

**PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.**  
**UNITED STATES.**

*Yellow fever in the United States.*

The total number of cases and deaths officially reported at New Orleans is as follows: Cases, 1,555; deaths, 219 from July 21 to August 23.

August 16. The following telegram was received from E. F. Kohnke, president of the New Orleans board of trade:

Simply in the interest of fair play and honest dealing and because merchants of competitive cities are telling our customers that our goods are unsafe, we ask you to kindly give detailed answer to the following: Is there any risk involved in outside points receiving goods shipped from New Orleans under the precautionary rules of your Service, and is it not a fact that goods of any kind per se can not carry infection?

August 17. The following reply was sent to the foregoing telegram:

Pardon slight delay in replying to your telegram of 16th, due to being crowded with exigency matters. Merchandise of any kind per se can not carry infection of yellow fever. It must harbor infected mosquitoes to do so.

August 17. A letter dated August 16 from Surgeon Henry W. Sawtelle, Norfolk, Va., states that the opinion prevails there that with a strict train inspection there is little danger feared of cases arriving at Norfolk by train from infected points. Referring to precautionary measures in force, Surgeon Sawtelle writes:

Under the direction of the quarantine commission of the Elizabeth River and its branches, which includes the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Berkley, all incoming trains over the Southern Railroad, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Southern, and Norfolk and Western systems, are now and have been for several days rigidly inspected, and the quarantine medical officer informs me that this inspection will be continued during the present exigency in addition to any other measures that may be established by State or municipal authority. This inspection appears to be efficiently performed under the direct supervision of the quarantine medical officer. It is reported that the Virginia State board of health has decided to inaugurate an inspection of all incoming trains at the State border line, and it is expected that the work will commence as soon as practicable.

In view of the situation in Louisiana a cleaning up of the city has been ordered and is now under way, including a house-to-house inspection, screening of tanks, and oiling.

August 17. Surgeon White reported from New Orleans:

Report for to-day, 75 new cases, 4 deaths, 14 new foci.

August 17. A request for an opinion was received from Dr. T. E. Schumpert, health officer, Shreveport, La.:

We have no yellow fever in Shreveport, but board of health desires to fumigate city to destroy *Stegomyia* and other mosquitoes as a hygienic and preventive measure. Please give your opinion as to its practical and scientific value.

To this telegram the following reply was dispatched:

Measures mentioned in your telegram, August 17, are of practical and scientific value, provided destruction of mosquitoes and breeding places outside of houses is carried on at same time. As to methods, see Bureau circular, July 31, 1905, sent for distribution to postmasters. Copies mailed you. Facts bearing on mosquito destruction, second page, applicable.

August 18. In this connection Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health, New Orleans, was telegraphed:

Have wire from city health officer, Shreveport, La., stating no yellow fever in Shreveport, but board health desires to fumigate to destroy *Stegomyia*, as preventive measure, and asking my opinion. I have answered affirmatively.

August 19. A letter dated August 18 was received from Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health:

I have received your telegram of even date advising that you have replied affirmatively to the city health officer at Shreveport relative to the advisability of fumigation to destroy mosquitoes in that city.

Thanks for your telegram.

August 17. The following telegram was received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, New Orleans, La.:

In order to protect west Tennessee, west Kentucky, and southern Illinois, it is necessary to extend Service on Mobile and Ohio to Cairo, connecting with Illinois State system, and also necessary to cover Southern Memphis to Chattanooga as intercepting all north-bound lines, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Former will take four men and latter certainly four, possibly five. Recommend to do it.

August 18. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young was telegraphed at Jackson, Miss.:

Your telegram 17th received. It is presumed this is sent after consultation with Albright, as previously directed. Please say so. Authorized to nominate, at rates not exceeding ordinary rates now allowed, eight or nine additional inspectors, wiring their names and following with nomination by letter. Nominations of the last five additional not yet received. Do not fail to forward promptly all nominations by mail.

August 18. To the foregoing, Passed Assistant Surgeon Young replied:

My message with reference to inspection in Tennessee was after consultation with Albright and visit to Tennessee.

August 18. From Alexandria, La., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger sent two telegrams to the Bureau, as follows:

Will take advisory control of fumigation and inspection, already in force by my advice. Service methods will be organized and enforced as rapidly as practicable, using and expending local organization. Total cases to date, 3, with 1 death. Will keep Bureau and White advised.

Nothing new. Organization progressing favorably. Fumigation in active progress begins to-morrow. Day for a general fumigation set for next Tuesday.

August 18. Surgeon White reported from New Orleans:

Report for to-day 62 new cases, 8 deaths, 16 new foci.

August 18. A telegram was received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, reporting his departure for New Orleans. Under date of August 11 he was relieved from duty in the Canal Zone and directed to proceed to New Orleans and report to Surgeon White for special temporary duty.

August 18. Surgeon Wasdin reported from Gulfport, Miss.:

Am doing all possible. Local quarantine along coast almost prohibited travel. I am in closest touch with all local physicians. \* \* \* Will personally continue inspection. Have had to decline going up State to-day. No new cases at Mississippi City. Isolation area perfect. Fumigation progressing under Lebaron. House inspection nearly finished. Can stamp it out.

August 19. In reply, Surgeon Wasdin was wired:

Telegram of 18th received. Am gratified by your confidence in situation. If you have need of expert in northern Mississippi at any time, wire me and will send either Goldberger, now at Alexandria, or Krauss, of Memphis.

August 19. A letter dated August 15 was received from Dr. D. O. Holmes, ex-officio president of the Mena, Ark., board of health, as follows:

We would most respectfully ask your office for information as to where we can get a few canvas tents to be used for detention camp purposes. Can we get them from your department at any station in the South? We will pay all expenses. We are at a loss what to do, and at this time would thank you or your office for any assistance or suggestions.

The same day the following reply was wired to Doctor Holmes:

Replying to your letter of August 15, impracticable for Bureau to furnish you tents, but you can purchase them on short notice at St. Louis. Only suggestion I have to make is you keep refugees from Louisiana under observation and place mosquito bars over any that have any slight fever.

August 20. Regarding the condition of Passed Asst. Surg. T. D. Berry, who was ill at New Orleans with yellow fever, the latest information is that he is well and out again.

August 20. Acting Asst. Surg. W. J. Linley, in charge of the Savannah quarantine station, was telegraphed:

Pay special attention to vessels from Colon. The conditions there prevent making vessels absolutely safe. On arrival should disinfect and hold five full days thereafter. This is in addition to the disinfection required at Colon.

(The telegram was repeated to Asst. Surg. J. T. Burkhalter, Brunswick quarantine, Brunswick, Ga.; Asst. Surg. J. S. Boggess, Cape Charles quarantine, Fort Monroe, Va.; Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.; Passed Asst. Surg. C. W. Wille, Gulf quarantine, via Biloxi, Miss., and Acting Assistant Surgeon Duke, Pascagoula, Miss.)

In response to Bureau telegram of August 11, printed in the last number of the Public Health Reports, Health Commissioner Bosley, of Baltimore, came to the Bureau August 14 for personal conference and immediately thereafter initiated the inspection suggested in the telegram.

August 19. Press dispatches indicating that Doctor Leach was embarrassing the work of the Service at New Orleans, and that if his theories of arsenization prevailed it might weaken the theory of mosquito destruction, the following telegram was sent to Surgeon White, New Orleans:

\* \* \* The Bureau has several times declined to take any action on Doctor Leach's theories, because of positive adverse report by its scientists. Furthermore, Doctor Leach submitted his argument in 1898 to the Senate, through Mr. Davis, and it was printed. The Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine made an adverse report on same. (See Senate Doc., 56th Cong., 1st sess., Report No. 1215, May 7, 1900, copy mailed.) Letter from Sternberg, then Surgeon-General, United States Army, published in report, states: "In my opinion the method of prophylaxis of yellow fever proposed has not sufficient support, either in the argument made by the writer of this petition or in the experimental evidence on record." \* \* \*

August 19. The following telegram was received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Young:

Krauss reports case reported from Starksville to be unmistakably malarial hematuria.

August 19. Surgeon Wasdin telegraphed from Gulfport, Miss.:

Isolated to-day 4 fever suspects half mile from original focus in Mississippi City. Will decide to-morrow. Exposure not readily traced; otherwise conditions favorable.

August 19. Surgeon White, New Orleans, reported regarding the situation at New Orleans:

Report for to-day: 58 new cases, 4 deaths, 17 new foci.

August 20. From Alexandria, La., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported:

To date no new cases; fumigation and inspection being pushed.

August 19. A telegram was received from Asst. Surg. R. E. Ebersole, Tampa Bay quarantine:

*Westover*, three days from New Orleans. Disinfected before departure. All well upon arrival. Will time en route count in five days' detention?

August 20. The following telegraphic reply was sent to the foregoing inquiry:

Redisinfect *Westover* thoroughly and hold her six days from date of her arrival.

August 21. Another telegram was sent to Assistant Surgeon Ebersole:

Pay special attention to vessels from Colon. The conditions there prevent making vessels absolutely safe. On arrival, disinfect and hold five full days thereafter. This is in addition to disinfection required at Colon.

**August 20. A telegram was sent to Surgeon Sawtelle, Norfolk, Va.:**

Have you yet been to Newport News? If not, go and report from there as to what they are doing. Have received no response to my telegram to them of August 11, suggesting they place inspectors on incoming trains and steamers to require evidence of absence from infected places at least six days, or hold said persons under surveillance to cover that period. Suggest you see Acting Asst. Surg. A. C. Jones. Inform all your local authorities that there is infection at Mississippi City as well as in Louisiana.

**August 21. Surgeon Sawtelle replied from Fort Monroe, Va.:**

Just came from Newport News. Saw Bagby and Jones. No prospect inspection by local State board. I recommend that Acting Assistant Surgeon Jones be detailed to inspect trains and steamers. One inspector sufficient at present.

**On receipt of the telegram of Surgeon Sawtelle he was at once wired at Norfolk, Va.:**

Your recommendation that Acting Assistant Surgeon Jones be detailed to inspect trains and steamers is approved. Place him on duty with instructions as per copy of telegram given to you addressed to Riddick, namely, to require evidence of absence from New Orleans or any infected place in Louisiana or Mississippi for at least six days; if coming from said infected places and six days not expired they should be advised to proceed farther north and await the expiration of detention period before returning. If by chance any are found disembarked at Newport News, to make arrangements for holding them under surveillance every day until six days have expired. Wire action taken. Give notification that this is done under interstate quarantine regulations.

**August 20: Surgeon White telegraphed:**

Report for to-day, 45 new cases, 4 deaths, 12 new foci.

**August 20: Mr. S. P. Hulbert telegraphed from Zwolle, La.:**

Conditions my locality unchanged; everything in good shape to date.

**August 21. Regarding the situation at New Orleans, Surgeon White wired:**

Report for to-day, 61 new cases, 9 deaths, and 16 new foci.

**August 21. The following letter, dated August 18, was received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:**

I transmit herewith reports of Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss, covering his visits to suspects in this territory. As will be seen from the reports, he made one trip to Tallulah, La., where he found fever, and thence to Lake Providence and return, and one trip to Raymond, Miss., 17 miles southwest of Jackson, where diagnosis was not confirmed, and thence a second time to Tallulah to confirm diagnosis in another case. The cases at Tallulah were especially important on account of the relation the neighborhood bears to trade at Vicksburg, and the cases there are especially interesting, because of the exact confirmation of the histories of the mosquito theory of transmission. It being practically impossible for Surgeon Wasdin to promptly reach points in central and northern Mississippi and northern Louisiana, and the people of Vicksburg and several other towns having especially requested that the service provide an expert for duty in this vicinity, I have, subject to the approval of the Bureau, continued Dr. Krauss's employment for the present.

Three reports from Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss were transmitted with Passed Assistant Surgeon Young's letter. The first was dated August 14:

Pursuant to orders of 9th instant I proceeded on the first train via Jackson.

On arriving at Tallulah, I went at once with Doctors Gaines and Ogbourne (president and secretary of the parish board of health) to the isolation hospital, about a mile from the corporate limits and away from the public road. The house was well screened and was divided into two compartments, one containing two screened (mosquito bar) cots, the other being for two negro attendants. There were 2 patients, an old and a young Italian. The christian name of the elder one, about 50 years old, was Joe; the younger, about 25 years old, could speak no English and had not been in the parish more than a few months, hence I did not learn his name. The clinical history of the two was vague, one having been sick perhaps since the 7th, the other only since Wednesday (9th), the day on which they were both removed to the hospital. Both were up and could not be induced to lie down.

The urine of both had been examined and no albumen found. On account of the absence of characteristic symptoms blood spreads were made from both, and after a careful search of two hours no malarial parasites were found, although the period should have been favorable for a positive finding. The differential leucocyte count was within normal limits. I then thought it best to investigate the epidemic history of the cases, of which I had only the most vague idea, and found it necessary to run up to Lake Providence, 29 miles, on a hand car, where I arrived at 6.30 p. m., and at once went with Doctor Bernard, the local health officer, to the detention camp. On the way I got the following history, which is best told chronologically:

*July 20.*—Annette Divencenzi, living on Julia street, New Orleans, nine blocks north of canal, left for Lake Providence, where she had relatives, arriving in Vicksburg the same evening and remaining all night. Location afterwards found by Vicksburg authorities, who are positive no sickness has resulted to date.

*July 21.*—She arrived at Tallulah, a junction 30 miles out of Vicksburg, about 10.30 a. m., and remained with the two subjects of this history five hours in the rear of the store, in a kind of kitchen and dining room, leaving about 3.30 p. m. over the connecting road, arriving at Lake Providence between 5 and 6 p. m. She was very ill on this trip, and vomited freely while on the train.

*July 22.*—The woman walked several blocks from rear of the store in the principal street to another house, also inhabited by Italians. She felt better and remained up most of the day.

*July 24 (Monday).*—She was seen by Doctor Bernard about noon; temperature 39° C., pulse 80; walking about in day clothes; no pain; no nausea; walked to another house twelve blocks away same night.

*July 25.*—Temperature 39.5°, pulse 70, a. m.; 38.2, pulse 70, p. m.

*July 26* and subsequently the temperature and the pulse ranged about the same. She then began to have jaundice and got worse, showing bad symptoms. She could not speak and was nauseated. Urine not obtained because the actions were involuntary.

*August 1.*—Catheterized urine showed one-half bulk of albumen. About this time (notes do not state) Doctor Brady came from the Louisiana board and pronounced it typical yellow fever. All the Italians in town (about 40) were placed in detention.

*August 2.*—All symptoms worse; pulse 120, temperature 40°. On this day a disolute character named Kellar was knocked on the head with a club. He was in the habit of sleeping out in the open in the rear of the first house that the woman had stayed in.

*August 4.*—The woman died at 2 a. m. Immediately the family removed to the detention camp across the road from the others and were kept under guard. The

house was fumigated. The other houses were fumigated on the 1st instant. Doctor B. was called to see Kellar, who was ill and claimed to have been so since he received the blow. His urine was albuminous. On account of supposed exposure he was detained at another house across a body of water from Italians. All three groups were on the outside of the levee; the latter in the old pesthouse.

*August 7.*—The old Italian at Tallulah was stricken, but was not known to be ill.

*August 8.*—Kellar attempted to run away from the guard and fell dead after running a short distance. Kellar was a hard drinker and had had convulsions, hence he had possibly an old nephritis. I think he died from embolism connected with the blow on the head. He seems to have been ill too long to connect the exposure with the case of Annette Divencenzi.

*August 9.*—The young Italian was stricken and the old Italian found to have been ill a day or two. Both were moved to the emergency hospital mentioned.

*August 10.*—My first visit at 11 a. m.

*August 11.*—At 3 p. m. I called in company with Doctors Gaines and Ogbourne and Horton, the latter sent by Souchon. The young Italian was found to be a typical case of yellow fever of moderate severity at the 72-hour period. Temperature, 39.6°; pulse, lying down, 60; gums, spongy; feces, characteristic; urine reported not albuminous (which I doubt).

It follows, therefore, that the woman must have been in the second day of her illness when she passed through Tallulah and stopped with these men. Her failure to infect anyone as far as known may be due to the fact that she arrived at Lake Providence too late to infect, or because she and the people with her did not stay at that house, or because, as a matter of special observation, I found fewer mosquitoes at Lake Providence than at any place I have visited this year. Sitting on the front gallery of Doctor Bernard's residence that night for two hours, I did not see or feel a single mosquito, though the house is right on the lake front. The next morning, while out visiting several persons sick with fever, I ran across a few *Anopheles* mosquitoes. None of these patients was connected in any way with this history except Doctor Long, and his fever was intermittent.

According to this history, then, the first Italian fell sick not earlier than 17 nor later than 18 days after the woman stopped with them; the second one exactly 19 days. They were removed on this day and the house fumigated with sulphur (12 pounds). Its capacity I judge to be about 12,000 cubic feet.

Doctors Gaines and Ogbourne are thoroughly conversant with modern teachings and alive to the situation, and, should any more cases occur, they will handle them more promptly, as all citizens have promised to report themselves on appearance of first symptom of any sort of illness.

I addressed a meeting of the citizens and explained to them the situation and how to handle it. I suggested the release of the Italians in detention at Lake Providence, but Doctor Bernard will hold the immediate family until Tuesday, pending instructions regarding the treatment of relapses as new foci. It is interesting to note that the two Italians at Tallulah are the first ones admitted to that town since five or six were lynched there about five years ago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss's second report, dated August 16, reads:

In response to orders to make further investigations at Tallulah, La., I arrived there about 2 p. m., and went with Doctors Gaines and Ogbourne to the detention hospital, where the Italian seen there last in the other room of the cabin on a cot under a bar had a typical case of mild yellow fever. He had been going in and out of the store of the Italians, being quite a companion of theirs, and there seems no doubt that he was infected in the same house. The negroes in detention have now remained well for five days, their pulse and temperature having been taken

daily. I recommended fumigation of this place at once, the occupants to be returned to their original abode, but Doctor Gaines prefers to wait a few days for policy's sake. I warned him not to let the time pass beyond ten days, so that no new focus can start from there. I would suggest that someone be left in charge, so that no more mistakes be made, as there appears now no reason for any more sickness if this focus is handled intelligently. Doctor Gaines understands the matter fully but is hampered by local feelings. The other cases of sickness were found to be æstivo-autumnal malarial fever and had no traceable connection with the original focus.

The third report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss was also dated August 16:

In response to orders, I proceeded on special train provided and investigated the cases at Raymond, Miss. The clinical history of the cases of the 3 children of Mrs. White was not that of yellow fever. The epidemic history had been based entirely upon the fact that the 3 children fell ill within a few days of each other, and that this occurred in consequence of sheet music and candy received from New Orleans. The attending physician was apprehensive that infected mosquitoes might have been imprisoned in the packages. I at once wired the substance of this report to you en route to Harrison. Upon my return to Jackson I met Doctor Hunter, of the Mississippi State board of health, and made to him a verbal report in accordance with the above findings. At Jackson, I found the special to Tallulah waiting for me, and at once started for that point.

August 21. The following telegram was sent to Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the State board of health, New Orleans, La.:

The conditions at Colon are such that it is impossible to make vessels leaving there absolutely safe. They will be disinfected by Service officer, but he will be directed not to give a certificate that the vessel is absolutely safe. Therefore, the quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department require that vessels from Colon should be disinfected at southern ports of arrival and held five full days thereafter, notwithstanding the disinfection which will be given at Colon as an aid. Please acknowledge.

The telegram was repeated to Goldthwaite, Health Officer, Mobile, Ala.; State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.; Warren, quarantine, Southport, N. C., and the quarantine officer, Charleston, S. C.

August 21: Surgeon Wasdin replied from Gulfport, Miss.:

On 20th 4 new cases at Mississippi City. In all, 17 cases. No new cases to-day. Have been at Jackson to-day. All favorable.

August 22: Another telegram came from Surgeon Wasdin:

Have to report 3 new cases at Mississippi City; 20 all told. Fumigation of infected area very thorough and to be repeated. Am encouraging fumigation days all along the coast.

August 21. The following telegram was sent to Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr, American consulate, Colon:

Continue fumigation of vessels leaving for southern ports of United States; but on account of present dangerous condition of Colon these vessels will be refumigated and held five full days at port of arrival. Letter follows.

August 22. Surgeon White reported from New Orleans:

New cases 57, deaths 9, new foci 21. Total cases 1,503, deaths 214. Cases under treatment 319; total foci 342.

**August 21: Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger telegraphed from Alexandria, La.:**

No new cases. Fumigation retarded by scanty supplies.

**August 22: From the same place Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger again reported:**

No new cases. Am going to visit nearby Sawmill town to investigate rumors; will return this evening.

**August 22. In a letter from Alexandria, dated August 16, Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger stated:**

Referring to my telegram of this noon, confirming the diagnosis of a case of yellow fever, I have the honor to report that I was met this morning on arrival by Doctors Gremillion and Chapin, city and parish health officers, who took me to see the patient in whose case there had been a difference of opinion. The history and appearance of the case were those of yellow fever, a diagnosis in which all concerned concurred. The patient has been kept under mosquito bars from the first, and systematic fumigation has been begun. The history of yellow fever in this city is a rather interesting one. I learn that, besides the 1 case thus far reported, there have been 3 other cases in the city, all separately traceable to infection in New Orleans. In these no precautions, other than keeping the patients under mosquito bar, were taken.

**August 22. A telegram was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Golberger:**

Wire to-morrow by what date you think you could be spared from Alexandria. Contemplate ordering you elsewhere very shortly.

**August 22. Passed Asst. Surg. W. W. King cabled from San Juan, P. R.:**

Steamer *San Juan* arrived 7 days from New Orleans with certificate disinfection Louisiana quarantine. Disinfection apparently good. Carries inspector Louisiana State Board. One passenger with fever apparently malarial removed to station for observation. Request cable instruction regarding vessel and other passengers.

**The same day he was instructed:**

Fumigate the steamer *San Juan* at once and hold until certain no yellow fever on board.

**August 22. The following letter, dated August 19, inclosing a proclamation of the Illinois State Board of Health, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. J. W. Ames, in temporary charge of the United States marine hospital at Cairo, Ill.:**

I have the honor to forward herewith a proclamation of the Illinois State Board of Health, issued to this city August 18, through the secretary, Dr. J. A. Egan.

The bulletin, closing as it does the port of Cairo and all land communications between southern Illinois and infected districts, appears to be a most timely measure in view of the heretofore unrestricted traffic and the insanitary conditions of the city.

While the press and various municipal organizations have been clamoring for a general grooming of the town, the average citizen has been apparently waiting for his neighbor to inaugurate the movement, and nothing but a few spasmodic and wholly ineffectual attempts have been made by the local health board.

The widespread occurrence of the stegomyia, coupled with these conditions, renders Cairo ripe for the fostering and extension of a yellow fever epidemic, once the infection has entered.

At the marine hospital a room has been prepared for the reception and treatment of any suspicious case that might appear among the beneficiaries of the service, and attendants have been instructed in the measures at hand to successfully cope with an outbreak of yellow fever.

CAIRO, ILL., August 19, 1905.

*To all transportation companies by land and rail, and to all others whom it may concern:*

The Illinois State Board of Health hereby orders that, until further notice, no passengers from any point in the States of Louisiana or Mississippi, or any points in other States in which yellow fever is reported, shall be permitted to leave trains or boats at any point in the State of Illinois south of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, running from East St. Louis on the west to Vincennes, Ind., on the east, until ten days after such passengers have left the States of Louisiana or Mississippi or points in other States in which yellow fever is reported, and then only when provided with certificates of health signed by national, State, county, or municipal health officers.

No passengers from any States in which yellow fever is reported shall be carried to any point in Illinois south of the line above described unless provided with certificates of health signed by national, State, county, or municipal health officers.

The city of Cairo is hereby declared to be quarantined against all points north, south, east, and west. No person shall be permitted to enter the city of Cairo from any point unless provided with health certificates signed by national, State, county, or municipal health officers, it being understood that no health certificates issued in the States of Louisiana or Mississippi, or at other points in other States in which yellow fever has been reported, shall be accepted in the city of Cairo until ten days after the persons holding said certificates have left the States of Louisiana or Mississippi or points in other States in which yellow fever is reported.

J. A. EGAN, M. D.,

*Secretary and Executive Officer.*

August 23. Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, telegraphed from Cairo, Ill.:

I beg to advise you that under the orders of the Illinois State Board of Health no passengers from any points in the States of Louisiana or Mississippi or any points in other States in which yellow fever is reported shall be permitted to leave trains or boats at any point in the State of Illinois south of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, running from East St. Louis on the west to Vincennes on the east, until ten days after such passengers have left the States of Louisiana or Mississippi or points in other States in which yellow fever is reported, and then only when provided with certificates of health signed by national, State, county, or municipal health officers.

The Illinois State Board of Health will not recognize certificates of health issued in Fulton County, Ky., Bowling Green, Paducah, Ky., McCracken County, Ky., and Birdspoint, Mo. Other points will be added if additional evidence of the sale of certificates is obtained. The city of Cairo is declared to be quarantined against all places, north, east, south, and west. No person will be permitted to enter the city of Cairo unless he presents a permit issued on or after this date by the board of health of the city of Cairo or the board of health of the State of Illinois. Furthermore, no person holding such permit will be permitted to enter the city of Cairo unless he identifies himself and shows that he has not been in infected territory within ten

days prior to his coming to the city. No person coming direct from the States of Louisiana or Mississippi, or counties in other States infected with yellow fever, will be permitted to enter the city of Cairo.

August 23. The following reply was sent to Doctor Egan:

Thanks for telegram to-day. Am mailing you to Springfield additional copies of Doctor Howard's article on geographical distribution of yellow-fever mosquito, showing infectible territory, and also copies of the interstate quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department which you are enforcing.

Copies of the revised interstate quarantine regulations, together with the supplement of the Public Health Reports, November 13, 1903, prepared by Dr. L. O. Howard, consulting entomologist, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, with map showing geographical distribution of the yellow-fever mosquito, have been sent to State and local quarantine officers.

August 23. Surgeon White's report from New Orleans reads:

Report for to-day 52 new cases, 5 deaths, 10 new foci.

August 23. A letter dated August 20, from Surg. A. C. Smith, in command of the United States marine hospital, New Orleans, states that the reserved diagnosis in the case of Iver Anderson, a patient in the marine hospital in that city, has been determined as yellow fever.

The following information bearing on the yellow-fever situation in the South has also been received in the regular reports made to the Bureau:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Watkins, at Natchez, Miss., reported in a letter dated August 10:

Up to this time no cases of suspicious fever have developed, and the city is now in excellent sanitary condition. Every precaution is being taken to keep the fever out. The general health of the city is above the average at this time of the year.

#### YELLOW FEVER—THE INFECTIBLE TERRITORY.

The interstate quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department require that no person leaving a locality infected with yellow fever shall go to any place in infectible territory until said person has been away from the infected locality for a period of six full days. To permit this travel, detention camps are established in which, under careful observation, travelers may live out this period of six days, when certificates are given them and they are allowed to go where they will. Persons not desiring to avail themselves of the detention camps are allowed to leave infected localities under medical surveillance and proceed continuously to noninfectible territory.

Persons from infected territory passing through to points in the North will not be allowed under the regulations to return into infectible territory until after the expiration of six days from date of their departure from infected localities.

Generally speaking, the infectible territory is the territory which is the habitat of the yellow-fever-bearing mosquito, the *Stegomyia fasciata*, and, broadly stated, is that part of the United States south of a line drawn from the Atlantic coast through Washington to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to El Paso, Tex., the excepted portions being given in the subjoined text. This infectible territory is described in Supplement to Public Health Reports of November 13, 1903, in an article by Dr. L. O. Howard, consulting entomologist of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, with a map showing the same.

For the sake of ready reference the infectible territory, is herewith described, being given by States in alphabetical order:

*Alabama.*—The entire State, with the exception of a small part of the northeastern portion lying east and north of a line passing in a curve through Huntsville and Anniston, Ala.

*Arkansas.*—The entire State, with the exception of the northwestern half of Benton County.

*Florida.*—The entire State.

*Georgia.*—The southern portion of the State, the noninfectible portion being that part of the State lying north of a line passing in a curve through Anniston, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., and Greenville, S. C.

*Illinois.*—That portion of the State south of a line drawn from East St. Louis, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind.

*Indian Territory.*—The entire Territory.

*Kentucky.*—That portion of the State lying west of the Cumberland River.

*Louisiana.*—The entire State.

*Mississippi.*—The entire State.

*North Carolina.*—That portion of the State lying east and south of a line passing in a curve through Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., and continued through Lynchburg, Va.

*Oklahoma.*—The eastern half of the Territory.

*South Carolina.*—That portion of the State lying east and south of a curved line passing through Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C.

*Tennessee.*—That portion of the State lying west of the Tennessee River.

*Texas.*—That portion of the State lying east of the prolongation southward of the eastern boundary of the Indian Territory and an undetermined area of the western portion of the State along the Rio Grande.

*Virginia.*—That portion of the State lying east and south of a line passing through Charlotte, N. C., Lynchburg, Va., and continued in a northeasterly direction through Charlottesville and Alexandria, Va.

## TYPHOID FEVER—METHODS OF TRANSMISSION.

[Advance sheets from Transactions of Third Annual Conference with State Health Authorities.]

At the Third Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1905, among the subjects for general discussion was that of the transmission of typhoid fever. That those who participated in the conference might have ample time to prepare for the discussions, the announcement of subjects was made by Bureau letter of March 31, 1905 (Public Health Reports, April 7, 1905).

In the published transactions of the conference all discussions will appear in full, but in view of the present prevalence of typhoid fever in several of our large cities it is deemed advisable to make the following advance statement of the discussion with regard to that disease. The discussion, which occupied several hours, was participated in by sanitarians of reputation and experience, 22 of whom attended the conference as representatives of 21 States and the District of Columbia.

The statement of Dr. Victor C. Vaughan that two-thirds of the cases in military camps were due to infection by personal contact will be of surprising interest to most sanitarians, and while urban conditions differ widely from those encountered in camps, still the statements of himself and others with regard to personal contact, infected houses, bedding, clothing, eating and other utensils, etc., are pertinent at the present time as showing the means other than water supplies of the spread of this disease in cities.

After announcing the topic for discussion the Surgeon-General called upon Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, of Michigan, stating that the conference was fortunate in having Doctor Vaughan present, as he was one of the members of the commission appointed by the Secretary of War in 1898 to investigate the origin and spread of typhoid in United States military camps during the Spanish war of 1898.

Doctor Vaughan, in responding, stated that he was the sole surviving member of this commission, which, as appointed, embraced Maj. Walter Reed, U. S. Army, Doctor Shakespeare, of Philadelphia, and himself. Remark as to Doctor Reed he felt to be unnecessary in view of the distinction which had crowned his subsequent work on yellow fever; but he felt that a word of appreciation was due Doctor Shakespeare, whose work had been painstaking, thorough, without cessation, and of such an arduous nature that there could be no question that it had shortened his life, and the report of the commission must be regarded as a monument to the skill and devotion of Doctor Shakespeare.

Doctor Vaughan stated that he had formerly held the view that 95 per cent of the typhoid fever was transmitted by drinking water, and

as a teacher had so instructed his class for years; in fact, the commission went to the various military camps impressed with the belief that the water supply was at fault; but the experiences and the information collected by the commission had led him to radically change his views. He believed now that the spread of the disease was largely by personal contact. From the observations made by the latter he had reached the conclusion that under the conditions maintaining in military camps, personal contact was responsible for the spread of the disease in about 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the cases. Continuing, he stated that the disease (a continued fever) at Camp Alger, 8 miles from Washington, was held by the medical officers in charge, men of skill and experience, to be malarial fever.

The first step taken by the commission at Camp Alger was to have competent men detailed by the Surgeon-General of the Army to examine the blood of patients in each case for plasmodia, and to make the Widal reaction. Dr. James Carroll, of the United States Army, was assigned to this duty at Camp Alger. Doctor Carroll's ability and competence were thoroughly attested by his subsequent work in connection with Major Reed on yellow fever. The result of these examinations was that in only seven or eight instances out of the many hundreds examined at Camp Alger were the plasmodia of malaria found, and an immense majority of these cases held to be malaria at that point gave a positive Widal reaction. Further comment was therefore unnecessary. The disease supposed to be malaria was in reality typhoid.

The commission then went to the camp of the Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, where there were a large number of sick, and where the same mistake in diagnosis obtained—the disease supposed to be malarial fever. The consent of the Surgeon-General was obtained to select 50 cases and to send them to Fort Myer, Va. Upon arrival, these cases were all examined, and all gave the Widal reaction and no plasmodia. One hundred and fifty cases were subsequently selected, sent to Fort Myer, and the same examinations were made with the same result. The condition of the Seventh Army Corps was particularly instructive. The camp was supplied from the city water supply of Jacksonville and contained about 30,000 troops, many of them regulars. The population of the city of Jacksonville was about the same in numbers. The water being the same, the population of the city and the camp approximately the same, there were during the same period in the city of Jacksonville only 7 or 8 cases of the fever.

The commission then visited Chickamauga. The conditions here were terrible. The disease prevailing was again held by some to be malaria; by others it was maintained that the disease was peculiar to the locality. Indeed, medical officers assured the commission, with bated breath,

that the disease was incident to the locality, and that Chickamauga meant literally "the river of the death."

The water supply from Camp Alger was derived from driven or bored wells, 100 to 150 feet in depth. The water supply, as has already been related, at Jacksonville was the city water supply, and neither at Jacksonville, at Camp Alger, or at Chickamauga could any typhoid infection of the water be shown.

Doctor Vaughan went on to give more instructive observations as to the course of the disease. He showed that when camps were changed typhoid fever seemed to follow the command by companies, by regiments, and by brigades. An instance was cited by him of a Pennsylvania command, whose camp was frequently changed and which invariably carried its typhoid with it, and this typhoid continued until a thorough disinfection was made of the tents, the blankets, and the personal clothing of the command. Then, and not until then, did the typhoid fever diminish and finally disappear. At Jacksonville and at Chickamauga, and likewise at Camp Alger, the fly was likewise an agent in the dissemination of typhoid, but to a much less extent than has been supposed. Dust was also a factor, the dust, of course, being contaminated with typhoid infection. He was therefore led to the conclusion that typhoid is not only infectious, but is contagious in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and he believed that the result of the observations of the commission showed that disinfection is just as necessary after typhoid fever as it is after diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other contagious and infectious diseases.

The remarks of Doctor Vaughan were listened to with profound attention, and many additional points of information were elicited from him by questions from various members of the conference, to which he replied.

Interrogated as to the disposal of the excreta, Doctor Vaughan replied that the commission had had an opportunity to examine into the details of three methods: At Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, there were troughs, from which the dejecta were washed at intervals by a flow of water; at Jacksonville the excreta were collected in large tubs, which were removed by laborers and transported in carts to a sewer and dumped, and at Camp Alger the regular army latrine, in a trench about 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, and from 4 to 6 feet deep, was in use, the trench being filled with earth as the excreta accumulated.

The Commission was enabled to observe that the percentage of typhoid occurrence was least where the excreta were water-borne, greatest where the tub system was employed, and the camp latrine gave intermediate results. Nor was the reason difficult to understand when the details of the tub system were observed. The removal was irregular; the tubs were often overfilled, and in loading them into the

carts the contents were often spilled, so that the route of the carts through the camps could be followed by the excreta upon the ground. Indeed it was often impossible to walk about the camps without soiling the feet by the dejecta, and where lime was employed to sprinkle them in the camp, as was sometimes done, it was easy to see that the flies, with their feet whitened by the lime, crawled over the bread, the potatoes, and other food in the kitchens before it was distributed by the men. But the feet soiled by this dejecta carried this material everywhere and was a prolific source of spread of the disease. To keep the tents free from contamination under the circumstances, was utterly impossible. Again, the dejecta, mixed with the dust of the shell roads, and ground up with it, was carried by the wind, and it was noticeable that camps on the lee side of the roads, exposed to this dust, had more typhoid than the windward side.

Another source of spread was noted at Camp Thomas, and the same conditions undoubtedly obtained elsewhere. A call would be made for a hundred orderlies for hospital duty, and untrained, green men would be supplied. These men, fresh from nursing the sick, from supplying and emptying bedpans and urinals, and from all the intimate personal contact of the nurse with patient, would then be seen marching to their meals, without cleansing of hands, and conveying food to their mouths, and passing food to their comrades, with hands soiled not only with excrement, but with excrement from actual typhoid patients. It sounds incredible, but was nevertheless a fact.

Doctor Smith, of Maine, stated that if we, as sanitarians, had heeded the lessons of experience, the terrible results of disease in the volunteer camps during the war with Spain would not have occurred.

Doctor Young, the secretary of the State board of health of Maine, has been carrying on an investigation for some time, and his results are in striking accord with all which have been detailed by Doctor Vaughan. Doctor Young's information leads to the belief that the infection of hands, of bedding, of towels, and utensils plays an important part in the dissemination of the infection. He suggested that a committee be appointed to collect facts and observations in the matter.

The Surgeon-General stated that there was such a committee—one of the standing committees of the conference—and that the matter would be laid before it during the coming year, for report at the next meeting.

Doctor Harrington, of Boston, stated that recent observations in Germany lead to a belief in the correctness of the views expressed by Doctor Vaughan. He cited the publication of recent observations of an outbreak of typhoid fever occurring in eastern Prussia near the borders of Poland. The region had suffered a period of agricultural depression, but recently important mineral discoveries have been

made, and laborers flocked to the site, especially from Poland. An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred, and the water supply, the food supply, and the milk supply formed the subject of investigation, and were found to be above suspicion. All the observations were made by competent observers, and lead to the belief that the spread of the disease was by actual contact from one dirty person to another dirty person, rather than by the heretofore recognized carriers of infection.

Doctor Fulton, of Maryland, dwelt upon the importance of water supply as a method of conveyance. He still believed in it as a carrier of urban typhoid. With suburban or rural typhoid he was of opinion that the matter was one of less import, and that the methods of conveyance were different. In corroboration of the conclusions of Doctor Vaughan, Doctor Fulton quoted the recent instance of the spread of typhoid fever in England by the sale of a large number of infected army blankets from the Transvaal.

Doctor Harrington cited one important method of spread which he thought had been neglected, and that was the dairy farm where typhoid fever prevails. He cited an instance in Massachusetts of a dairy farm where the daily output was about 60 gallons of milk. Investigation showed that several of the employees of this farm were suffering with typhoid. No nurses were employed as such, but the other employees all assisted more or less in the nursing and care of the sick, and went from attention on the sick, sometimes without washing of hands, to the milking of cows. A well-regulated water supply is seldom responsible for the spread of typhoid fever, and 93 per cent of the population of Massachusetts, it is shown by statistics, were supplied by public water supplies. He cited shellfish also as a source of danger, and quoted recorded observations as showing that in a certain population 5 per cent were eaters of shellfish, and gave a typhoid rate of 76 per thousand, as against 56 per thousand in the nonshellfish-eating population. Still more striking, in a shellfish-handling population the rate was 156 per thousand. Shellfish are frequently fattened in water polluted by sewage, and it was impossible any longer to disregard this practice as a source of danger.

Doctor Smith, of Maine, cited the lobster industry of Maine, especially of Portland, as a source of typhoid conveyance. In Portland there are 200 or 300 barrels of lobsters shipped per day. These lobsters are caught and collected all along the coast of Maine and as far north as the Bay of Fundy. They are brought to Portland and are kept in pounds, or floating traps in docks, many of which are in proximity to sewer mouths. So well is this fact recognized that the lobster dealers themselves are in the habit of towing these pounds into deep water every two or three days where the pound and the contained lobsters may be washed in the comparatively pure water of the

ebbing and flowing tide. Personally, he could not be induced to eat a pound-kept lobster if he knew it.

Dr. H. D. Holton, of Vermont, cited an instance of an outbreak of typhoid in a school of about 135 inmates. One case developing in the school shortly after the reassembling of the school from vacation led to 13 or 14 cases. The water supply and the milk as supplied to the school were above suspicion, but it was found that the nurses, who were not trained, were in the habit of taking cups, or other drinking vessels, from the sick rooms and filling them from a common milk supply kept in a milk room in another part of the building, and it was found that these milk containers and the milk therein were contaminated with the *bacilli coli* by the hands of the nurses. The regulations of the State board of health of Vermont now require that nurses engaged in the care of typhoid must disinfect bed clothing, drinking vessels, etc., used by typhoid patients, and destroy scraps of food left in the sick room by burning, and must, whenever leaving the chamber of the sick, disinfect their hands by washing with soap and water.

Doctor Lindsley, of Connecticut, reported that there was recently a typhoid epidemic of considerable proportions in a school in Connecticut. The school owned a farm from which were supplied milk, vegetables, and other products used in the school. Examination showed the water supply to be beyond suspicion, but the epidemic continued, and it was discovered finally that the superintendent of the school has employed on the farm a relative who was recently a convalescent from typhoid fever. In this case it would have been beyond doubt that the individual thus employed had carried the infection of typhoid about him in all probability under his finger nails, and had thus communicated it to the milk of the cows which he was employed to take care of.

Doctor Foster, of California, cited instances of transmission of typhoid through a milk supply, the vessels being washed in typhoid-contaminated water. The contamination of streams in California was, unfortunately, quite frequent, through the agency of lumber camps and summer-tourist camps. In almost all camps the latrines were built over running streams where possible, and incubating cases arriving in those camps were bound to contaminate the streams. In addition, California was subjected to another source of danger from her Chinese and Japanese population, who, whatever might be the experiences of the Japanese armies in the Orient, were in California recognized as prone to contract and die of typhoid. This was partially due to their practice of fertilizing their gardens with night soil. They collected night soil whenever and wherever possible and wasted none of it. He regarded water cress as a likely agent to carry typhoid from the manner of its growth in water loaded with organic matter. He believed also in the shellfish propagation of typhoid, having seen

clams dug near the mouths of sewers. Oysters were also propagated in beds situated near sewer mouths.

Doctor Souchon asked how the water of cisterns became contaminated with typhoid. In reply, Doctor Simons said that, so far as his city of Charleston, S. C., was concerned, the question was easily answered. The cisterns in that city were of brick and cement and had been cracked by the earthquake of several years ago, and, owing to the unfortunate existence of many cesspools and privy vaults, seepage was easy. Doctor Souchon rejoined that in New Orleans there were 70,000 cisterns, but all above ground, and he could not see how they became contaminated by seepage, but contaminated they certainly were sometimes. It was suggested to Doctor Souchon that the roofs of houses might be the receptacle of typhoid-contaminated dust, or that insectivorous birds might have been feeding on typhoid dejecta, and thus deposit typhoid germs on the roofs with their droppings. To this Doctor Souchon replied that he realized the possibility of the conjectures, but was unconvinced.

Doctor Lewis, of North Carolina, said that all that had been said—and he had been deeply interested—only accentuated the necessity for prompt and efficient disinfection of typhoid dejecta, and that if immediate disinfection was for any reason impracticable, the dejecta should be carefully covered.

Doctor Fulton, of Baltimore, related the instance of typhoid outbreak in the Octagon Cottage, which had acquired quite a local celebrity. This was a school, with separate wings for girls and boys, and was provided with that most dangerous thing, a dual water supply. The water for laundry purposes was from a well that was proved to be contaminated, but a cistern was provided for drinking purposes. Investigation of a very searching character proved, however, that in a time of scarcity of the cistern supply the water from the well had been turned into the tank, which was supposed to contain only cistern water, and sufficiently accounted for the outbreak, which was at first supposed to be unaccountable.

Doctor Vaughan in closing stated that he did not by any means desire to be understood as desiring to exclude the responsibility of water supplies, but cited instances where the infection of typhoid seemed to hang to certain houses, and in which a thorough disinfection of the houses had been followed by a cessation of the disease. He therefore put in a strong plea that typhoid should be considered an infectious and contagious disease, and that every case should be followed by a systematic and rigid disinfection.

It is also pertinent to append here, as bearing upon the same subject, the following resolution passed by the first general International Sanitary Convention of American Republics, Washington, December

2-5, 1902. The resolution was introduced by Doctor Reynolds, health commissioner of Chicago, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera are caused by swallowing food or drink contaminated by the discharges of previous cases; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it be recognized by this conference that if all the discharges of every existing case of typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera were instantly disinfected typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera would cease to be a menace to the world.

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

INSPECTION SERVICE. MEXICAN BORDER.

*Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Aug. 12, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains .....	128
Persons held.....	0

*Inspection at El Paso, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended August 12, 1905, inspection of Mexican Central passengers, 262; inspection of Mexican Central immigrants, 86; inspection of Arabs arriving on Mexican Central, 5; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 422 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 3.

*Inspection at Laredo, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended August 12, 1905. Passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 654; immigrants on passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 64; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 12; one person 3 days out from Isthmus of Tehuantepec via Tierra Blanca, Mexico, detained until complete necessary period from infected place.

One person 2 days out from Tierra Blanca, Mexico, detained until complete necessary time from infected place.

There are at present very few mosquitoes at this place, owing, I believe, to the high temperature that has been prevailing here for the past two or three weeks.

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 92, including 7 from tuberculosis.

*Stockton.*—Month of August, 1905. Census population, 17,506. Total number of deaths, 12, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus.*—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 20,764—white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 29—white 10, colored 19—including enteric fever 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—The total number of deaths returned to the department of state for the month of July was 2,482, an increase of 88 over June. The death rate was 11.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.4 for the preceding month.

By ages, there were 506 deaths of infants under 1 year, 166 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 678 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 161; other forms of tuberculosis, 35; typhoid fever, 45; diphtheria and croup, 32; measles, 10; whooping cough, 15; pneumonia, 65; diarrheal diseases under 2 years, 20; cancer, 143; accidents and violence, 214, of which number 62 were deaths from drowning.

There were 4 deaths from smallpox, 2 in the city of Grand Rapids, 1 in the city of Negaunee, and 1 in the city of Muskegon.

There were 8 deaths reported from tetanus, 7 of which gave the primary cause as the deadly toy pistol. This number exceeds by 3 the number reported from the same cause for the corresponding month of 1904.

There were 2 deaths reported from rabies, 1 in Calumet Township, and 1 in the city of Hancock, Houghton County.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha.*—Month of March, 1905. Census population, 102,555. Total number of deaths, 91, including enteric fever 4, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1905. Total number of deaths 92, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Kingston.*—Two weeks ended July 29, 1905. Estimated population, 25,516. Total number of deaths, 25, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland.*—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 440,000. Total number of deaths, 534, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 3, measles 3, scarlet fever 10, whooping cough 1, and 50 from tuberculosis.

*East Liverpool.*—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including enteric fever 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1905. Total number of deaths, 19, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

*Ironton.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 23. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of July, 1905. Census population, 11,868. Total number of deaths, 8. No contagious diseases reported.

OREGON—*Portland.*—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 153,000. Total number of deaths, 103, including enteric fever 2, measles 2, and 11 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle.*—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 103, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

*Tacoma.*—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including 7 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

*Report of immigration at Baltimore.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
*Baltimore, Md., August 12, 1905.*

*Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended August 12, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 9	Beacon .....	Port Antonio .....	3
9	Wastwater .....	West Hartlepool .....	1
9	Breslau .....	Bremen .....	776
10	Abessinia .....	Hamburg .....	a3
11	Elswick Tower .....	Almeria .....	a1
	Total .....		784

a Deserters.

BERTRAM N. STUMP,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

*Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended August 19, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 14	Joseph Di Giorgio .....	Port Antonio .....	1
15	Caprivia .....	Tampico .....	a2
17	Breslau .....	Bremen .....	a6
17	Koln .....	Bremen .....	529
18	Brookline .....	Port Antonio .....	a1
	Total .....		539

a Deserters.

BERTRAM N. STUMP,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Boston.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Boston, Mass., August 12, 1905.

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, August 12, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 7	Admiral Dewey .....	Port Morant.....	1
7	Sagamore .....	Liverpool.....	1
7	Monte Videan.....	Glasgow.....	6
10	Admiral Sampson.....	Port Antonio.....	3
10	Saxonia .....	Liverpool.....	797
12	Cestrian .....	do.....	3
	Total .....		811

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Key West.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Key West, Fla., August 13, 1905.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 12, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 7	Flora Dilloway.....	Bonacca, Honduras.....	1
8	Mascotte .....	Habana.....	12
10	Miami.....	do.....	8
11	Martinique.....	do.....	2
12	Mascotte .....	do.....	13
	Total .....		36

JULIUS OTTO,  
*Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, August 14, 1905.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 12, 1905.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Aug. 6	New York .....	Southampton.....	313
6	Columbia .....	Glasgow.....	373
6	La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	612
6	United States.....	Copenhagen.....	409
6	Santiago.....	Santiago and Nassau.....	1
7	Bremen .....	Bremen.....	2
7	Myrtledene.....	Colon.....	1
7	Solveig <sup>a</sup> .....	Genoa.....	4
8	Vaderland.....	Antwerp.....	831
8	Noordam .....	Rotterdam.....	705
8	Monterey.....	Habana.....	16
8	Camoens .....	Santos, etc.....	38
8	Indrani <sup>a</sup> .....	Yokohama.....	2
8	Parima .....	St. Thomas.....	57
9	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	703
9	Prinz Oskar .....	Genoa and Naples.....	699
9	Astoria <sup>a</sup> .....	Glasgow.....	2
10	Barbarossa .....	Bremen.....	447

<sup>a</sup> Deserters.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 12, 1905—Continued.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Aug. 10	Liguria .....	Genoa and Naples.....	811
10	Montevideo .....	do .....	639
11	Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg .....	1,479
11	Bermudian .....	Hamilton .....	10
11	Kostrena <sup>a</sup> .....	Tampico .....	1
12	Sicilian Prince .....	Naples, Palermo, etc.....	892
12	Orizaba .....	Veraacruz .....	2
12	St. Andrew .....	Antwerp .....	1
	Total .....		9,050

<sup>a</sup> Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Philadelphia, Pa., August 14, 1905.

*Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 12, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 6	Merion .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	293
7	Veglia .....	Trieste .....	10
	Total .....		303

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at San Juan.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
San Juan, P. R., August 7, 1905.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 5, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 2	Montreal .....	St. Thomas .....	2
3	St. Domingue <sup>a</sup> .....	do .....	4
	Total .....		6

<sup>a</sup> Ponce.

GRAHAM L. RICE,  
*Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
San Juan, P. R., August 14, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 12, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessels.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 8	Ascania .....	St. Thomas .....	2
9	Caracas .....	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guayra.	7
5	Dolorito <sup>a</sup> .....	St. Thomas .....	1

<sup>a</sup> Fajardo.

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

*Reports of immigration at Seattle.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Seattle, Wash., July 22, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 22, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 20	Minnesota .....	Yokohama and Hongkong .....	8
21	Iyo Maru .....	Yokohama and Kobe .....	147
	Total .....		155

WM. B. ESTELL,  
*Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Seattle, Wash., August 12, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, August 12, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 12	Kanagawa Maru .....	Yokohama and Kobe .....	65

WM. B. ESTELL,  
*Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

*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.
Baltimore, Md. ....	July .....	3,731	3,642	89	4	
Galveston, Tex. ....	do .....	222	220	2	1	
Honolulu, Hawaii .....	do .....	409	404	4	2	
New York, N. Y. ....	do .....	61,433	60,437	996	219	
Ponce, P. R. ....	do .....	37	37	0	0	
Portland, Me. ....	do .....					No transactions.
Seattle, Wash. ....	do .....	310	299	11	6	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
<b>UNITED STATES:</b>					
1	Alexandria, Va .....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C. ....	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla. ....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Punta Gorda .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
6	Puntarasa .....	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga. ....	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va. ....	Aug. 19	Br. ss. Faraday .....	Aug. 13	Veracruz .....
			Br. ss. Cluden .....	Aug. 15	Gulfport .....
			Br. ss. Chatton .....	Aug. 17	do .....
			Ger. ss. Flandria .....	Aug. 18	Colon .....
8	Cape Fear, N. C. ....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Keys, Fla. ....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg. ....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla. ....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
13	Eastport, Me .....	Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash. ....	do	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss. ....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
17	Ketchikan, Alaska .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla .....	Aug. 19	Tug Luckenbach .....	Aug. 19	Mobile .....
19	Los Angeles, Cal .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C. ....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
22	Panama, Panama .....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
23	Pascagoula, Miss .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
24	Perth Amboy, N. J .....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
25	Perth Angeles, Wash .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
26	Port Inglis, Fla .....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
27	Portland, Me .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
28	Port Townsend, Wash .....	Aug. 12	Am. schr. Wm. Bowden .....	Aug. 9	Mollendo .....
29	Reedy Island, Del .....	do	Chil. bk. Curzon .....	Aug. 10	Iquique .....
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	East Pass .....	do	.....	.....	.....
32	West Pass .....	do	.....	.....	.....
33	St. Johns River, Fla. ....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
34	San Diego, Cal .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
34	San Francisco, Cal .....	do	Br. ss. Baroda .....	Aug. 6	Iquique .....
			Am. bk. Olympic .....	do	Honolulu .....
			Fr. bk. Armen .....	Aug. 11	New Castle .....
			Am. ss. San Juan .....	Aug. 3	Ancon .....
35	San Pedro, Cal .....	do	.....	.....	.....
36	Santa Barbara, Cal .....	do	.....	.....	.....
37	Santa Rosa, Fla .....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....

## and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				do.....	
3				No report.....	
4				No transactions.....	
5				No report.....	
6				1 vessel boarded and passed.	1
7	Newport News....	Fumigated.....		Italian bark Francesco, previously reported, released Aug. 8. Supplemental report..... Temperatures taken Ger. ss. Georgia, from Galveston; Br. ss. Wildcroft, from Port Inglis; Br. ss. Queenswood, from Pensacola; Br. ss. Chatton, from Gulfport; Br. ss. Irada, from Galveston; Ger. ss. Flandria, from Colon; U. S. barge Thos. A. Doddard, from Georgetown; Br. ss. Teodoro de Larrinaga, from Mobile; 9 cases malaria, and Br. ss. Vizcaina from Mobile; 1 case malaria. Blood examination made.	1 10
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
8				No transactions.....	
9				No report.....	
10				Crews examined.....	2
11				No report.....	
12				No report.....	3
13					27
14					2
15					3
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18	Baltimore.....	Fumigated to destroy mosquitoes.	Aug. 19		13
19					1
20				No report.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26				do.....	
27				No transactions.....	
28	Port Townsend....	Disinfection of crew, quarters, and baggage.	Aug. 10	Crew bathed. Glandular examination of 11 vessels. Four cases enteric fever on Br. bk. Clan Galbraith from Santa Rosalia.	1 16
29	do	Discharging ballast.		No report.....	
30				do.....	
31				do.....	
32				do.....	
33					2
34	San Francisco....	Allowed to discharge under guard.	Aug. 12	Two vessels boarded and passed; 35 packages held for disinfection from Am. bktn. Coronado.	10
	do	Held; holds fumigated.	Aug. 7		
	do	do	Aug. 12		
	do	Holds sulphured after discharging cargo.			
35				No transactions.....	
36				do.....	
37				No report.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES—Continued.					
38	Savannah, Ga.	Aug. 5			
39	Sitka, Alaska	do			
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do			
41	Southbend, Wash.	do			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.	Aug. 12	It. ship Maria α	July 30	Genoa
43	Washington, N. C.	Aug. 19			
HAWAII:					
44	Hilo	July 29			
45	Honolulu	Aug. 5	U. S. S. Solace	Aug. 2	Manila
			U. S. S. Lawton	do	do
46	Kahului	do			
47	Kihei	July 22			
48	Koloa	do			
49	Lahaina	July 15			
50	Mahukona	July 29			
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:					
51	Cebu	June 30			
52	Iloilo	do			
53	Jolo	June 24			
54	Manila	June 30			
55	Zamboanga	June 15			
PORTO RICO:					
56	Ponce	Aug. 12			
57	San Juan	do	Ss. Caracas	Aug. 9	Puerto Cabello
Subports—					
58	Aguadilla	Aug. 12			
59	Areeibo	do			
60	Arroyo	do			
61	Fajardo	do			
62	Humacao	do			
63	Mayaguez	do			

α Previously reported.

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 19			
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.	Aug. 12			
8	Marcushook, Pa.				
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.				
10	New Bedford, Mass.	Aug. 19			
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.
38				No report	
39				do	
40				do	
41				do	
42	Port Tampa	Held to discharge ballast	Aug. 9	7 vessels boarded and passed.	6
43				No transactions	
44				No transactions	
45	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Aug. 2		3
	do	do	do		
46				No transactions	
47				No report	
48				do	
49				do	
50				No transactions	
51				No report	
52				do	
53				do	
54				do	
55				do	
56				No transactions	
57	New York	Held	Aug. 9		2
58				No transactions	
59					1
60				No transactions	
61				do	
62				do	
63					1

*municipal quarantine stations.*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					
2					
3					
4					5
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10				No report	
11				do	
12				do	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do	
20				do	

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 25, 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.
<b>Arkansas:</b>				
Fort Smith.....	May 20-June 3...	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....				
<b>California:</b>				
Los Angeles.....	July 1-Aug. 5....	11		
San Diego.....	June 1-30.....	1		
San Francisco.....	July 22-29.....	1		
Total for State.....		13		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		2		
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Boulder County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Denver County.....	June 1-July 31...	7		
Dolores County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Eagle County.....	June 1-July 31...	9		
Garfield County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
La Plata County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Larimer County.....	June 1-July 31...	11		
Mesa County.....	June 1-30.....	23		
Prowers County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Weld County.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Total for State.....		59		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		148		
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	July 1-Aug. 19...	12		
Total for District.....		12		
Total for District, same period, 1904.....		4	4	
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Aug. 19...	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		45	2	
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	June 24-Aug. 19...	65	8	
Danville.....	June 17-Aug. 8...	6		
Jacksonville.....	July 29-Aug. 5....	1		
Total for State.....		72	8	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		96	3	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
South Bend.....	June 17-Aug. 12..	12	4	
Total for State.....		12	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....			5	
<b>Iowa:</b>				
Davenport.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		30		
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Allen County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Anderson County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Atchison County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Barton County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Bourbon County.....	June 1-30.....	2		

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>				
Cherokee County	June 1-30	17		
Clay County	June 1-30	1		
Crawford County	June 1-30	5		
Doniphan County	June 1-30	5		
Douglas County	June 1-30	1	1	
Ellis County	June 1-30	16		
Ellsworth County	June 1-30	4		
Geary County	June 1-30	9		
Greenwood County	June 1-30	2		
Jefferson County	June 1-30	4	1	
Johnson County	June 1-30	6		
Leavenworth County	June 1-30	3		
Lyon County	June 1-30	17		
Marion County	June 1-30	1		
McPherson County	June 1-30	8		
Miami County	June 1-30	19		
Montgomery County	June 1-30	2		
Nemaha County	June 1-30	5		
Ness County	June 1-30	4		
Osborne County	June 1-30	6		
Pottawatomie County	June 1-30	3		
Republic County	June 1-30	1		
Reno County	June 1-30	2		
Saline County	June 1-30	3		
Sedgwick County	June 1-30	15		
Shawnee County	June 1-30	3		
Stafford County	June 1-30	1		
Sumner County	June 1-30	2		
Trego County	June 1-30	8		
Washington County	June 1-30	38		
Woodson County	June 1-30	7		
Wyandotte County	June 1-30	2		
Total for State		a 229	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		225		
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Lexington	July 22-29	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		4		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans	June 17-Aug. 19	24		
Total for State		24		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		29		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Lowell	June 24-Aug. 19	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14	2	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Kent County (Grand Rapids)	June 17-July 29	56	7	
Marquette County (Negaunee)	July 1-31		1	
Muskegon County (Muskegon)	July 1-31		1	
Ogemaw County	June 1-30		1	
Total for State		56	10	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		10		
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Anoka County	June 19-July 17	5		
Benton County	June 19-26	5		
Blue Earth County	June 12-17	5		
Carver County	June 12-July 10	2		
Clay County	July 10-17	2		
Goodhue County	July 24-31	1		
Hennepin County	June 12-July 31	26		
Lac qui Parle County	June 26-July 3	1		
Lyon County	June 12-26	1		
McLeod County	June 12-July 10	6		

a Erroneously reported 219, instead of 229, from August 4, 1904.

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>				
Marshall County	June 12–July 31	5		
Meeker County	June 12–July 17	31		
Morrison County	June 12–26	1		
Meeker County	June 12–July 10	26		
Morrison County	June 12–26	1		
Mower County	June 19–26	1		
Ottertail County	June 12–July 10	26		
Pine County	June 26–July 24	8		
Polk County	July 17–31	2		
Ramsey County	July 17–24	1		
Red Lake County	June 19–26	4		
St. Louis County	June 12–July 17	9		
Sibley County	June 12–July 3	3		
Stearns County	June 19–July 24	61		
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		a 257		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		137		
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Joseph	July 15–29	2		
St. Louis	June 17–July 1	3	1	
Total for State		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		30		
<b>Montana:</b>				
Carbon County	June 1–July 31	7		
Deerlodge County	June 1–30	2		
Flathead County	May 1–31	1		
Madison County	May 1–31	1		
Park County	June 1–July 31	3		
Ravalli County	July 1–31	2		
Silverbow County (Butte included).	May 1–July 31	4		
Valley County	May 1–31	1		
Yellowstone County	May 1–31	2		
Total for State		23		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		13		
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha	July 1–8	1		
South Omaha	July 14	2		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Franklin	June 1–30	1		
Nashua	July 23–Aug. 12	3		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		18		
<b>New York:</b>				
New York	June 24–Aug. 5	4	1	
Rome	July 1–8	1		
Total for State		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14	5	
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
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		

a Erroneously reported 230 instead of 257 from August 11, 1905.

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>North Dakota—Continued.</b>				
Ward County .....	May 1-31.....	5	2	
Wells County .....	May 1-31.....	1		
Total for State .....		55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		45	1	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati .....	May 26-Aug. 8..	17		
Toledo .....	June 17-July 22..	9		
Total for State .....		26		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,221	31	
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Portland .....	June 1-30.....	5		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Altoona .....	July 8-Aug. 12..	3		
Braddock .....	July 1-8.....	1		
York .....	July 1-Aug. 12..	5		
Total for State .....		9		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		26	2	
<b>South Carolina:</b>				
Greenville County .....	June 17-July 1..	2	1	
Total for State .....		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis .....	July 1-15.....	3		
Total for State .....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		23	1	
<b>Utah:</b>				
14 localities .....	May 1-31.....	87		
Total for State .....		87		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		5		
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Richmond .....	July 1-31.....		1	
Total for State .....			1	
Total for State same period 1904.				
<b>Washington:</b>				
Seattle .....	July 1-8.....	1		
Adams County .....	June 1-30.....	6		
Asotin County .....	June 1-30.....	4		
Chehalis County .....	June 1-30.....	5		
Chelan County .....	June 1-30.....	4		
Clarke County .....	June 1-30.....	8		
Columbia County .....	June 1-30.....	3	2	
Cowlitz County .....	July 1-31.....	1		
King County (Seattle) .....	July 1-31.....	1		
Kittitas County .....	June 1-30.....	5		
Lewis County .....	June 1-30.....	8		
Pierce County .....	June 1-July 31..	4		
Total for State .....		α 50	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		80	5	

α Erroneously reported 44 instead of 46 from August 4 to 18, 1905.

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Appleton.....	June 17-Aug. 19..	13	.....	
La Crosse.....	June 17-July 22..	4	.....	
Milwaukee.....	June 17-July 22..	43	1	
Total for State .....	.....	60	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	.....	31	.....	
Grand total .....	.....	1,087	33	
Grand total, same period, 1904.....	.....	2,577	60	

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 25, 1905.*

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California, general</b> .....				
Los Angeles.....	May 1-30.....		11	
San Francisco.....	June 1-30.....		1	
San Francisco.....	July 1-Aug. 5.....		2	
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Bridgeport.....	May 1-31.....		4	
<b>Delaware:</b>				
Wilmington.....	July 1-15.....		2	
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	July 22-29.....		1	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	July 1, 1904-July 1, 1905.....	153	128	
	Aug. 13-19, 1905... ..	2	2	
Brockton.....	June 17-July 1.....	1	.....	
Lawrence.....	June 24-Aug. 5.....	2	3	
Lowell.....	July 1-Aug. 12.....	2	2	
Medford.....	Apr. 7-July 10.....	2	1	
Waltham.....	July 1-Aug. 2.....	3	3	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Grand Rapids.....	June 24-July 1.....	1	1	
<b>New Jersey:</b>				
Jersey City.....	June 18-Aug. 13.....		7	
Newark.....	July 1-Aug. 19.....	16	17	
<b>New York:</b>				
Kingston.....	July 16-29.....		1	
Niagara Falls.....	July 29-Aug. 5.....		1	
Rochester.....	June 23-Aug. 14.....	3	2	
Troy.....	June 1-30.....		1	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	May 26-Aug. 12.....	10	11	
Cleveland.....	June 23-Aug. 18.....	5	16	
Mansfield.....	July 15-22.....	1	1	
Springfield.....	July 7-14.....	1	1	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Altoona.....	Aug. 1-31, 1904.....		2	
	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....		2	
Philadelphia.....	July 1-Aug. 5.....	1	7	
Wilkesbarre.....	July 22-29.....		1	
York.....	July 2-9.....	1	.....	
<b>Rhode Island:</b>				
Newport.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Providence.....	June 24-July 29... ..	3	5	
<b>Washington:</b>				
Seattle.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Tacoma.....	July 1, 04-Apr. 1, 05.....		2	
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Wheeling.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		4	
Grand total .....	.....	208	243	

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 21 to August 25, 1905.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Alabama:</b>				
Mobile Bay quarantine.....	July 24 .....	4 .....	.....	On ss. Columbia from Colon and La Boca, vessel re-manded to Gulf quaran-tine.
Montgomery .....	July 28 .....	1 .....	.....	
<b>Florida:</b>				
Tampa .....	July 28 .....	1 .....	.....	
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
Ascension Parish: Port Barrow	To Aug. 14.....	1 .....	1	
Avoyelles Parish: Bunkie.....	To Aug. 14.....	1 .....	1	
Caddo Parish: Shreveport det-ention camp.	To Aug. 14.....	4 .....	.....	
Calcasieu Parish: Bonami.....	To Aug. 14.....	3 .....	2	
East Carroll Parish: Lake Providence.	To Aug. 14.....	1 .....	1	
Iberville Parish: Bayou Goula.	To Aug. 14.....	1 .....	1	
<b>Jefferson Parish:</b>				
Bell plantation .....	To Aug. 14.....	1 .....	1	
Waggaman (vicinity of).....	To Aug. 14.....	2 .....	2	
Westwego .....	To Aug. 14.....	2 .....	2	
Total for parish .....	To Aug. 14.....	5 .....	5	
<b>Lafourche Parish:</b>				
Bowie .....	To Aug. 14.....	1 .....	1	
Lafourche Crossing.....	To Aug. 14.....	2 .....	.....	
Total for parish .....	To Aug. 14.....	3 .....	1	
<b>Madison Parish: Tallulah.....</b>	To Aug. 14.....	2 .....	1	
<b>New Orleans Parish: New Or-leans.</b>	July 21-Aug. 23.	1,555 .....	219	
<b>Plaquemines Parish:</b>				
Fort St. Phillip.....	To Aug. 14.....	1 .....	1	
Near Pointe à la Hache.....	To Aug. 15.....	4 .....	1	
Vaccaro Plantation .....	To Aug. 14.....	6 .....	.....	
Total for parish .....	.....	11 .....	2	
<b>Rapides Parish: Alexandria detention camp.</b>	To Aug. 16.....	4 .....	.....	
<b>St. Charles Parish: Diamond Plantation and vicinity.</b>	To Aug. 14.....	<sup>a</sup> 18 .....	3	
<b>St. James Parish: Lutcher. ...</b>	To Aug. 15.....	1 .....	.....	
<b>St. John Parish: Reserve plan-tation and vicinity.</b>	To Aug. 14.....	<sup>a</sup> 12 .....	2	
<b>St. Mary Parish:</b>				
Morgan City.....	To Aug. 14.....	<sup>b</sup> 1 .....	.....	
Patterson.....	To Aug. 14.....	42 .....	1	
Riverside plantation .....	To Aug. 14.....	6 .....	2	
Total for parish .....	.....	48 .....	3	
<b>Terrebonne Parish: Ardoyne plantation.</b>	.....	2 .....	1	
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Gulf Quarantine .....	July 22-Aug. 3 ..	18 .....	1	On vessels.
Lumberton.....	July 28 .....	1 .....	.....	
Mississippi City .....	To Aug. 22.....	20 .....	.....	
Sumrall .....	Aug. 2 .....	1 .....	.....	

<sup>a</sup> About.

<sup>b</sup> Disputed.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa	Aug. 12	129,896	46	2						3			1	
Altoona, Pa	do	38,973	20	3										
Do	Aug. 19	38,973	20							1				
Appleton, Wis	Aug. 12	15,085	6											
Auburn, N. Y	do	30,345	16	1									1	
Baltimore, Md	Aug. 19	508,957	191	19						7		1	1	1
Biddeford, Me	Aug. 11	16,145	7											
Do	Aug. 19	16,145	19											
Boston, Mass	do	560,892	226	27				2		3		3		2
Braddock, Pa	Aug. 12	15,654	7											
Brockton, Mass	do	40,063	19	2										
Cambridge, Mass	do	91,886	28	3										
Camden, N. J	Aug. 19	75,935	25	1										
Canton, Ohio	Apr. 2	30,667												
Chelsea, Mass	Aug. 12	34,072												
Chicago, Ill	do	1,698,575	539	36										
Do	Aug. 19	1,698,575	577	46		2				9	1	6	1	4
Chicopee, Mass	do	19,167	10	1										
Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 12	325,902	113	7				1		2	2	3		
Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 11	381,766	120	11		1				1		4		
Covington, Ky	Aug. 19	42,938	13	2										
Danville, Ill	Aug. 8	16,354	1	1										
Dunkirk, N. Y	Aug. 12	11,616	2											
Elmira, N. Y	Aug. 19	35,672	16	4										
Everett, Mass	Aug. 12	24,336	13	1										
Fall River, Mass	Aug. 19	104,863	51	3						2				1
Findlay, Ohio	do	17,613	6	1										1
Galesburg, Ill	Aug. 12	18,607	3											
Hamilton, Ohio	July 1	23,914	7											
Do	July 8	23,914	5	1										
Do	July 15	23,914	6											
Do	July 22	23,914	11	1										1
Do	July 29	23,914	8							1				
Hyde Park, Mass	Aug. 12	13,244	9											
Jacksonville, Fla	Aug. 5	28,429	10	1										
Do	Aug. 12	28,429	21	3										
Jersey City, N. J	Aug. 13	206,433	76	9				1				2		
Johnstown, Pa	Aug. 18	35,936	8											
Kingston, N. Y	Aug. 5	21,535	9	1						1				
Do	Aug. 12	21,535	10	1										2
La Crosse, Wis	do	28,895	7	1										
Lexington, Ky	do	26,369	10	1										
Los Angeles, Cal	July 29	102,479	41	4								2		
Do	Aug. 5	102,479	54	13						1				
Do	Aug. 12	102,479	39	6										
Lowell, Mass	do	94,969	40	4						1				
Do	Aug. 19	94,969	45	1						1				
McKeesport, Pa	Aug. 12	34,227	15											
Malden, Mass	do	33,664	16	2										
Massillon, Ohio	do	11,944	3											
Medford, Mass	Aug. 19	18,244	2											
Mount Vernon, N. Y	do	21,228	9	1										
Nashua, N. H	July 30	23,898	5											
Do	Aug. 5	23,898	5											
Do	Aug. 12	23,898	3											
Nashville, Tenn	do	80,865	32	6								1		2
Do	Aug. 19	80,865	33	3						4				
Newark, N. J	Aug. 12	246,070	97	12								3		
New Bedford, Mass	Aug. 19	63,442	28	3										
Newburyport, Mass	Aug. 5	14,478	6											
Do	Aug. 12	14,478	7	1										
New Orleans, La	Aug. 5	267,104	170	21	48					4				
Do	Aug. 12	267,104	157	14	54					3		1		
Newton, Mass	Aug. 19	33,587	12											
New York, N. Y	Aug. 5	3,437,202	1,449	141		1				13	1	21	8	8
Do	Aug. 12	3,437,202	1,507	165						26		25	9	16
Niagara Falls, N. Y	do	19,457	5							1				
Norristown, Pa	Aug. 13	22,265	9	1								1		
North Adams, Mass	Aug. 19	24,200	9											
Northampton, Mass	Aug. 12	18,643	5											
Omaha, Nebr	do	102,555	14											
Oneonta, N. Y	do	7,147	3											
Philadelphia, Pa	July 29	1,293,697	477	51						19	2	4	1	5
Do	Aug. 5	1,293,697	483	63						8		4		8
Do	Aug. 12	1,293,697	438	49						14		5	1	5



## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### *Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.*

Consul Hossfeld reports, July 31, as follows:

The Cunard steamship *Slavonia* left this port on July 29, bound for New York via Fiume. Sixty-eight steerage passengers were embarked on this vessel and 3 rejected; 45 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

On the same day the Austrian emigrant ship *Erny* also sailed for New York direct with 199 steerage passengers. The whole number of steerage passengers inspected was 211. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 88.

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Temporary Medical Inspector Hinson reports as follows: Week ended August 11, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 9 deaths; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 4	Nicaragua .....	20	0	0	0
5	Katie .....	24	0	0	0
7	Anselm .....	40	0	0	0

### CHILE.

*Valparaiso declared an infected port on account of epidemic smallpox.*

Consul Mansfield, at Valparaiso, reports, July 7, as follows:

The Chilean Government has officially declared Valparaiso an infected port, on account of smallpox, which is epidemic and very general.

The number of new cases at present in this city may be estimated at 100 per day, and the deaths at 50 per day.

*Report from Santiago—Smallpox epidemic in Valparaiso.*

The following is received from the American legation at Santiago, under date of July 10:

[From the Mercurio of July 7.]

*Movement of July 6 in the lazaretto in Valparaiso.*

Previous cases .....	280
New cases .....	24
Cured .....	2
Deaths .....	11
Cases existing afternoon July 6 .....	290
Beds still available .....	60

*Viña del Mar (suburb of Valparaiso).*

Previous cases .....	143
New cases .....	24
Cured .....	12
Deaths .....	1
Cases existing July 6 .....	153
New cases advised on the morning of July 6 .....	20

## CHINA.

*Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine notifications—Quarantinable diseases.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, July 10, as follows:  
Week ended June 10, 1905.

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

Government notification that in addition to the restrictions against Hongkong, as reported on June 3, the following has been added:

Place or port.	Nature of measure.
Indo-China .....	Hongkong declared an infected port.
Shanghai .....	Do.

## Return of quarantinable diseases:

Plague—	
Cases .....	21
Deaths .....	21
Others—	
Cases .....	0
Deaths .....	0
Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67:	
Fever, enteric—	
Cases .....	5
Deaths .....	4
Fever, puerperal—	
Cases .....	2
Deaths .....	1
Others—	
Cases .....	0
Deaths .....	0

Week ended June 17, 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 June 10, 1905.

Return of quarantinable diseases:

Plague—	
Cases .....	26
Deaths .....	26
Others—	
Cases .....	0
Deaths .....	0
Return of disease contemplated in paragraph 67:	
Fever, enteric—	
Cases .....	1
Death .....	1
Others—	
Cases .....	0
Deaths .....	0

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* recommended July 6, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 34.

Per steamship *Mongolia*, July 18, 1905: For Honolulu, 3; for San Francisco, 18.

*Report from Shanghai—Inspection of cabin passengers discontinued on account of favorable health conditions.*

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

In view of the fact that this port has been free from quarantinable diseases, with the possible exception of leprosy, for over thirty days, it has been thought advisable to discontinue, so long as these favorable sanitary conditions prevail, the inspection of cabin passengers embarking here, thus bringing the restrictions at this port into line with the practice at Hongkong.

It is understood by the steamship representatives here that this exception of cabin passengers from inspection will be continued only so long as the freedom of the port from quarantinable disease shall warrant it.

COSTA RICA.

*Reports from Limon, fruit port—Quarantine against New Orleans—Enteric fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 5, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

The Costa Rican Government is enforcing quarantine against New Orleans, the regulations being the same as promulgated by the Louisiana State board of health against this port with the additional restriction that all passengers are placed under observation for five days after arrival here.

**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 30	San José .....	44	0	0	0
31	Utstein .....	17	0	0	0
31	Alleghany .....	45	2	10	0
Aug. 2	Limon .....	43	0	0	0
3	Beverly .....	42	12	0	0
4	Manistee .....	47	2	0	0
5	Venus .....	31	0	1	0

The holds of all fruit vessels bound for southern ports were fumigated before loading, and the living quarters just prior to departure.

One bill of health for a Panaman port was viséed.

Week ended August 12, 1905: Number of deaths, 8, including 1 from enteric fever; 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.
Aug. 7	Siberia .....	53	43	5	0
8	Antonio Lopez .....	118	44	73	0
9	Esparta .....	42	0	0	0
11	Nicoya .....	53	1	0	0

Three bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

*Report from San José—Quarantine decree against New Orleans.*

The following is received from Minister Merry under date of July 30:

[Translation.]

[San Jose, Saturday, July 29. Secretaryship of government, police, and public works, 1905. Department of police. No. 91.]

SAN JOSE, July 28, 1905.

Inasmuch as the Government has been reliably informed of the fact that there has been declared at New Orleans yellow fever, with epidemic character and in alarming proportions, and for the purpose of preventing a disease so perilous from invading Limon on account of the frequent communication with the locality infected, the President of the Republic decrees:

1. No vessel proceeding from the port of New Orleans, or which may have touched there, will be admitted to Limon if it be not proven that during the voyage there has not occurred on board any case of yellow fever, and if by means of the medical health official, authenticated by the consul of Costa Rica, it is not proven that all its compartments have been fumigated before departure.

2. The passengers destined to this Republic shall be interned in the location provided for quarantine, and will there remain under observation during five days.

3. The ships which satisfactorily demonstrate having made the voyage from New Orleans to Limon in a period which shall not be less than six days can attach to the wharves, exclusively for the operation of loading and unloading, their crews and passengers in transit being kept strictly without communication with the land. The vessels which may have made the navigation in less than six days will be kept away from the wharves and completely without communication until this period has been completed, after which they can attach (to the wharves) and discharge under conditions stated.

4. In the labors of loading and discharging said vessels only those persons can be employed who, in the judgment of the medical officer of the town of Limon, are free from contagion.

Let it be published.

Approved by the President:

ASTUA AGUILAR,  
Minister of Foreign Relations, etc.

CUBA.

*Health report of the Republic of Cuba during April, 1905.*

In a letter dated August 6, 1905, from the American minister at Habana, which has been received through the Department of State, the following information is given relative to health conditions as presented in the health report of the island of Cuba for the month of April, 1905:

In the district of Habana there has been a slight increase in the mortality over the preceding month, but this month of April, 1905, shows a very considerable improvement over the corresponding month of 1904 (469 as against 499).

The epidemic of measles continues to extend itself within the district, 908 cases being reported with 16 deaths. Nothing, however, of a really serious nature has developed in the district.

Enteric fever, measles, diphtheria, enteritis under 2 years, and cerebral-congestion or hemorrhage, have been responsible for more deaths during this month than during the preceding 30 days.

Throughout the island the death rate has decreased from 15.50 per thousand inhabitants reported for the month of March to 15.49 per thousand inhabitants.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths due to all diseases with the exception of malaria, meningitis, enteritis, grippe, and tetanus neonatorum, which have slightly increased the mortality.

Of the total number of deaths, 63.10 per cent are reported for the white population.

The condition of health throughout the island has remained very satisfactory. There have been no cases of quarantinable diseases anywhere within the Republic.

*Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Enteric fever on schooner King of Avon and steamship Irisbrook.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports, August 14, as follows:  
Week ended August 12, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued .....	22
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected .....	925
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	399

The British schooner *King of Avon*, on arrival from Mobile to this port, July 18, 1905, had wife of master ill with enteric fever. She was landed and sent to hospital, where she remained until August 10, and was discharged cured.

British steamship *Irisbrook* had 2 seamen with enteric fever and 1 fireman with fever of malarial type.

No quarantinable diseases were reported in this city during the week.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamships—Malarial fever on steamship Irisbrook from Vera Cruz—Mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 12, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels bound for United States ports.

The British steamship *Crown of Granada* which, bound from Curaçao to New Orleans via Cienfuegos and Matanzas, arrived in this port August 7, was disinfected on the 10th by the Cuban quarantine officer at the request of the ship's agents, with the view of saving the time of detention in quarantine at the port of destination. This vessel brought clean bills of health both from Curaçao and Cienfuegos, and no sickness of any kind appeared on board up to the time of leaving this port.

Precautionary detention in quarantine while in port was also observed during the week with the Norwegian steamship *Falco*, from Mobile; the Norwegian steamship *Edga*, from New Orleans; the American steamship *Matanzas*, from Progreso, via Tampico and Habana, and the British steamship *Irisbrook*, from Veracruz, via Coatzacoalcos and Sagua la Grande. Two cases of malarial fever developed among the crew of the latter vessel after leaving Sagua la Grande, where the ship lay for several days taking on cargo. The patients were apyretic and feeling well when the vessel cleared from this port (August 11) for an unknown port in the United States via Habana.

One case of diphtheria was the only contagious disease officially reported in town during the past week.

Mortality of the city of Matanzas from August 1 to 10, 1905, 11.

Annual rate of mortality per thousand, 8.36; estimated population, 48,000.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported within this district.

*Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Cases of fever on steamship Atheniana declared malarial—Quarantine of steamship Fernfield from Mobile—Mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 9 and 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 5, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Last week I reported the British steamship *Atheniana*, which arrived from Colon with fever on board, and was quarantined. The committee on infectious diseases, after carefully examining the cases, declared the disease malarial fever. A microscopical examination of the blood was made in each case. However, the steamship was disinfected and kept in quarantine five days after opening the holds. There were 11 cases treated in the hospital and 3 cases treated on board, making a total of 14 cases among a crew of 23. The steamer left early this morning for Baltimore, via Daiquiri, Cuba. Yesterday afternoon I mustered the crew. On the bill of health, under "Remarks," I wrote:

Fourteen of crew sick in port with malarial fever; attended by local health authorities; diagnosis confirmed by blood examination. At 5.45 p. m., at muster, the first officer and the donkey man were too weak to get up. The former had temperature of 37.4° C. (axil.). R. W.

The first vessel to be put in quarantine on account of the yellow fever in the United States was the British steamship *Fernfield*, from Mobile, which makes regular monthly trips between Mobile and the south coast of Cuba. There was no sickness on board.

Mortality during the week, 22; annual rate of mortality, 25.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

During the week ended August 12, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality for the week, 24; annual rate, 27.42 per 1,000.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.*

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

##### *Plague.*

*Turkey.*—According to a report dated July 18 there occurred in Adalia, Vilayet Konia, 4 cases of bubonic plague.

*Egypt.*—During the week ended July 15 there were registered 11 cases of plague (with 10 deaths), viz: Alexandria, 6 cases (5 deaths); Port Said, 1 case (1 death); Achmun, 2 cases (2 deaths); Damanhur, 2 cases (2 deaths).

During the week ended July 22 there were registered: 17 cases of plague (and 8 deaths), namely: Alexandria, 11 cases (4 deaths); Port Said, 1 case (1 death); Achmun, 1 case (1 death); Damanhur, 2 cases (1 death); Kafr-Zayat, 2 cases (1 death).

*Hongkong.*—With the beginning of the hot weather the number of cases of plague again shows an increase. Since the fall of 1904 there occurred, in September, 10 cases of plague; October, none; November, 5 cases; December, 5 cases; January, 10 cases; February, 11 cases; March, 3 cases; April, 7 cases, and May, 86 cases.

*Mauritius.*—In Port Louis a case of plague occurred on June 8.

*British South Africa.*—In Cape Colony, during the period from the 4th to the 24th of June, there occurred in East London 7 cases of plague, and in King William's Town 2 cases. The presence of rat plague had already been determined by bacteriological examination in both places, as well as in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

*Queensland.*—During the week ended June 17 a fresh case of plague was reported in Brisbane.

*New South Wales.*—During the month of May there were registered in Sydney 4 plague cases (with 1 death); in Newcastle, 6 cases (with 1 death); and in the plague zone in the north, 12 cases (with 6 deaths).

#### GUATEMALA.

##### *Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 5, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 3 deaths, including 2 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and

yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

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.
Aug. 2	Katie .....	24			
2	Nicaragua .....	20			
5	Flandria .....	35	17		

The steamship Nicaragua took bills of health both at Livingston and Puerto Barrios. Steamship Katie cleared from Puerto Barrios. Steamship Flandria cleared for New York; 17 passengers from Puerto Barrios.

*Yellow fever cases and deaths to date.*

Since July 20, 9 cases of yellow fever have come under observation, of which number 5 terminated fatally, making the total number of cases to date 26, and deaths 12. There have been no new cases reported since July 25, and the last death was on July 30.

There is very little sickness in Livingston at present, and I think the health of the port will continue good unless we have another hot spell.

HONDURAS.

*Report from Ceiba, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended August 12, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; some cases of dysentery; 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.
Aug. 6	Viator .....	19	0	0	0
10	Condor .....	17	0	0	0
12	España .....	15	0	0	0

*Reports from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended August 10, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. Last case of yellow fever was taken sick on the 2d and died on the 7th. Yellow fever now exists at Chóloma, San Pedro, and Chamelicon, all on line of railroad.

## Bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 10	Anslem.....	40	0	0	0

*Yellow fever at Choloma, Chamelicon, and Santa Cruz de Yojoa.*

AUGUST 12, 1905.

The situation here is much improved, the last case of yellow fever reported having taken sick on the 2d and died on the 7th. The patient was a native, employed as a section hand on the railroad, and was brought here from up the country. He died without medical attention.

Also the reports from the city of San Pedro Sula state that the situation is much improved, no deaths having been reported for four days, no new cases for several days, and very few cases on hand.

At Choloma the situation is reported as very bad; also Chamelicon has several cases and 1 death. The latter place is situated about 12 miles beyond San Pedro.

I have also been informed, but not officially, that 5 deaths occurred at Santa Cruz de Yojoa. These were probably refugees who left San Pedro when the fever broke out there. Santa Cruz has an altitude of about 2,500 feet, and even if these deaths have occurred there the disease will hardly spread.

## INDIA.

*Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, July 20, as follows:

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended June 15, 1905.

During the week ended July 15, 1905, there were 22 deaths from cholera and 9 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended July 8, 1905, there were 55 cases and 61 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended July 1, 1905, there were 2,437 cases and 2,201 deaths from plague, and during the week ended July 8, 1905, 1,901 cases and 1,742 deaths.

## ITALY.

*Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended—Infectious diseases.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, July 31 and August 5, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

Week ended July 29, 1905.

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 23	Montevideo .....	New York .....	551	95	850
25	Prinz Oskar .....	do .....	682	150	980
26	Sicilian Prince .....	do .....	257	20	430
27	Liguria .....	do .....	720	90	1,150

## MESSINA.

July 27	Sicilian Prince .....	New York .....	192	121	189
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## PALERMO.

July 28	Sicilian Prince .....	New York .....	466	64	567
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*Rejections advised.*

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
July 23	Montevideo .....	27		18	1	4	50
25	Prinz Oskar .....	23	1	8	1	1	34
26	Sicilian Prince .....	12		3		1	16
27	Liguria .....	20		12	1	5	38
		82	1	41	3	11	138

## MESSINA.

July 27	Sicilian Prince .....	20		2			22
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## PALERMO.

July 28	Sicilian Prince .....	54		40		5	99
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Week ended August 5, 1905.

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 2	Prinzess Irene .....	New York .....	769	90	850
2	Madonna .....	do .....	847	190	1,150
2	Algeria .....	do .....	340	60	750
3	Citta di Napoli .....	do .....	674	50	850

## PALERMO.

Aug. 3	Algeria .....	New York .....	258	35	368
4	Citta di Napoli .....	do .....	197	27	287

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Aug. 2	Prinzess Irene.....	21	1	41	1	6	70
2	Madonna.....	21	3	9	.....	3	36
2	Algeria.....	8	1	5	.....	5	19
3	Citta di Napoli.....	27	2	20	1	7	57
		77	7	75	2	21	182

PALERMO.

Aug. 3	Algeria.....	26	.....	15	.....	2	43
4	Citta di Napoli.....	27	.....	6	.....	1	34
		53	.....	21	.....	3	77

For two weeks ended August 3, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases were officially registered:

*Smallpox.*—There were reported 1 case in the Province of Lecce, 2 cases in the Province of Treviso, 1 case in the Province of Potenza, 6 cases in the Province of Bergamo, 3 cases in the Province of Rome, 1 case each in the Provinces of Avellino, Aquila, and Siena, 4 cases at Forli, 2 cases at Chiaramonte (Syracuse), 11 cases at Catania, and 3 cases in the Province of Caltanissetta.

*Measles.*—Few cases in the Provinces of Belluno and Novara.

*Scarlatina.*—The malady is still prevalent at Aidone (Caltanissetta).

*Diphtheria.*—Cases are reported at Milan and Rome.

*Enteric fever.*—Prevailing at Rome, Venice, Milan, and Mantova.

*Anthrax.*—Cases were reported at Montefalio and Stroneone, in the Province of Perugia.

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis.*—Very few cases are reported in several Provinces.

MEXICO.

*Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, August 14, as follows:

August 6, 1905, inspected and passed British steamship *St. Gothard*, bound for a point north of Cape Hatteras, via Coatzacoalcos, with 25 in crew; vessel sails in a cargo of rails. August 8, 1905, inspected and passed Norwegian steamship *Nor*, bound for New Orleans, via Progreso, with 18 in the crew and 2 passengers; vessel sails in cargo.

August 10, 1905, fumigated and passed British steamship *August Belmont*, bound for Pensacola, with 40 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed Cuban steamship *Bayamo*, bound for New York, with 41 in the crew and 5 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo and with live stock for Cuba. August 11, 1905, inspected and passed Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Galveston, via Veracruz and Port Arthur, with 19 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in general cargo. August 12, 1905, fumigated and passed British steamship *Mancunia*, bound for Norfolk, via Perth Amboy,

with 36 in the crew; vessel sails in cargo of lead and copper. The following indorsement was placed on the *Mancunia* bill of health:

One sailor sent ashore with a temperature of 38½° C. Pulse, 98; headache; no further history. Was shipped this morning.

*Mortuary report.*—Cancer of the uterus, 1; premature birth, 1; intermittent fever, 1; pernicious fever, 1; anæmia, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; infantile diarrhea, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; hepatic congestion, 1; bronchitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 2; coal-oil burns, 1; angina pectoris, 1; total, 14. Mortality rate, 36.40.

Climatic sanitary situation remains encouraging, with exception of slight rains. The weather continues hot and dry. This same condition prevails, I understand, along the Gulf coast in Mexico, extending to interior points, Monterey, etc.

#### NICARAGUA.

*Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Case of enteric fever on steamship Bluefields.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended August 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, not reported; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and phthisis pulmonalis; 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.
Aug. 2	Gold Fish (sloop) .....	6	6	.....	.....
5	Corinto .....	24	0	.....	.....

Six days ended August 13, 1905. Five deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever, dysentery, and pulmonary tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Mobile vessels are now carrying marine medical inspectors. The captain of steamship *Bluefields*, reported July 11 as having had a temperature of 102½° when ship left, is now in Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, with a confirmed case of enteric fever.

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.
Aug. 9	Imperator .....	19	7	0	.....
11	Chelston .....	33	4	0	.....
13	Bluefields .....	26	0	0	.....

*Fumigation of fruit vessels—Medical inspectors on fruit vessels bound for Mobile.*

AUGUST 8, 1905.

When steamer *Imperator* sails for New Orleans on the 9th or 10th of this month holds and living apartments shall be fumigated—the former just prior to the loading of fruit, and the latter before vessel sails—according to instructions.

All the Mobile ships are to have a marine medical inspector on board from now on. The first steamer to carry an inspector was the steamship *Imperator*, which arrived here August 4.

This Mobile inspector is not a physician. His duties consist simply in keeping a daily record of the pulse and temperature of the crew, but his presence on board insures the observance of the quarantine regulations that prohibit unnecessary communication between the ship and the shore. Up to the present time the enforcing of this regulation has been almost impossible.

*Notices posted relative to certificates for passengers—Yellow fever in Leon and Managua.*

AUGUST 8, 1905.

Upon my arrival here, April 1 last, I posted a notice in the steamship company's office, for the benefit of passengers, informing them that they must report to me for a certificate five days prior to departure of a steamer.

Yesterday I again posted a similar notice and caused other notices to be displayed in the local hotel and in several public places about the town. The reason for posting of these extra notices, with the regulations of the Service more clearly set forth, is that the steamship company has decided for their own protection not to issue tickets to prospective passengers unless these shall have applied for passage five full days prior to the sailing of a steamer, no matter where the applicant may come from. This ruling, which is in accordance with Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service regulations, but not with the Louisiana State board's quarantine laws, that require a two days' detention only, places upon your representative the sole responsibility, or at least the better part of it.

The report of the existence of yellow fever in Leon and Managua, Nicaragua, and in other cities in the interior is confirmed by each new arrival in Bluefields. It is this that has prompted the steamship company to protect themselves by demanding that all passengers shall have been here in Bluefields 5 days prior to the sailing of a steamer.

The general sanitary and health conditions of this port and vicinity remain good and with only a small death rate.

*Report from San Juan del Norte—Quarantine against ports of Panama.*

Consul Byder reports, July 10, as follows:

All ports in this Republic have been closed to vessels from the south which have touched at ports in Panama.

This precautionary measure was taken by President Zelaya on June 28, for the reason that bubonic plague had been reported in the Republic of Panama.

I have further to inclose a translation of the decree proclaiming the closing of the ports of Nicaragua to vessels from Panama.

[Inclosure.]

*Decree proclaiming the ports of Nicaragua closed to vessels from ports of Panama.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Considering that information having been received of the appearance of bubonic plague in the city of Panama, and that it is the duty of the Government to take such convenient and effective measures as may prevent the epidemic from gaining a foothold in this country;

Therefore the President, in the exercise of his powers, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. To close the ports of the Republic to all vessels arriving from the south that have touched at any of the ports in the Republic of Panama.

ART. 2. The port authorities are hereby charged with duly enforcing the present decree, which becomes operative upon its publication.

Managua, June 28, 1905.

## PANAMA.

*Report from Colon—Yellow fever on the Isthmus—Sanitary work—Mortality—Prevalence of malarial fever—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Alliança.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, August 7 and 8, as follows:

During the week ended August 7 new cases of yellow fever, and deaths, were reported as follows: In Panama, 4 cases, no deaths; in Colon, 3 cases, 1 death.

According to official reports the following number of cases of yellow fever, and deaths therefrom, have occurred on the Isthmus during the month of July, 1905: Panama, including cases brought in from points on the line, 18 cases, 8 deaths; Colon, 12 cases, 4 deaths.

A great deal of good work in the way of filling in streets and draining low places, hitherto impassable during the rainy season, in the town, has recently been done by the sanitary department.

The total number of deaths from all causes, officially reported in the municipalities of Colon and Cristobal, with an officially estimated population of 9,972, during the month of July was 72, excluding stillbirths.

Malarial fever has been very prevalent among the negroes and natives and is no doubt responsible for a large proportion of the deaths. Recently large numbers of native Colombians have been brought to the Isthmus as contract laborers from Cartagena. Such as come from the interior of Colombia are peculiarly susceptible to both malaria and yellow fever.

During the week ended August 5, 1905, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

American steamship *Alliança* for New York, August 1, with 67 crew and 85 passengers.

British steamship *Beverly* for New Orleans, via Limon, August 1, with 42 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Darien* for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, August 5, with 46 crew and 17 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Saphir* for New Orleans, August 5, with 20 crew and no passengers.

The steamships *Beverly* and *Saphir*, bound for New Orleans, were fumigated in the open harbor prior to sailing.

Four passengers, with temperatures ranging from 101° to 103° F., were detained from taking passage on the steamship *Alliança* and sent to the hospital for observation. All of these cases have since proven to be malarial fever.

*Reports from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Leprosy—Sickness on steamship Harald; cases not removed.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended August 4, 1905: Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 4 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; 1 case of leprosy; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

The *Harald* had a crew of 20 when she arrived from Colon. I recommended the detention of 2 sick sailors, but the manager of United Fruit Company refused to take them off and they proceeded with the ship.

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.
July 30	Ellis .....	Mobile .....	31	3	0	6
31	Galecia .....	Colon .....		4	0	(a)
Aug. 1	Harald .....	do .....		2	0	(a)
2	Harald .....	Mobile .....	18	0	0	0
3	Fort Morgan .....	do .....	24	0	0	0
4	Utstein .....	do .....	17	0	0	0
4	Mount Vernon .....	A port in United States via Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	20	2	1	7

<sup>a</sup> Not inspected.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended August 11, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 1 death; 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.
Aug. 6	John Wilson .....	Mobile .....	18	0	0	0
7	Harald .....	Colon .....		0	0	(a)
10	Fort Gaines .....	Mobile .....	24	0	0	0
10	Taunton .....	do .....	25	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Not inspected.

PERU.

*Report from Callao—Plague—Smallpox on steamship Tucapel—Plague and smallpox in Chile—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 23 and 27, as follows:

*Plague, July 10 to 20.*

	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Lima.....	2	2	2	6
Callao.....	0	1	0	0
Paíta.....	0	0	0	0
Total.....	2	3	2	6

A case of plague occurred in Callao on the 22d, and dead rats have been found in several places.

The Chilean steamship *Tucapel* arrived this morning en route to Panama, having landed a case of smallpox in Pisagua. Every vessel on the Panama route has been infected with smallpox during the last six months.

Bills of health from Valparaiso, Chile, report 2,000 cases of smallpox with 500 deaths during the past two weeks (July 17). From Antofagasta, under date of July 21, 102 cases of smallpox with 29 deaths, and 3 cases of plague with 1 death for the two weeks immediately preceding.

During the month of June, 1905, there were 117 persons vaccinated for ports in the United States and Panama; 1,071 persons were vaccinated by the Peruvian authorities in connection with quarantine work in Callao.

#### PORTO RICO.

##### *Report from Ponce.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, August 1, as follows:

##### *Summary of transaction of Service during the month of July, 1905.*

Vessels inspected .....	9
Bills of health issued.....	21
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming .....	66
In transit .....	350
Crew inspected.....	465
Vessels in quarantine .....	2
Immigrants inspected.....	37
Rejection .....	0
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	0

#### VENEZUELA.

##### *Report from Maracaibo—Yellow fever diminishing—Sanitary conditions.*

Consul Plumacher reports, July 28, as follows:

There are fewer cases of yellow fever and I doubt if the disease becomes epidemic, but it has to be borne in mind that yellow fever is endemic here.

The long drought, lasting for years, the necessity of our poor classes to drink the impure water of the lake near Maracaibo, and the bad water of the ponds dug for use of the cattle bring on many bowel diseases; the death rate amongst the infants and children from pulmonary diseases is very large. Add to this the daily temperature of 35°, and it is but natural that the health of the population should suffer under such circumstances. In the interior districts of the State of Zulia the population, the cattle, and the crops suffer much from the scarcity of rain. In some parts it has not rained for eighteen months. In consideration that we have now no danger of yellow fever epidemic I have withdrawn the order that every passenger should procure a certificate of a physician before receiving his passage ticket.

## WEST INDIES.

*Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of vessels to kill mosquitoes—Quarantine against Grenada raised—Examination of laborers for Canal Zone—Detention of Portuguese schooner Vera Cruz Sixth—Smallpox reported at Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, July 27 and August 1, 3, and 8, as follows:

During the week ended July 22, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, with 234 crew, 77 cabin and 123 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 4 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 172 crew, and 123 steerage passengers. There were 4 crew, 38 cabin and 81 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On July 17 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Trent*, bound to Colon, via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 138 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 31 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon.

For the two weeks ended July 22 I examined 274 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 30.

On July 21 I fumigated, to kill mosquitoes, the British steamship *Polycarp* from Manaos via Para, in water ballast, with 33 crew, all well, bound to Galveston, Tex.

The quarantine of this port against Grenada, West Indies, was raised on the 26th instant.

During the week an application for a bill of health was made by the Portuguese schooner *Vera Cruz Sixth*, which arrived at this port in ballast the 9th instant from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, to take the cargo and passengers from the Portuguese brigantine *Vera Cruz Third*, which arrived at Barbados in distress June 5, with a cargo of whalebones and copper and 49½ steerage passengers from St. Vincent and Brava, Cape Verde Islands, bound to New Bedford, Mass. On inspection of *Vera Cruz Sixth* she was found to be in poor sanitary condition, and the steerage-passenger accommodations were not in accordance with Paragraph 11, United States Quarantine Regulations, so that with the hearty cooperation of the consul the bill of health was withheld until such time as the vessel could be placed in the best sanitary condition.

The general health of this island continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended July 29, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, with 159 crew, 16 cabin, and 7 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 65 crew, and 7 steerage passengers. There were 3 crew, 11 cabin, and 7 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

It is rumored that there are 2 cases of smallpox in Georgetown, British Guiana, commonly known as Demerara. While this information was received on fair authority, I have not been able to confirm it as yet.

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

During the week ended August 5, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, with 203 crew, 13 cabin and 43 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 3 steamships, 82 crew, and 43 steerage passengers. There were 9 cabin and 9 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On July 31 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Orinoco* bound to Colon, via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 126 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 22 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 250 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended August 5 I examined 102 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 17.

During the month of July, 1905, there was a total rainfall of 19 inches. The maximum temperature for the month was 87° F.; on the 23d the mean, 80° F., and the minimum, 73° F., on the 28th. The average velocity of the wind per hour was 10.4 miles.

On August 3 I fumigated, to kill mosquitoes, the British steamship *Basil* from Manaos, via Para, in water ballast with 39 crew, all well, bound to Galveston, Tex.

The general health of this island continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

*Certificates of vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone, month of July, 1905.*

Date.	Vessel.	Number vaccinated.	Number recently successfully vaccinated.	Total for steamship.	Total for month.
July 3	Atrato .....	178	60	238	.....
17	Trent.....	12	19	31	.....
31	Orinoco.....	194	78	272	541

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, August 5, as follows:

Week ended August 5, 1905: Supplemental bills of health issued, 3; vessels fumigated, 0.

During the month of July there were 40 deaths among a population of 20,000; none due to a quarantinable disease.

The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

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

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 518,570. Total number of deaths, 453, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, plague 2, and 36 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brünn.*—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 242, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 73 from tuberculosis.

**BAHAMAS**—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended July 21, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

*Inagua*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 1,800. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended July 29, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**CANADA**—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including whooping cough 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Quebec—Sherbrooke*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 13,300. Total number of deaths, 31, including 1 from whooping cough.

**GIBRALTAR**.—Three weeks ended July 30, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 31. 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 29, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

*Bradford*.—Two weeks ended July 29, 1905. Estimated population 286,799. Total number of deaths, 144, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*London*.—One thousand two hundred and eighty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 24, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 33, enteric fever 3, and 187 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,762 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 6 from whooping cough, and 30 from diarrhea.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 29, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 4.1, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 33.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 157 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 29, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.9, and the highest in Perth, viz, 21.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 513, including diphtheria 5, measles 8, and 14 from whooping cough.

**HAWAII**—*Honolulu*.—Month of July, 1905. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 69, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, plague 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 291,312. Total number of deaths, 356, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 7, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 3, and 42 from tuberculosis.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to August 25, 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.
China:				
Shanghai.....	June 1-30.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	June 13-July 25.....		15	
Calcutta.....	May 27-July 22.....		38	
Madras.....	June 3-July 14.....		47	
Straits Settlements:				
Wellesley.....	May 5.....	1		
Singapore.....	May 6.....	1		

## YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:					
Goree-Dakar.....	May 31.....		1		
Brazil:					
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 27-July 23.....	220	93		
São Paulo.....	June 15.....	1			
British Honduras:					
Belize.....	June 30-July 20.....	4	2		
Canary Islands:					
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe...	June 24-July 1.....	1			On ss. Montevideo, from Colon and way ports.
Ecuador:					
Guayaquil.....	June 1-July 11.....		24		
Guatemala:					
Livingston.....	June 10-Aug. 4.....	26	12		
Zacapa.....	August 3.....		9		
Honduras:					
Chamelicon.....	August 12.....				Present.
Choloma.....	July 26-Aug. 12.....	10	4		
Puerto Cortez.....	May 25-Aug. 10.....	105	38		
San Pedro.....	June 18-Aug. 12.....		111		
Mexico:					
Tehuantepec.....	June 24-July 1.....	1	1		
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tierra Blanca, and Veracruz).	June 18-Aug. 12.....	19	12		
Nicaragua:					
Leon.....	August 1.....				Present.
Managua.....	August 8.....				Present.
Panama:					
Colon.....	June 16-Aug. 7.....	37	10		July 1-31, 12 cases, 4 deaths, including imported cases.
Corozal.....	June 16-22.....	2			
Empire.....	June 16-22.....	1			
La Boca.....	June 16-22.....	2			
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 7.....	48	20		July 1-31, 18 cases, 8 deaths, including imported cases.
Paraiso.....	June 23-28.....	1			
Venezuela:					
Maracaibo.....	June 11-July 22.....	4	4		

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

## PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Africa:</b>				
Cape Colony—				
East London.....	May 20-June 24..	10	3	
King Williams Town..	May 20-June 24..	2	.....	
Queenstown.....	May 20-27 .....	1	.....	
<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	May 21-23.....	2	.....	
<b>Australia:</b>				
New South Wales—				
New Castle.....	May 1-June 13..	6	.....	
Sydney.....	May 1-June 6..	6	1	
Northern Rivers District.	May 6-June 13..	12	6	
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....	May 27-June 17..	3	2	
Ipswich.....	May 31.....	.....	1	
Maryborough.....	June 10-17.....	10	7	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 13-27.....	14	.....	
Maranhao.....	June 1-8.....	1	1	
Campos.....	June 15-30.....	2	.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 4-July 23..	9	4	
Rio Grande do Sul.....	July 4.....	.....	.....	Present.
<b>Chile:</b>				
Antofagasta.....	June 24-July 7..	3	1	
<b>China:</b>				
Fuchau.....	June 29.....	3	.....	
Hongkong.....	May 6-July 1.....	138	130	
<b>Egypt: General</b>				
Alexandria.....	July 22-29.....	8	7	
Achmun.....	July 8-22.....	3	3	
Dakhalieh.....	July 8-22.....	1	.....	
Damanhur.....	July 16-22.....	4	3	
Kafe-Zayet.....	July 17-22.....	2	1	
Menoufieh.....	July 26.....	3	1	
Port Said.....	June 25-July 22..	5	4	
<b>Formosa:</b>				
General.....	May 1-June 30..	986	848	
Ensuiko.....	July 10-20.....	1	1	
Shuichiku.....	July 10-20.....	1	1	
Taihaiku.....	July 10-20.....	4	5	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Manchester.....	June 12.....	.....	1	On ss. Hylas from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Hilo.....	July 17.....	.....	1	
Honolulu.....	July 5.....	2	2	
Olaa.....	June 30.....	.....	1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-July 8.....	154,577	118,724	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	9,751	7,547	
Bengal.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	128,211	114,507	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	375,796	342,570	
Punjab.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	443,904	375,871	
Burma.....	Dec. 4-July 8.....	2,053	1,813	
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Oct. 29-June 10..	14,000	11,068	
Assam.....	Mar. 5-June 10..	2	.....	Imported.
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	10,258	a 7,895	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 29-June 10..	16,179	14,078	
Central India.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	4,860	3,863	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	40,735	35,327	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-July 8.....	5,385	2,722	
N. W. F. Province.....	Mar. 18-June 10..	4	4	Do.
Grand total.....	.....	1,205,715	1,035,989	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Chiba Ken.....	May 29.....	.....	1	
Honjo Ku.....	July 22.....	.....	2	
Kagawa Ken (Island of Shikoku).	May 30-June 16..	34	.....	
Shimonoseki.....	July 17.....	.....	1	
Tokyo.....	Apr. 18-July 22..	14	6	
Mauritius.....	June 8-15.....	7	8	

a Erroneously reported 1,728 instead of 7,728 from July 21 to Aug. 18, 1905.

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Peru:</b>				
Callao .....	June 20 .....	2	1	June 4, case of plague on coasting vessel.
Cerro de Pasco .....	June 1-10 .....	1	1	
Lima .....	June 1-July 20 .....	16	9	
Mollendo .....	June 1-20 .....	3	3	
Payta .....	June 20-July 10 .....	6	4	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Cebu .....	May 27-June 17 .....	8	7	
Manila .....	May 27-July 1 .....	7	6	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore .....	June 10-17 .....		2	
Willesley .....	May 5 .....	1		
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Adalia .....	July 18 .....	5		

## SMALLPOX.

<b>Africa:</b>				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town .....	May 27-June 24 .....	5		
Sierra Leone .....	June 9-16 .....	50		
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Ayres .....	Apr. 1-May 31 .....		96	
<b>Belgium:</b>				
General .....	June 3-17 .....		9	
Brussels .....	June 10-17 .....		1	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia .....	June 24-July 22 .....		4	
Maranhao .....	June 1-8 .....	1		
Porto Alegre .....	July 4 .....		17	
Pernambuco .....	May 24-June 30 .....		658	
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 27-July 23 .....	91	22	
Rio Grande do Sul .....	July 19 .....			Epidemic.
<b>British Guiana:</b>				
Demerara .....	July 23-29 .....	2		
<b>Canada:</b>				
New Brunswick—				
St. John .....	July 8-15 .....	1		On sch. Annie Laurie.
Quebec—				
Sherbrooke .....	July 1-31 .....	5		
<b>Chile:</b>				
Antofagasta .....	July 8-21 .....	102	29	
Iquique .....	July 15-22 .....	1		
Valparaiso .....	To July 14 .....	1,950		
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong .....	Apr. 30-May 13 .....	4		
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Cartagena .....	June 10-24 .....	2	2	
<b>Denmark:</b>				
Copenhagen .....	June 3-10 .....	1		
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil .....	June 1-July 11 .....		6	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
General .....		234	38	
<b>France:</b>				
Lyons .....	July 2-9 .....	1		
Paris .....	June 17-Aug. 11 .....	201	28	
St. Etienne .....	June 7-30 .....	2		
<b>Germany:</b>				
General .....	June 17-24 .....	9		
Freiburg .....	June 24-30 .....		1	
Bremen .....	June 3-10 .....	2		
<b>Gibraltar</b> .....	June 4-July 23 .....	3		
<b>Great Britain and Ireland:</b>				
Belfast .....	June 17-July 1 .....	1	1	
Birmingham .....	June 18-Aug. 5 .....	15	9	
Bristol .....	June 18-July 22 .....	7		
Cardiff .....	June 3-July 25 .....	6	4	
Derby .....	July 22-29 .....		1	
Dundee .....	July 1-8 .....		1	
Edinburgh .....	July 1-8 .....		1	
Glasgow .....	June 24-Aug. 1 .....		8	
Leith .....	July 1-8 .....		2	
London .....	June 17-Aug. 5 .....	31	1	
Manchester .....	July 15-22 .....	1		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain and Ireland—Continued.				
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	16		
Nottingham.....	July 22-29.....	1		
Sheffield.....	June 17-24.....	1		
Southampton.....	July 15.....	1		On ss. Carisbrooke Castle from Cape Town.
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 24-July 1.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 31-July 11.....		44	
Calcutta.....	May 26-July 22.....		14	
Karachi.....	May 27-July 23.....	22	4	
Madras.....	May 27-July 14.....		18	
Italy:				
Catania.....	June 13-July 27.....		49	
Messina.....	June 17-July 2.....	7		
Palermo.....	June 17-July 22.....		1	
Japan:				
Moji.....	June 29.....	1		On ss. Ohio.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 17-Aug. 12.....	58	38	
Panama:				
Bocas del Toso.....	July 22-29.....	1		
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 12.....	2		On Chilean ss. Aconcagua.
	July 11.....	1		On Chilean ss. Palena.
Ilo.....	July 12.....	1		On board ss. Santiago.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 3-July 1.....	3	1	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	May 1-June 30.....			Present.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 13-July 22.....		20	
Odessa.....	May 28-Aug. 5.....	57	13	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-July 15.....	31	6	
Warsaw.....	April 1-8.....		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 10-Aug. 10.....		26	
Seville.....	May 1-June 30.....		2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-Aug. 6.....		20	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-June 15.....		3	Increase.
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.		
Alexandretta.....	July 22	9,000	8													
Amherstburg.....	Aug. 19	2,250	0													
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 5	553,513	141	16						3		1	5		2	
Antwerp.....	July 29	294,669	78	5									1		1	
Bahia.....	July 8	230,000	85	15				1								
Do.....	July 22	230,000	50	4				1						1		2
Do.....	July 29	230,000	63	10												1
Barmen.....	do	154,700	48	7												1
Belfast.....	do	358,693	151							2	1		2		1	
Belize.....	Aug. 10	9,100	9													
Bergen.....	July 29	80,000	20	4						1	1					
Berlin.....	July 8	2,016,183	738	93						1	6	4	8		4	9
Do.....	July 15	2,016,183	593	100						1	3	1	9		9	9
Do.....	July 22	2,016,183	606	88						4	6	1	15		7	7
Birmingham.....	Aug. 5	542,959	174								3	3	3		3	2
Bombay.....	July 18	776,006	494	40	52	1				2			9			

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.
Bremen	July 29	208,000	80	11							1	3	2	2
Brunswick	Aug. 1	130,000												
Brussels	July 29	586,936	167	15						1				1
Calcutta	June 24 <sup>a</sup>	847,796	388	20	25	9							2	
Do	July 8	847,796	310	16	13	5	4						2	
Do	July 15	847,796	342	28	9	22	2							
Cardiff	Aug. 5	180,034	35	2										1
Catania	July 29	153,523	92	2			2		11		1			
Do	Aug. 3	153,523	79	2				1	6		2			
Christiania	July 25	224,000	58								3	1	6	
Coatzacoalcos	July 15	3,000	10	1										
Do	July 22	3,000	5											
Do	July 29	3,000	3											
Do	Aug. 5	3,000	3											
Coburg	July 31	23,681	7	2							1			
Cologne	July 29	426,077	249	15					1			2	6	
Colombo	July 15	155,869	116						4					
Colon	July 29	8,000	11				2							
Do	Aug. 5	9,900	9				1					1		
Constantinople	July 23	800,000					3							
Copenhagen	July 22	425,000	111	14					1	1	1			1
Do	July 29	425,000	122	18					1					1
Corunna	Aug. 5	50,000	22	3										
Edinburgh	July 29	336,390	116								4			2
Flushing	Aug. 5	19,719	4											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	July 29	330,000	121							1		2	1	
Geneva	July 22	115,600	36											
Girgenti	July 29	25,069	16											
Glasgow	Aug. 4	809,986	223								1	5	4	
Gothenburg	July 22	136,800	34	9							1			1
Halifax	Aug. 12	40,787	15											
Hamburg	Aug. 5	772,852	266	27							1	1	3	
Hamilton, Bermuda	Aug. 1	20,206	6											
Iquique	July 22	35,000	35											
Karachi	July 16	108,644	69		8							4		
Kingston, Jamaica	July 29	52,475							1					
Lausanne	July 22	52,000	11											
Leeds	Aug. 5	456,787	152	5					2			1		
Leipzig	July 29	507,602	268	10						1				
Leith	do	81,664	17	3										
Liata	do	25,500	10	1										
Liverpool	Aug. 5	730,143	314						2	1	8	2	6	4
Lyon	July 29	500,000	194	30					3			1	1	
Madras	July 7	509,346	420				3					2		
Mainz	Aug. 5	90,000	42	5						1	1	1		
Manchester	July 22	631,933	168	11						1		3	4	
Do	July 29	631,933	265	25						1		6	2	
Mannheim	do	159,977	104											
Messina	do	107,000	41	2					5	2				
Moscow	July 15	1,173,427	838	2				4	1	2	9	5	2	11
Do	July 22	1,173,427	702	10				5	3	4	8	6	5	8
New Castle on Tyne	do	264,511	65	1										
Do	July 29	264,511	79	4									4	
Nottingham	do	250,000	77							2		1	2	
Nuremberg	July 22	285,000	115	17										1
Odessa	do	511,000	274	18					1		4	1	5	5
Do	July 29	511,000	338	14				1			4		9	10
Palermo	do	330,000	148	5										
Panama	Aug. 5	20,000	33				1			2		5	4	
Paris	July 22	2,660,559	809	211				2		2		5	5	4
Do	July 29	2,660,559	875	207				9		2	1	1	12	10
Port au Prince	July 31	60,000	26											
Do	Aug. 7	60,000	26											
Prague	July 29	223,945	121	31						2				
Puerto Cortes	Aug. 2	4,000	3				1							
Do	Aug. 10	4,000	2				1							
Rheims	Aug. 6	108,385	45	6										
Rio de Janeiro	July 9	905,000	287	39			5					2	3	
Do	July 16	905,000	272	48			7	1				2	2	
Rotterdam	Aug. 5	374,330	129							4		1		
St. John, N. B.	Aug. 12	40,709	13									1		
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	2											
Salford	July 29	231,514	94	9							3	2	1	1

<sup>a</sup> Received out of date.

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.			
San Feliu de Guixols ..	Aug. 6	11,333	3	1						1							1
Santander .....	July 30	53,576	32														
Sheffield .....	July 15	430,000	126	4								1				7	2
Singapore .....	July 1	97,111	223	30													
Smyrna .....	July 16	60,000	90	24						5							
Southampton .....	July 29	114,897	27	5													
South Shields .....	July 22	109,360	34	3						2							1
Do .....	July 29	109,360	23	1													1
Stockholm .....	July 15	318,398	79	13									1	1			1
Do .....	July 22	318,398	.....	13													4
Toronto .....	Aug. 12	181,220	.....	.....						2			2				.....
Trapani .....	July 29	61,477	28														.....
Tuxpam .....	Aug. 8	13,000	13														.....
Venice .....	July 15	169,417	92	7													6
Do .....	July 29	169,417	84	6						4						1	.....
Veracruz .....	July 15	32,000	31	5													.....
Victoria, B. C. ....	July 7	21,000	4														.....
Do .....	July 14	21,000	6														1
Do .....	July 21	21,000	2														.....
Do .....	July 31	21,000	5														.....
Vienna .....	July 29	1,897,630	710	111						3			6	6			13
Windsor, N. S. ....	Aug. 12	3,000	.....	.....													.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General,  
*United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*