

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Yellow fever in New Orleans, La.

The following telegram was received July 18 by the Bureau from Surgeon A. C. Smith, stationed at New Orleans:

Rumors yellow fever New Orleans. Can learn nothing definite. Letter follows.

Surgeon Smith was immediately instructed to make an investigation and to keep the Bureau informed.

Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, at New Orleans, wired the Bureau July 19, as follows:

Look for letter by to-day's mail.

In order to secure more definite information as to the state of affairs in New Orleans, Surgeon White, at Mobile, Ala., was telegraphed on the morning of July 21:

Employ acting assistant surgeon and proceed immediately to New Orleans and put yourself in communication with the State health authorities and the local board of health. Quietly investigate rumor, ascertain as soon as possible and wire information cases suspected yellow fever. Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis has been ordered to report to you for duty at Mobile. Wire dates of departures and arrivals and address.

Dr. Edmond Souchon, New Orleans, president of Louisiana State board of health was informed, July 21, that Surg. J. H. White, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, had been ordered to New Orleans to confer with him and the local health authorities and to look over the situation. Doctor Souchon was requested to afford Surgeon White every facility for his investigation and the screening of fever cases pending diagnosis, and the destruction of mosquitoes in suspected localities was suggested.

A telegram was received July 21 from Surgeon Smith containing the following statement:

Alabama health officers visited city to-day and made investigation; announced to have seen 2 cases. Alabama will probably declare quarantine.

July 21 a letter was received, under date of July 19, from Dr. Edmond Souchon, president Louisiana State Board of Health, in which he stated:

I write to inform you that a few cases presenting symptoms of yellow fever have come to my knowledge here. The cases are all in the same neighborhood—about two or three blocks. An autopsy will be held at the first opportunity. In the meantime the city health officer is taking all the necessary steps to destroy the mosquitoes in the localities.

Upon receipt of this information the Bureau telegraphed the facts, July 21, to Dr. William H. Saunders, State health officer, Montgomery, Ala.; State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.; Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary State board of health, Jackson, Miss., and Dr. Rhett Goode, president quarantine board of Mobile Bay, Mobile, Ala. State Health Officer J. Y. Porter, of Florida, was also notified. In the same dispatch these officers were directed to investigate all cases of fever in their localities, to advise screening the cases until the establishment of diagnosis, and to make prompt report to the Bureau.

The following dispatch was received July 22 from Surgeon White:

Referring your telegram, went yesterday, found 2 cases undoubted yellow fever, and believe many more exist. Address, St. Charles Hotel.

On the same date Surgeon Guiteras, at Cairo, Ill., Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, at Savannah, Ga., and Passed Assistant Surgeon Corput, at the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, were ordered to report to Surgeon White for duty in connection with the outbreak.

State Health Officer Tabor of Texas acknowledged the receipt of the information from the Bureau and stated that he had established quarantine against New Orleans, and Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary State board of health of Mississippi, at Jackson, acknowledged the information and requested the placing of inspectors on trains leaving New Orleans.

The same day, July 22, the following telegram was sent to Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, president, superior board of health, Mexico City, and to Dr. Carlos Finlay, president of the superior board of health, Habana, Cuba:

Service officers confirm 2 cases yellow fever in New Orleans.

A telegram of July 22 from Surgeon Smith, at New Orleans, stated: Witnessed necropsy at Charity Hospital; findings positive yellow fever.

On same date the following message was received from Doctor Souchon, president of the State board of health:

Postmortem held at 12 o'clock; findings positive, but not typical.

Information was communicated by telegraph, July 22, to the following Service officers that the occurrence of several cases of yellow fever had been confirmed at New Orleans: Acting Asst. Surg. C. A. Sheely, Gulfport, Miss.; Acting Asst. Surg. B. F. Duke, Pascagoula, Miss.; Acting Asst. Surg. R. H. Gray, Shreveport, La.; Acting Asst. Surg. B. J. Hicks, Vicksburg, Miss., and Acting Assistant Surgeon Watkins, Natchez, Miss.

July 23 the following telegram was received from Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary Mississippi State board of health, Jackson:

Autopsy confirms diagnosis at New Orleans. Am sure situation grave enough to need inspectors on all outgoing trains. Please put them on.

The Bureau replied as follows:

Bureau has directed Surgeon White, at New Orleans, to place inspectors on all trains from New Orleans through Mississippi.

Surgeon Wasdin, stationed at Memphis, was directed, July 23, to take first train for Mobile, confer with local health authorities, and then to inspect all points between Mobile, as far as Pass Christian, but not to enter New Orleans. Surgeon Wasdin arrived at Mobile on Monday night, July 24, held conference, and is proceeding on this duty.

In accordance with request received from him at New Orleans, after his conference with Governor Blanchard and the health authorities of Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas, Surgeon White was authorized, July 24, to establish 4 small detention camps at Kenner, Avondale, Waveland, and Slidell, and Surgeon Smith, at New Orleans, was directed to confer with Surgeon White and at once ship to these points 4 small complete detention camps, which had been for the past year in readiness at Fontainebleau, Miss., and to expedite the loading and shipment.

The action of Sanitary Inspector J. Y. Porter, in quarantining all vessels from New Orleans arriving at Florida ports, was approved July 24, and instructions were issued to the medical officers at Tampa Bay quarantine and Cape Charles quarantine to the same effect.

The following letter dated July 22 was received at the Bureau July 24 from Surgeon Smith, New Orleans:

I have the honor to report upon the events of the present week which have led to the establishment of quarantine against the city of New Orleans by health boards of neighboring States.

In the forenoon of Tuesday, July 18, I was informed that there were rumors of the existence of yellow fever in a block bounded by Decatur, Chartres, Ursulines, and St. Philip streets, and that there had been deaths. I visited the region in the afternoon, and on one door saw a death notice. A woman standing by volunteered information about the character of the man's sickness and the mode of death, which made the case look very much like yellow fever. The block described is occupied mostly by Sicilians, and they are very secretive, and I believe do not always call a physician in case of sickness. I thought it best to go directly to the president of the city board of health, Dr. Quitman Kohnke. He said there had been no diagnosis of yellow fever made by any physician, and no report of death from that disease, but said there was talk of suspicious cases, and that he was fumigating rooms wherever he heard of any sickness in the quarter of the city described. I then sent my first telegram to the Bureau. (See telegram July 18, 1905.)

On Wednesday, July 19, I went to see Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the State board of health. He showed me a letter which he had written to the Bureau announcing that there had been four or five cases suspected of being yellow fever, but that no diagnosis of that disease had been made. He informed me that he had also telegraphed the Bureau, and had telegraphed and written to the State health officers of Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. I asked him to let me see some of the suspicious cases, and he replied that that matter was in charge of Doctor Kohnke, and that Doctor Kohnke would undoubtedly let me do so. I immediately applied to Doctor Kohnke and asked him to let me see some cases. He said he would be very glad to do so if he had control of any, but they were all in the practice of private physicians, who would not consent to have their cases investigated.

Thursday afternoon I received a telephone message from a prominent business man, asking me to meet him in the evening for conference at the office of the city board of health. I hoped that this meant that something would be given out concerning conditions in the city and the plans of the board of health, but in this I was disappointed. The same night I received a message from Doctor Souchon to meet him the next morning, and on Friday morning he telephoned me that health officers from Alabama had arrived in the city to make an investigation, and invited me to meet them and join in the investigation. Some cases were to be shown us, and there would probably be a necropsy. When I reached the office of the State board of health Doctor Souchon was absent, but I saw Dr. G. F. Patton, secretary of the board, and surgeon J. H. White, of the service, and two health officers representing the State of Alabama and the city of Mobile.

They visited one of the hospitals and made a tour of the suspected district, accompanied by Dr. A. Nolte, of the State board of health, with the result reported in my letter of yesterday. Quarantine is reported to have been instituted against New Orleans by the city of Mobile at 3.45 p. m., and the conference between the visiting and local health officers and others, reported in my letter of yesterday, took place about 4 to 5 p. m.

This morning (Saturday) Doctor Souchon invited me to witness a necropsy at Charity Hospital at noon. Positive evidence of yellow fever was found, as already wired by me.

I report these matters in detail because I desire that the Bureau should have as complete a history of the events of the week as possible. I neglected to wire information of rumors, because I was constantly hoping to get hold of facts which would be more definite and satisfactory than any I had.

From Pascagoula, Miss., Acting Assistant Surgeon Duke reported, July 23, that no suspicion of yellow fever existed, that the State of Mississippi had instituted land quarantine against New Orleans, and that the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was expected to supervise the river and bay. In response to this letter, Dr. Duke was informed July 26 that Surgeon White had been instructed to make quarantine inspection of vessels leaving New Orleans for up-river and lake ports.

July 24 Surgeon White was instructed by telegraph as follows:

Do not overlook steamboat inspection from New Orleans. Arrange for same. Commence wiring daily report local situation, number cases, and other pertinent facts; also whether house-to-house inspection being made, screening fever cases, and destruction mosquitoes.

In response the following telegram was received:

Attempting to disinfect rooms occupied by suspicious cases; screening rooms and oiling cisterns not effective, but will assist and endeavor to make it so. Authorities concede 12 cases, these and many more doubtless genuine cases, 8 deaths, it being impossible to trace any communications from one to another, and new foci being now found outside quarter by St. Peter, Dauphine hospital, and Decatur. Think admission of cases will be more fully made within next forty-eight hours.

The Bureau, recognizing the danger of importation of yellow fever from Colon, Isthmus of Panama, and the Central American ports from which vessels arrive at ports in the United States with perishable fruit cargoes, stationed sanitary officers early in the spring, as is customary, at these ports for the purpose of keeping it informed regarding health conditions and taking precautionary measures.

Of interest in this connection is the fact that May 9 the fruit steamer *Preston*, bound from Colon to New Orleans via Bocas, refused fumigation at Colon. The bill of health was withheld by the service officer there, so the *Preston* sailed without one. On her arrival at New Orleans a fine was imposed under the provisions of section 1, act approved February 15, 1893.

May 25 a cablegram dated May 24 was received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson, an experienced officer from New Orleans, stationed at Belize, British Honduras, stating that there had been 2 cases and 1 death from yellow fever at Belize. Immediately upon its receipt this information was telegraphed to Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health, to the health authorities of Alabama, Texas, and Florida, and to the medical officer of the Service at Gulf quarantine.

On May 26 a cablegram of date May 25 was received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter, Puerto Cortez:

Four yellow fever, 1 death Cortez.

This information was wired the same day to President Souchon, Louisiana State board of health, New Orleans; Dr. Henry Goldthwaite, health and executive officer, quarantine board, Mobile Bay, Alabama; State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.; Sanitary Inspector Porter, Key West, Fla., and the Service officer at Gulf quarantine station.

The quarantine officer, Fortress Monroe, Va., was telegraphed July 24 to fumigate and detain all vessels from New Orleans. If in cargo and for bunker coal to fumigate the living quarters only and to seal the hatches and notify the Norfolk quarantine authorities to that effect.

A telegram dated July 24 was sent to the quarantine officer at Tampa Bay directing the fumigation of all vessels from New Orleans, and their detention for five full days or longer if found to have sickness aboard. All Florida ports are quarantining against vessels from New Orleans.

The Bureau received information July 25 from Surgeon White that there had been 8 known deaths from yellow fever to that date, and new foci were being found outside of the originally infected locality.

By later telegram of July 25, Surgeon White states that the State board of health reported 54 cases and 12 deaths up to and including July 24; that house to house inspection was limited to the 40 or 50 blocks infected, and that screening and mosquito destruction were promised. He also states that freight is not at present being disinfected, and that car fumigation, camp outfits, and general-utility measures are being arranged for under direction of Surgeon Guitéras. Surgeon Smith telegraphed, July 25, that cars with 4 camp outfits were moving into New Orleans.

On July 26 Surgeon White was informed by telegraph from the Bureau that a cablegram had been received from Dr. Carlos Finlay, president of the superior board of health of Cuba, stating that Dr. John Guitéras had been ordered to New Orleans to represent the Cuban Government, and Surgeon White was instructed to extend to him every facility.

From Scranton, Miss., Acting Assistant Surgeon Duke reported, July 26, that there was little fever present; that cases were all negative, health conditions were good, and river was being guarded.

The last telegram received from Surgeon White, July 26, reported the existence of 11 foci in the city of New Orleans, including the large original focus of 20 blocks, and 2 additional foci in Algiers.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

Yellow fever.—The measures adopted in consequence of the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans, La., as well as the status of the outbreak, are detailed in the preceding report.

The last prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans was in 1899, in which year 115 cases were reported, with 20 deaths between August 27 and December 9.

A telegram, dated July 23, 1905, states that a schooner from Colon for Pascagoula arrived the day before at the national quarantine station, Ship Island, Mississippi, having had 1 death aboard from yellow fever. There was also 1 case of the disease aboard on arrival.

An official telegram announces that the steamship *Columbia*, from Colon and La Boca, arrived at quarantine, Mobile Bay, July 24, with 4 cases of yellow fever aboard. The vessel with all aboard was remanded to the national quarantine station, Ship Island, Mississippi.

The largest prevalence of yellow fever during the present season is at San Pedro, about 20 miles from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, on the railroad line that runs from that port along the Chamelicon River. About 400 cases have been reported from San Pedro with a mortality of over 25 per cent. Cases were declared July 14 at Choloma, a small town on the railroad, about 5 miles from San Pedro. Honduras is a country that has always been remarkably exempt from yellow fever, and hence has a large nonimmune population.

As bearing on the relative natural resistance of white persons and negroes to the disease, it is observable, both at San Pedro and Puerto Cortez, that the proportion of deaths among the former is much lower than among the latter. In a recent report from Maracaibo, Venezuela, the American consul says that Europeans in that country are more likely to recover from the disease when attacked than are the natives from the Cordilleras. At Belize, British Honduras, there were 2 cases and 1 death from yellow fever for the week ending July 13.

An official statement from the superior council of health of Mexico shows that during the week ending July 15 there were 2 cases of yellow fever at Coatzacoalcos, 2 cases and one death at Tierra Blanca, and 1 case at Vera Cruz. Additional cases have since been reported from Vera Cruz. In the canal zone there were 12 cases with 7 deaths at Panama from June 29 to July 15, and 5 cases with 1 death at Colon from July 2 to July 8. A report from Maracaibo shows that cases continue to appear there. From June 1 to July 22, 4 cases and 4 deaths were registered.

According to information received from the American consul at Teneriffe, the Spanish steamship *Montevideo* from Colon, Panama, June 12; Puerto Cortez, Honduras; La Guaira, Venezuela; Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico, June 21, arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, June 30 with a case of yellow fever aboard. The vessel was not allowed to communicate with the shore and not even the mails were landed. She was remanded, July 1, to Port Mahon quarantine station.

Bubonic plague.—No new cases of plague have appeared in sequence of the case that ended fatally at La Boca June 23. Only one plague-infected rat was found. The origin of the plague at La Boca has not been traced.

A death from plague occurred at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, June 17.

The islands of Amoy and Formosa are two centers of bubonic plague which are of importance to the United States because of their proximity to the Philippine Islands. Vessels carrying steerage passengers entering Philippine ports from the port of Amoy are now ordinarily detained seven days after disinfection.

Amoy, which is a treaty port whose trade is rather on the decline, has also commercial relations with Fuchau, Shanghai, Bengal, Bombay, and Formosa. The trade, however, is principally with Formosa, an island east of Amoy and directly north of Luzon. Sanitary reports indicate an extensive prevalence of plague in Formosa, the infection being distributed generally throughout the island, which may be said to be Japan's only foreign possession, having been annexed with the small Pescadores group after the war with China, 1894-95.

The disease is reported present in Kelung, a prefecture in which is a port of the same name with excellent anchorage and connected with the capital, Taipei, by rail. Formosa is only about 200 miles north of the Philippines and twice that distance east of Hongkong. The eastern and central parts are mountainous, covered with forests, where camphor, a Government monopoly, is produced, and inhabited by aborigines of the Malay race, among whom sanitation is unknown, while the western side is a rich alluvial plain settled by Chinese, who cultivate rice, sugar, tea, and hemp. The sugar industry is carried on in the neighborhood. The external trade is chiefly in British hands. Formosa's population, excluding savages, is estimated at 2,500,000.

Reports indicate that plague was present in May in Sumatra, another neighbor of the Philippines. The equator passes through the center of the island, which is situated in the same general group with the Philippines. There is a government railroad in the island from Padang to the extensive coal mines in the adjacent interior. Padang, a prosperous seaport, trades with the islands in the neighborhood. The chief commercial product is coffee. The population of Sumatra exceeds 3,000,000—Europeans, 6,000; Chinese, 100,000.

Of interest in connection with the mention heretofore made of the appearance of bubonic plague in the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf is the fact that a month earlier the British man-of-war *Persepolis* landed two suspected cases of pest in quarantine at Bushire, a Persian seaport across the gulf from the Bahrein Islands. The epidemic at Bahrein is said to be of a mild form. The quarantine arrangements are under the charge of the surgeon of the British residency at Bushire. The health of the ports and islands of the Persian Gulf is of importance because of the extensive pearl fishery centering in the Bahrein Islands and the menace to the port-to-port trade of the gulf, as well as the shipping that extends its operations outside that inland sea and into the Arabian Sea.

Last year the Bahrein Islands suffered from an epidemic of cholera, 1,500 cases being reported in May, 1904, but are evidently free from that infection at present. Bushire has an indifferent anchorage, but the best on the coast, and is consequently a favored port. It is particularly interested in the public health of the Bahrein Islands, because the city is in constant communication with the group.

Japan not only suffers from plague in her island possession, Formosa, but also has the disease at home. At Tokyo a few cases were reported in June in a little frequented part of the city. The disease has also made its appearance in the prefecture of Kagawa Ken, in the northern part of the island of Shikoku, and at Shimonoseki, a town which is in the same harbor with Moji, an important coaling station.

Smallpox.—The case of smallpox reported July 13 from Bocas del Toro is the first case of that disease recorded in the Republic of Panama since January. The present case came from a place on the Changuinola River, about 12 miles from Bocas del Toro. The origin of the infection has not been determined.

GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

Endemic foci of plague.—In an official report of an epidemic of bubonic plague that occurred at Kisumu, in the British East African Protectorate, last year, Haran, who investigated the outbreak, expresses the opinion that Kisumu is an endemic focus of the disease and accepts as authentic the evidence collected among the natives of an extensive epidemic of bubonic plague about fifty years ago.

The important commercial bearing of this conclusion rests in the fact that the railroad terminus and the port are situated in an endemic home of plague. Koch, as a result of his investigations some years ago, added East and Central Africa to the endemic centers of plague, which had been previously mentioned by Dr. J. F. Payne, namely, the district of Assyr in Arabia, parts of Mesopotamia, and Persia; the districts of Garwhal and Kumaon, in the northwestern provinces of India, and Yunnan in China. The endemic focus described by Koch includes the district of Kisiba in German East Africa and extends into Uganda.

Quarantine in the Faroe Islands.—The British consul at Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, reports that notwithstanding the natural salubrity of the islands, situated north of Scotland in mid-ocean, and swept by polar breezes, diphtheria and enteric fever constantly appear in epidemic form in the various villages. Sanitary arrangements are primitive in these communities, but the humanitarian practice is prevalent of having quarantine officers warn fishing vessels that approach the coast of the risk incurred in visiting infected places.

UNITED STATES.

Service assumes temporary charge of injured seamen from gunboat Bennington.

Immediately after the deplorable accident on the United States gunboat *Bennington*, July 21, Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Foster, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, at the request of the commanding officer of the gunboat, assumed care of the wounded ashore at San Diego. Seven temporary acting assistant surgeons were employed and every available facility was afforded for the comfort and treatment of the injured.

Vessels from Panama and Ancon to be fumigated at Angel Island Quarantine, Cal.

JULY 4, 1905.

CUMMING, *Quarantine, Angel Island, Cal.:*

Fumigate vessels from Panama and Ancon to kill vermin.

GLENNAN,
Acting Surgeon-General.

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

Yellow fever on steamship Columbia at Mobile Bay quarantine, Ala.

QUARANTINE STATION.
Fort Morgan, Ala., July 24, 1905.

Acting Surgeon-General GLENNAN:

Four yellow steamship *Columbia* at quarantine station, from Colon and Bocas. Vessel and men remanded Ship Island.

GOLDTHWAITE, *Health Officer.*

Yellow fever on steamship Columbia at Biloxi.

BILOXI, Miss., July 26, 1905.

GLENNAN, Washington:

Steamer *Columbia*, 18 crew, 8th, is from Colon and Bocas, via Mobile quarantine, with four cases yellow fever; arrived at quarantine to-day. Letter follows.

WILLE.

Yellow fever on schooner Blomidon at Biloxi, Miss.

BILOXI, Miss., July 23, 1905.

GLENNAN, *Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service,*
Washington, D. C.

Schooner *Blomidon*, fifteen days from Colon for Pascagoula, 8 crew, 1 death; arrival in quarantine yesterday; autopsy confirms diagnosis yellow fever. Possibly there are also 3 cases convalescent malaria on board and 1 under yellow fever in isolation. Letter follows.

WILLE.

Report from Vicksburg, Miss.—State board of health quarantines against New Orleans on account of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hicks reports, July 22, as follows:

The secretary of the State board of health of Mississippi (acting president) declared quarantine against New Orleans, La., on account of a report of cases of yellow fever in that city. He wired the superintendents of all railroads out of New Orleans and entering Mississippi prohibiting persons of that city entrance to the State. A similar order was addressed to captains of steamboats plying out of New Orleans.

Report from Eastport, Me.—Smallpox on schooner Annie Laurie at St. John, New Brunswick.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small reports, July 14, as follows:

The schooner *Annie Laurie* is detained at quarantine at St. John, New Brunswick, an employee being sick with smallpox. The vessel is bound from St. Martins, New Brunswick, to New York. The patient was shipped at St. Martins, a small town on the St. John River, a few miles above the city. The case was discovered yesterday, the 13th.

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Health conditions good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, July 16, as follows:

This section has been unusually healthy during the past week. One death occurred—accidental.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended July 15, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	243
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended July 15, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 224; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 191; inspection of Syrians, 15; inspection of Japanese, 5; inspection certificate cause of death of corpse transferred into the United States, 1; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 617 pieces; vaccination of immigrants and children, 9.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended July 8, 1905: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 13; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 624; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 43; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 17; certificates of 1 corpse from Mexico inspected; 3 persons 2 days out from Cordova, Mexico, refused entry by State quarantine inspector until completion 5 days from said port.

Week ended July 15, 1905. Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 553; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 81; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 20; persons detained or refused entry by State inspector for reason of being out of Tampico, Mexico, 3 days, 2.

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including enteric fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1905, from 165 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 966,127, show a total of 1,276 deaths, including diphtheria 27, enteric fever 11, measles 9, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 5, and 125 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 120, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—The total number of deaths returned to the department of state for the month of June was 2,394, a decrease of 306 from May. The death rate was 11.4 per 1,000 population, as compared with 12.5 for the preceding month.

By ages, there were 396 deaths of infants under 1 year, 121 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 700 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 176; other forms of tuberculosis, 26; typhoid fever, 28; diphtheria and croup, 31; scarlet fever, 10; measles, 11; whooping cough, 7; pneumonia, 98; diarrheal diseases, under 2 years, 72; cancer, 129, accidents and violence, 228, of which number 61 were deaths from drowning.

There were 14 deaths from smallpox—1 in Hill Township, Ogemaw County, and 13 in the city of Grand Rapids.

There were 4 deaths reported from tetanus—1 in Hillsdale, 1 in Milan Township, Monroe County, and 2 in Grand Rapids. This number may be noted for comparison with the number of deaths returned from this cause for the following month as the result of Fourth of July accidents.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 235,000. Total number of deaths, 174, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 90, including cerebrospinal meningitis 6, diphtheria 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 38,500. Total number of deaths, 37, including measles 4, scarlet fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Buffalo.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 400,000. Total number of deaths, 373, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 6, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Troy.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 75,057. Total number of deaths, 100, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 125,560. Total number of deaths, 141, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, and 22 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 153,000. Total number of deaths, 117, including enteric fever 2 and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 12. No deaths from contagious diseases.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 2 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 207; white, 98; colored, 109; including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including enteric fever 1, and 18 from tuberculosis.

Tacoma.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended July 22, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 16	Joseph Di Giorgio	Port Antonio	1
19	Frankfurt	Bremen	840
20	Barcelona	Hamburg	a 1
20	Brandenburg	Bremen	a 10
21	Belfast	Tenerife	a 1
	Total		853

a Deserters.

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., July 15, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, July 15, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 9	Cymric	Liverpool	408
11	Cestrian	do	1
13	Admiral Sampson	Port Morant, Jamaica	1
13	Saxonia	Liverpool	802
14	Hero	Banes, Cuba	3
15	Arabic	Liverpool	293
	Total		1,508

J. J. HURLEY, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., July 16, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 15, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 9	Equator	Nassau	26
10	Martinique	Habana	2
11	Mascotte	do	23
11	Fearless	Nassau	32
12	Gussie	Habana	39
13	Miami	do	13
14	Martinique	do	1
15	Mascotte	do	38
	Total		174

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 17, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 15, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 9	St. Louis	Southampton	327
9	Santiago	Santiago	4
10	Oscar II	Copenhagen	292
10	Lucania	Liverpool	1
10	Columbia	Glasgow	418
10	Prometheus	Hamburg	2
10	Sarnia	Kingston	1
10	Siellia	Naples	1
10	Texas ^a	Copenhagen	8
10	Norman Prince	Manchester	3
11	Vaderland	Antwerp	978
11	Ryndam	Rotterdam	783
11	Montserrat	Naples	519
11	Mexico	Habana	4
11	Minnehaha	London	3
12	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	1,099
12	Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	799
12	Gerty	Trieste	5
13	Citta di Torino	Naples	507
13	Lucania	Liverpool	1
13	Monterey	Habana	2
13	Pennsylvania	Hamburg	1,733
14	Bermudian	Bermuda	9
14	Louisiane	Havre	242
14	Deutschland	Hamburg	228
14	Cedric	Liverpool	369
	Total		8,738

^a Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 5	Siberian	Glasgow	2
6	Beatrice	Kingston, Jamaica	1
8	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown	310
	Total		313

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., July 3, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 1, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 28	Philadelphia	Curaçao and La Guaira	3
29	Manuel Calvo	Barcelona, Malaga, and Cadiz	30
	Total		33

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., July 17, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 15, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 12	Caracas	La Guaira and Curaçao	2

GRAHAM L. RICE, *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.					
Ponce, P. R.	June	29	29	0	0	
San Francisco, Cal.	June	977	893	84	23	

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 22			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	July 15			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.— Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	do			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	July 22			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	July 15			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	July 8			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	July 8			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 22			
13	Eastport, Me.	July 20			
14	Eureka, Cal.	July 8			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	July 15			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	July 8			
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	July 15			
18	Key West, Fla.	July 15			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	July 22			
20	Newbern, N. C.	July 15			
21	Nome, Alaska	do			
22	Nome, Alaska	July 15			
23	Panama, Panama	July 22			
24	Pascagoula, Miss.	July 15			
25	Perth Amboy, N. J.	July 22			
26	Port Angeles, Wash.	do			
27	Port Inglis, Fla.	July 15			
28	Portland, Me.	do			
29	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— East Pass	do			
31	West Pass	July 15			
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	do	Br. bktn. Persia	July 12	Habana
33	San Diego, Cal.	do			
34	San Francisco, Cal.	do	Am. ss. Sierra	July 10	Sydney
35	San Pedro, Cal.	July 15			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			

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				2 vessels spoken and passed.....	
5				No report.....	
6					3
7					5
8				No transactions.....	11
9				No report.....	
10					3
11				No report.....	
12					5
13					29
14				No transactions.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	6
18				No transactions.....	
19				34 passengers vaccinated.....	10
20					9
21				No report.....	
22				No transactions.....	
23				No report.....	
24				do.....	3
25				1 vessel spoken and passed.....	5
26					1
27				No report.....	
28					2
29				Glandular examination, ss. Como from Kobe and ser. Wm. H. Smith from Guayaquil.	5
30				Glandular examination Br. ss. Crosby Hall from Calcutta, Am. bk. Fort George from Kahului, and Br. ss. Pandosia from Rio de Janeiro. 1 case measles on Br. ss. Noordland from Liverpool.	15
31				No report.....	
32	Jacksonville.....	Held to complete 5 days.....	July 13	No transactions.....	
33				4 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	1
34	San Francisco....	Held; partially fumigated..	July 11	1 case of smallpox among crew; not isolated. Passengers and saloon officers vaccinated. Crew held, bathed, and vaccinated, and effects disinfected. 1 vessel boarded and passed. 1 vessel spoken and passed. Glandular examination Am. ss. Korea from Hongkong and Am. ss. Zealandia from Alaska, via Seattle. Temperature taken Am. ss. City of Para from Ancon	1
35				No report.....	9
36				do.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
37	UNITED STATES—Continued. Santa Rosa, Fla.....	July 15	Aust. ss. Pecine	July 10	Liverpool via Mexican ports.
			Br. schr. Union	July 12	Grand Cayman...
38	Savannah, Ga.....	July 15			
39	Sitka, Alaska.....	do			
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do			
41	Southbend, Wash.....	July 8			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	July 15	Br. ss. British Trader.....	July 13	Veraacruz
43	Washington, N. C.....	July 22			
HAWAII:					
44	Hilo.....	July 1			
45	Honolulu.....	July 8	U. S. a. t. Logan	July 7	San Francisco....
			U. S. t. Sherman	July 8	do.....
46	Kahului.....	do			
47	Kihei.....	July 1			
48	Koloa.....	do			
49	Lahaina.....	July 8			
50	Mahukona.....	July 1			
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:					
51	Cebu.....	June 17			
52	Iloilo.....	do			
53	Jolo.....	June 10			
54	Manila.....	June 17			
55	Zamboanga.....	June 9			
PORTO RICO:					
56	Ponce.....	July 8			
57	San Juan.....	do			
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 22			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	do			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	do			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 8			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	July 22			
11	New Orleans, La.....	do			
12	Newport News, Va.....	do			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
37	Pensacola	Fumigated	July 12 .....	.....	1
.....	do	Ballast discharged; vessel made clean.	July 15 .....	.....	.....
38	2 vessels spoken and passed	2
39	No transactions	.....
40	do.	.....
41	do.	.....
42	Port Tampa	Disinfected	July 15	2 cases mild fever. Disappeared by morning of 15th.	1
43	No transactions	.....
44	1
45	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	July 7	Glandular examination Am. ss. Korea from Hongkong.	12
.....	do	do	July 8	No transactions	.....
46
47	No report	.....
48	do.	.....
49	No transactions	.....
50	1
51	No report	.....
52	do.	.....
53	do.	.....
54	do.	.....
55	do.	.....
56	3
57	3
58	No transactions	.....
59	1
60	No transactions	.....
61	2
62	2
63	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	No transactions	.....
5	No report	.....
6	do.	.....
7	do.	.....
8	do.	.....
9	do.	.....
10	do.	.....
11	do.	.....
12	do.	.....
13	do.	.....
14	do.	.....
15	do.	.....
16	1
17	No transactions	.....
18	do.	.....
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 28, 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.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	July 1-15.....	5		
San Diego.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		2		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	July 1-15.....	9		
Total for District.....		9		
Total for District, same period, 1904.....		1	3	
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-8.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		32	2	
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 24-July 15..	40	5	
Danville.....	June 17-July 10..	5		
Total for State.....		45	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		52		
Indiana:				
South Bend.....	June 17-July 15..	8	4	
Total for State.....		8	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....				
Iowa:				
Davenport.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		26		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-July 15..	17		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		15		
Massachusetts:				
Lowell.....	June 24-July 8..	5		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		3		
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	June 17-July 22..	51	7	
Ogemaw County.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Total for State.....		51	8	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		8		
Minnesota:				
Anoka County.....	June 19-July 10..	3		
Benton County.....	June 19-26.....	5		
Blue Earth County.....	June 12-26.....	4		
Carver County.....	June 12-July 10..	2		
Hennepin County.....	June 12-July 10..	16		
Lac qui Parle County.....	June 26-July 3..	1		
Lyon County.....	June 12-26.....	1		
McLeod County.....	June 12-July 10..	6		
Marshall County.....	June 12-July 10..	4		
Meeker County.....	June 12-July 10..	26		
Morrison County.....	June 12-26.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Mower County	June 19-26	1		
Ottertail County	June 12-July 10	26		
Pine County	June 26-July 10	2		
Red Lake County	June 19-26	4		
St. Louis County	June 12-26	7		
Sibley County	June 12-July 3	3		
Stearns County	June 19-July 10	55		
Steele County	June 12-26	4		
Todd County	June 12-26	7		
Wadena County	June 12-26	12		
Wright County	June 12-26	1		
Total for State		191		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		94		
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 17-July 1	3	1	
Total for State		3	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		20		
Montana:				
Carbon County	June 1-30	6		
Deerlodge County	June 1-30	2		
Flathead County	May 1-31	1		
Madison County	May 1-31	1		
Park County	June 1-30	1		
Silverbow County (Butte in- cluded)	May 1-June 30	3		
Valley County	May 1-31	1		
Yellowstone County	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		17		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		13		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	July 1-15	2		
South Omaha	July 14	2		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14		
New Hampshire:				
Franklin	June 1-30	1		
Nashua	July 15-22	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	July 9-16		1	
Total for State			1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
New York:				
New York	June 24-July 1	1		
Rome	July 1-22	2		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		10	4	
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-31	1		
Foster County	May 1-31	8		
Lamoure County	May 1-31	12		
McHenry County	May 1-31	4		
Ramsey County	May 1-31	12		
Steele County	May 1-31	8		
Stutsman County	May 1-31	4		
Ward County	May 1-31	5	2	
Wells County	May 1-31	1		
Total for State		55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		39	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	May 26-June 27..	15		
Toledo	June 17-July 15..	3		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		19	3	
Oregon:				
Portland	June 1-30	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona	July 8-22	12		
York	July 1-15	2		
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		22	2	
South Carolina:				
Greenville County	June 17-July 1..	2	1	
Total for State		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1		
Tennessee:				
Memphis	July 1-15	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		19	1	
Utah, 14 localities	May 1-31	87		
Total for State		87		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		5		
Washington:				
Seattle	July 1-8	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		64	5	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	June 17-July 8..	8		
La Crosse	June 17-July 15..	3		
Milwaukee	do	43		
Total for State		54		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		25		
Grand total		618	22	
Grand total, same period, 1904		831	21	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 14 and 26, 1905.

The following reports by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the weeks ended June 10 and 24, 1905, are published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH.
Under Colonial Secretary.

Week ended June 10, 1905.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. Ninety-eight rats (12 found dead) and 153 mice (14 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats proved plague infected.

Vitenhage.—One hundred and forty-four rats (11 found dead) and 118 mice (2 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any signs of plague being discovered.

East London.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: One European female on the 7th and 1 native male on the 8th instant. At the plague hospital 1 European female and 1 native female were discharged, and 1 native male died. Eleven cases (including 3 from King Williams Town) remain under treatment. Ninety-nine rats (57 found dead) and 34 mice (9 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 4 rats proved to be plague-infected.

King Williams Town.—One probable case of plague was discovered on the 9th instant; the diagnosis not yet confirmed. One hundred and eighty-two rats (26 found dead) and 132 mice (28 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 72 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague-infected.

Queenstown.—No further case of plague was discovered during the week. One native male remains under treatment.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and sixty-two rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 23 from various municipalities in the Cape Peninsula, and 671 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

Week ended June 24, 1905.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. Ninety-one rats (7 found dead), 121 mice (10 found dead), and 2 cats (both found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 mice proved to be, and 1 cat probably, plague-infected.

Vitenhage.—Fifty-six rats (6 found dead) and 19 mice (3 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague-infected.

East London.—Four cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: Two native males (after death, which occurred, respectively, on the 12th and 17th instants), 1 native female on the 19th instant, and 1 European male on the 20th instant.

At the plague hospital, 2 European males, and 1 native male, the latter a King William's Town case, were discharged, and 1 European male and 1 native female died. Five cases (including 1 from King William's Town who was admitted to the East London Plague Hospital on the 18th instant), remain under treatment.

Eighty-four rats (32 found dead) and 29 mice (9 found dead) and 4 cats (2 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 8 rats, 6 mice, and 1 cat proved to be plague infected.

King William's Town.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, viz, a native male who was sent to East London for observation on the 16th instant, and diagnosed plague on the 18th idem.

Seventy-six rats (56 found dead) and 48 mice (2 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 8 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected.

Queenstown.—No further case of plague was discovered during the week. One native male remains under treatment.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals.

Three hundred and thirty-two rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 15 from various municipalities in the Cape Peninsula; also 618 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.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended July 13, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 7; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. The case of yellow fever, English, aged about 30, residing nearly two years in the tropics, embarked on a schooner at the infected port of Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, on the 7th instant, arriving here on the 9th, and while detained in quarantine, beyond the limits of the town, developed this fever on the 11th instant.

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.
July 7	Anselm	41	0	0	0
July 13	Spero	18	0	0	0

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine notifications—Plague—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 16 and 21, as follows: Week ended May 27, 1905.

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

Government notification that restrictions against Hongkong remain as reported on May 20, 1905.

Return of quarantinable diseases: Plague, 20 cases, 19 deaths.

Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67: Fever, enteric, 1 case, 2 deaths.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* recommended, May 30, for rejection: For San Francisco, 6.

Per steamship *Korea* for San Francisco, June 22, 1.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality and communicable diseases.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 22, as follows:

During the week ended June 17, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, with an aggregate of 568 persons on board, and 2 vessels, 312 crew, 76 cabin and 121 steerage passengers, were inspected. There were also inspected 136 pieces of baggage, and manifests were viséed for 7,122 pieces of freight.

One emigrant for San Francisco by steamship *Korea* was examined and passed.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week 1 new case of enteric fever among the foreign population, and among the Chinese 3 deaths from diphtheria and 24 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 105 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 15, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 12; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and intestinal disorders; 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.
July 9	Limon.....	42	9	0	0
9	M. Calvo.....	118	13	40	0
10	Belvernon.....	22	0	0	0
19	Siberia.....	53	40	8	0
12	Bound Brook.....	34	1	6	0
13	Alps.....	25	0	0	0
14	Alabama.....	20	0	0	0
14	Miami.....	46	6	0	0
15	Taunton.....	26	10	0	0

Three bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, July 18, as follows:

During the week ended July 15, 1905, four vessels, with a total crew of 105, were inspected and received bills of health to ports in the United States.

All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition, and no sickness.

No quarantinable disease arrived at this port during this week, and none was reported in the city.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Wertebaker reports, July 17, as follows:

Week ended July 15, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	21
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	823
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	553

The British schooner *Elma* had 1 sailor with scalp wound.

The American steamship *Monterey* had 1 seaman with orchitis.

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

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Frutera, from Port Morant—Mortality and communicable diseases—Case of leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 18, as follows:

During the week ended July 15, 1905, 5 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port for the United States.

The American steamship *Matanzas*, originally from Tampico, via Habana, was held in precautionary quarantine while in this harbor. She cleared for New York direct July 14, with all well on board on inspection.

The Norwegian steamship *Frutera* arrived in this port July 11 from Port Morant, Jamaica, with 2 cases of malarial fever among the crew. This vessel had been lying alongside the wharf at Port Morant for 15 days prior to sailing for Matanzas. Mosquitoes in great number, mostly of the anopheles variety, were noticed at the former port, according to information furnished by the captain. The malarial infection developed in two seamen during the forenoon of the day of sailing from Port Morant, assuming the remittent type in one case and the intermittent in the other. Both patients were up and about most of the time and proceeded on the same vessel for Philadelphia direct on July 14. The facts of the cases were noted on the bill of health.

The following cases of contagious diseases were officially reported during the past week: Leprosy, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1, with a fatal termination.

The case of leprosy was detected in an old resident of the district of Pueblo Nuevo in this city. It is in a man of 47 years of age, white, a native of Matanzas. The disease made its appearance when he was but 9 years old, and while living at one of his mother's aunts, who was affected with the disease. His parents were both healthy, which shows that the disease was not congenital, but acquired by direct contagion. The case presents a combination of the two usually known varieties of leprosy: The tubercular and the anæsthetic. The tubercular form is shown upon the face, while the anæsthetic can be noticed on the hands, accompanied by contraction of the fingers and loss of several phalangeal bones. This patient has already been sent to Habana for proper segregation at the San Lazaro Hospital in that city.

Total mortality of the city of Matanzas from July 1 to 10, 1905, 21. Annual rate per mille, 15.96. Estimated population, 48,000.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Summary for May, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 13, as follows:

During the week ended July 8, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Week ended July 15, 1905: Bills of health issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Report of transactions for the month of May, 1905, Santiago de Cuba.

Bills of health issued and vessels inspected.....	17
Crews	521
Passengers.....	276
Deaths from yellow fever.....	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases.....	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted).....	101
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city.....	a 1
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city.....	b 4
Vaccination certificates issued for Canal Zone and Panama.....	0

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Colombian ports quarantine against the Isthmus.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 3, as follows:

By information obtained from steamship agents, the Colombian ports have quarantined against the Isthmus. All vessels wishing to enter these ports will be required to come to Guayaquil for fumigation and receive a certificate from the Colombian consul here before pratique will be granted them by Colombian port authorities.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 8, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from June 10 to 17 there were registered 5 fresh cases of plague (and 2 deaths). During the week ended June 24 there occurred in Egypt 20 new cases of plague (with 14 deaths).

British India.—During the week ended June 3 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 871 fresh cases of plague (and 707 deaths). In the week ended June 10 there occurred in the Bombay Presidency 647 new cases (with 578 deaths).

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the period from May 21 to 27 there occurred 7 fresh cases of plague, viz: 3 in East London, 3 in Queenstown, and 1 in King Williams Town.

Queensland.—During the week ended May 13 there were registered in Ipswich (Brisbane) 7 cases of plague.

^a Leprosy.

^b Measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; anthrax, 1; pellagra, 1.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 17 was considerably lower than that of the preceding week and was thereby lower than it has been for 7 months past. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 13.8 per thousand of the population, corresponding almost exactly with the death rate for the same week of last year. Among the large towns and cities of Germany the following had a still lower death rate than Berlin, namely: Charlottenburg (with 11.2), Schöneberg (with 9.5), Hanover, Essen, Barmen, Düsseldorf, and Stuttgart. The following cities had a considerably higher rate of mortality than Berlin, viz: Rixdorf (with 15.1), Hamburg, Kiel, Bremen, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Leipzig, Dresden, Munich, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Cologne, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Halle, Breslau, and Königsberg. The death rate of London corresponded almost exactly with the Berlin figure, the rate of mortality of Paris and Vienna being considerably higher than that of Berlin. The infant death rate fell from 5.7 per year and thousand in the preceding week to 3.1 in the week under discussion, being thus lower than the Munich and Leipzig rates, but higher than the Hamburg figure. There were registered 102 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 69 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 41 deaths from cancer, 8 deaths from measles, 7 deaths from scarlet fever, 3 deaths from diphtheria, and 1 death from enteric fever. Finally, 11 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 24 was higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.6 per thousand of the population, thus being also higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 13.8 per thousand. More than half of the large towns and cities of Germany, however, showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, including Königsberg, Breslau, Dresden, Halle, Bremen, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Nuremberg, Frankfurt on the Main, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Brunswick, Leipzig, Rixdorf (with 14.2), Schöneberg (with 13.2), and Charlottenburg (with 10.2). The rate of mortality of Paris and Vienna was considerably higher than the Berlin figure, while the London death rate was much lower than that of this city. The infant death rate rose from 3.1 per year and thousand in the preceding week to 4.1, being equal to the Hamburg rate, but much lower than the Munich figure.

There were registered 72 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 116 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 41 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from scarlet fever, and 2 deaths from influenza. Finally, 13 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 8, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths reported; prevailing diseases, malarial and 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.
July 4	Anselm.....	41			
6	do.....	41			

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios and Livingston.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 15, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 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.
July 9	Rosina.....	29	2	0	0
9	Condor.....	16	0	0	0
14	Jamaica.....	16	0	0	0
14	Jos. Vaccaro.....	36	4	0	0

Reports from Puerto Cortez—Service representative ill with yellow fever—Mail delayed.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, July 3, as follows:

I have been ill with yellow fever and have recovered sufficiently to be on duty in the office.

Owing to absence of mail facilities at this port mail from here has been delayed in transmission, there having been no mail boat since steamship *Olympia*, June 29.

Statement of yellow-fever cases and deaths—Yellow-fever epidemic at San Pedro.

JULY 12, 1905.

The situation at this time at Puerto Cortes is much the same. Since July 1 there have been reported 15 cases with 3 deaths. The situation at San Pedro, as reported by the consular agent, is very bad, 400 cases being reported, with a total of 52 deaths. The greatest mortality is among the native population, the mortality among the foreigners being very small. This same condition has so far prevailed in this place. Only 3 foreigners have died out of a total number of 85 cases, and 33 deaths since May 25.

Transactions of service—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended July 14, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 4 deaths, including 1 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; total number of cases of yellow fever from July 1 to

July 14, 15; deaths, 3; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, bad.

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.
July 10	Hiram.....	15	0	0	0
13	Olympia.....	40	0	0	0

Yellow fever at San Pedro and Choloma.

JULY 17, 1905.

The situation from July 1 to July 17, 20 cases, 4 deaths. A telegram from the consular agent at San Pedro states 200 cases of fever in the city, with 6 deaths yesterday (July 15) and 9 the day before (July 14). I was informed this morning that yellow fever had been declared in Choloma. This is a small town 15 miles from here on line of railroad between here and San Pedro, which has maintained a strict quarantine against both San Pedro and Puerto Cortez.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 22, as follows:

During the week ended June 17, 1905, there were no transactions at this port.

During the week ended June 17, 1905, there were 8 deaths from cholera and 37 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended June 10, 1905, there were 390 cases and 351 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended—Infectious diseases in Italy—Sanitary service in the Roman Campaigna.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, July 3, as follows:

During the week ended July 1, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples 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 26	Citta di Torino.....	New York.....	517	55	950
27	Prinz Adalbert.....	do.....	1,113	220	1,450
28	Giulia.....	do.....	169	15	450

PALERMO.

June 27	Citta di Torino.....	New York.....	301	23	359
29	Giulia.....	do.....	58	10	100

Rejections advised.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 26	Citta di Torino	29	3	7			39
27	Prinz Adalbert	35	1	13		10	59
28	Giulia	5		3			8
	Total	69	4	23		10	106

PALERMO.

June 27	Citta di Torino	28		14		2	39
29	Giulia	10		13		1	24
	Total	38		27		3	63

For the week ended July 6, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 2 cases at Barcelona (Messina), 1 case at Catania, 2 cases in the province of Girgenti, 1 case at Rende (Cosenza), 2 cases in two communes of the province of Avellino, 1 case at Genoa, 1 case at St. Stefano Ticino (Milan), and 1 case in the province of Treviso. No cases were reported in the provinces of Lecce and Palermo during the period under consideration.

Scarlatina.—Cases are still reported in 2 communes of the province of Girgenti.

Enteric fever.—There were reported 22 cases at Ponte Delle Alpi (province of Belluno).

Diphtheria.—Very few cases are reported.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of March, 1905, was as follows: Measles, 13,642; scarlatina, 986; smallpox, 361; enteric fever, 1,086; typhus fever, 2; diphtheria, 1,828; puerperal fever, 265; pulmonary tuberculosis, 974; malarial diseases, 7,415; pellagra, 156; hydrophobia, 8; anthrax, 115, and glanders, 5.

Sanitary service in the Roman Campagna.

On June 1 the Red Cross began the sanitary service in the Roman Campagna for the sick poor, establishing, as in the past year, an ambulance system in the localities most infected with malaria. The personnel have already been appointed, and the necessary material has been obtained.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 25, as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended, June 25, for rejection: For Honolulu, 18.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Mortality—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Case of leprosy reported on steamship Monterey.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, July 15, as follows:

During the week ended July 15, 1905, no quarantinable disease was reported in Progreso or Merida. Three deaths were reported here from the following causes: Eclampsia, meningitis, and pneumonia. Mosquitoes have been somewhat more numerous.

The following-named vessels have received bills of health:

July 8, steamship *Monterey*, American, from Veracruz to New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers from Progreso to New York, 23. I have heard, since this ship left here, that there was a case of leprosy among her passengers from Veracruz to Progreso. This I have not been able to confirm yet, but will inquire of and report as early as I may. There is leprosy here and in Merida, but not isolated, little attention being paid to it, and the people generally appear to have no fear of it.

July 10, steamship *Dorisbrook*, British, to New York; crew, 23.

July 12, schooner *Marian*, American, to Ship Island; crew, 7; family, 3.

July 15, steamship *Esperanza*, American, from Veracruz to New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers to New York from Progreso, 17.

The *Marian* was fumigated.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 17, as follows:

Week ended July 15, 1905—

July 11.—Inspected and passed the British steamship *Mountfields*, bound for Pensacola via Veracruz and Coatzacoalcos, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in general cargo. Inspected and passed British steamship *Asian*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 51 in the crew and 11 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo.

July 13.—Inspected and passed British steamship *Navigator*, bound for Pensacola via Veracruz and Habana, with 34 in the crew; vessel sails in general cargo. Inspected and passed Cuban steamship *Bayamo*, bound for New York via Habana, with 40 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in general cargo, and with cattle and horses for Habana. The vessel sailing via Habana was therefore fumigated by the Cuban medical officer here prior to her sailing and loading of the live stock. Fumigated and passed British steamship *August Belmont*, bound for Pensacola, with 40 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

July 14.—Fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Port Arthur, with 18 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Nor*, bound for New Orleans, with 18 in the crew and 10 passengers; vessel sails with a transshipment of railroad ties from Galveston for Veracruz.

July 15.—Inspected and passed British steamship *Kildare*, bound for a point north of Hattaras, via Progreso, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

Mortuary report.—Congenital debility, 1; unknown, 1; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 2; pernicious fever, 1 (a child of 2½ years); cardiac insufficiency, 1; pneumonia, 1; sudden death, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; total, 9. Mortality rate, 23.80. Sanitary situation: The mortality rate during the past week was one of the lowest.

Reports from Veracruz—Yellow-fever infection probably imported—Stegomyia increasing in numbers and area of diffusion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 12, as follows:

One case of yellow fever was reported in Veracruz on the 11th and 2 cases on the 12th instant. The infection of one, if not more, of these cases originated in Veracruz. Owing to the large number of nonimmunes present in the city (about 12,000, more than one-third of the population), it is to be feared that many more cases will develop.

Week ended July 15, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 9; vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes, 3; crew inspected, 325; passengers inspected, 96.

Three cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, but no deaths. These cases were infected in Veracruz, the infection coming originally, in all probability, from Tierra Blanca, where cases have been almost continuously under treatment for several weeks past and where there are at present two cases. *Stegomyia* are increasing in numbers and appear to be more widely diffused than they were a few weeks ago. Rains are not frequent.

Yellow-fever cases.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, July 24, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

Three cases yellow fever, 23d and 24th.

WILSON.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, July 26, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

One case yellow fever, July 25.

WILSON.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Case of elevated temperature noted on steamship Bluefields.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended July 11, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 4 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Captain of steamship *Bluefields* when ship left had temperature of 102½°. During week in port captain's temperature ranged between 100° and 103° daily.

Allowed shipping of one dead body July 6.

Deaths, 1 from epilepsy, 3 accidental, from drowning.

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.
July 6	Imperator.....	20	1	0	0
9	Bluefields.....	25	0	3	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of vessels to destroy vermin—Malarial fever on steamship City of Savannah.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 10 and 16, as follows:

During the week ended July 8, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Norwegian steamship *Saphir*, for New Orleans, July 1, with 22 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Avona*, for a port in the United States, via Habana, July 2, with 23 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

British schooner *Blomidon*, for Pascagoula, July 3, with 8 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

British steamship *Asian*, for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, with 51 crew and no passengers.

German steamship *Alleghany*, for New York, via Santa Marta, Colombia, July 4, with 46 crew and 5 passengers in transit.

American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, July 5, with 68 crew and 101 passengers; fumigated for destruction of vermin.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 6, with 32 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

I have previously reported that the steamship *Allianca* was fumigated for the purpose of destroying the rats aboard. The steamships of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line are all infested with rats, many of which, it may be inferred, have come on board at Colon, and every attempt will be made here to rid these ships of this vermin. As soon as the cargo is out all the compartments of the ship, with the exception of the saloons, are simultaneously fumigated. Six hours is the usual time of exposure allowed, and about 700 pounds of sulphur are used in the work. On such fruit vessels as come here for the first time many rats are killed with 2 per cent sulphur dioxide, with two hours' exposure.

All cargoes from suspicious or infected ports on the Pacific coast of South America are held up by the quarantine officer at Panama and not allowed to be discharged at that port.

Malarial fever on steamship City of Savannah.

Week ended July 15, 1905:

Norwegian steamship *John Wilson* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 9, with 19 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Orion* for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, July 10, with 35 crew and no passengers.

Spanish steamship *Manuel Calvo* for Ponce, via South American ports, July 12, with 119 crew and 44 passengers.

American steamship *City of Savannah* for New York, July 12, with 108 crew and 79 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Colombia* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 14, with 18 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Myrtlelene* for a port in the United States, via Santiago, July 15, with 25 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Texan* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, July 15, with 44 crew and 4 passengers in transit.

One passenger and 1 member of the crew were removed from the steamship *City of Savannah* and sent to the hospital on account of high temperature, both of which on examination proved to be malarial fever.

The steamships *John Wilson*, *Colombia*, and *Myrtlelene* were fumigated in open harbor just before sailing. The *City of Savannah* was fumigated in her empty holds at the dock for the purpose of killing rats. Only one dead rat was found after the fumigation, but this ship had only recently been put in commission, having been laid up in New York Harbor for several months.

Quarantine enforced at La Boca on account of plague case—One plague-infected rat found—Yellow-fever in Colon.

JULY 11, 1905.

The quarantine at La Boca wharf and settlement is still being rigidly enforced, and will be kept up until fourteen days have elapsed from the completion of the disinfection of the entire settlement. No other cases of plague have developed since the one case which resulted fatally on the 23d ultimo. The work of exterminating rats both at La Boca and Panama is being energetically carried forward. Although but one plague-infected rat was found among those examined in the laboratory, I have been reliably informed that several dead rats were found on the wharf at the time that the case of plague was discovered.

Ships from the South Pacific now discharge their cargoes in lighters in the bay of Panama, and all cargo is rigidly inspected before being allowed to proceed in transit over the Isthmus.

I have not learned in what manner, nor from what source, the case in La Boca originated. The report of the chief quarantine officer has not yet been published.

There having been no cases of yellow fever reported in Panama for nearly a fortnight, a general feeling of security prevails.

In Colon, since the 2d instant, there have been reported 5 new cases, one of which was fatal. One of these cases was an employee in the Colon Hospital, but the infection was probably contracted in some portion of the town other than the hospital itself. The other cases coming from different sections of the town, show that the infection is still disseminated over a considerable area.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 5 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 disinfected.
July 1	Beverly	New Orleans	42	0	1	(a)
2	Harold	Mobile	22	0	0	0
5	Brewster	New Orleans	32	1	0	1
6	Fort Morgan	Mobile	25	3	0	6

a Not inspected.

Smallpox and leprosy; imported.

I have to report the existence in this port of one case of smallpox and one case of leprosy.

The case of smallpox came from the Changuinola River, about 12 miles from this town. The patient, a laborer in the employ of the United Fruit Company's banana plantation, had a high and continued fever for two or three days, so was sent down to their hospital, which is located on one of the small islands about 2 miles from the town of Bocas del Toro. He arrived at the hospital about midnight. The company physician saw him the next morning and noticed the existence of papules over the body and that the temperature had commenced to go down. The patient was at once isolated, and yesterday (12th) was reported to me as having smallpox. I have been unable to trace the origin of the infection.

The case of leprosy is in a Central American Spaniard, who states that he has lived with a tribe of Indians at the headwaters of the Changuinola River for several years. He was not aware of the nature of his disease and came here for treatment. The case is reported as isolated. I went to see him and found that the isolation is very imperfect at the present time. No definite conclusions have been reached regarding the ultimate disposition of the case.

PERU.

*Report from Callao—Plague situation—Smallpox in Chilean ports—
Plague at Iquique—Vaccination.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 14, as follows:

PLAGUE.

	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Lima	6	3	2	5
Chilclayo	0	3	0	3
Mollendo	1	6	2	12
Callao	1	1	0	1
Cerro de Pasco	1	.....	1	.....
Total	9	13	5	21

The Callao and Cerro de Pasco cases have been previously reported. The period covered by this report is June 1 to 10, inclusive.

Smallpox continues unabated in Chilean ports. There seems to be no doubt that plague cases are not an uncommon occurrence in Iquique.

Vaccination of emigrants—Vaccination by Peruvian authorities in connection with quarantine work.

During the month of May 263 persons were vaccinated for ports in the United States and the Republic of Panama. In addition, 17 certificates of recent vaccination were issued.

Between 700 and 800 persons have been vaccinated by the Peruvian authorities in connection with quarantine work. Vaccination in other parts of the Republic continues to be enforced. Nonimmune residents of the province of Callao who do not present themselves for vaccination before the expiration of 70 days will be liable to a fine of £5 (\$25).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantine transactions in the islands, April, 1905.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 31, as follows:

Quarantine transactions of the Service in the Philippine Islands during the month of April, 1905.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for—	
United States ports	5
Foreign ports	38
Domestic ports	150
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	125
Total	319
Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from—	
United States ports	6
Foreign ports	42
Domestic ports	166
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	115
Total	329
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers—	
Cabin	1,543
Steerage	5,179
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	473
Total	7,195
Persons vaccinated:	
On steamers—	
Crew	500
Passengers	15
On sailing vessels—	
Crew	398
Passengers	0
Total	913

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	10,401
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1,150
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	164
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	1,358
Persons remaining in quarantine from March	28
Persons remaining in quarantine April 30, 1905	97
Vessels remaining in quarantine from March	1
Vessels in quarantine	3
Vessels remaining in quarantine April 30	2
Steamers disinfected	6
Sailing vessels disinfected	1
Steamers partially disinfected	1
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	13
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	9
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, smallpox	2
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers	3,330
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels	9
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from March	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	7
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	0
Steamers disinfected	3
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Crew on steamers inspected	444
Crew on sailing vessels inspected	0
Passengers on steamers inspected	1,050
Passengers on sailing vessels inspected	0
Crew bathed and effects disinfected	170
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected	758
Persons vaccinated	50
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1,861
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	3,213
Pieces of cargo certified	8,350

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for—	
United States ports	1
Foreign ports	7
Domestic ports	64
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	69
Total	141

Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from—	
United States ports	1
Foreign ports	11
Domestic ports	63
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	87
Total	162

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	314
Steerage	1,094
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	198
Total	<u>1,606</u>
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	2,372
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	794
Persons vaccinated	620
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons remaining in quarantine from March	0
Persons detained in quarantine	0
Persons remaining in quarantine April 30	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0
Vessels disinfected	0
Vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	0
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine from March	0
Vessels entering quarantine	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine April 30	<u>0</u>

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	2
Foreign ports	7
Domestic ports	115
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	20
Total	<u>144</u>

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	13
Domestic ports	119
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	263
Total	<u>395</u>

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	247
Steerage	990
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	544
Total	<u>1,781</u>
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	4,288
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1,872
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons detained in quarantine	0
Persons vaccinated	314
Vessels disinfected	0

Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	0
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	0
Vessels entering quarantine during the month.....	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine April 30	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA.

Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from foreign ports.....	4
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers—	
Cabin	14
Steerage	157
Total	171
Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	203
Vessels in quarantine.....	0

PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from foreign ports.....	3
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers—	
Cabin	16
Steerage	39
Total	55
Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	207
Vessels in quarantine.....	0

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Transactions of Service, June, 1905—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, July 5 and 13, as follows:

Vessels inspected.....	10
Bills of health issued.....	21
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming	67
In transit	567
Crew inspected.....	487
Vessels in quarantine.....	1
Immigrants inspected	29
Rejections	0
Passengers detained in quarantine	0

Causes of death in Ponce jurisdiction during the month of June, 1905.

Digestive system	39	Hepatitis	1
Nervous system	12	Metritis	1
Circulatory system	14	Purpura	1
Respiratory system	13	Syphilis	1
Malarial fever	5	Without official data.....	6
Anæmia	2		
Hydræmia.....	6	Total	138
Cancer	4		
Accidents.....	1	June, 1904:	
Nephritis	3	Deaths	169
Rachitis	7	June, 1905:	
Tuberculosis	17	Deaths	138
Old age.....	5		

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Canal Zone and vaccination of emigrants—Smallpox in Grenada—Diphtheria.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, July 12, as follows:

During the week ended July 8, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 steamships with 87 crew, 31 cabin and 16 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 1 steamship, 44 crew, 5 cabin and 16 steerage passengers, of whom 2 crew, 25 cabin and 15 steerage passengers were taken on at this port.

On July 3 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Atrato* bound to Colon, via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 138 crew, 24 laborers and passengers. There were 30 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 218 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended July 8, I examined 282 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 35.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a dispatch from Grenada, West Indies, dated June 29, which says that during the last fortnight there have been 5 additional cases of smallpox in the original infected district (St. Andrews parish), the last case occurring on the 16th instant. The colony is said to be healthy otherwise.

There was a case of diphtheria in a child reported to the board of health in this island, July 7. The child lives in the parish of St. Michael and was taken ill the 2d instant.

The general health of Barbados is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Certificates of vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone during the month of June, 1905.

Date.	Vessel.	Number vaccinated.	Number recently successfully vaccinated.	Total for steamship.	Total for month.
June 5	La Plata.....	94	58	147	.....
19	Tagus	175	59	234	381

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 8, as follows:

Week ended July 8, 1905.

July 2, steamship *Justin*, from Para to Galveston, in ballast, fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas; 32 crew inspected. All well.

July 7, steamship *Arabistan*, from Para to New York; 48 crew and 8 passengers inspected. All well.

The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended June 16, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 47. Smallpox epidemic.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara, Georgetown*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 158, including 17 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 150, including scarlet fever 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

GIBRALTAR.—Three weeks ended July 9, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 28. 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 July 1, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 133, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 3, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand and eighty deaths were registered during the week, including measles 31, scarlet fever 12, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 26, enteric fever 1, smallpox 1, and 25 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,455 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 1 from whooping cough, and 4 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 1, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 7.8, and the highest in Newry, viz, 29.4, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 116 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 2, whooping cough 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 1, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 19.3, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 555, including diphtheria 1, measles 17, and 31 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 52,475. Total number of deaths, 123, including 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Twenty days ended June 20, 1905. Estimated population, 159,041. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 617, including enteric fever 13, smallpox 2, plague 9, and 86 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended June 30, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 374, including enteric fever 5, measles 17, whooping cough 2, smallpox 3, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Corunna.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 93, including diphtheria 1, measles 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 148,315. Total number of deaths, 512, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 6, measles 13, whooping cough 5, and 66 from tuberculosis.

TURKEY—Constantinople.—Two weeks ended June 25, 1905. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 383, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 7, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, and 4 from smallpox.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Three weeks ended July 7, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 17. No contagious diseases reported.

St. Thomas.—Three weeks ended July 7, 1905. Census population, 12,019. Total number of deaths, 21. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to July 28, 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.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	June 13-20		11	
Calcutta	May 27-June 16		16	
Madras	June 3-17		9	

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	May 31		1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-June 11	85	34	
British Honduras:				
Belize	June 30-July 13	3	2	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe ...	June 24-July 1 ...	1		On ss. Montevideo, from Colon and way ports.

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 6-20.....		7	
Guatemala:				
Livingston.....	June 10-July 6..	12	5	
Honduras:				
Choloma.....	July 14.....			Present.
Puerto Cortez.....	June 15-July 15..	32	9	
San Pedro.....	July 6.....			Epidemic.
Mexico:				
Tehuantepec.....	June 24-July 1..	1	1	
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tierra Blanca, and Vera- cruz).	June 18-July 25..	13	6	
Panama:				
Colon.....	June 16-July 8..	17	5	
Corozal.....	June 16-22.....	2		
Empire.....	June 16-22.....	1		
La Boca.....	June 16-22.....	2		
Panama.....	June 16-July 15..	27	11	
Paraiso.....	June 23-28.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 11-July 22..	4	4	

PLAGUE.

Africa:					
Cape Colony—					
East London.....	May 20-June 24..	10		3	
King Williams Town..	May 20-June 24..	2			
Queenstown.....	May 20-27.....	1			
Arabia:					
Aden.....	May 21-28.....	2			
Australia:					
New South Wales—					
New Castle.....	May 13-27.....	2			
Sydney.....	May 6-27.....	3		1	
Northern Rivers Dis- trict.....	May 6-13.....	2		1	
Queensland—					
Brisbane.....	May 27-June 3...	1		1	
Ipswich.....	May 31.....			1	
Brazil:					
Bahia.....	May 13-27.....	14			
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 4-11.....			1	
China:					
Hongkong.....	May 6-27.....	30		28	
Egypt:					
General.....	May 20-June 22..	40		20	
Formosa:					
General.....	May 1-June 20...	947		808	
Great Britain:					
Manchester.....	June 12.....			1	On ss. Hylas from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.
Hawaii:					
Hilo.....	July 17.....			1	
Honolulu.....	July 5.....			2	
Olaa.....	June 30.....			1	
India:					
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	152, 146		116, 757	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	9, 590		7, 498	
Bengal.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	127, 125		113, 537	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	373, 911		340, 908	
Punjab.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	427, 831		361, 368	
Burma.....	Dec. 4-June 3...	1, 405		1, 254	
Central Provinces (includ- ing Berar).	Oct. 29-June 3...	13, 999		11, 064	
Assam.....	Mar. 5-June 3...	2			Imported.
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	10, 052		1, 728	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	16, 167		14, 067	
Central India.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	4, 859		3, 863	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	39, 822		34, 435	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-June 3...	4, 223		2, 651	
N. W. F. Province.....	Mar. 18-June 3...	4		4	Do.
Grand total.....		1,181,142		1,009,130	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Chiba Ken	May 29		1	
Kagawa Ken (Island of Shikoku)	May 30-June 16	34		
Tokyo	Apr. 18-June 8	11	6	
Mauritius	June 8-15		3	
Peru:				
Callao	June 12	1		June 4, case of plague on coasting vessel.
Cerro de Pasco	June 1-10	1	1	
Lima	June 1-10	6	2	
Mollendo	June 1-10	1	2	
Payta	June 12			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 27-June 3	2	2	
Manila	May 27-June 3	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Willesley	May 5	1		

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	May 27-June 24	5		
Sierra Leone	June 9-16	50		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-30		43	
Belgium:				
General	June 3-17		9	
Brussels	June 10-17		1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 24-31		249	
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-June 11	19	9	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John	July 8-15	1		On sch. Annie Laurie.
China:				
Hongkong	Apr. 30-May 13	4		
Colombia:				
Cartagena	June 10-24	2	2	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	June 3-10	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 13-20		1	
France:				
Paris	June 17-July 1	38	4	
Germany:				
General	June 17-24	9		
Bremen	June 3-10	2		
Gibraltar	June 4-11	2		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	June 17-July 1	1	1	
Birmingham	June 18-July 8	12	8	
Bristol	June 18-July 1	5		
Cardiff	June 3-July 1	3	4	
Dundee	July 1-8		1	
Edinburgh	July 1-8		1	
Glasgow	June 24-July 8	4		
Leith	July 1-8		2	
London	June 17-July 8	18	1	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 10-July 8	6		
Sheffield	June 17-24	1		
Greece:				
Athens	June 24-July 1		1	
India:				
Bombay	May 31-June 20		30	
Calcutta	May 26-June 10		7	
Karachi	May 27-June 18	16	2	
Madras	May 27-June 16		4	
Italy:				
Catania	June 13-July 6		46	
Messina	June 17-July 2	7		
Palermo	June 17-24	4	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	June 17-24	15	9	
Peru:				
Callao	June 12	2		On Chilean ss. Aconcagua.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	May 1-31.....			Present.
Russia:				
Moscow	June 13-24.....	19	7	
Odessa	May 23-July 1	34	8	
St. Petersburg	June 10-24	23	1	
Warsaw	April 1-8.....		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 10-30.....		13	
Seville	May 1-31.....		1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-25.....		5	
West Indies:				
Grenada.....	June 1-29.....	9		

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.
Alex-la-Chapelle.....	June 17	143,780	53	5									1	4
Alexandretta	June 24	9,000	8											
Amherstburg	July 15	2,250												
Amsterdam	July 8	553,505	130	24								2	4	1
Athens.....	July 1	200,000	10	10				1	3	3		1		
Barmen.....	June 24	154,400	36	6							2		1	
Do	July 1	154,400	34	6									1	
Beirut	do	80,000	15											
Belfast	do	358,693	121							2			3	1
Belize.....	July 13	9,100	7				1							
Bergen.....	July 1	80,000	20	3							2			
Berlin.....	June 24	2,013,279	602	116							5	6	10	4
Birmingham.....	July 1	542,959	129								1	2	8	1
Bombay.....	June 20	776,006	729	51	136	3		11		2			15	
Bristol.....	July 1	358,515	82							2		1	3	1
Brunswick.....	do	130,000												
Brussels.....	do	586,936	163	20										
Budapest.....	June 24	804,200								1				
Do	July 1	804,200								2	2	1	8	1
Calcutta.....	June 10	847,796	445	33	52			5					2	
Do	June 17	847,796	452	31	37	8		2					5	
Cardiff.....	June 24	180,054	31	3						1			1	2
Do	July 1	180,054	29	2										1
Cartagena.....	June 24	30,000	18	1				1						
Do	July 1	30,000	14											
Catania.....	July 6	153,523	126	4				3		16				
Christiania.....	June 24	224,000	65									2	1	
Do	July 1	224,000	65								1			4
Coburg.....	June 27	23,088	5											
Cognac.....	June 24	19,483	7	1										
Do	July 2	19,483	6	1										
Colombo.....	June 10	155,869	110							4				
Corunna.....	July 1	50,000		3								1	1	
Crefeld.....	June 24	111,577	19											
Do	July 1	111,579	18											
Dublin.....	do	378,994	116	24						1		1	2	1
Edinburgh.....	do	336,577	95										4	5
Fiume.....	July 2	40,000												
Flushing.....	July 8	19,719	4											
Frankfort on the Main.....	July 1	324,500	90								1		2	2
Funchal.....	July 2	44,049	19	1										
Geneva.....	June 24	115,600	32									1		
Girgenti.....	do	25,069	11											
Do	July 1	25,069	9											
Glasgow.....	July 7	809,986	282									1	10	22
Gothenburg.....	July 1	136,800	45	13								1		
Halifax.....	July 15	40,787	9											
Hamburg.....	July 1	772,852	247	29							1	2	2	3

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.		
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 27	20,206	6													
Do	July 11	20,206	5													
Do	July 14	20,206	6													
Havre	June 25	130,196	56	6										4	1	2
Hull	July 1	258,127	58											1	1	2
Karachi	June 18	108,644	124		48									6		
Kingston, Canada	July 14	18,444	5													
Kingston, Jamaica	July 1	52,475								1						
Las Palmas	June 24	49,500	23													
Do	July 1	49,500	21													
Lausanne	June 24	52,000	12													
Leeds	July 8	456,787	81	7							1					2
Leipzig	July 1	507,602	141	17					1			1		1		1
Leith	do	81,477	23	2						2						
Licata	June 24	25,500	12	1						6						
Do	July 1	25,500	18	2												
Lyons	do	500,000	164	31						1		1	1			
Manchester	do	631,953	189							2		1	1		8	4
Mannheim	June 17	159,000	92								1	1	1	2		
Mazatlan	July 1	20,000	20													
Messina	July 2	107,000	43	2						3		3				
Monte Cristi	July 1	1,200	1													
Moscow	June 24	1,173,427	940	5			4	4	3	10	9	7	8			1
Newcastle on Tyne	July 1	264,511	77								1	1				
Nottingham	do	250,000	62							1	1					1
Palermo	June 24	330,000	112	3												
Do	July 1	330,000	118	5												
Paris	do	2,660,559	865	234						1	2	5	9	11		
Prague	do	223,945	114	34						1		1				
Puerto Cortez	July 6	4,000					3									
Do	July 15	4,000	3				1									
Quebec	do	70,000														
Rotterdam	July 8	374,330	116										2			
St. George's, Bermuda	July 1	2,189	1													
St. John, N. B.	July 15	40,709	4	1												
St. Petersburg	June 24	1,500,000	883	106					1	40	21	13	43	10		
Salford	July 1	231,514	72	8							1			1		2
San Felix de Guixols	July 9	11,333	5													
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	June 24	40,000	6													
Do	July 1	40,000	7	3												
Santander	July 2	53,574	26													
Smyrna	June 25	63,000	71	16												
Solingen	June 24	47,000	15							2						1
South Shields	July 1	109,360	26	2						1		2				
Stuttgart	June 30	260,000	91	7								1				1
Do	July 5	260,000	74	9							2	2	2			
Trapani	June 24	61,477	15													
Do	July 1	61,477	19													
Venice	June 24	169,417	70	6						2		1	3			2
Do	July 1	169,417	62	2						4		2	2			1
Victoria	June 7	21,000	3													
Do	June 14	21,000	6													
Do	June 21	21,000	8													
Do	June 30	21,000	2													
Vienna	July 1	1,897,630	718	126						1	2	7	28	1		7
Warsaw	Apr. 8	771,382	255	56						4	7	2	1			
Windsor	July 15	3,000						2								
Winnipeg	July 8	80,000	22								1					
Do	July 15	80,000	14							1	1					
Yokohama	May 28	313,695											2			
Do	June 4	313,695								1		1				
Zurich	June 24	164,953	45	8												

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.