 death.

The following vessels cleared from Manila for ports in the United States or its dependencies:

On April 25, 1905, the British steamship *Taiyuan*, en route from Hongkong to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health. There were on board 73 crew, 17 cabin, and 58 steerage passengers.

On April 27, 1905, the British steamship *Agamemnon*, en route from Kobe to Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Vessel carried a crew of 71 and no passengers.

On April 27, 1905, the British steamship *Lowther Castle*, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Crew of 50 were vaccinated. Forecastles and storerooms of vessel were fumigated with sulphur; 5,504 packages of cargo were certified. All on board were inspected at the hour of sailing from this port.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox in Grenada—Fumigation of steamship Dunstan from Manaos and Para to destroy mosquitoes—Case of suspect tuberculosis on vessel.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, May 24, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships and 5 sailing vessels with 335 crew, 108 cabin, and 163 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 4 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, 214 crew, and 163 steerage passengers. There were 7 crew, 42 cabin, and 78 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a report from Grenada, West Indies, dated May 18, 1905, which says that the family in St. Patrick's parish was discharged from isolation on the 11th instant, and that no other case has occurred in that district.

In the words of the report, the situation in the parish of St. Andrew is as follows:

In the original district 11 cases have been reported, 6 occurring on the 9th instant, in one family of vaccinated contacts with the last previous case, and the last being on the 15th. The whole family just mentioned has been isolated, and energetic measures continue to be adopted. All recent cases are extremely mild. Indeed mildness may be said to be the chief characteristic of this disease, to which, to any one who has seen real "smallpox," it seems absurd to give that name, and to treat it with the same respect. It causes no inconvenience to the patient, and its death rate is nil.

On May 20 I fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes all the compartments, including the empty holds, of the British steamship *Dunstan*, from Manaos via Para, in water ballast, bound to Galveston, Tex. The crew, 33 in number, were free from any quarantinable disease; one employee, I believe, has tuberculosis of the lungs.

No cases of smallpox have developed from the case found in Bridgetown, Barbados, on May 9, and which was isolated at the Pelican Island quarantine station. The sick man is now convalescing.

The general health of this island continues good.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality—Health conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, May 20, as follows:

Week ended May 20, 1905: Bills of health issued to vessels bound for United States ports, 4.

The steamship *Homer*, from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Brazil, bound for New Orleans, was fumigated May 20.

The sanitary condition of this port is good.

During the month of April there were 57 deaths in the first district of St. Lucia, which includes Castries and contains, approximately, 20,000 people.

The causes of death as registered were as follows: Abscess, 1; anchylostomiasis, 1; apoplexy, 1; child birth, 1; convulsions, 1; debility, 3; dentition, 4; diarrhea, 2; dropsy, 2; epileptic coma, 1; hemorrhage from bowels, 1; madness, 1; deformity of mouth, 1; nephritis, chronic, 2; old age, 1; paralysis, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 3; puerperal septicaemia, 1; senility, 4; stillbirths, 3; syphilis, 3; dysentery, 1; thrombosis of heart, 1; worms, 5. The cases of malarial fevers reported are not numerous, but diseases due to intestinal parasites are particularly so.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Laurenço Marquez*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1905. Total number of deaths, 31, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of March, 1905. Total number of deaths, 32, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Fiume*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 161, including 24 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1905. Total number of deaths, 102, including 35 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor*.—Week ended May 20, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended May 18, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 20, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 93. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 120, including measles 2, and 22 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 256,112. Total number of deaths, 304, including 43 from infectious diseases.

Weimar.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 30,829. Total number of deaths, 42. No contagious diseases reported.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended May 14, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 24. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 13, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand three hundred and twenty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 42, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 37, enteric fever 3, and 10 from diar-

rhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,811 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 9 from whooping cough, and 2 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 13, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Newtownards, viz, 5.7, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 86.3, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 181 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 4, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 13, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.2, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 22.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 653, including diphtheria 6, measles 32, scarlet fever 2, and 30 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio.*—Weeks ended May 6 and May 20, 1905, respectively. Estimated population not reported. No deaths reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended May 11, 1905. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Three weeks ended April 29, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended April 29, 1905. Estimated population, 4,200. Total number of deaths, 4, including 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Ten days ended May 20, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 314, including enteric fever 3, measles 8, whooping cough 4, smallpox 4, and 26 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao.*—Two weeks ended May 19, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases reported.

St. Thomas.—Four weeks ended May 12, 1905. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 19. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to June 9, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Tientsin	Mar. 4-11	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Mar. 28		8	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-May 6		1,569	
Madras Presidency	Mar. 6-31	10	7	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3		
Astrakhan Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9		
Etslniadsin District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	35	28	
Jelisavetpol District	Nov. 22-26	32		
Kuba District	Nov. 21-Dec. 1	20	14	
Nachitshevan District	Nov. 23-29	213	152	
Nowobajazet District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	18	12	
Don Province	Feb. 5-17	7	3	
Samara Province	Nov. 23-Dec. 21	180		
Saratov Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 23	78	35	
Sharuro-Daralageski District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	725	618	
Uralsk	Nov. 1-Feb. 10			Epidemic.
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad	Dec. 8-21	6		
Kaachka	Dec. 27	1		
Serachs	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Feb. 24	416	318	
Batum	Dec. 1-7	3		
Lenkoran	Dec. 8-28	261	226	
Eriwan	Dec. 1-Jan. 30	1,057	695	
Tiflis	Nov. 23-29	4		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 11-17		1	
Turkey (general)	Nov. 28-Jan. 28	712	570	Jan. 1-Dec. 26, 1904: 10,466 cases; 9,192 deaths.
Bagdad	Nov. 20-28	1	3	
Ravandouz	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	220	196	
Van	Jan. 2-28	181	62	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 1-Apr. 17		67	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Mar. 12		2	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-May 2	208	86	84 cases and 34 deaths reported from April 18 to May 2.
British Honduras:				
Belize	May 25-June 1	4	4	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-May 9		50	
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez	May 25-29	5	3	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca—				
(Juchitan and Tehuantepec.)	Dec. 18-Apr. 5	8	1	
Veracruz—				
(Coatzacoalcos, Tuxtla, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-May 27	23	12	
Yucatan—				
Merida	Jan. 15-Apr. 15	5	2	
Panama:				
Colon	Jan. 23-May 14	13	6	
Panama	Dec. 1-31	7		
	Jan. 1-May 25	66	23	Six cases and 2 deaths from U. S. S. Boston.
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Dec. 17-Jan. 7	3		
La Guaira and vicinity	Jan. 1-7		6	
Maracaibo	Dec. 5-May 4	3	3	

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
British East Africa—				
Kisumu	Jan. 5-12			Present.
Maharoni	Jan. 19	1		
Mombassa	Feb. 11	25	25	
Port Florence	Jan. 1-19	20	8	
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony—				
East London	Dec. 25-April 29 ..	34	21	Including deaths of cases from King William's Town at hospital.
King William's Town	Apr. 8-29	6	1	
Port Elizabeth	Dec. 3-Mar. 18 ..	5	2	
Durban—				
Durban	Nov. 27-Feb. 11 ..	7	6	
Portuguese East Africa—				
Mozambique	Feb. 2			Epidemic.
Arabia:				
Aden (general)	Dec. 1-May 12 ..	1,976	1,712	One case from Austrian ss. Imperator from Bombay. Present.
Mekka	Mar. 1-31			
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Jan. 28	1	1	
Leones	Mar. 28	12		
Salta State	Dec. 15	1		
San Nicolas	Mar. 20		3	
Santa Fe	Dec. 27	1	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
General	Feb. 19-25	3	3	
Clarence and Richmond River districts	Jan. 10-Feb. 18 ..	4	2	
Newcastle	Mar. 27-Apr. 13 ..	4	1	
Queensland—				
Brisbane and vicinity	Jan. 2-Apr. 8	26	10	
Bundaberg	Feb. 3	1	1	
Townsville	Dec. 9	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Jan. 7 ..		12	
Guaratingueta	Jan. 13	1		
Nichteroy	Dec. 1-Feb. 28 ..		2	
Para	Feb. 1-26	4	2	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15		1	
Pindamonhangaba	Feb. 18			Do.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Apr. 16 ..	254	113	
Santos	Dec. 4-11		1	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 23-29		1	
Taubete	Feb. 18		1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Mar. 28	1		
Arica	Dec. 11-Mar. 20 ..	3	2	
Atacama	Mar. 15			Do.
Copiapo	Mar. 15			Do.
Coquimbo	Mar. 14			Do.
Iquique	Dec. 4-Mar. 27 ..	4	2	
Pisagua	Feb. 9-Apr. 17 ..	229		
Santiago	Dec. 2		1	
Valparaiso	Mar. 20-31		1	
China:				
Amoy	May 10			Do.
Fuchow	Apr. 30			Do.
Hongkong	Jan. 1-Apr. 22 ..	24	24	
Egypt:				
General	Jan. 1-May 4	22	16	
Alexandria	Apr. 1-May 4	2		
Port Said	Dec. 4-May 4	5	6	Two deaths from Egyptian ss. Aida, from Suez.
Magaga District	Mar. 23-Apr. 8 ..	2	1	
Suez	Dec. 10-Mar. 4 ..	29	17	
Tukh District	Nov. 27-May 8 ..	28	22	
Formosa (general)				
	Jan. 1-May 2	1,302	1,149	Total number of cases for year 1904: 4,343, with 3,234 deaths.
Bioritzu	Apr. 20-30	1		
Ensuiko	Feb. 1-Apr. 30 ..	39	38	
Gilan	Feb. 1-Apr. 30 ..	35	32	
Kagi	Feb. 1-Apr. 30 ..	100	81	
Kelung	Apr. 20-30	2	3	
Shinchiku	Feb. 1-Apr. 30 ..	60	67	
Taihoku	Feb. 1-Apr. 30 ..	150	136	
Tainan	Feb. 1-Apr. 30 ..	30	22	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Great Britain:					
Leith	May 7-13	4	1	From steamship Crewe Hall from Rangoon. On ss. Weybridge from the Rio de la Plata.	
Liverpool	Feb. 7	1	1		
London	Nov. 30	1	1		
Hawaii:					
Aiea	Mar. 2		1		
India:					
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	144,588	110,464	Three cases imported.	
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	9,464	7,407		
Bengal	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	119,114	106,141		
United Provinces	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	338,517	308,921		
Punjab	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	297,180	249,662		
Burma	Dec. 4-Apr. 29	959	837		
Central Provinces (including Béar).	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	13,786	10,957		
Assam	Mar. 5-Apr. 29	1			Imported.
Mysore State	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	9,899	7,605		
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	15,778	13,722		
Central India	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	4,758	3,786	Do.	
Rajputana	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	26,091	22,023		
Kashmir	Oct. 29-Apr. 29	2,501	1,554		
N. W. F. Province	Mar. 18-Apr. 29	2	2		
Grand total		982,638	843,081		
Japan:					
Hiogo	Dec. 14		1		
Hiroshima	Apr. 12	1	1		
Kobe	Dec. 16	1	1		
Osaka	May 9		1		
Tokyo	Apr. 18-May 10		2		
Mauritius	Dec. 10-Mar. 16	67	36		
Peru:					
Arequipa	Mar. 20			Present.	
Cajamarca	Mar. 10			Do.	
Callao	Feb. 9-May 4	2			
Chepen	To Apr. 30	5	8		
Chiclayo	Mar. 13-Apr. 30	57	60		
Eten	Nov. 1-Apr. 30	44	9		
Guadalupe	Nov. 1-Mar. 19	44	1		
Huanchaco	To Mar. 26	53	1		
Lambayeque	Nov. 1-Apr. 30	35	8		
Lima	Nov. 1-Apr. 30	54	9		
Mollendo	Mar. 4-Apr. 30	93	35		
Pacasmayo	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	2			
Payta	May 9			Do.	
Pueblo Nuevo	Jan. 26	2			
San Pablo	Mar. 13-Apr. 2	3	6		
Philippine Islands:					
Cebu	Jan. 15-Apr. 22	5	1		
Manila	Dec. 4-Apr. 29	24	21		
Russia:					
Ural Territory	Dec. 26-Jan. 16	143	142	Number of deaths from Nov. 30 to Jan. 9, 340.	
Vigatka Province—Slobodskoi.	Oct. 18-Dec. 14	247			
Siam:					
Bangkok	Dec. 15-Jan. 24		14	New cases reported during month of April, 1905.	
Spain:					
Cadiz	Apr. 1-30		1		
Straits Settlements:					
Singapore	Nov. 5-Apr. 15		15		

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—Cape Town	Feb. 12-Apr. 22	7		Gradually disappearing, May 6.
Liberia—Monrovia	Mar. 5-11	10	2	
Sierra Leone	Jan. 28-May 6	241		
Argentina:				
Bahia Blanca	Feb. 26			Present.
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 12-Jan. 31	324	57	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ...	60	3	
Prague	Dec. 4-31	44		
Belgium:				
Brussels	Dec. 18-Apr. 1		2	
Ghent	Apr. 2-May 13		2	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Mar. 25	93	8	
Nitheroy	Dec. 1-Feb. 28		158	
Para	Dec. 1-Apr. 17		174	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Apr. 15		1,059	
Porte Alegre	Feb. 22			Present.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 6-May 7	1,095	361	
Santos	Dec. 4-Jan. 22		7	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 1-15		3	
Victoria	Feb. 7-18	19	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Chatham	Apr. 10	9		
Ontario—				
Hamilton	Mar. 1-Apr. 25	3		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Jan. 25-Feb. 28		3	
Arica	Mar. 17	1	1	From Chilean ss. Palena.
Port Montt	Mar. 16			Epidemic.
Santiago	Jan. 2-Apr. 18	2		
Valparaiso	Mar. 4			Do.
China:				
Hongkong	Jan. 1-Apr. 22	53	22	
Niuchwang	Apr. 8			Present.
Shanghai	Nov. 12-Apr. 15		610	One case on U. S. turret ship Monadnock.
Colombia:				
Cartagena	Mar. 27-Apr. 1	1	1	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	Feb. 19-Mar. 11	2		
Ecuador:				
Colta	Feb. 7			Present.
Colombo	Feb. 7			Do.
Guamote	Feb. 7			Do.
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-May 9		28	Three cases, 1 death from Chil- ean ss. Palena, from Chilean and Peruvian ports.
Porto Viejo	Feb. 15-21			Present.
Formosa:				
General	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	20		Present.
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-May 13	4		
Marseille	Mar. 1-31		1	
Nantes	Feb. 9-Mar. 17	82	16	
Paris	Dec. 11-May 20	377	39	
Rouen	Nov. 1-Jan. 31		16	
St. Etienne	Feb. 1-Apr. 15	7		
Germany:				
General	Apr. 15-May 10	26		
Bremen	Jan. 8-Mar. 25	8		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	Jan. 7-Apr. 1		2	
Birmingham	Feb. 19-Apr. 8	8		
Bradford	Dec. 3-May 20	112	7	
Bristol	May 7-20	2		
Cardiff	Mar. 5-Apr. 22	6		
Dundee	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	5		
Edinburgh	Feb. 12-Apr. 22	5		
Glasgow	Dec. 10-Mar. 17	5	1	
Hull	Dec. 25-Apr. 8	36	2	
Leeds	Dec. 18-May 20	177	32	
Leith	Feb. 12-Apr. 8	9		
Liverpool	Jan. 15-May 13	3		
London	Dec. 11-May 20	74	2	
Manchester	Dec. 11-Feb. 4	7		
Newcastle on Tyne	Dec. 4-May 13	122	2	
Nottingham	Dec. 11-May 6	25		
Sheffield	Mar. 12-18	2		
Southampton	Mar. 26-May 6	17	5	11 cases and 1 death from ss. Nile from Buenos Ayres.
South Shields	Dec. 4-May 13	89	5	
West Hartlepool	Feb. 4-11	3		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 17-Apr. 24	3		One from ss. Sonoma, from San Francisco, and one from ss. Coptic, from oriental ports.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 30-May 9		1,762	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-May 6		121	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Karachi	Dec. 14–May 7	158	40	
Madras	Dec. 17–May 5		66	
Italy:				
General	Dec. 1–31, 1904	941		
	May 7–13, 1905	40	1	
Catania	Dec. 9–May 18	60	52	
Milan	Dec. 1–31, 1905	1		
Naples	Feb. 1–28		1	
Palermo	Dec. 11–May 13	260	56	
Japan:				
Ehime	Jan. 22–28	26		
Fukuoka	Jan. 22–28	2		
Hakodate	Jan. 18	1		From a Br. vessel from Shanghai.
Hiroshima	Jan. 22–28	2		
Kobe	Jan. 1–Apr. 5	4		One from Br. ss. Hector, from Yokohama, one from ss. Palawan, from Yokohama, and one from Br. ss. Firth of Dornoch, from Rangoon.
Kumamoto	Jan. 22–28	1		
Matsuyama	Feb. 15	1		
Muroran	Jan. 29–Feb. 4	8		
Nagasaki	Jan. 22–May 11	3		One case on Br. ss. Kintuck.
Nishiwagun	Feb. 16	16		
Osaka	Jan. 22–28	8		
Tokyo	Apr. 2	3		
Yamaguchi	Jan. 22–28	1		
Yokohama	Mar. 26–Apr. 29	2		One from Br. ss. Hudson from New York via Shanghai, and one from Br. ss. Queen Louise.
Malta:				
Malta	Jan. 22–Apr. 29	3	2	
Mexico:				
Mexico	Nov. 20–Apr. 8	43	27	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	Jan. 22–28	2		
Norway:				
Christiania	Dec. 11–Apr. 15	25	3	
Panama:				
Colon	Dec. 13–Jan. 8	3		One from ss. Loa, from Arequipa and 1 from ss. Westphalia, from St. Thomas.
Panama	Dec. 25–Jan. 1	1	1	
Peru:				
Callao	Dec. 12–Apr. 13	4		Two from ss. Loa, from Arequipa. Present on Chilean ss. Palena, from Chilean and Peruvian ports on Mar. 18. One from Ger. ss. Pentaur from Chilean ports, and one from Chilean ss. Mapocho.
Lima	Mar. 1–15	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Dec. 10–Apr. 29	20	3	1 case from Cavite.
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 27–May 6	124	38	
Odessa	Dec. 10–May 6	80	20	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 4–May 7	139	48	
Warsaw	Nov. 12–Feb. 11		21	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 1–May 20		143	
Cadiz	Nov. 1–Mar. 31		14	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 13–Apr. 22		19	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	Jan. 29–Feb. 4	4		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 4–May 14		153	
Smyrnia	Jan. 1–Feb. 19		2	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Feb. 3–Mar. 31	56	13	
Venezuela:				
Macuto (vicinity of)	Jan. 1–7	15		
West Indies:				
Barbados	Apr. 29–May 9	4		One from the royal mail ss. Atrato from Southampton.
Grenada Island	Dec. 29–May 4	51		One from ss. Trent for Colon.

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.			
Mazatlan	May 13	20,000	10														
Do	May 20	20,000	25														
Monte Cristi	May 13	1,200	1														
Moscow	May 6	1,173,427	617	11				2	1	2	13	5	4				5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 13	264,511	88	3								1					1
Nottingham	do	250,000	64							1				2			
Nuremberg	Apr. 22	285,000	109	15								1	1	1			
Do	Apr. 29	285,000	129	22								1	2	4			1
Do	May 6	285,000	129	20								1	1	2			2
Palermo	do	330,000	135	4				2				2					
Do	May 13	330,000	110	6				1									
Paris	do	2,660,559	909	241				2			6		4	15			6
Plymouth	May 20	115,000	26									1					
Prague	May 13	223,945	182	53									1	2			
Puerto Cortez	May 25	3,500															
Rheims	May 7	108,385	50	16				1									
Do	May 14	108,385	42	8										2			
Rotterdam	May 20	372,903	120							1			2				
St. Georges, Bermuda.	May 13	2,189	2														
St. John, Antigua.	Apr. 29	15,844	6	1													
Do	May 6	15,844	5														
Do	May 13	15,844	4														
St. John, N. B.	May 27	40,709	15	2													
St. Petersburg	Apr. 22	1,500,000	912	139				4	1	33	11	13	60				11
Do	Apr. 29	1,500,000	899	140				4	6	33	26	19	64				10
Do	May 6	1,500,000	876	137					7	44	15	15	59				10
St. Stephen, N. B.	May 27	2,840	2														
Salford	May 13	231,514	65	8								2	2	3			2
San Feliu de Guixols	May 14	11,333	2														
Santa Cruz	May 13	40,000	10	1													
Santander	May 14	53,574	26														
Sheffield	May 6	430,000	157	2						2	1	3	25				3
Do	May 13	430,000	183	1							3	1	24				2
Smyrna	Apr. 30	60,000	61	20						2		1	1				
Solingen	May 13	48,083	14														
Southampton	do	114,897	30	4									2				
Do	May 20	114,897	27	2							1						
South Shields	May 13	109,360	31							2		1					1
Stockholm	Apr. 29	318,398	110	24							2		1				
Stuttgart	May 18	260,000	95	14								2	1				3
Tangier	May 13	40,000															2
Tarragona	do	19,600	7														
Trapani	May 6	61,477	16														
Do	May 13	61,477	19														
Trieste	do	193,387	93									1					
Tuxpam	May 16	13,000	18														
Do	May 23	13,000	9														
Venice	May 6	169,417	67	5													
Veracruz	May 20	32,000	38	8						1		1	1				1
Victoria, B. C.	Apr. 30	21,000	2										1				
Vienna	May 13	1,897,630	764	154						1	10	14	35				3
West Hartlepool	do	66,506															
Winnipeg	May 20	80,000	11								1		1				
Yokohama	Apr. 9	313,695											2				
Do	Apr. 16	313,695															
Do	Apr. 23	313,695															
Zurich	May 13	163,969	63	13								1					

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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