

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

The present number of the Public Health Reports being the first issue of the second half of the calendar year, new tables of epidemic diseases are begun, the old tables having been closed in accordance with the custom of terminating them semiannually. The following is a summary of the status of epidemic disease at the end of the finished semiannual period, together with a mention of important reports received since the tables were terminated.

Asiatic cholera.—Cholera is confined to southern Asia, with an advance line extending into the southeastern provinces of Russia.

Yellow fever.—The presence of yellow fever in North America at the end of the six months was confined to a few cases at Tierra Blanca and at Coatzacoalcos, imported, it is said, from Tierra Blanca, in the State of Veracruz, Mexico; a mild outbreak at Belize, British Honduras, and Puerto Cortez, Honduras; 5 cases, 4 deaths in June at Livingston, Guatemala, and an increasing prevalence in Panama. No cases of yellow fever outside of maritime quarantine have been reported in Cuba during the six months. In South America the disease is present at Rio de Janeiro. There are no recent reports from other Brazilian cities. On the Pacific coast the presence of the disease is confined to Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The following yellow-fever reports were received since the new tables were begun:

In the canal zone, from June 16 to 22, 21 new cases were officially reported, distributed according to locality in which infection was contracted as follows: Panama, 10; La Boca, 2; Corozal, 2; Empire, 1; Colon, 6. There were 3 deaths from yellow fever, 1 at Panama and 2 at Colon.

Bubonic plague.—The chief prevalence is in Asia. In India the morbidity and mortality for plague are constantly assuming increased proportions. The disease has so far baffled every effort to stamp it out. The failure to control the prevalence is not only causing great alarm among all classes in India, but is beginning to attract much attention in England and other countries in active relations with India.

In response to a recent parliamentary interrogation, the British secretary of state for India said that the government was endeavoring by every possible means, including sanitation of cities and rural places, destruction of rats and mice, appropriate inoculations and the organization of unofficial as well as official help, to gain control of the epidemic of plague, which in 1901 caused 273,679 deaths, the number rising to 577,427 in 1902, reaching 851,263 in 1903, and 1,022,299 in 1904, and still prevailing with unremitted violence.

At Aden, in Arabia, where there were nearly 2,000 cases in six months, the disease appears to be dying out. In Japan there have recently been cases at Osaka and Tokyo, and there is an extensive epidemic in the Japanese insular possession Formosa. From Bangkok, Siam, cases have been reported recently. In China, plague was present at Amoy in May, and a month earlier was reported from Fuchow and Hongkong. The last cases at Singapore were reported in April. A plague epidemic is running concurrently with cholera in southeastern Russia. Aside from the cases recently reported at Leith, Scotland, there are no other recent European plague notifications.

In Africa plague appears to be confined to certain places in Egypt (May 20 to June 3, 17 cases, 12 deaths) and the British South African possessions, Cape Colony, and Durban. There are no recent cases reported from either British or Portuguese East Africa. The latest reports received during the expired half year showed the continued presence of the disease in parts of New South Wales and Queensland, Australia, in East Sumatra, and in the Island of Mauritius.

In South America the last reports of the half year from Brazil do not show its presence elsewhere than at Rio de Janeiro. Certain cities of Chile and Peru, notably Pisagua, Mollendo, and neighboring towns, were suffering extensively, according to recent notifications. In the Philippine Islands there were 7 cases, with 3 deaths, from January 15 to May 6, at Cebu, and 27 cases, with 23 deaths, from December 4 to May 13 at Manila.

During the week ending May 20 a fatal case of plague occurred at Cavité. Cavité, situated on the San Roque Peninsula, Manila Bay, is only 8 miles from Manila and has always been considered a favorable place for patients to recuperate when debilitated from a prolonged tropical sojourn or convalescent from diseases incidental to residence in the Philippines.

In Hawaii there were 2 cases with 1 death from May 15 to June 24 at Hilo, 1 case with 1 death on June 20 at Waipahu, 1 death March 2, at Aiea, 1 death June 30 at Olaa, near Hilo, and 2 cases with 2 deaths at Honolulu from June 25 to July 6.

GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

Classification of mosquitoes.—Incidentally to a description of East Indian malaria-conveying mosquitoes, the question of the classification

of these insects is considered in a Monograph of the Anopheles mosquitoes of India, by S. P. James and W. Glen Liston, of the Indian medical service. Certain objections are advanced against Theobald's division of the former genus *Anopheles* into other genera, the distinction being based on peculiarities of the scales of the wings and body, and the statement is made that an elaborate classification of the family *Culicidæ* is not necessary for medical purposes.

Tuberculosis notification in Denmark and Norway.—In Denmark tubercular diseases of the lungs and larynx have recently been included in the list of contagious maladies, the notification of which by the medical attendant is obligatory according to law. About four years ago Norway adopted the same regulation.

Sanitary problems in the Canal Zone.—Discussing sanitation and the Panama Canal in the London Lancet for June 10, John George Leigh says that irrespectively of endemic diseases and the abominable sanitary conditions which have heretofore obtained the isthmic climate has physiological effects demanding unceasing vigilance on the part of those subjected to it.

The most noteworthy characteristic of the climate is the remarkable uniformity of temperature throughout the year. The only foreigners, says the writer, who have been able to withstand the climate with any measure of success have been people of Iberian extraction, inured from their birth to a tropical environment, Caribbean negroes employed by the French canal companies who have remained on the Isthmus, and a few Chinamen who have become permanent residents. The blood of these three peoples is now so mixed together and mingled with aboriginal Indian blood that many of the natives present a strange combination of the physical characteristics of the four races.

It is remarked that nowhere in the world is the affinity between marshy districts and certain diseases more marked than in the Isthmus of Panama, and attention is directed to the fact, demonstrated by experience gained in the construction of the Panama Railroad and work already done toward the digging of the canal, that the morbid effects are increased by surface disturbance of the soil, but that on the other hand the unhealthful effects of the work are considerably lessened when the superficial layers of the ground are cleared away and work begun on deeper strata of earth.

It is stated, on authority of a physician resident in Panama, that during the first eleven months of preliminary work on the canal under French auspices, when the force was not large (exact number of employees not recorded), 65 Europeans and 800 laborers died from disease. It is also recorded that later the French company, with a force of 7,000 men, always calculated on having 1,000 men in hospital; that in March and April, 1882, in Panama and the vicinity, 37 out of less than 100 engineers died; that there was not a single French engineer

who was able to attend to the work beyond one year and a half, although the contract called for two, and that in September, 1884, the company buried 654 officers and men.

A table of the official health statistics of the Panama Canal under French control, years 1881 to 1891, inclusive, is published under the heading Panama, in the present number of the Public Health Reports. The table gives the average effective force employed each year, and the percentage of disease and death under the De Lesseps Company (1881-1888), during the liquidation period (1889-1894), and under the later French Canal Company.

Telephones and tuberculosis.—As a result of the examination of telephone mouthpieces, conducted under the auspices of the medical officer of health of the city of London, England, a bacteriological report has been submitted, stating that no evidence was found of the contamination of the mouthpieces with either tubercle or diphtheria bacilli, though attention was called to the bad ventilation of telephone booths.

UNITED STATES.

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

Investigation of suspected smallpox in Preston and Monongalia counties, W. Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, June 29, as follows:

Pursuant to Bureau orders of June 24 directing me to proceed to Grafton, W. Va., for the purpose of conferring with the health authorities in regard to the diagnosis of a disease suspected of being smallpox, I have to report as follows: I was met at Grafton by Doctors Barbee and Warden, of the State board of health, and with them visited Tunnelton, Preston County, and Morgantown, Monongalia County, and in both localities saw several cases of an eruptive disease which was obviously smallpox. In the latter locality a question had been raised as to the diagnosis, one physician, recently nominated as county health officer, believing it to be *impetigo contagiosa*.

From the patient in whose case the question as to the diagnosis had been raised I elicited the following history: She was taken sick two weeks after a near neighbor, whom she was in the habit of visiting, was taken with fever and an eruption. Her sickness began with headache, dizziness, fever, and pain in the back, so that she took to her bed, but at the end of three days began to feel better, and noticed an eruption on her face and hands. For a day or two after this she was able to be out of bed, but then began to feel sick again, and could not stand on account of the pain in the eruption on her feet. She had never been vaccinated. At the date of my visit, about four weeks after the onset of her illness, she was up and about, feeling perfectly well, but showing on her face an abundance of red scars, which left no room for doubt that she was convalescing from variola. Doctor Barbee urged upon the county court that energetic steps be taken at once to suppress the disease.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended June 25, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	176
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended June 24, 1905. Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 180; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 100; inspection of Japanese, 6; inspection of Syrians, 6; inspection of certificate cause of death of corpse transferred into United States, 2; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 512 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 5.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, June 26, as follows:

Week ended June 24, 1905. Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 576; immigrants inspected on passenger trains from Mexico, 25; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 19; four persons from Isthmus of Tehuantepec via Tierra Blanca, Mexico, detained.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State Board of Health for the month of May, 1905, from 24 localities, having an aggregate population of 930,350, show a mortality of 1,187, including cerebro spinal meningitis 11, diphtheria 13, enteric fever 20, measles 1, whooping cough 8, and 202 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, and 2 from whooping cough.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 99, including measles 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 550,000; white 464,000, colored 86,000. Total number of deaths, 788; white 566, colored 222, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 4, diphtheria 4, enteric fever 7, measles 13, whooping cough 3, and 138 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of May, 1905. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 41, including 2 from diphtheria.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., June 24, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, June 24, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 19	Admiral Farragut	Port Antonio	4
19	Canopic	Italian ports	1,732
20	Canadian	Liverpool	2
	Total		1,738

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., June 26, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 24, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 19	Martinique	Habana	1
20	Miami	do	39
22	Gussie	do	15
	Mascotte	do	28
24	Miami	do	63
	Total		146

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 27, 1905.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 18	Etruria	Liverpool and Queenstown	327
18	Philadelphia	Southampton	421
18	Byron	Santos and Barbados	108
18	Citta di Milano	Genoa and Naples	1,520
18	Erny	Trieste and Palermo	416
19	Numidian	Glasgow	100
19	Furnessia	Glasgow and Londonderry	404
19	La Bretagne	Havre	601
19	Catania	Rio de Janeiro, etc	21
20	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	695
20	Kroonland	Antwerp	1,037
20	Potsdam	Rotterdam	916
20	Prinzess Alice	Bremen	733
20	Morro Castle	Habana	14

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
21	Prinz Oskar	Genoa and Naples	1,113
22	Teutonic	Liverpool and Queenstown	384
23	Königin Luise	Genoa and Naples	1,649
23	Italia	Messina and Naples	1,817
23	Carpathia	Liverpool and Queenstown	390
23	Pallanza	Hamburg	485
23	Esperanza	Habana, etc	2
23	Ramsdalen ^a	Fowey	1
23	Federica ^a	Trieste	4
23	Grangense	Barbados	18
23	Sardegna	Genoa and Naples	1,077
24	Pretoria	Hamburg	1,546
24	Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown	281
24	Neustria	Marselle and Naples	537
24	La Lorraine	Havre	794
24	Aberfeldy ^a	Piræus	1
	Total		17,412

^a Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 24, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 19	Laurentian	Glasgow via St. Johns	4
18	Friesland	Queenstown and Liverpool	354
May 26	Theresa	Trinidad	1
June 18	Charlois	Tyne Dock	1
21	Helen	Port Morant	1
22	Astrakhan	Rotterdam	1
	Total		362

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

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.					
Baltimore, Md.	May	5,765	5,677	88	12	
New Bedford, Mass.	do	867	853	14	0	
Newport News, Va.	June	13	13	0	0	
Port Angeles, Wash.	May	4	3	1	0	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	July 1			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	June 30			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	June 24			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	June 30			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	June 24			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	June 30			
10	Columbia River, Ore.	June 17			
		June 24			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
13	Eastport, Me.	June 29			
14	Eureka, Cal.	June 24			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	Am. schr. L. N. Dantzer.	June 23	Frontera
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	do			
21	Nome, Alaska	do			
22	Panama, Panama	do			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	do			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	do			
26	Port Inglis, Fla.	do			
27	Portland, Me.	do			
28	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
30	East Pass	do			
31	West Pass	do			
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
33	San Diego, Cal.	do			
34	San Francisco, Cal.	June 17	Am. ss. City of Sydney ...	June 15	Ancon
			Rus. ship Fennia.	June 17	Antwerp
35	San Pedro, Cal.	June 24			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Br. ss. August Belmont a	June 18	Tampico
38	Savannah, Ga.	do			
39	Sitka, Alaska	June 17			
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	June 24			
41	Southbend, Wash.	June 17			
		June 24			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	Br. ss. Critic.	June 18	Veracruz
			Br. ss. Tugela	June 22	Veracruz
43	Washington, N. C.	July 1			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report	
3				do.	
4					1
5				No report	
6				2 vessels spoken and passed.	2
7				No report	
8					1
9				No report	
10				No transactions Glandular examination.	1
11				From Hongkong. 1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
12					3
13					26
14				No transactions	
15				do.	
16	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.			2
17				No transactions	
18					9
19					2
20				No transactions	
21				No report	
22				do.	
23					2
24				No transactions	
25				No report	
26				No transactions	
27				No report	
28				Glandular examination bktn. John Palmer from Tsingtau, ss. Ningchow from Liverpool, and ss. Hyades from Manila.	5
29				1 vessel boarded and passed.	27
30				No report	
31				No transactions	
32				3 vessels spoken and passed; 5 passed without inspection.	1
33					1
34	San Francisco	Held. Fumigated to kill mosquitoes.	June 16	1 case. 1 death yellow fever. Temperature of all on board Am. ss. City of Sydney and Am. ss. Newport from Ancon taken. Malaria on Am. ss. Newport.	12
	do	Held. Fumigated to kill vermin.		Rus. ship Fenmia had been to Port Elizabeth and was rat infested. 1 vessel boarded and passed.	
35				No transactions	
36				do.	
37	Pensacola	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	June 20	1 case of malarial fever on Br. ss. Earlswood from Charleston removed and sent to hospital.	2
38				1 vessel spoken and passed.	1
39				No report	
40				No transactions	
41				do.	
42	Port Tampa	Disinfected and held.	June 19	do.	1
	do	Disinfected	June 22	1 case malaria held pending diagnosis.	
43				No transactions	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
HAWAII:					
44	Hilo.....	June 10			
45	Honolulu.....	do	U. S. a. t. Sheridan.....	June 10	San Francisco.....
		June 17			
46	Kahului.....	do			
47	Kihei.....	June 10			
48	Koloa.....	do			
49	Lahaina.....	June 17			
50	Mahukona.....	June 10			
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:					
51	Cebu.....	May 20			
52	Iloilo.....	May 20			
53	Jolo.....	Apr. 22			
54	Manila.....	May 27			
55	Zamboanga.....	May 13			
PORTO RICO:					
56	Ponce.....	June 17			
57	San Juan.....	do	S. S. Caracas.....	June 14	Puerto Cabello.....
Subports—					
58	Aguadilla.....	do			
59	Arecibo.....	do			
60	Arroyo.....	do			
61	Fajardo.....	do			
62	Humacao.....	do			
63	Mayaguez.....	do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	July 14			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	June 24			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	July 1			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	June 24			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	June 17			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	June 24			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	do			
11	New Orleans, La.....	do	Br. ss. Miramar a.....	June 14	Belize.....
			Ger. ss. Frisia.....	June 19	Mexican ports.....
			Br. ss. Olympia.....	do	Belize.....
			Nor. ss. Nor.....	do	Mexican ports.....
			Ger. ss. Bolivia.....	June 20	do.....
			Nor. ss. Venus.....	do	Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Taunton.....	June 21	do.....
			Br. ss. Cuban.....	do	Habana.....
			Ger. ss. Mecklenburg.....	June 22	Cuban ports.....
			Br. ss. Buffon.....	June 23	Brazilian ports.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	July 1			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
44				No report	
45	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	June 7		7
46				No transactions	7
47				No report	
48				do	
49				do	
50				do	1
51				No report	
52				do	
53				do	
54				do	
55				do	
56					1
57	New York	Held	June 14		2
58				No transactions	
59					1
60					1
61				No transactions	
62				No report	
63					3

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				No transactions	
5				No report	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9				do	
10				do	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	June 19		
	do	Disinfected	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 21		
	do	do	June 23		
	do	Disinfected	June 20		
	do	do	June 21		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	June 22		
	do	do	June 23		
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to July 7, 1905.

For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 24-July 1...	19	1	
Danville	June 17-26	2		
Total for State		21	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
Indiana:				
Southbend	June 17-24	4	2	
Total for State		4	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 17-24	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
Massachusetts:				
Lowell	June 24-July 1...	4		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids	June 17-24	17	4	
Total for State		17	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1		
Montana:				
Carbon County	May 1-31	2		
Flathead County	May 1-31	1		
Madison County	May 1-31	1		
Silverbow County (Butte in- cluded)	May 1-June 25...	2		
Valley County	May 1-31	1		
Yellowstone County	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		3		
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 17-24	2	1	
Total for State		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		3		
Ohio:				
Toledo	June 17-24	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
South Carolina:				
Greenville	June 17-24	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1		
Utah, 14 localities.				
	May 1-31	87		
Total for State		87		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	June 17-24	6		
La Crosse	June 17-24	1		
Milwaukee	June 17-24	11		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1904		8		
Grand total		171	8	
Grand total, same period, 1904		20		

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to July 7, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Ship Island	June 3-6	2	2	From ss. Hiram from Puerto Cortez. Arrived at Mobile on June 3; remanded to Ship Island.
New York:				
New York Quarantine	June 7	1	1	From ss. Seguranca from Colon. Case was quarantined on Swinburne 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, June 30 to July 7, 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:				
General	May 1-30		11	
Massachusetts:				
Brockton	June 17-24	1		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 18-25		2	
Ohio:				
Cleveland	June 23-30	1	1	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	June 24-July 1		1	
Washington:				
Seattle	Mar. 1-31		1	
Grand total		2	16	

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.		
South Bend, Ind.	June 24	35,999	11	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.	July 1	61,643	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	June 17	37,714	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	do	131,822	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton, N. J.	July 1	73,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth, Mass.	June 24	11,324	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	do	51,721	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.	July 1	76,508	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.	June 24	19,714	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	do	118,421	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 22, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths 2, including 1 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good. The yellow fever patient was ill 7 days. All the characteristic features of yellow fever manifested; disturbed correlation of pulse and temperature; albuminuria, hematemesis, and general icterus.

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.
June 16	Olympia.....	41	0	0	0
17	Flandria.....	35	0	24	0
17	Belize.....	18	0	0	0

CHINA.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 24, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, 2 supplemental bills of health were issued and there were inspected 2 vessels, 165 crew, 2 cabin, and 1 steerage passengers. Manifests were viséed for 4,539 pieces of freight, 21 pieces were disinfected with formalin (human hair for New York), and 1 piece (personal effects) was passed upon inspection.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that there occurred among the foreign population 2 new cases of enteric fever and 1 new case of diphtheria; among the natives 7 deaths from diphtheria and 16 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 107 natives.

Although smallpox does not figure in the official reports, the disease is still present in Shanghai.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended June 24, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 7; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Rains are becoming more frequent, but there seems to be no increase of mosquitoes, thus showing the beneficial effects of the surface drainage and filling in of surface depressions recently done by the health officer of Limon.

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.
June 18	Limon.....	43	3	0	0
18	Katie.....	24	0	0	0
19	Altai.....	47	66	3	0
20	Hispania.....	21	1	0	0
21	Alps.....	25	0	0	0
22	Manistee.....	48	0	0	0
23	Mt. Vernon.....	21	0	0	0
23	Belvernon.....	22	0	0	0
24	Preston.....	33	7	0	0

Two bills of health for Panaman ports were viscéd.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Case of malarial fever on barge Fantasi.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, June 26, as follows:

Week ended June 24, 1905—

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	20
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	717
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	594

The American steamship *Esperanza* arrived from Progreso June 19, 1905, had 1 cabin passenger in transit to New York ill with phlebitis of right leg. He was landed and sent to Las Animas Hospital.

The Italian barge *Fantasi* had 1 seaman with fever of malarial type.

The American steamship *Mexico* had 1 employee ill with inflammation of leg.

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

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 26, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, bills of health were granted to 7 vessels leaving for United States ports.

The following cases of contagious diseases were officially reported in the city during the past week: Infectious fever, probably enteric, 4; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 21, as follows:

During the week ended June 17, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

FRANCE.

Combat against tuberculosis in Paris.

The following is received from Consul Guenther at Frankfort, Germany, under date of April 20, 1905:

Correspondence from Paris states that the fight against tuberculosis is waged in a very energetic and systematic manner by the commission appointed for that purpose by the prefecture of the Seine. The commission has undertaken the task of cleaning the dwellings suspected of being infected and of freeing the walls of the bacilli remaining there. It has a list of 1,000 houses under suspicion of harboring tuberculosis and 4,000 more houses are to be added to this list. The commission expects to render all the houses in Paris free of tuberculo bacilli.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in Egypt.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 17, as follows:

Egypt.—During the week ended May 27 there were registered 6 new cases of plague (with 2 deaths). During the period from May 27 to June 3 there occurred 11 fresh plague cases (with 10 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 27 was considerably lower than that of the preceding week, thus being lower than it has been at any time during the past six months, amounting, calculated on the year, to only 13.9 per thousand of the population. This was also lower than the rate for the same week of last year (15.9). Of the large German towns and cities two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having a considerably higher death rate than this city, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Munich, Brunswick, Hanover, Frankfort on the Main, Dresden, Leipsig, Charlottenburg (with 14.5), Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 19.4), Magdeburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, viz: Schöneberg (with the minimum of 8.6), Halle, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, and Cologne. The infant mortality rate dropped to 3 per year and thousand, and was thus lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Leipsig rate. There were registered 113 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 87 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 44 deaths from cancer, 14 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from influenza, and, finally, 2 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 17, 1905: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 3 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

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.
June 12	Olympia	41			
14	Flandria	35	17		
15	Belize	18			

The steamship Olympia cleared from Puerto Barrios.

Yellow fever death at Livingston.

JUNE 15, 1905.

The second case of yellow fever has appeared at this port. The patient was taken sick on June 10, but was not reported until the 12th instant. Early in the morning of the 14th he had an attack of black vomit and died at 4 p. m. of the same day.

I have made a careful investigation of the port, and so far have been unable to find any other cases, except one which is suspicious but not definite.

Statement of yellow fever cases and deaths to date.

JUNE 22, 1905.

To the present date there have been 5 cases of yellow fever in Livingston, 4 of which terminated fatally.

Puerto Barrios so far remains free from fever.

HAWAII.

Plague death at Oloa.

HONOLULU, July —, 1905.

There was a death from plague at Oloa, near Hilo, on June 30.

COFER.

Plague death at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, July 6, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

There was a death from plague at Honolulu on July 5.

COFER.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 1, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Crosby Hall*, bound for Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, with a total crew of 55. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended May 27, 1905, there were 11 deaths from cholera and 146 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended May 20, 1905, there were 1,325 cases and 1,245 deaths from plague; in India 41,213 cases and 35,492 deaths.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended—Infectious diseases in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 12, as follows:

During the week ended June 10, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 6	Prinz Oskar.....	New York.....	1,090	160	1,150
7	Neustria.....	do.....	485	60	850
7	Canopic.....	Boston.....	1,438	190	1,680
8	Sardegna.....	New York.....	1,045	70	1,380
9	Sicilian Prince.....	do.....	503	50	720
10	Konigin Luise.....	do.....	1,588	190	1,750
10	Algeria.....	do.....	1,077	130	1,350

MESSINA.

June 4	Italia.....	New York.....	415		422
10	Sicilian Prince.....	do.....	216	85	233

PALERMO.

June 5	Italia.....	New York.....	462	60	676
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 6	Prinz Oskar.....	21	5	17		4	47
7	Neustria.....	17	2	12		7	38
7	Canopic.....	42	6	44	1	11	104
8	Sardegna.....	23	4	25	1	6	62
9	Sicilian Prince.....	12	5	9	1	2	29
10	Konigin Luise.....	52	6	29	1	2	90
10	Algeria.....	26	1	14	1	18	60
		193	29	153	5	50	430

MESSINA.

June 4	Italia.....	27					27
10	Sicilian Prince.....	17					17
		44					44

PALERMO.

June 5	Italia.....	46		37		3	86
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Infectious diseases.

For the week ended June 15, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 6 cases in 2 communes in the province of Lecce; 29 cases at Catania, and 17 cases in 7 communes of the province of Catania; 5 cases in the province of Cosenza; 4 cases in the province of Palermo. Cases were reported in the provinces of Chieti, Avellino, and Benevento.

Measles.—Epidemics are reported in the provinces of Cuneo and Novara.

Scarlatina.—The malady is prevalent in 2 communes of the province of Girgenti.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported in the provinces of Aquila and Arezzo.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Sporadic cases are reported in several provinces.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the year 1904 was as follows: Measles, 97,916; scarlatina, 12,960; smallpox, 13,322; enteric fever, 45,768; typhus fever, 112; diphtheria, 19,727; puerperal fever, 3,002; pulmonary tuberculosis, 6,471; malarial diseases, 266,940; pellagra, 1,829; hydrophobia, 61; anthrax, 3,104, and glanders, 36.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Tokyo and vicinity—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 3 as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, 1 vessel was inspected prior to issuance of bill of health.

From a quarantine standpoint, sanitary conditions in Yokohama show no noteworthy change.

The plague situation in Tokyo shows no tendency toward amelioration, but on the contrary new cases are occurring and the number of foci of infection is increasing. From April 18 to May 30, 1905, the total number of cases of the disease reported in Tokyo is 8, of which 6 have terminated fatally. In addition there have been 1 or 2 doubtful cases.

On May 29 a plague death occurred in Chiba Ken, the prefecture adjoining Tokyo on the east. The victim had been recently residing in the Fukagawa district of Tokyo, where, no doubt, he contracted the infection.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended, June 3, for rejection: For Honolulu, 19; for San Francisco, 1.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortuary statistics—Malarial fevers—Improved water supply.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, June 26, as follows:

Week ended June 24, 1905: Bills of health issued, 9; steamships inspected and passed, 7; steamships fumigated and passed, 2; person-

nel (crews) inspected and passed, 290; passengers inspected and passed, 28. Report in detail—June 20, 1905: Inspected and passed the British steamship *Corby Castle*, bound for Galveston via Veracruz and Coatzacoalcos, with 27 in the crew; vessel sails in general cargo. June 21: Inspected and passed the British steamship *Wanderer*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 34 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in general cargo. Inspected and passed the Danish steamship *St. Croix*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 44 in the crew and 4 steerage passengers; vessel sails in general cargo. American steamship *Niagara*, bound for New York via Habana, with 47 in the crew and 17 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo and stock and cattle for Cuba.

June 22.—Fumigated and passed British steamship *Wearside*, bound for Perth Amboy, with 28 in the crew; vessel sails in a cargo of lead and copper ore. June 23.—Inspected and passed British steamship *St. Gothard*, bound for a port north of Hatteras—probably Boston—with 25 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. June 24.—Fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Dagfin*, bound for Port Arthur, with 21 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans, via Veracruz, with 18 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in a general cargo. Inspected and passed British steamship *Nicaraguan*, bound for New Orleans, via Veracruz and Progreso; vessel sails in a general cargo, with 46 in the crew, 4 first-class and 1 third-class passengers.

Mortuary statistics—Malarial fevers—Improved water supply.

Week ended June 24, 1905: Senile debility, 1; chronic diarrhea, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; organic heart disease, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; gastro-intestinal tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 2; pernicious intermittent fever, 1; intestinal occlusion, 1; chronic ulcers of the legs, 1; congenital debility, 1; pelvic suppurative peritonitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; total, 14. Estimated population, 20,000. Mortality rate, 36.40. The sanitary situation continues most encouraging, though there is a slow but gradual increase of the various mosquitoes, and with the cloudy weather the *Anopheles* becomes more active in disseminating the different types of malaria. Fevers of the tertian and quotidian types with the æstivo-autumnal or pernicious become more and more numerous as the season advances. With the rainy season the average drinking water has been improved, and this probably explains why intestinal diseases have somewhat lessened. No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended June 21, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths; prevailing disease, 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.
June 18	Bluefields	25	5	6	0
June 21	Imperator	19	3	6	0

PANAMA.

Official health statistics of the Panama Canal.

Years.	Average effective force employed.	Percentage of disease.			Percentage of mortality.		
		Diseases of Europe.	Diseases due to climate.	Total.	Diseases of Europe.	Diseases due to climate.	Total.
Compagnie universelle du canal interocéanique de Panama (de Lesseps Company):							
1881	928	21.02	42.02	63.04	1.94	4.74	6.68
1882	1,910	18.85	47.64	66.49	2.21	4.39	6.60
1883	6,287	23.24	42.62	65.86	2.70	4.46	6.66
1884	17,615	27.58	36.95	64.57	2.58	4.08	6.66
1885	15,215	11.93	49.14	61.07	1.73	3.79	5.52
1886	14,935	14.01	43.88	57.89	1.67	3.43	5.10
1887	16,217	21.82	39.25	61.07	2.22	3.99	6.21
1888	13,725	12.17	40.46	52.63	1.81	2.54	4.35
Mean	10,854	18.83	42.75	61.58	2.05	3.92	5.97
Liquidation périodique:							
1889	1,826						
1890-1894	800						
Mean	971			49.68			2.88
Compagnie nouvelle du canal de Panama:							
1895	1,225			49.95	2.05	.85	2.94
1896	3,715			39.91	2.08	.84	2.92
1897	3,980			51.85	1.99	1.00	2.99
1898	3,400	28.26	13.65	41.91	1.76	.27	2.03
1899	2,500	19.76	5.84	25.60	2.24	.12	2.36
1900	2,000	17.05	8.50	25.55	3.00	.25	3.25
1901	2,000	18.60	6.85	25.45	1.55	.20	1.75
Mean	2,703	20.92	8.71	37.17	2.10	.51	2.61

^a About.

Reports from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Passenger traffic on fruit vessels suspended on account of prevalence of mosquitoes at docks—Yellow fever situation.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, June 20 and 22, as follows:

During the week ended June 17, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Spanish steamship *Montevideo* for Ponce, via South American ports, June 12, with 127 crew and 50 passengers.

American steamship *Finance* for New York, June 12, with 64 crew and 72 passengers.

British steamship *Beverly* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, June 13, with 42 crew and 6 passengers (4 in transit and 2 for New Orleans).

German steamship *Altai* for New York, via Limon, June 14, with 47 crew and 40 passengers in transit.

American steamship *Orizaba* for New York, June 16, with 69 crew and 43 passengers.

British steamship *Nicaragua* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, June 17, with 46 crew and 2 passengers.

As stated in my report of June 12, the steamship *Finance* was fumigated in her after cabin by the quarantine officer of Colon two days before sailing on account of a case of yellow fever which was removed from the vessel.

The steamship *Beverly* was fumigated under my supervision in all the living compartments. The holds of this vessel were not fumigated, as they contained a large quantity of cargo in transit that would have been seriously damaged by sulphur. The passengers on this vessel for New Orleans had been held five days prior to sailing in the detention house at Panama under the observation of the chief quarantine officer. Since the sailing of the *Beverly*, however, I have decided to suspend the passenger traffic on fruit vessels, excepting in cases of well-authenticated immunes, for the reason that mosquitoes are becoming more abundant on the dock where these vessels lie, and a case of yellow fever was found in close proximity to the dock.

Since June 16, 21 new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported on the Isthmus, distributed as follows, according to the locality in which the infection was contracted: Panama, 10; La Boca, 2; Corozal, 2; Empire, 1; Colon, 6. Deaths during the week: Panama, 1; Colon, 2.

Of these cases 11 were employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, 1 a railroad employee, and 9 were not employed by either the Commission or the railroad.

On June 16 the dead body of a white man, American, was found in a lumber shed, a place of shelter for vagrants, near the docks in Colon. The man had evidently been dead less than twelve hours and the body was taken to the hospital morgue, where a necropsy was made and the cause of death found to be yellow fever. No reliable history of his illness could be obtained. He was recognized as a discharged canal employee who had been drinking heavily.

The master of the steamship *Seguranca*, of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, arrived here from New York on the 17th instant, reports that a case of yellow fever was removed from the vessel on her last trip at the New York quarantine station, where the patient died two days later. The patient was a cabin passenger who had spent four days at a prominent hotel in Colon prior to the sailing of the ship from this port. The case developed 24 hours after leaving Colon.

Report from Panama—Yellow fever epidemic at Colon and Panama.
632-0486

Consul-General Lee reports, June 15, as follows:

Yellow fever is practically epidemic at Panama and Colon, and cases have recently been taken from Culebra, and La Boca, at the Pacific end of the canal.

From May 31 to date (14 days), 21 cases have been officially received in the hospitals at Ancon and Colon. Of these, 5 have died.

One of the worst phases of the outbreak is that 2 of those attacked are Jamaican negroes, who are considered racially immune from fever. The disease undoubtedly exists in a particularly virulent form.

A short time ago one ward at Ancon Hospital was sufficient to contain suspects; now 3 wards are necessary to accommodate them.

Besides yellow fever, malaria is exceedingly prevalent; as many as 30 cases a day have been admitted to hospital.

All possible precautions are being taken and the city of Panama is undergoing another complete fumigation. Had not the sanitary authorities already accomplished such valuable and useful work, the yellow-fever situation now, at the beginning of the wet season, would be indeed appalling.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable, 3 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.
June 10	J. B. Camors	Colon.....		3	0	(a)
11	Preston.....	New Orleans	34	2	6	5
12	Herald.....	Colon.....		6	0	(a)
14	Bound Brook.....	Mobile.....	33	0	0	0
15	Fort Gaines.....	do.....	21	1	0	2
16	Beverly.....	New Orleans.....	42	2	2	8

^aNot inspected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Precautionary disinfection of steamship Chile—Smallpox on vessels from Chilean ports—Plague on coasting vessel—Plague in Callao and Payta.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 12, as follows:

Referring to my report of June 8 concerning a probable case of plague on the steamship *Chile*, I have the honor to state that in addition to the usual precautions the decks were scrubbed down with bichloride of mercury, the bedding and other effects of the fore-castle crew disinfected, and the fore-castle fumigated with sulphur. The holds were given the usual fumigation before the vessel sailed. This work was done by the Peruvian authorities under Doctor Arce's direction, service representatives being present and aiding. A suspicious case (a member of the crew) was removed from the vessel and isolated at my request, but proved not to be plague. This vessel had a case of smallpox on board just before leaving Valparaiso. The entire personnel were revaccinated here and at Ilo.

The Chilean steamship *Aconcagua* arrived yesterday from Chilean ports with 2 cases of smallpox on board. The vessel was treated by the Peruvian authorities.

A case of plague occurred on a small coasting vessel on June 4, the infection being traced to the focus near the wharf where the 18 plague rats were found on May 27. There was another case of plague in Callao from the same source yesterday. Vaccination against smallpox continues. Plague has been officially confirmed as existing in Payta. It has probably never been eradicated.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory—Yellow fever.

Consul Plumacher reports, June 16, as follows:

The health condition of Maracaibo is not very satisfactory. We have had for three years extreme drought all over this consular district, but most in Maracaibo. For a year we have had no rain, and as we have no rivers and no wells near the city, the condition of the poorer classes is very trying, as they are obliged to use the water of the lake which is the germ bed of all the stomach and intestinal diseases of our people. The heat is such as I have never seen in my long sojourn here. Formerly we had winds at night, but they have died away. The heat and calms prevailing are the weather conditions for earthquakes. Unfortunately, yellow fever seems to demand more victims. We are never without yellow fever, but during the last few months the number of cases among people of the higher classes, who are presumed to have healthy homes and comfort, became alarming. A European is more apt to resist the fever and recover. The people from the Cordilleras, especially those in my consular district, are apt to succumb and die in the course of a few days.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Canal Zone—Tuberculosis on Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, June 15, as follows:

During the week ended June 10, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 steamships and 3 sailing vessels with 635 crew, 53 cabin, and 50 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 3 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 96 crew, 14 cabin, and 50 steerage passengers. There were 6 crew, 24 cabin, and 31 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On June 5 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *La Plata* bound to Colon, via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 142 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 39 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 108 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended June 10, I examined 181 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 33.

The Brazilian training ship *Benjamin Constant*, which arrived at this port May 27 from Pernambuco with one of its midshipmen dead of confluent smallpox, left Barbados early Saturday morning, June 10,

after remaining a fortnight, bound to Norfolk, Va., with 454 officers and men. While in Barbados one of the seamen died of the wet form of beriberi and one of the petty officers was landed and sent to Brazil, suffering from general miliary tuberculosis. No cases of smallpox developed during their stay at this port and on their departure all were free from any of the quarantinable diseases.

The sanitary condition of the island is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Reports from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Transactions of Service—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, June 3, 10, and 17 as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905: Bills of health issued, 2; vessels fumigated, none. The sanitary condition of the port is good. The total number of deaths for the month of May among a population of 20,000 was 56, registered as follows: Abscess, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; burns, 1; cold, 2; debility, 4; dentition, 1; diarrhea, 2; dysentery, catarrhal, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, 2; fracture base of skull, 1; heart disease, 1; heart failure, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; malaria, 2; marasmus, 4; meningitis, 1; phthisis, 6; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 1; senility, 5; stillbirth, 11; ulcerative colitis, 1; worms, 3.

Week ended June 10, 1905: Bill of health issued, 1; vessels fumigated, none. Sanitary condition of the port good.

Week ended June 17, 1905: Bills of health issued, 5; one vessel fumigated, the steamship *Buffon*, from Rio de Janeiro, bound for New Orleans.

The sanitary condition of the island continues good.

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended May 26, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 38; smallpox present.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 987,934. Total number of deaths, 1,166, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 13, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 54 and 165 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended June 9, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended June 17, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceará*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 281, including 8 from enteric fever.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including smallpox 4, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1905. Total number of deaths 63, including small-pox 3, and 3 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 543, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 15, measles 16, scarlet fever 2, and 101 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Strassburg*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 165,187. Total number of deaths, 307, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 6, and 42 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 10, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 40, scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 42, enteric fever 6, and 30 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,677 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 7 from whooping cough, and 7 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 10, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 52.7, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 148 deaths were registered, including measles 3, whooping cough 2, and 41 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 10, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.8, and the highest in Perth, viz, 21.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 551, including diphtheria 4, measles 17, scarlet fever 1, and 23 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 535,908. Total number of deaths, 884, including diphtheria 15, enteric fever 3, measles 6, and 67 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Formosa*.—Ten days ended April 30, 1905. Estimated population, 2,922,585. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 2 deaths from enteric fever, and 482 deaths from plague reported.

Twenty days ended May 20, 1905, 426 deaths from plague reported.

Nagasaki.—Twenty days ended May 31, 1905. Estimated popula-

tion, 154,727. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended May 13, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious disease reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 3, 1905. Estimated population, 202,134. Total number of deaths, 201, including diphtheria 1, and 3 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—Cadiz.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, measles 1, and 36 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Two weeks ended June 16, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases reported.

Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to July 7, 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 December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.]

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

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Guatemala:				
Livingston	June 10-22	5	4	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz (Coatzacoalcos and Tierra Blanca).	June 10-17	2	3	
Panama:				
Colon	June 16-22	6	2	
Corozal	do	2	.....
Empire	do	1	.....
La Boca	do	2	.....
Panama	do	10	1	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	June 16 .....	.....	.....	Present.

PLAGUE.

Egypt:				
General	May 20-June 3 ...	17	12	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	July 5 .....	.....	1	
Olaa	June 30 .....	.....	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	151,275	116,050	
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	9,561	7,484	
Bengal	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	126,378	112,842	
United Provinces	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	371,986	339,123	
Punjab	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	417,059	351,908	
Burma	Dec. 4-May 27 ...	1,311	1,169	
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	13,993	11,058	
Assam	Mar. 5-May 27 ...	2	.....	Imported.
Mysore State	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	10,063	7,709	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	16,125	14,033	
Central India	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	4,858	3,862	
Rajputana	Oct. 29-May 27 ...	37,200	31,986	

Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29–May 27...	4,119	2,589	Imported.
N. W. F. Province.....	Mar. 18–May 27..	4	4	
Grand total.....		1,163,884	999,817	
Japan:				
Chiba Ken.....	May 29.....		1	
Tokyo.....	Apr. 18–May 30..	8	6	
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 12.....	1		June 4. case of plague on coasting vessel.
Payta.....	June 12.....			Present.

SMALLPOX.

Denmark:				
Copenhagen.....	June 3–10.....	1		
Germany:				
Bremen.....	June 3–10.....	2		
Gibraltar.....	June 4–11.....	2		
Great Britain:				
Birmingham.....	June 10–17.....	9		
Cardiff.....	June 3–17.....	2		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 31–June 6..		18	
Karachi.....	May 27–June 4..	6		
Italy:				
Catania.....	June 8–15.....		3	
Messina.....	June 3–10.....	3		
Palermo.....	do.....	4		
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 12.....	2		On Chilean ss. Aconcagua.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 3–10.....	15	3	
Odessa.....	May 28–June 10..	8	3	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 1–10.....		5	
Seville.....	May 1–31.....		1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4–11.....		1	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles	Whooping cough.	
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 3	143,738	54	5											3
Alexandretta.....	do	9,000	7												
Amherstburg.....	June 17	2,250	1												
Do.....	June 24	2,250	0												
Amsterdam.....	June 10	553,613	143	20											
Do.....	June 17	553,613	165	22											
Antwerp.....	June 3	294,669	82	11					1				13		3
Do.....	June 10	294,669	72	4											
Athens.....	June 3	200,000		13										1	1
Do.....	June 10	200,000		8										1	1
Barmen.....	June 3	154,400		4					5						1
Do.....	June 10	154,400	28	1											
Barranquilla.....	do	42,000	27												
Beirut.....	June 3	80,000	16												
Do.....	June 10	80,000	19												
Belfast.....	do	358,693	111							4				2	
Bergen.....	do	80,000	20	4											
Berlin.....	June 3	2,014,726	608	98							10	7	6		6

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.		
Port au Prince	June 12	60,000	24													
Puerto Cabello	May 6	14,000	11													
Do	May 13	14,000	10	1												
Do	May 20	14,000	8	1												
Do	May 27	14,000	9	2												
Do	May 31	14,000	9	2												1
Quebec	June 24	70,000														
Rheims	June 10	108,385	45	7						1				8		
Rotterdam	do	372,903	103													
Do	June 17	373,747	105													
St. Georges, Bermuda	June 10	2,189	3													
Do	June 17	2,189	2	1												
St. John, Antigua	June 3	15,844	9													
Do	June 10	15,844	8													
St. John, N. B.	June 24	40,709	9	1												
St. Petersburg	June 3	1,500,000	746	97				3	6	32	14	20	40			11
St. Stephen, N. B.	June 24	2,840	1													
Salford	June 10	231,514	90	9												
San Feliu de Guixols	June 11	11,333	2	1												
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	June 10	40,000	9	2												
Santander	June 11	53,574	25													
Do	June 3	430,000	133	4						1	1			15		4
Do	June 10	430,000	131	6						1	1	1		17		3
Singapore	May 13	97,111	223	36												
Smyna	June 4	63,000	69	16		1										
Solingen	June 3	47,000	22												1	1
Do	June 10	47,000	14													
Southampton	do	114,897	20													
South Shields	do	109,360	36													2
Stuttgart	June 15	260,000	87	9												
Tangier	June 10	40,000											2			
Tarragona	do	19,600	9	2						2						
Toronto	June 17	226,365	64													
Trieste	June 6	19,387	74													
Do	June 10	19,387	73												2	
Tuxpam	June 20	13,000	21													
Utila	June 3	700	0													
Venice	do	169,417	72	5												
Winnipeg	June 17	80,000	41							1				2		
Do	June 24	80,000	14							1	2					
Yokohama	May 14	313,695								1		1				
Do	May 21	313,695								1						
Zurich	June 3	164,953	51	10						2						
Do	June 10	164,953	47	10						1		1				2
																1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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