

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, 2,678; deaths, 349 from July 21 to September 20, inclusive.

Daily reports from New Orleans:

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	New foci.
September 14	49	6	15
September 15	43	2	6
September 16	42	2	7
September 17	24	2	6
September 18	34	4	6
September 19	34	4	5
September 20	50	6	11

September 9. Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavinder reported from Natchez, Miss.:

The situation shows no great change. An occasional case of yellow fever continues to develop on the outskirts of the infected area.

I judge from the development of the disease that these cases represent a second crop from the original case. It seems to me unreasonable to think that the first set of cases discovered here could have been later than the first lot from the original imported case. This would put the original infected case somewhere near July 25. Upon the discovery of yellow fever here the infected houses were fumigated by the local profession. Upon my arrival a second fumigation was done of this area, including the surrounding houses for about two blocks.

Outside of the infected area we have found nothing so far that has made us apprehensive except in one place in the southern part of the town, on State street. There have occurred here, in an area of one block, within the last week some eleven or twelve acute febrile cases. These cases have all been thoroughly examined and the data gone over in consultation with the greater part of the practicing profession of Natchez. They all show malarial parasites in the blood, and with two exceptions, negative urine. These 2 cases we thought could be ruled out on other grounds. The houses in this area are undergoing fumigation and patients have been screened.

September 9. Surgeon Guitéras reported 3 new cases of yellow fever at Vicksburg, with 1 death, giving a total of 22 cases and 1 death to date.

September 9. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young reported from Jackson, Miss.:

Natchez, 2 new foci; Vicksburg, 3 cases, 1 death; Gulfport, 6; Mississippi City, none.

September 9. Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported his arrival at Mobile.

September 9 and 10. Surgeon Wasdin reported from Gulfport, Miss:

Six new cases in Gulfport; none in Mississippi City.

One new case Gulfport, 1 new case Mississippi City. All reports from coast cities show them clean. All are fumigating and many houses are screened.

September 9 and 10. Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith reported from Bainbridge, Ga.:

Investigated steamers *Gertrude* and *Queen City* from Apalachicola via Chattahoochee here. *Queen City* 14 passengers, *Gertrude* 8, provided health certificates. Doctor Barnes at River Junction, special assistant State health officer Florida, tells me health certificates demanded from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, but travel in Florida unrestricted. Boykin, agent River Junction, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville, and Seaboard, tells me no fumigation of freight from Pensacola. He now refuses to unload four cars held six days. Crew of train from Pensacola to Chattahoochee changed 2 miles out; saw passengers get off train at River Junction from Pensacola. Engineer told me he lived in Pensacola, very near infected district. Will investigate train from Chattahoochee further to-morrow. Negro woman held few miles out, put off by inspector, undoubtedly from Pensacola.

Chattahoochee River transit closely inspected. Suspected Pensacola woman watched 14 miles in country.

September 9. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille wired from Biloxi, Miss.:

Lumber interests of Pearl and Pascagoula rivers wish a clean anchorage for clean vessels to load entirely distinct from West End shipping, which I consider possibly infected, so as to avoid detention of lumber barges and personnel from clean ports which load these vessels, and are en route to clean ports of mainland. I can arrange this with safety at outer limits of quarantine, providing satisfactory to you and collector of Gulfport, and then issue clean certificates to barges and personnel to return to shipping point without fumigation and detention. This will be satisfactory to health authorities of points named. They also wish me to make provision to allow lumber barges without crew from infected points to unload on vessels at this clean anchorage, being fumigated prior to coming alongside. I do not approve of this, owing to possibly infected mosquitoes in deck cargo. Cabins are poorly constructed, and sulphurization would drive mosquitoes through cracks into cargo. Please wire instructions.

September 11. To Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille:

Replying to your telegram of September 9, Bureau approves of arrangement which you have recommended. Arrange it with the collector if practicable. But additional arrangement regarding barges from infected points which you disapprove is also disapproved by the Bureau.

September 10. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss, Lake Providence, La.:

Eight cases, 3 deaths. No other fever reported.

September 10. Surgeon Guitéras reported from Vicksburg, Miss.:

New cases 4, total cases 25, total deaths 2. From September 3 to date there have been fumigated 115 houses, 591 rooms, 75 freight cars, 4 river steamers. The work

of fumigation and screening is well under hand and the main difficulty is that of getting cases promptly reported. For this reason I expect that the number of cases will increase in the next few days. We are now in the territory infected.

September 11. To Surgeon White, New Orleans:

Press reports Sunday morning stated yellow fever Baton Rouge. Have no official confirmation. Is it true? Wire any facts you may have as to conditions there.

September 11. Surgeon White replied:

All I know at present in Baton Rouge is 1 case, origin unknown. Will inquire.

September 11. From Surgeon White, New Orleans, La.:

Seaman from bark *Alaska* has yellow fever. Vessel lies quarter mile below the loading station, and this is the nearest case to fruit-loading station of which are aware. The vessel is fifty-two days out from Southampton, consequently fever undoubtedly contracted in St. Bernard.

September 11. Captain Ross, Revenue-Cutter Service, telegraphed from Gulfport, Miss., that orders had been issued to the revenue cutter *Hamilton*, according to Bureau telegram of September 10, to guard the coast between Perdido Bay and Pensacola, for the protection of the State of Alabama.

September 11. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Hicks, Vicksburg, Miss.:

No new cases. Fumigation to-day, 44 houses, 146 rooms, 26 cars.

September 11. Report of Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, from Jackson, Miss.:

Vicksburg reports no new cases, Natchez none, Gulfport 3, Mississippi City 3.

September 11. Passed Assistant Surgeon Ames reported from Cairo, Ill.:

I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the local State quarantine for the week ending September 9, 1905. During this period 4,300 provisional permits to enter the city were sent out by the city health board to persons living in uninfected districts. Additional patrolmen have been stationed on all country roads, and the river front has been thoroughly policed. The State board of health has met with practically no opposition in its operations, from 500 to 900 persons being passed and about 100 detained each day. Those detained are segregated in extra day coaches provided by the railroad companies, which have also furnished screens and all ordinary comforts for these passengers. All persons arriving from infected localities without certificates of detention are promptly sent north. These measures, conscientiously carried out, have allayed all fears of the epidemic spreading to Illinois. The State board has ample funds, and the quarantine will be continued until the appearance of frost.

September 11. Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith telegraphed from Bainbridge, Ga.:

Returned this afternoon from inspection of line via Chattahoochee. Again 2 put off unprovided with health certificates. Travel via Dothan, Ala., appears to be heavier now. Four put off yesterday. Six yesterday unprovided with certificates. Apparently from western Florida. State guards arrived here.

September 11. From Surgeon Wasdin, Gulfport, Miss.:

Three cases Gulfport, 2 Mississippi City.

September 11 and 12. Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss telegraphed from Lake Providence, La.:

Twelve cases, fewer deaths. Camp accommodates 100 only. One thousand two hundred nonimmune. Infection general. Finding convalescent lay visitors inadequate. Whites well protected. Only venturesome stricken. Need medical visitors.

Ten cases, 1 death. Can not find all cases. Sulphur not yet arrived. Rain last night. Prudent whites well protected.

Later it was reported that two of the deaths in the first of these reports were from other causes.

September 12. On request of Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss, Lake Providence, La., 50 tents with flies and poles complete were sent by fast freight by Surgeon Smith, New Orleans, to Lake Providence, where they arrived September 17.

September 12. To Surgeon White, New Orleans:

Tallulah and Lake Providence seem to be critical points just now. Press dispatches state you have sent Von Ezdorf to Tallulah, which I hope is correct. Wire. Krauss, from Lake Providence, wires needs additional help. Confer with Souchon and see what can be done. Could you spare one man from New Orleans?

September 12. From Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, New Orleans:

Von Ezdorf and Corput doing fine work in parishes. Beg you do not take them away.

September 12. From Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

Mississippi City 6, convalescent when found; Vicksburg 2; Natchez 1, new focus adjoining; Hamburg 3. Waldauer went there to-day.

September 12. Acting Assistant Surgeon Loving wired from Maysville, Indian Territory.

Nothing even suspicious. Not necessary to remain. Telegraph instructions. Full report follows.

He was relieved from duty and authorized to return.

September 12. From Gulfport, Miss., Surgeon Wasdin reported 1 case of yellow fever at Gulfport and 6 cases at Mississippi City.

September 12. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Hicks, Vicksburg, Miss.:

One new case to-day; no deaths. Fumigated 23 houses, 86 rooms, and 15 cars.

September 12. From Captain Ross, Revenue-Cutter Service, Gulfport, Miss.:

Have assigned *Seminole* to patrol from Fort Morgan to Perdido Bay. *Hamilton* is on same patrol as formerly.

September 12. To Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavinder, Natchez, Miss.:

Inform railroad companies must not sell tickets to passengers going into infectible territory. Four passengers were held up at Newport News yesterday and were forced to go on. Instruct ticket agents to notify passengers they can not stop in Richmond, Newport News, Portsmouth, or Norfolk.

(This telegram was repeated to Surgeon Guitéras, Vicksburg, Miss.)

September 12 and 13. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith, Bainbridge, Ga.:

State guards now on duty except on Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. No developments.

Travel via Dothan heavier to-day. State guard put off 4, carried through 2 unprovided health certificates.

September 14. To Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith:

Your telegram of 13th, not clear. It is understood that State guard put off 4 and carried through 2 who were unprovided with health certificates. If this is correct interpretation of your telegram, state why they carried through 2 unprovided with certificates and to what point; also wire if these people were from Pensacola, and whether they reached Dothan by way of Troy or by what other route.

September 14. The following reply was received:

Correct interpretation telegram of 13th: Two passengers carried through were country people with affidavits from De Funiak Springs, via Florida, to Dothan, destination Atlanta, which is not quarantined against infected territory. Georgia also only quarantined against infected country, consequently inspection allowed to go through Alabama. Inspectors to-day refuse all Florida passengers. Two from Sneads, Fla., to-day unprovided health certificates. Destination Bainbridge.

September 13. After investigation, Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported:

Can find no yellow fever Mobile, Plateau, Whistler. * * * Goode assisted in every way. Francis in constant touch with situation. Mobile details by mail.

September 13. From Surgeon Wasdin:

One new case and 1 death to-day at this place [Gulfport].

September 13. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss, Lake Providence, La.:

Twelve cases, 3 deaths—2 from neglect. Sulphur here. General fumigation. Five in all.

September 13. From Surgeon Sawtelle, Richmond, Va.:

Referring to my letter of the 11th reporting the inability of the State board of health to act for want of funds in case additional safeguards become necessary to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the State, I have the honor to report that I saw the secretary of the State board, Dr. Paulus Irving, again to-day, when the matter of train inspection at the State border was considered, and the Doctor stated that such an inspection was deemed unnecessary at present, but should Irving's assistance be required later on, application for same would be promptly made.

September 13. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss., was authorized to assign one more inspector to help Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss at Lake Providence, La.

September 13. From State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.:

Thanks on behalf of Texas for manner in which your Bureau handled Indian Territory situation.

September 13 and 14. Surgeon Guitéras reported from Vicksburg, Miss.:

No new cases to-day. Through an oversight, the report of 1 death from yellow fever was omitted yesterday. Twenty-six cases and 3 deaths to date. The county medical society last night at meeting indorsed our position and the work being done to control the outbreak. This is very gratifying. Report my return to Vicksburg to-day. At White's request Waldauer was sent to Hardimes Landing Sunday evening to examine suspicious cases. Found nothing. Went last night to Hamburg, Miss., and found 4 cases positive.

Two new cases, no deaths; total to date, 28 cases, 3 deaths. From September 11 to 14, both inclusive, there were fumigated 167 houses, 591 rooms, and 52 freight cars.

September 13 and 14. From Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola:

No new cases to-day, no deaths, 3 discharged from treatment. Met Banks, and assisted him in selecting site, which is between Century and Bluff Springs, on Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about 2 miles from Bluff Springs.

Four new cases to-day, 2 deaths; cases to date, 41; deaths to date, 9; discharged cured, 23; under treatment, 9.

September 13 and 14. From Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

Waldauer reports 4 cases at Hamburg—3 in one family, 1 four blocks distant. Original infection untraced as yet. Certainly secondaries.

At Natchez, Lavinder reports for yesterday 2 new cases, 1 new focus some distance from original infected area.

September 14. To Passed Assistant Surgeon Young:

Wire what is being done at Hamburg.

September 14. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young sent two additional dispatches from Jackson:

Lavinder reports he saw 5 cases of sickness of negroes at Kemps Bend. Could not diagnose yellow, but regards place as suspicious on account of recent occurrence of so much febrile disease. Advised establishing camp hospital and get full data, believing yellow fever will be found. No new cases at Natchez, but probably new foci to report to-morrow in hitherto unaffected points of town. Vicksburg 2, Hamburg none. At Lamar we are stopping all trains, freight and passenger, 1 mile outside of town.

State board has quarantined Hamburg. Under charge county health officer; experienced man. Usual measures being employed. Population little over 300. Great many, probably half, scattered over county before announcement. Can not get out over railroad except beyond limits of inspection service. Practically none will attempt doing so.

September 14. Passed Assistant Surgeon Amese reported from Cairo, Ill.:

I have the honor to advise you that nothing of importance from a sanitary standpoint has occurred since my last report. The quarantine lines are still tightly drawn, and, although a modification of the city requirements may soon be made so as to admit without certificates passengers from all points save those in Mississippi and Louisiana, the State board of health will continue its operations until October 15.

In addition to the usual morbidity from malarial fever, a number of cases of typhoid have appeared in Cairo.

September 14. From Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf, Tallulah, La.:

Arrived at Tallulah 12th; made inspection and found 36 squares out of 40 with infection. Organized work sanitation. Whole town has been oiled, and daily inspection by oilers will continue. Reoiling will be done every five days. Have organized 5 fumigating crews, with 4 men in each. Will increase this corps to 10 crews when laborers are available. These crews are being trained by me personally. A general fumigation will be done by the fumigating forces. Dr. C. Hassaignac is directing the hospital and treatment of the sick. The hospital was screened and fumigated under my directions. About 70 refugees left last night for points north. There were 29 cases and 1 death during past two days. Report for to-day 26 cases, no deaths.

September 14 and 15. From Surgeon Wasdin, Gulfport, Miss.:

One new case in Soria City, to east of Gulfport. None elsewhere.

One new case Gulfport.

September 14 and 15. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss, Lake Providence, La.:

Investigated report and find cases at Shelburn, 6 miles north, positive. The new cases can not be based on foci already located. Local conditions all favor rapid spread of disease. * * *

Explaining yesterday's wire, Young's code evidently not on file. Shelburn, 6 miles above here, general infection. Evidently local focus since 17th. August 10, 1 reported case outside town. Found 1 case Enoka, 20 miles south, contracted here; house isolated. One case from Tallulah, 3 miles farther, died; no precautions. Local conditions in all these points favor spread. Parish authorities sent 2 barrels sulphur. Directing fight along lines here, but depend on rain water and dug wells. Had 12 cases; 1 death yesterday. * * *

September 15. To Doctor Riddick, president board of health, Norfolk, Va.:

Train of refugees from infected districts via Chattanooga expected here to-morrow (Saturday) morning. They can come here, but look out for any who may try your port and require them to move on to Washington or farther north to complete six days. Please notify Berkley and Portsmouth.

September 16. Doctor Riddick acknowledged the receipt of the telegram and stated that he would act as suggested.

September 15. In answer to an inquiry, the following was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

West Tennessee and southern Illinois are in the infectible territory. See Public Health Reports, August 25.

September 15. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith, Bainbridge, Ga.:

City guard put off 1 passenger from near De Funiak Springs, via Chattahoochee, destination Bainbridge; unprovided certificates. Alabama guards refuse to carry Florida passengers through State.

September 15. Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss reported from Lake Providence, La.:

Fifteen cases, no deaths. Ellis coming to-morrow. Must be more cases, negroes, concealed.

September 15, 16, and 17. From Surgeon Guitéras, Vicksburg, Miss.:

New cases none, deaths none; total cases to date 28, total deaths 4. Fumigated to-day 35 houses, 217 rooms, 16 cars, and 1 steamer. The city council this morning passed two ordinances, after consultation with this office, the first making it obligatory on the physicians and all persons to report cases of fever of whatever nature that come within their knowledge within twenty-four hours; the second appointing two city medical inspectors and appointing the officers of the Service here as city medical inspectors and investing them with the necessary police power to enter and inspect all houses in the city. I propose to detach two or three of the acting assistant surgeons from fumigating duty and place them on inspection duty in conjunction with the city medical inspectors, having them and myself superintend the work of fumigation and screening. It may become necessary to appoint one or two additional acting assistants for this inspection work, and I would request authority to do so if necessary. I consider this inspection of importance. If the ordinances above mentioned are enforced and the inspection proposed thorough, I think we will obtain good results.

Two cases, no deaths; total cases to date 30, deaths 4. Fumigated to-day 39 houses, 129 rooms, 19 cars, 1 boat. To-morrow there will be a general fumigation of the city under the direction of the citizens' committee, and it is expected that the work will be thorough. The number of mosquitoes has diminished decidedly since my arrival here.

Three new cases, no deaths; total cases 33, deaths 4. Report of fumigation incomplete. Will give to-morrow. Went to Rosetta, Miss., this morning with Haralson at the request of Hunter to investigate suspicious case. Autopsy finding negative.

September 16. To Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

If you learn of any trains being made up of refugees to be carried through to non-infectible territory, wire Bureau about them when they are to start and where they are to go. Transmit this order to Krauss and Lavinder.

Surgeon Guitéras, Vicksburg, Miss., and Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola, Fla., were similarly directed.

September 16. To State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.:

Have you any apprehension of refugees from Louisiana by boat at Sabine Pass or Galveston? Have seen some correspondence between collector at Galveston and Captain Ross, Revenue-Cutter Service, but do not understand it. Is revenue cutter desired at Sabine Pass or elsewhere?

Doctor Tabor replied:

I am not familiar with revenue service you refer to. I know of no refugees entering Texas by boat via Sabine or Galveston. Texas guarding those places. Do not need revenue service.

September 16. From Surgeon Banks, Century, Fla.

Now endeavoring to arrange with aid of railroad superintendent and Porter site near Molino and hope for definite results to-day.

September 16. From Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

Vicksburg, 2 cases, 1 new focus; Hamburg, 2 cases yesterday, 1 suspect to-day. Mississippi none. Gulfport none. Rosetta 1, very suspicious; Haralson and Guitéras go there to-morrow.

Natchez, 3 cases. One new focus in heart of town hitherto uninfected, no new cases appearing in original area. Ellis will reach Lake Providence in morning. Nothing new at Hamburg.

September 17. Another telegram was received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Young:

Autopsy on Rosetta case by Haralson and Guitéras negative. Gulfport none. Vicksburg 3, Hamburg 1. Report received by Hunter below State line. Has guard covered the line in vicinity? Mississippi City, no new cases; Natchez, 1 new case.

September 16. From Surgeon White, New Orleans:

The question of laborers and mechanics for sugar plantations coming up. Will you permit use as much Fontainebleau equipage as may be needed for Avondale and Camp Wyman for this purpose? Avondale now running as pay camp under arrangements previously suggested. Service only furnished medical inspection and railroad companies providing subsistence and paying guards. Can meet all difficulties if you will lend camp equipage.

A reply was sent the same day:

If you recommend use of camp equipage at Fontainebleau for Avondale Camp and Camp Wyman I will approve it, but a careful list must be prepared of everything taken, and a separate list of articles taken for each camp, and arrangements must be made for keeping property returns at the camps. If you will wire me in a general way what is required, I will order Smith to prepare and turn over to you.

September 16. From Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola:

Trains have not been nor will be made up here for carrying passengers through noninfectible territory. There is a short train which relays from city to station, 2 miles from town, then another which merely runs to Flomaton. Passengers for through northern points go on through sleepers for northern points at Flomaton and are shunted through Alabama in locked cars. That is my understanding. Cincinnati wired me to let people come. Louisville said those could come who did not live in the infected territory of the city. Chicago made no answer to inquiry. I have observed strictly the requirements of each northern city as to refugees.

September 16 and 17. From Sanitary Inspector Porter:

Two new cases to-day in original focus. No deaths. Seven under treatment. Total cases to date, 43; total deaths, 9. Two sites proposed for detention camp, one on Government land 8 miles from Flomaton. Banks and self will determine to-morrow. I am trying to obtain acting assistant surgeon such as you wish. Could possibly get man, but not yellow-fever diagnostician. As city is cordoned by sheriff's guards, have removed inner cordon around infected district, which has already been

three times fumigated, but fumigation will continue in that district systematically and aggressively. The inner cordon did not seem to me to be doing any especial good and was causing friction and some suffering physically to those confined. Have you any suggestions to make? There are no suspicious cases on file for attention to-morrow.

No new cases to-day; 5 under treatment. Blood taken of all fever cases and examined for negative evidence of malaria or typhoid. Conditions encouraging.

September 16 and 17. Surgeon Wasdin reported from Gulfport, Miss., that there were no new cases of yellow fever.

September 17. Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith wired from Bainbridge, Ga.:

Suspicious case at Alaga sent back to Montgomery by people of town. Steamer *Gertrude* arrived here last night from Apalachicola. Sixteen passengers inspected by State guard, Chattahoochee.

September 17. From Dr. J. H. McCormack, secretary of the State board of health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Regret to report 2 cases yellow fever at Lexington, refugees from Lake Providence, La.; 104 other refugees with health certificates arrived on same train. The 2 cases are carefully screened. Hospital and other refugees inspected twice daily.

September 17. From Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss, Lake Providence, La.:

Substance of telegram of 14th repeated sickness of yesterday: Except negroes concealing themselves, sickness 16 cases, no deaths. Four cases at Milliken, 16 miles above same focus, Shelburn. No time as to certain origin. Evidently negro eluded road quarantine guard weeks ago.

September 18. From Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

Lavinder returned late last night, Kamps Bend. Found 1 positive case on Government quarter boat *Beta*; came from New Orleans one month ago after disinfection by Service. One new case Natchez yesterday.

September 18. From Surgeon Guit  ras, Vicksburg, Miss.:

People at Hamburg wish to move cotton in fumigated cars. Dr. T. K. McKee, county and State health officer at Hamburg, a reliable man, could do the fumigating of cars at this point; would recommend that I be authorized to employ him to do this work.

September 19. Reply was sent:

Replying to your telegram of 18th requesting authority to employ the county and State health officer to fumigate freight cars and certify at Hamburg, Bureau can not undertake to pay for this officer's service. He is a county and State officer and that should be enough for his own State, and the precedent would lead the Bureau into too many appointments.

September 18. Governor Blanchard telegraphed from Baton Rouge, La.:

Von Ezdorf, Tallulah. Good work; people want him. Please wire remain another week.

September 18. To Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, Tallulah, La.:

Governor Blanchard has requested your retention there another week. Do not leave Tallulah without special orders from White.

September 18. To Surgeon White, New Orleans:

Governor Blanchard has requested me to retain Von Ezdorf at Tallulah another week. Understand von Ezdorf expects to leave to-morrow night. Have wired him to await your special orders, as he is under your orders. Advise leaving him at Tallulah. I will wire Governor Blanchard all the facts.

Governor Blanchard was informed that Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf and Surgeon White as well had been telegraphed in accordance with his wishes.

DATES OF FIRST FROST IN CERTAIN CITIES, TOGETHER WITH THE LOWEST TEMPERATURES FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER.

The following data regarding the first frosts in the cities enumerated, and the minimum thermometric range for the months of October, November, and December, furnished by the Weather Bureau, cover cities located from outside the northernmost limit of the geographic range of the stegomyia to the Gulf coast.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dates of first light and first killing frost in autumn.

Year.	First light frost.	First killing frost.
1873.....	None before killing.....	November 20.
1874.....	.....do.....	December 21.
1875.....	November 11.....	December 9.
1876.....	None before killing.....	November 21.
1877.....	.....do.....	November 11.
1878.....	November 1.....	December 16.
1879.....	November 20.....	December 26.
1880.....	November 16.....	November 19.
1881.....	None before killing.....	November 25.
1882.....	November 30.....	December 8.
1883.....	December 16.....	None recorded.
1884.....	November 7.....	December 19.
1885.....	December 3.....	December 15.
1886.....	None before killing.....	November 18.
1887.....	December 25.....	December 29.
1888.....	November 11.....	December 20.
1889.....	November 18.....	None recorded.
1890.....	November 4.....	December 10.
1891.....	November 24.....	November 30.
1892.....	Temperature 30°, December 26.....	December 27.
1893.....	November 16.....	None recorded.
1894.....	December 20.....	None recorded. Temperature 25° on December 28 and 21° on December 29.
1895.....	November 12.....	None recorded. Temperature 34° on December 4.
1896.....	November 9.....	December 3.
1897.....	November 18. Also on November 3, in suburbs.	December 5.
1898.....	October 22.....	December 10.
1899.....	November 4.....	December 16.
1900.....	November 13.....	None recorded. Heavy frost on December 10; temperature 42°.
1901.....	November 16.....	December 15.
1902.....	November 29.....	December 5.
1903.....	November 28.....	December 27.
1904.....	November 13.....	December 18.

Earliest date of first killing frost in autumn.

Locality.	Date.	Remarks.
Atlanta, Ga.....	October 4.....	No frost records.
Baton Rouge, La.....	October 27.....	
Charleston, W. Va.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	October 19 (1896).....	First light frost, September 30. Earliest light frost, October 14.
Columbus, Miss.....	October 20 (1891).....	
Dallas, Tex.....	November 3.....	
Decatur, Ala.....	October 2.....	Earliest light frost, September 23; earliest heavy frost, October 11.
El Paso, Tex.....	October 30.....	
Frankfort, Ky.....	October 15.....	
Guthrie, Okla.....	October 20.....	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	November 12.....	
Little Rock, Ark.....	October 22.....	
Memphis, Tenn.....	October 2.....	No frost data, but temperature of 32° or lower has been recorded as early as September 23.
Mobile, Ala.....	October 31 (1887).....	
Nashville, Tenn.....	October 8.....	
Raleigh, N. C.....	.....do.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	September 30 (1899) ..	
Vincennes, Ind.....	.....

Lowest temperature.

	October.		November.		December.		Record.	Remarks.
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.		
Atlanta, Ga.....	30	31—1887	16	21—1887	1	30—1880	For 26 years..	Two years only, 1903 and 1904, recorded, with December, 1903, missing.
Baton Rouge, La.....	32	.....23	.....	.....	14	.....	1888—1903.....
Charleston, W. Va.....	20	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	32	29—1891	21	25—1892	9	29—1894	1888—17 years	Temperature data not received.
Columbus, Miss.....	30	.....	18	.....	8	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.....	32	.....	18	.....	9	.....	.....
Decatur, Ala.....	33	.....	15	.....	0	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	28	{17—1882 20—1882}	11	18—1880	— 5	31—1880	For 25 years..	
Frankfort, Ky.....	25	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....
Guthrie, Okla.....	30	.....	2	.....	— 3	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	40	29—1873	26	28—1903	14	29—1894	For 33 years..	
Little Rock, Ark.....	32	22—1898	10	18—1880	6	29—1880	For 25 years..	
Memphis, Tenn.....	29	28—1878	16	{30—1877 18—1880 19—1880}	2	15—1901	For 33 years..	
Mobile, Ala.....	34	31—1887	25	21—1887	14	30—1880	.....do.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	27	31—1887	10	23—1887	— 2	20—1901	.....do.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	31	{30—1893 31—1893}	17	30—1891	9	31—1899	For 17 years..	
St. Louis, Mo.....	24	25—1887	5	29—1872	—17	24—1872	For 33 years..	
Vincennes, Ind.....	14	.....	10	.....	— 6	.....	.....
								December, 1897, and October, 1901, missing.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The following report, dated August 31, on the prevalence of cholera in West Prussia, was received from the consul-general at Berlin, Germany:

I have to report that the Reichsanzeiger, the official organ of the Imperial German Government, publishes under to-day's date the following statement in regard to the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in West Prussia:

"On the 28th of August a conference took place at the ministry of education

(*kultus-ministerium*) in respect to the conflict with cholera, at which the representatives of the imperial authorities and the competent Prussian ministries were present. The organization of a general sanitary supervision of the ship and raft traffic on the rivers Vistula, Brahe, the Bromberg Canal, and the network of streams as far as the estuary of the river Warthe was decided upon. The competent minister at once issued orders for the supervision of the district in question, and appointed the president of the Province of West Prussia as government commissioner for the district of the River Vistula, and the government-president of Bromberg as commissioner for the Brahe and Bromberg canal districts. At the same time the most comprehensive instructions for the conflict with the disease have been issued in the respective governmental districts.

"The public are reminded of the duty of notification in cases of cholera, suspected cholera, and deaths therefrom. The obligatory inspection of dead bodies in the river districts of the Vistula, Brahe, and network of canals has been introduced, and warnings issued against drinking the waters of the streams and against bathing in the same. The instructions and advice to practicing physicians, approved by the federal council, and instructions for the information of the inhabitants and fishermen have been distributed, and the surveillance of the rivers, under the direction of physicians, has been established in 12 places on the river Vistula, viz, Schilno, Schultz, Culm, Graudenz, Kurzebrack, Piecken, Dirschau, Einlage, Plehnendorf, Danzig, Marienburg, and Platenhof, and at 4 points on the canals, namely, Nakel, Weissenhöhe, Usch, and Czernikau, and rooms provided for sick persons and suspected cholera cases.

"Up to August 30 a total number of 20 suspected cases of cholera have been reported, of which 12 have been determined to be true cholera by bacteriological examination, 6 cases ending in death. Eighteen of these cases occurred in the Vistula district and one each in the district of the river Warthe and the network of canals. Recent cases were mainly among raftsmen lately arrived from Russia, as well as among persons who had come into contact with the raftsmen."

September 2. The consul-general at Berlin reported:

I have to transmit herewith a translation of an official statement issued by the Imperial German Government regarding the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in this country.

"Cholera has been introduced into West Prussia by Russian raftsmen on the river Vistula. In addition to the first death from cholera, on the 15th of August, near Culm, on a Russian raft, further cases of cholera have been ascertained along the river Vistula and the western waterways connected with that river. Recently (on the 27th of August), a Russian emigrant was attacked with cholera in the emigration halls at Hamburg, and died on the 29th of August. Everything has been done by the authorities without delay to render the case innocuous and to prevent a further spread of the disease. In particular, the regular supervision of the whole ship and raft traffic by the sanitary police has been ordered upon the Vistula, the Brahe, the Bromberg Canal, and its network of waterways. The persons who had been in contact with the dead Russian emigrant, so far as they had not already gone to sea, have been interned in the quarantine hospital at Gröden. The conflict with the cholera takes place to-day under much more favorable auspices than in the years 1892 and 1893. While at that time all the regulations and arrangements for the resistance of the disease had to be newly created and tested, to-day the foundation for a uniform procedure in the whole Empire has been provided for by the imperial law of June 30, 1900, and besides this, the necessary regulations for fighting cholera have been laid down in detail by the executive rules issued by the federal council in January of last year.

"The experience gained during the cholera years 1892 and 1893, as well as the scientific progress made since that time, have been utilized in these executive regulations. It is only a question, therefore, in the event of the occurrence of more cases of cholera, to energetically carry out the uniform regulations in the whole of the Empire. Against exaggerated and unnecessary interference with trade and traffic, both the inland regulations and the prescriptions of the International Sanitary Convention of Dresden, in the year 1893, offer a sufficient guaranty, in so far as the limits are therein defined, beyond which the limitations of traffic may not go. There is at present, therefore, no reason for uneasiness in this respect. The possibility of cases of cholera being introduced into Germany during the current year has long ago been foreseen. The Imperial ministry of the interior issued a circular in January of the present year calling the attention of the federated governments to this possibility. The authorities are therefore not taken by surprise. It is to be expected that the conscientious and intelligent procedure of the authorities will soon succeed in suppressing the disease."

September 7. A third report was received from the consul-general, Berlin:

I have to report that according to the latest official statistics there occurred, between the 5th and 6th September, noon, 13 cases of cholera and 2 deaths therefrom in Prussia. The total number of cases registered up to the present date amounts to 90, with 26 deaths.

The committee of the imperial sanitary council will meet in session on Saturday next, September 9, at the imperial health office, for the consideration of the present situation regarding cholera in this country.

In addition to the sanitary supervision already established on the rivers Vistula, Brahe, and the Warthe, a careful watch is now being kept over the traffic on the river Oder, from Fürstenberg to the mouth of the river, on the Finow Canal at Oderberg, and on the Spree at Cöpenick, as well as on the Memel River at Schnialleningen and Tilsit.

Happily up to the present no case of cholera has occurred in Berlin.

September 12. A telegram was sent to Doctor Doty, health officer, Quarantine, Staten Island, N. Y., relative to a cable dispatch, dated September 9, from Assistant Surgeon Foster, printed in the Public Health Reports, September 15:

Foster cables immigrants from cholera regions arriving at Trieste. Advise you look out for steerage from that place. Foster states baggage from infected ports disinfected with formalin, but does not mention detention.

September 12. The following letter, dated September 1, from the consul-general at Hamburg, Germany, was received through the Department of State:

I have the honor to transmit herein copy of a letter to-day sent by me to the health officer of the port of New York, concerning 1 sporadic case of cholera discovered in Hamburg among emigrants arrived here from the district of Lomza (Lomsha), Russia, and the measures taken by the local authorities and the Hamburg-American Line to prevent further infection or a spread of the disease, resulting in the disembarkation at Cuxhaven, and placing under quarantine of all steerage passengers of the steamship *Moltke*, which sailed for New York yesterday, as well as the isolating of all other emigrants arrived and arriving here from Russia. The letter is self-explanatory, but I may add that I considered it proper to communicate with the health officer at New York directly, because the *Moltke* is expected to arrive at New

York on the 10th instant and about the same time that this letter, which will be sent by fast mail steamer from England, will reach that port. To notify the Department of this 1 case of cholera by cable I did not consider necessary, as it would have been impossible to properly explain the situation in a telegram.

In the event of an outbreak of Asiatic cholera in this city in epidemic form I shall, of course, promptly notify the Department in compliance with the consular regulations, but I am convinced that there is at present absolutely no reason for alarm, and that all possible measures will be taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

With the foregoing a copy of a letter from the consul-general at Hamburg to the health officer of the port of New York was inclosed.

I have the honor to inform you that I have been notified by the Hamburg-American Line that upon orders from the director-general, Mr. Ballin, all the steerage passengers of the steamship *Moltke*, which sailed for New York yesterday, were disembarked at Cuxhaven prior to the sailing of the vessel for the following reason:

On the 28th ultimo an emigrant who had arrived here the day before, together with about 30 other emigrants, from the district of Lomza (Lomsha), Russia, was transferred from the emigrants' barracks here (where all Russian emigrants are isolated prior to their departure) to a local hospital, apparently suffering from pneumonia. On the 29th ultimo he died at the hospital, and the post-mortem examination of the body disclosed symptoms of cholera infection. Further bacteriological examinations confirmed this diagnosis. The cause of death of this man was not ascertained before the steerage passengers for the *Moltke* had been embarked here, the day before yesterday, on the evening of which date the vessel proceeded to Cuxhaven, where the cabin passengers embarked yesterday afternoon.

As several of the other emigrants who had arrived here from the same district as the deceased were among the steerage passengers of the *Moltke*, Director-General Ballin gave orders that all steerage passengers of that vessel should be disembarked in Cuxhaven, in order to avoid a possible infection of other passengers, and, further, that a thorough disinfection of the steerage quarters should be made. All the passengers thus disembarked have been placed on board the *Bulgaria*, which has been anchored off Cuxhaven as a quarantine ship, and also all other emigrants left in the emigrants' barracks—several of whom were booked to sail on the *Pretoria* to-morrow—have been isolated and placed under strict observation, so that all possible precautionary measures have been taken. I have been assured by the Hamburg-American Line that since leaving Hamburg no other case of disease had appeared aboard the *Moltke*, and that no other suspicious case had appeared among the other emigrants quarantined. This statement was officially confirmed to me this morning by the local authorities, so that the one case mentioned is actually the only one yet here discovered. I am satisfied that on the part of the local authorities, as well as of the Hamburg-American Line, all possible precautionary measures have been, and will be, taken to avoid further infection or a spread of the disease, so that, undoubtedly, there is at present absolutely no reason for alarm.

I may mention that I had no time to make a remark touching upon the foregoing subject, on the bill of health of the *Moltke*, because I was only informed of the matter yesterday a few minutes before the train with the cabin passengers left the depot in Hamburg for Cuxhaven, but I immediately gave proper instructions to the consular agent at Cuxhaven by long-distance telephone, directing him to ascertain the correct number of the passengers disembarked there and the cause thereof, and thereupon to make the necessary statements on the supplemental bill of health issued by him. I am writing this letter to you merely for the purpose of informing you in detail of the reason of the disembarkation of said passengers, and trust that this will reach you before the *Moltke* arrives in New York.

A copy of this letter has been sent by me to the Department of State at Washington.

September 19. From the consul at Stettin, Germany:

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Cholera, Stettin; 1 death, 3 cases suspicious.

KEIL, *Consul*.

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

Report from Eastport, Me.—Case of measles on steamship Massasoit.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small reports, September 15, as follows: discovered a case of measles to-day on steamship *Massasoit*, from Boston for Eastport, and sent it to the Marine Hospital, Portland.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Sept. 9, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	235
Persons held	0

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended September 9, 1905, passenger trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 851; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 59; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 12; immigrants certified for medical causes, 5; 4 persons two days out from Tierra Blanca, and 1 person three days out from Orizaba, Mexico, detained until complete necessary period from infected place; 3 persons two days out from Tampico, Mexico, refused entry by State inspector until complete five days from said port; certificates of 1 corpse inspected and passed.

Mortuary report of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for month ended August 31: Meningitis, 3; tetanus neonatorum, 2; fever (aged 10 months), 1; tuberculosis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; remittent fever, 1; malignant pustule, 1; total, 11. Estimated population, 6,000. Rate, 22.

Seven of the deaths were of children under 1 year of age.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 229, including cerebro-

spinal meningitis 1, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, and 40 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Month of August, 1905. Total number of deaths, 42, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Manchester.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 139, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, cerebro-spinal meningitis 4, and 9 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 38,500. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Buffalo.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population 400,000. Total number of deaths, 522, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 12, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 12, and 42 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 440,000. Total number of deaths, 511, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 8, whooping cough 1, and 38 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 45—white, 31; colored, 14—including enteric fever 9, whooping cough 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., September 16, 1905.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended September 16, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 11	Brookline	Port Antonio.....	1
11	Alexandria ^a	Hamburg.....	1
11	Anglo-Australian ^a	Iquique.....	2
12	Hippolyte Dumois.....	Port Antonio.....	1
13	Neckar.....	Bremen.....	694
	Total		699

^a Deserters.

BERTRAM N. STUMP, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., September 9, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, September 9, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 3	Toronto	Hull	2
3	Chelston	Bluefields	1
5	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant	9
5	Bohemian	Liverpool	9
6	Iberian	Manchester	1
7	Admiral Sampson	Port Morant	9
7	Saxonia	Liverpool and Queenstown	1,193
7	Romania	Naples and Genoa, and Azores Islands	1,566
8	Manitou	Antwerp	70
	Total		2,860

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., September 10, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 9, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 5	Mascotte	Habana	14
7	Miami	do	12
9	Mascotte	do	31
	Total		57

JULIUS OTTO, *Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, September 11, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 9, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 3	Italia	Genoa, Naples, etc	821
3	Blücher	Hamburg	962
3	Santiago	Nassau	1
3	Montevideo	Habana, etc	5
3	Columbia	Glasgow and Londonderry	441
4	Bernard .....	.....	3
5	Potsdam	Rotterdam	820
5	Vaderland	Antwerp	1,315
5	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen, etc	648
5	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	724
5	Monterey	Habana	7
5	British Princess	Antwerp	2
6	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa and Naples	699
6	Giulia	Trieste and Patras	274
6	Bremen	Bremen	574
6	Lucania	Liverpool	2
7	Nord America	Genoa and Naples	984
7	Majestic	Liverpool and Queenstown	331

a Deserters.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 9, 1905—Continued.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 7	Langham	Calbarien	1
8	Patricia	Hamburg	1,034
8	Bermudian	Hamilton	8
8	Blücher	Hamburg	1
9	Koenigin Luise	Genoa and Naples	684
9	St. Louis	Southampton	538
9	Hudson	Havre	425
.	Total .....	.....	11,304

JOSEPH MURRAY, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., September 11, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 9, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 3	Westernland	Queenstown and Liverpool	409

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

Reports of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., September 4, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 2, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 25	Angel Maria ^a	St. Thomas	2
26	Catalina ^b	Barcelona	1
29	Buenos Ayres	Genoa, Barcelona, Cadiz, and Santa Cruz de Tenerife	^c 29
Sept. 2	Quebec	Bordeaux and St. Thomas	9
	Total .....	.....	41

^a Fajardo.

^b Ponce.

^c One alien from Cadiz and one from Santa Cruz de Tenerife, were landed from steamship Buenos Ayres in transit.

September 22, 1905

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., September 11, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 9, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 3 3 6	St. Domingue ^a	Bordeaux and St. Thomas.....	12
	.....do. ^b	Bordeaux	3
	Caracas.....	La Guaira	5
	Total .....	.....	20

^a Ponce.

^b Mayaguez.

GRAHAM L. RICE, Commissioner.

Reports of immigration at Seattle.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Seattle, Wash., September 9, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 9, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 6	Tremont.....	Japan	32

WM. B. ESTELL, 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.
Columbia River, Oreg...	August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.
Gloucester, Mass	August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jolo, P. I.	July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Manila, P. I.	July	124	119	5	5	No transactions at other subports of Porto Rico.
Mayaguez, P. R.	July	19	19	0	0	
New York, N. Y.	August	52,093	51,427	666	88	
Ponce, P. R.	August	28	28	0	0	
San Francisco, Cal.	August	929	808	121	35	
San Juan, P. R.	July	121	121	0	0	
Seattle, Wash.	August	111	110	1	1	
Zamboanga, P. I.	July	7	7	0	0	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do ..	.....	.....	.....
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do ..	.....	.....	.....
5	Puntarasa	do ..	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do ..	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Sept. 16	Br. ss. Chelston	Sept. 11	Boston
			Sp. ss. Ramon de Larrinaga.	Sept. 13	Galveston
			Br. ss. Crown of Aragon...	Sept. 16	New Orleans
			U. S. S. Galveston	Sept. 15	Santo Domingo...
			.		
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Sept. 11	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg ..	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla. .	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
13	Eastport, Me	Sept. 14	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do ..	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Sept. 2	Nor. ss. Belvernon ^a	Aug. 24	Colon
			Am. schr. Two Sons ^a	do ..	Lake Borgne, La. .
			Am. bge. Tigera	do ..	Gulfport
			Am. schr. Bartholomew ^a ..	Aug. 25	New Orleans
			Am. schr. A. S. Ramsay ^a ..	do ..	do
			Am. schr. T. J. Whittaker ^a ..	Aug. 26	do
			Am. schr. Alert ^a	do ..	do
			Am. schr. Anna M. Stammer.	do ..	Colon
			Nor. ship Oddero	Aug. 27	Rio de Janeiro ...
			Am. schr. Fair Girl	do ..	Three Mile Bayou
			Am. schr. J. M. McCaffrey ..	do ..	Gulfport
			Am. tug Elenor	do ..	do
			Am. bge. Mead Bros	do ..	do
			Am. bge. Van Cleve	do ..	do
			Br. ship Harvest Queen	do ..	Rio de Janeiro ..
			Motor boat Rosalie	Aug. 28	New Orleans
			Am. schr. Clementine	Aug. 29	Mississippi coast..
			Am. schr. C. A. Fish	do ..	Gulfport
			Bge. Opal	do ..	do
			Tug Edgar	Aug. 30	Logtown
			Nor. bk. Harboe	do ..	Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.
			Bge. March	do ..	do
			Bge. June	do ..	Springfield, La ..
			Bge. Captain Joe	do ..	Ship Island, West End.
			Am. schr. Violet	do ..	New Orleans
			Am. schr. Lena	do ..	Dunbar, La.
			Am. schr. Cape	Aug. 31	New Orleans
			Am. schr. Petro Crutti	do ..	do
			Am. schr. Jennie K.	do ..	do
			Bge. Hercules	do ..	Ship Island, West End.
			Am. schr. Mollie Lee	Sept. 1	Gulfport
			Am. schr. R. O. Elliott	do ..	do
			Am. schr. Vittoria	do ..	do
			Am. schr. Alice McGorgan ..	do ..	Ship Island, West End.

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No transactions.	
3				No report	
4				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
5				No report	
6					3
7	Norfolk.	Fumigated			10
	Newport News	Fumigated and held		Temperatures taken	
	do	do		1 case malaria; temperatures taken; blood examination made.	
	Hampton Roads.	Passed on medical officer's certificate.		Temperatures taken on U. S. S. Richmond, from Georgetown, S. C., Br. ss. Ethelbrytha, from Brunswick, Br. ss. Selassee, from Savannah, and It. ss. Cerea, from Galveston; It. ss. Soperga and Br. ss. Domingo de Larrinaga, previously reported, released on Sept. 13 and 14, respectively.	
8					1
9				No report	
10					2
11				No report	
12					2
13					29
14					1
15					2
16	Gulfport.	Disinfected twice and held.		7 cases yellow fever; 2 cases of malaria.	2
	Biloxi	do	Aug. 29		
	Moss Point	do	do		
	Biloxi	do	Aug. 30		
	Moss Point	do	do		
	Ocean Springs	do	Aug. 31		
	Handsboro	do	do		
	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	do	1 case malaria	
	Gulfport.	do	Sept. 1		
	Bay St. Louis	do	do		
	Lorraine	do	do		
	Pascagoula	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	Gulfport.	do	do		
	Biloxi	do	Sept. 12		
	Ocean Springs	do			
	Baytown	do			
	Pearlington	do			
	Baytown	do			
	Gulfport	do			
	Ship Island.	Disinfected and released			
	do	do			
	Moss Point.	Disinfected and held.			
	Handsboro	do			
	Bay St. Louis	do			
	Biloxi	do			
	do	do			
	Van Cleve	do			
	Pascagoula	do			
	Fenton, Miss	do			
	Bay St. Louis	do			
	Biloxi	do			
	Logtown	Disinfected	Sept. 1	No pratique issued	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
16	UNITED STATES—Continued. Gulf Quarantine. Ship Island, Mass.	Sept. 2	Am. schr. Louisa H.	Sept. 1	Ship Island, West End.
			Am. schr. Alphonse	do	Gulfport
			Am. schr. Daisy Woods	do	do
			Am. schr. Chas. Feahney	Sept. 2	do
			Am. schr. New Star	do	Pearlington
			Am. schr. Elba	do	New Orleans
			Bge. Hero	do	Ship Island, West End.
			Am. schr. Susie B. Dantzer.	do	Progreso
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla.	Sept. 9	Am. schr. ———	Sept. 3	Pensacola
		do	Port. bk. Venturosa	Aug. 28	Pernambuco
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
22	Panama, Panama	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Angeles, Wash	do	Nor. ss. Tabor	Sept. 8	Tampico
26	Port Inglis, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
27	Portland, Me.	do	.....	.....	.....
28	Port Townsend, Wash	do	.....	.....	.....
29	Reedy Island, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	East Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
32	West Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
33	St. Johns River, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
34	San Diego, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
35	San Francisco, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
36	San Pedro, Cal.	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
37	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
38	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Sept. 2	Br. ss. Mariner ^a	Aug. 30	New Orleans
		do	Ger. ss. Hohenfelde ^a	do	Port Arthur
		do	Nor. bk. Bogen ^a	Aug. 31	Laguna
		do	Br. ss. Thurlow Castle ^a	Sept. 2	Coatzacoalcas
		do	Am. ss. Tarpon	Sept. 3	Apalachicola
		do	Nor. bk. Kosmos	Sept. 4	London
		do	U. S. dredge Caucas	do	Pensacola
		do	Am. sch. Hejalma	do	do
		do	Br. ss. Trident	Sept. 5	Veracruz
		do	Am. sch. Blanca	Sept. 9	Pensacola
39	Savannah, Ga.	do	Nor. bk. Frednes ^a	Aug. 28	Demerara
40	Sitka, Alaska	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	Fenton	Disinfected and held .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kiln	do .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	New Orleans	Disinfected and held 6 days .....	.....	1 case malaria .....	.....
.....	Biloxi	Disinfected and held .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Moss Point	do .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Pascagoula	Disinfected	Sept. 2	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
18	Key West	Living quarters fumigated	Sept. 10	3 weeks out at time of arrival	10
.....	do	do	Aug. 28	Omitted from report of previous week .....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	2 vessels spoken and passed	4
24	Perth Amboy	Fumigated	Sept. 8	No report	1
25	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	Glandular examination	5
28	.....	.....	.....	Am. ss. Tremont from Manila; Am. bktn. Lahaina from Mazatlan (3 of crew sick with inflammation of lymph glands of groin), and Am. schr. Winslow from Nagasaki .....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	Glandular examination	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	Am. ss. Alaskan, from Hilo, and Br. ss. Usher, from Rio de Janeiro .....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	2 vessels spoken and passed; 4 passed without inspection	1
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
34	.....	.....	.....	2 vessels boarded and passed; 5 vessels spoken and passed. Glandular examination ss. Alameda from Honolulu. Temperatures taken. Part of cargo held for examination. Glandular examination Br. ss. Doric from Hongkong. Part of cargo of ss. Nebraskan from Honolulu held	21
35	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
37	Pensacola	Fumigated	Sept. 5	.....	6
.....	Bordeaux	do	Sept. 3	.....	.....
.....	Pensacola	do	Sept. 5	.....	.....
.....	do	do	Sept. 7	.....	.....
.....	do	Discharged cargo in quarantine	Sept. 5	.....	.....
.....	do	Discharging ballast .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do	Fumigated and held .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	East Bay	Held .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Pensacola	Fumigated and held .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Apalachicola	Held .....	.....	.....	.....
38	Savannah	Fumigated and held	Sept. 3	1 vessel spoken and passed	2
39	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
41	Southbend, Wash	Sept. 9			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla	do			
43	Washington, N. C	Sept. 16			
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	Aug. 19			
		Aug. 26			
45	Honolulu	do			
		Sept. 2	H. M. S. Condor	Aug. 30	Apia
46	Kahului	Aug. 26			
47	Kihei	Aug. 19			
48	Koloa	do			
49	Lahaina	Aug. 26			
50	Mahukona	Aug. 19			
		Aug. 26			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cavite	Aug. 5			
52	Cebu	Aug. 12			
53	Iloilo	Aug. 5			
54	Jolo	do			
55	Manila	Aug. 12			
56	Zamboanga	July 27			
	PORTO RICO:				
57	Ponce	Sept. 2	Am. ss. San Juan ^a	Aug. 28	New Orleans
58	San Juan	do			
	Subports—				
59	Aguadilla	do			
60	Arecibo	do			
61	Arroyo	do			
62	Fajardo	do			
63	Humacao	do			
64	Mayaguez	do			

^a Previously reported.*Reports from State and*

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 16			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Sept. 9			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Sept. 16			
6	Galveston, Tex	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	Sept. 9			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Sept. 16			
9	Mobile, Ala	Sept. 9			
10	New Bedford, Mass	Sept. 16			
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	Sept. 9			
17	Providence, R. I	Sept. 16			
18	Quintana, Tex	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
41				No transactions.....	
42				2 vessels boarded and passed.	1
43				No transactions.....	
44					2
45				No transactions.....	7
46	Honolulu.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Aug. 30	Glandular exam. Br. ss. Doric from Hongkong.	2
47				No transactions.....	
48				No report.....	
49				do.....	1
50				No transactions.....	1
51					1
52				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. 8 bancas inspected and passed.	38
53				No report.....	
54				No transactions.....	
55				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew on 30 vessels vaccinated. 1 steerage passenger vaccinated.	53
56				No report.....	
57	Arroyo.....	Held in quarantine.....	Aug. 28	Condition of crew satisfactory.	
58					3
59				No transactions.....	
60				do.....	
61					2
62					1
63				No transactions.....	
64				do.....	

municipal quarantine stations.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to September 22, 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.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith	May 20-June 3...	2	.....
Total for State		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.			.....
California:				
Los Angeles	July 1-Sept. 2...	17	.....
San Diego	June 1-30	1	.....
San Francisco	July 22-Sept. 2...	5	.....
Total for State		23	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		3	.....
Colorado:				
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	.....
Lake County	June 1-30	2	.....
La Plata County	June 1-30	11	.....
Larimer County	June 1-July 31...	23	.....
Mesa County	June 1-30	1	.....
Prowers County	July 1-31	2	.....
Weld County	July 1-31	1	.....
Total for State		59	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		148	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington	July 1-Sept. 9...	21	.....
Total for District		21	.....
Total for District, same period, 1904.		6	4	
Florida:				
Jacksonville	July 1-Aug. 19...	3	.....
Total for State		3	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		64	2	
Illinois:				
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.		127	3	
Indiana:				
South Bend	June 17-Aug. 12..	12	4	
Total for State		12	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.			5	
Iowa:				
Davenport	June 1-30	2	.....
Total for State		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		30	.....
Kansas:				
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.
Kansas—Continued.				
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 (Wichita included).	June 1-30	35	.....
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 .....	.....	249	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	225	.....
Kentucky:				
Lexington	July 22-29	3	.....
Total for State .....	.....	3	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	4	.....
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 17-Aug. 26	25	.....
Total for State .....	.....	25	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	47	.....
Massachusetts:				
Lowell	June 24-Sept. 16	9	.....
Total for State .....	.....	9	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	53	4	
Michigan:				
Kent County (Grand Rapids) ..	June 17-Sept. 9 ..	59	8	
Marquette County (Negaunee) ..	July 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Muskegon County (Muskegon) ..	July 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Ogemaw County	June 1-30 .....	.....	1	
Ottawa County (Jamestown Township) ..	Aug. 1-31 .....	.....	2	
Saginaw County (Saginaw)	Aug. 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Total for State .....	.....	59	14	
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	11	.....
Minnesota:				
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	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
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.....		257		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		154		
Missouri:				
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.....		39	2	
Montana:				
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 in- cluded).....	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		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	July 1-8.....	1		
South Omaha.....	July 14.....	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		17		
New Hampshire:				
Franklin.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Nashua.....	July 23-Aug. 12..	3		
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		18		
New York:				
New York.....	June 24-Sept. 2..	5	1	
Rome.....	July 1-8.....	1		
Total for State.....		6	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		14	5	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Bladen County.....	July 1-31.....	6		
Cherokee County.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Craven County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Cumberland County.....	July 1-31.....	7		
Edgecombe County.....	July 1-31.....	3		
Granville County.....	July 1-31.....			Number not reported.
Harnett County.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Hyde County.....	July 1-31.....	4		
New Hanover County.....	July 1-31.....	8		
Northampton County.....	July 1-31.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Pasquotank County.....	July 1-31			Number not reported. Do.
Robeson County.....	July 1-31			
Sampson County.....	July 1-31	3		
Total for State		38		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		375		
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Foster County.....	May 1-31.....	8		
Lamoure County.....	May 1-31.....	12		
McHenry County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Ramsey County.....	May 1-31.....	12		
Sargent County.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Steele County.....	May 1-July 31....	10		
Stutsman County.....	May 1-July 31....	5		
Ward County.....	May 1-July 31....	32	2	
Wells County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		87	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		67	2	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	May 26-Aug. 25..	19		
Toledo.....	June 17-Aug. 19..	10		
Total for State		29		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,223	31	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny.....	Sept. 3-9.....	1		
Altoona.....	July 8-Aug. 26..	4		
Braddock.....	July 1-8.....	1		
York.....	July 1-Sept. 16..	12		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		29	3	
South Carolina:				
Greenville County.....	June 17-July 1..	2	1	
Total for State		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	July 1-Aug. 26..	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		29	1	
Utah:				
14 localities.....	May 1-31.....	87		
Juab County.....	July 1-31.....	8		
Salt Lake County.....	July 1-31.....	18		
Washington County.....	July 1-31.....	10		
Total for State		123		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		31		
Virginia:				
Richmond.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Total for State			1	
Total for State same period 1904.				
Washington:				
Adams County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Asotin County.....	June 1-30.....	4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington—Continued.				
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	.....
Kititas County	June 1-30	5	.....
Lewis County	June 1-30	8	.....
Pierce County	June 1-July 31	4	.....
Total for State		49	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		80	5	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	June 17-Aug. 26	15	.....
La Crosse	June 17-July 22	4	.....
Milwaukee	June 17-Aug. 19	45	1	
Total for State		64	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		31	.....
Grand total		2,255	37	
Grand total, same period, 1904		2,893	67	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to September 22, 1905.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
General	May 1-30		11	
Los Angeles	June 1-Aug. 31		2	
San Francisco	July 1-Sept. 2		5	
Total for State			18	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	May 1-31		4	
Hartford	Aug. 1-31		2	
Total for State			6	
Delaware:				
Wilmington	July 1-15		2	
Total for State			2	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	July 22-29		1	
Total for District			1	
Massachusetts:				
Boston	July 1, 1904-July 1, 1905	153	128	
	Aug. 13-26, 1905	5	5	
Brockton	June 17-July 1	1	.....
Lawrence	June 24-Sept. 2	3	4	
Lowell	July 1-Sept. 9	4	4	
Medford	Apr. 7-July 10	2	1	
Waltham	July 1-Aug. 2	3	3	
Total for State		171	145	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids	June 24-July 26	2	2	
Total for State		2	2	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Aug. 1-31		4	
Total for State			4	

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 18-Aug. 13	18	7	
Newark	July 1-Sept. 9	18	21	
Total for State		18	28	
New York:				
Kingston	July 16-29		1	
Niagara Falls	July 29-Aug. 5		1	
Rochester	June 23-Aug. 14	3	2	
Troy	June 1-30		1	
Yonkers	July 27-Sept. 2	1	4	
Total for State		4	9	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	May 26-Aug. 12	10	11	
Cleveland	June 23-Sept. 1	5	20	
Ironton	Aug. 1-31	1	1	
Mansfield	July 15-22	1	1	
Springfield	July 7-14	1	1	
Total for State		18	34	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona	Aug. 1-31, 1904		2	
Philadelphia	Mar. 1-31, 1905		2	
Wilkesbarre	July 1-Aug. 19	1	9	
York	July 22-29		1	
Total for State		1	14	
Rhode Island:				
Newport	June 1-Aug. 31	1	1	
Providence	June 24-Sept. 2	4	6	
Total for State		5	7	
Washington:				
Seattle	Mar. 1-31		1	
Tacoma	July 1, 1904-Aug. 31, 1905		5	
Total for State			4	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling	Apr. 1-June 30		4	
Total for State			4	
Grand total		220	278	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 21 to Sept. 22, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile Bay quarantine	July 24	4		On ss. Columbia from Colon and La Boca, vessel re-manded to Gulf quarantine.
Montgomery	July 28	1		
Florida:				
Tampa	July 28	1		
Pensacola	Aug. 29-Sept. 16	43	9	
Georgia:				
Atlanta	Sept. 2-5	1	1	Imported.
Indian Territory:				
Maysville	Sept. 1	1	1	
Kentucky:				
Lexington	Sept. 17	2		Refugees.

a Disputed.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Acadia Parish—Rayne	To Aug. 17.....	1	.....
Ascension Parish— Donaldsonville	Aug. 22-Sept. 16..	12	1	
Port Barrow	Aug. 14-Sept. 5..	36	2	
Total for parish.....		48	3	
Assumption Parish— Bayou Boeuf and vicinity..	Aug. 26-Sept. 19..	21	.....
Bayou Louise.....	Sept. 19.....	3	.....
Total for parish.....		24	.....
Avoyelles Parish— Bunkie	To Aug. 14.....	4	1	
Evergreen (vicinity of)....	Sept. 18.....	2	.....
Moreauxville.....	Sept. 18.....	1	.....
Total for parish		7	1	
Caddo Parish—Shreveport de- tention camp.....	To Aug. 14.....	4	.....
Calcasieu Parish—Bonami	To Aug. 14.....	3	2	
East Baton Rouge Parish— Baton Rouge.....	Sept. 9.....	1	.....
East Carroll Parish—Lake Providence.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 18..	183	15	
Shelburn	Sept. 15.....	8	.....	Not official.
Total for parish		191	15	
Iberville Parish— Bayou Goula	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Elizabeth	Aug. 21-Sept. 13..	13	5	
St. Gabriel.....	Aug. 31.....	2	.....
Total for parish.....		16	6	
Jefferson Parish— Barataria Canal district, (Clark Cheniere and Kin- tin's Camp included).	Aug. 30-Sept. 17..	56	7	
Bell plantation	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Estelle plantation	Sept. 5.....	3	.....
Grand Isle	Sept. 15-19.....	2	.....
Hanson City	Aug. 18-Sept. 13..	94	7	
Harveys Canal	Sept. 19.....	1	.....
Kenner	Aug. 21-Sept. 19..	81	11	
Larose	Sept. 9-17.....	.....	2	
McDonoughville	Aug. 18-Sept. 11..	7	.....
Shrewsbury	Aug. 19-Sept. 6..	4	3	
Waggaman (vicinity of)....	To Aug. 14.....	2	2	
Westwego	To Aug. 14.....	2	2	
Williswood.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 15..	10	.....
Total for parish.....		263	35	
Lafayette Parish—Lafayette ..	Aug. 15-Sept. 12..	7	.....
Lafourche Parish— Bowie	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Cote Blanche.....	To Sept. 17.....	90	6	
Lafourche Crossing.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 17..	8	1	
Leeville	Aug. 15-Sept. 7..	325	33	
Total for parish.....		424	41	
Madison Parish— Milliken.....	Sept. 14-17.....	4	.....
Tallulah.....	Aug. 11-Sept. 19..	201	16	
Total for parish.....		205	16	
Morehouse Parish— General	Sept. 18.....	.....	1	
Merrouge.....	Sept. 13.....	1	.....
Total for parish		1	1	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Class.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana—Continued.				
Natchitoches Parish—				
Bayou Natchez.....	To 16-19	75	1	
Natchitoches.....	Sept. 19	1	1	
Total for parish.....		76	2	
Orleans Parish—New Orleans..	July 21-Sept. 20.	2,678	349	1 case on bark Alaska.
Plaquemines Parish—				
Bayou Cook	Aug. 14-Sept. 3..	2	1	
Diamond	Aug. 16	8		
Empire	Aug. 14-26	1		
Greenwood plantation	Sept. 8	1		
Pointe Celeste	Aug. 14-Sept. 5 ..	25	5	
St. Philip	Aug. 14-26	1		
Sunrise	Aug. 15-26	1		
Vaccaro	Aug. 14-26	2		
Woodland plantation.....	Sept. 8-11	13	1	
Total for parish		54	7	
Rapides Parish—				
Alexandria detention camp.	Aug. 15-Sept. 19.	10		
Lecompte	Sept. 13-18	3		
Total for parish		13		
St. Bernard Parish—				
General	Sept. 16-19	6		
An Italian village	Sept. 15		1	
Corinne	Sept. 3	2		
St. Bernard.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 18.	12	1	
St. Orys	Sept. 11	1		
Slaughterhouse	Sept. 4-8	9		
Stocklanding	Sept. 12-18	7		
Terre aux Boeufs	Aug. 31-Sept. 14.	7	1	
Toca	Sept. 14	1		
Verrett	Sept. 4	2		
Total for parish		47	3	
St. Charles Parish—				
Cedar Grove	Sept. 16	2		
Diamond plantation and vicinity.	Aug. 14-18	a 18	3	
Pecan grove	Aug. 18-Sept. 10.	20	5	
Prospect plantation	Sept. 1-4	4		
Sarpy	Aug. 19-Sept. 16.	12	2	
St. Rose and vicinity	Aug. 22-Sept. 19.	57	6	
Total for parish.....		113	16	
St. James Parish—				
Belmont	Aug. 30	1		
Grammercy	Sept. 1-3	1		
Lutcher	Aug. 15-Sept. 9 ..	4		
Total for parish		6		
St. John the Baptist Parish—				
Dutch Bayou	Sept. 9	1		
Edgard	Sept. 11	3		
Laplace and vicinity (including Lions).	Aug. 16-Sept. 11.	132	12	
Reserve plantation and vicinity.	Aug. 14-Sept. 11.	a 12	2	
Terre Haute	Sept. 9	1		
Total for parish.....		149	14	
St. Mary Parish—				
Amelia	Aug. 26-Sept. 19.	47	1	
Bellesein plantation	Aug. 26-Sept. 15.	41	4	
Glenfield plantation	Sept. 15	4		
Morgan City	Aug. 14-Sept. 1 ..	b 3		
Patterson	Aug. 14-Sept. 19.	304	11	
Riverside plantation	Aug. 14-Sept. 15.	181	8	
Total for parish.....		580	24	

a About.

b 1 disputed.

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Carbondale, Pa.	Sept. 15	13,536	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea, Mass.	Sept. 9	34,072	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	500	44	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	1	3
Chicopee, Mass.	Sept. 16	19,167	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 8	381,766	110	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Do	Sept. 15	381,766	125	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Clinton, Mass.	Sept. 16	13,667	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dayton, Ohio	do	85,333	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 9	285,704	84	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 16	104,863	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Findlay, Ohio	do	17,613	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 9	18,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, Ohio	Aug. 5	25,914	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Aug. 12	23,914	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Aug. 19	23,914	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Aug. 26	23,914	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydepark, Mass.	Sept. 9	13,244	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey City, N. J.	Sept. 10	206,433	80	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Sept. 9	24,404	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston, N. Y.	do	21,535	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Crosse, Wis.	do	28,895	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	Sept. 2	102,479	61	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Do	Sept. 9	102,479	51	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lowell, Mass.	do	94,969	35	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Sept. 16	94,969	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macon, Ga.	Sept. 9	22,746	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Massillon, Ohio	do	11,944	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medford, Mass.	Sept. 16	18,244	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melrose, Mass.	Sept. 9	12,962	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Sept. 16	21,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nashua, N. H.	Sept. 9	23,898	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	97	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Do	Sept. 16	246,070	78	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63,442	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 9	14,478	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, La.	do	257,104	139	12	28	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Newport, R. I.	do	22,034	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton, Mass.	Sept. 16	33,587	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 9	3,437,202	1,230	146	7	—	—	—	—	23	2	14	7	7
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norristown, Pa.	Sept. 10	22,265	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton, Mass.	Sept. 9	18,643	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburg, Pa.	do	321,616	126	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	2	—	6
Portland, Me.	Sept. 2	50,145	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Sept. 9	50,145	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do	Sept. 16	175,597	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Quincy, Mass.	Sept. 9	23,899	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading, Pa.	Sept. 11	78,961	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rome, N. Y.	Sept. 9	15,343	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 2	342,782	137	14	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
Seattle, Wash.	Sept. 9	80,671	33	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	do	10,266	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Springfield, Ohio	Sept. 8	38,253	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do	Sept. 15	38,253	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steelton, Pa.	Sept. 16	12,068	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma, Wash.	Sept. 9	37,714	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

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.
Titusville, Pa	Sept. 9	8,244	2						1					
Toledo, Ohio	Sept. 2	181,822	23	5										
Do	Sept. 9	181,822	42						4					
Waltham, Mass	Sept. 16	23,481	4											
Washington, D. C	Sept. 9	278,718	95	11					6					
Wheeling, W. Va	Sept. 16	38,878	9	2										
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Sept. 9	51,721	16	2					1					
Wilmington, Del	Sept. 16	76,508	23	2					1					
Winona, Minn	Sept. 9	19,714	4	2										
Worcester, Mass	do	118,421	37	5					2		1			
York, Pa	Sept. 16	33,708	6											
Zanesville, Ohio	Aug. 5	23,588	11						1					
Do	Aug. 12	23,588	12											
Do	Aug. 19	23,588	8	2										
Do	Aug. 26	23,588	9	1										
Do	Sept. 2	23,588	11	1							1			

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, August 14, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended August 12, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, viz, an Indian female, after death, on the 10th instant.

At the plague hospital 1 case remains under treatment. One hundred and ten rats (18 found dead) and 65 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 9 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—One hundred and ten rats (5 found dead) and 10 mice (1 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 case remains under treatment. One hundred and thirteen rats (17 found dead) and 28 mice (3 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Eighty-one rats (18 found dead) and 20 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 6 rats proved to be plague infected. The 2 cats reported as suspicious of plague in last week's bulletin have also proved plague infected.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and eighty-eight rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town Harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 4 from the Claremont municipality; also 649 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

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

Report from Freetown, Sierra Leone—Mortality—Sanitary conditions and improvements.

Vice-Consul Dougherty reports, August 23, as follows:

Week ended August 12, 19 deaths. Week ended August 19, 18 deaths. Though this colony is in the same latitude as Panama there is no yellow fever here and has not been for many years.

Special attention is being paid to hygiene and sanitation at present by the board of education in Freetown. These subjects are to be studied in the secondary schools and prizes given to those most proficient. The object is to increase general knowledge and interest.

There is no change in the health conditions of Freetown and the surrounding territories.

AUSTRALIA.

Reports from Melbourne—Status of plague in New South Wales.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, August 1, 1905.

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 18, complete to midnight on Saturday, July 29, 1905:

Sydney.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment July 22, 1905.....	1
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment July 29.....	1

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Rats destroyed.....	1,173
Mice destroyed.....	1,020
	<hr/> 2,193
Rats examined.....	196
Mice examined.....	317
	<hr/> 513
Rats infected.....	0
Mice infected.....	0
	<hr/> 0

Newcastle.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment July 22.....	1
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment July 29.....	1

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Rodents destroyed.....	253
Number examined.....	118
Number infected.....	0

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

AUGUST 8, 1905.

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 19, complete to midnight on Saturday, August 5, 1905:

Sydney.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment July 29.....	1
Patients admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment August 5.....	1

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Rats destroyed.....	1, 152
Mice destroyed.....	817
	<hr/> 1, 969
Rats examined.....	204
Mice examined.....	307
	<hr/> 511
Rats infected.....	1
Mice infected.....	1
	<hr/> 2

Newcastle.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment July 29.....	1
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (case 14).....	1
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment August 5.....	0

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Rats destroyed.....	235
Number examined.....	122
Number infected.....	0

No further bulletin will be issued for Newcastle, the last case of plague having been discharged from hospital on August 1, 1905, and no plague rat having been found since July 6, 1905.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Deputy Consul Hossfeld Heingartner reports, August 28, as follows:

The Austrian emigrant ship *Francesca* left this port for New York, via Sicily and Naples, on August 27. The number of steerage passengers embarked was 319. At the final inspection 2 were rejected. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 66.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality from infectious diseases in certain South American cities—Plague, small-pox, and yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, August 24, as follows:

During the two weeks ended the 20th instant the following vessels were inspected by me and bills of health were issued to them from this consulate-general: On the 9th instant the American barkentine *Josephine*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 2 changes in the personnel of the crew while here. This vessel lay at the docks while here; on the 11th instant the British steamship *Castillian*

Prince, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and no change in the crew personnel while here; on the 12th instant the British steamship *Usher*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers of any class, and with no changes in the personnel of the crew while here; on the 12th instant the British steamship *Terence*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 12 first-class and 8 steerage passengers from this port, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the 17th instant the Italian barkentine *Martinin*, for Pensacola, with stone ballast, broken tiling, no passengers, and 1 new member of the crew taken on while in this port, and on the 19th instant the Belgian steamship *Canova*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers from here, and 1 new member of the crew taken on here to replace 1 member deserted in this port. None of these vessels had any sickness on board during their respective stays in this port, and all left in good sanitary condition.

No other vessels left this port during the two weeks for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports.

Mortality reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo (capital).—Week ended August 6, 1905: Total deaths, 82, not including 14 stillbirths. Causes of deaths were: Measles, enteric fever, and dysentery, each 1 death; tuberculosis, 7; septicæmia, 1; cancer, 2; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 3; of the circulatory system, 4; of the respiratory system, 17; of the digestive system, 11; of the urinary system, 3; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 6; senile debility, 4; violence, 4, and diseases badly defined, 15.

Natives, 61; foreigners, 17.

Daily average of deaths 11.71, compared with preceding week 10.14.

Week ended August 13, 1905: Total deaths, 97, including croup, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; tuberculosis, 3; syphilis, 1; cancer, 5; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the circulatory system, 11; of the respiratory system, 20; of the digestive system, 16; of the urinary system, 1; puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 8; senile debility, 3; violence, 2; suicide, 1; diseases badly defined, 2, and stillbirths, 13.

Natives, 71; foreigners, 26.

Santos.—Week ended August 6, 1905: Total deaths, 30, not including 6 stillbirths. Other causes of deaths were: Tuberculosis, 1; syphilis, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 6; of the respiratory system, 3; of the digestive system, 5; of the urinary system, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 1; other accidents of the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 2; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 6.

Natives, 28; foreigners, 2.

Daily average of deaths 4.28, compared with 4.58 for the preceding week.

Campinas. Week ended August 6, 1905: Total deaths, 35, not including 5 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Grippe, 2; leprosy, 1; tuberculosis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 3; of the urinary

system, 1; congenital debility, 1; senile debility, 1; violence, 3; and diseases badly defined, 4.

Natives, 31; foreigners, 4.

Daily average of deaths 5, compared with 3.71 for the preceding week.

Report of Pasteur Institute in São Paulo.

A report from the Pasteur Institute in São Paulo, established a little more than one year ago, dated the 10th instant, states that during the preceding three days there had been no less than 12 admissions of persons bitten by dogs ill with hydrophobia. The report also states that up to the date of the report there had been in all 789 persons treated for hydrophobia without one unsuccessful result. It is not stated, however, whether in any case the disease had shown itself either in the persons bitten or by bacteriological examination of the animals affected.

The variola epidemic in Chile.

Very little information has been received here in regard to the outbreak since the date of my last report. One dispatch, of the 11th instant, states that the epidemic in Valparaiso has undergone a considerable amelioration. One of the 17th instant states that the Chilean Government has sent a complaint to the Government of Peru asking that the rule that all passengers coming to that country from Chile must undergo vaccination be repealed, as it causes much delay and trouble. Another dispatch of the 20th instant says that the statistics show a considerable recrudescence of variola in the city of Santiago, and that the convention of those persons opposed to compulsory vaccination had that day met.

The question of adopting compulsory vaccination in Chile is, therefore, not yet settled.

A dispatch from Santiago, dated August 24, and just received, gives the number of deaths which have been caused in Valparaiso by variola since January 1 and up to August 24 as 3,560. This represents a very serious epidemic, much more so than any previous reports would indicate, but of course there is a possibility that the figures may not be correct.

Mortality tables, certain South American cities—Deaths from infectious disease.

The following reports are official, and were submitted to the Demographical Bureau of the sanitary section of the Scientific Congress of Latin American Countries, which finished its labors in this city August 24.

They are worthy of consideration as being the official records of the endemicity and epidemicity of infectious diseases in the large cities of Brazil.

Mortality from infectious diseases, specified; also total mortality in São Paulo, capital of State of same name, Brazil, during the period from 1895 to 1904.

Diseases.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Enteric fever	93	187	223	160	112	106	68	55	62	38
Malaria	236	253	214	149	120	118	81	99	62	54
Variola	22	21	26	345	7	1	46	66	13	19
Measles	66	71	77	19	28	21	57	85	1	34
Scarlet fever	5	16	1	5	11	2	2	4	1	0
Whooping cough	40	16	21	33	17	35	60	10	12	102
Croup	23	17	33	11	12	9	20	13	16	14
Grippe	2	1	2	3	5	5	13	8	30	34
Cholera	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera nostras	11	23	11	12	14	3	4	7	2	4
Dysentery	75	64	47	74	49	51	38	73	41	66
Plague	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	7	6
Yellow fever	39	98	28	26	29	94	3	3	16	1
Leprosy	3	1	0	0	3	4	5	10	4	6
Erysipelas	9	8	6	11	11	12	7	8	14	12
Beriberi	5	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Tuberculosis	366	494	406	418	399	365	337	361	398	358
Other infections	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2
Syphilis	16	27	21	26	9	27	31	35	41	41
Varicella	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangrene	1	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scurvy	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Carbuncle	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Miliary fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1,036	1,272	1,150	1,293	881	857	775	841	719	798
Total, all causes	5,654	6,306	5,719	5,531	4,714	4,537	4,993	5,757	5,145	5,505

Percentage of deaths from infectious diseases named above to total number of deaths from all causes during the same period.

1895	18.3
1896	20.1
1897	20.1
1898	23.3
1899	17.6
1900	18.8
1901	15.5
1902	14.6
1903	13.9
1904	14.4

Mortality from infectious diseases in Rio de Janeiro, during the years 1895 to 1904.

Diseases.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Enteric fever	90	137	81	95	126	104	115	182	106	69
Malaria	1,746	2,320	1,125	1,607	1,336	1,019	932	1,217	766	493
Variola	1,865	422	38	65	1,395	590	1,414	580	805	3,566
Measles	55	15	21	10	62	42	42	42	73	50
Scarlet fever	4	4	2	0	1	0	3	5	4	7
Whooping cough	27	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	16	55
Croup	27	14	17	7	21	15	36	35	51	51
Grippe	4	30	12	4	36	88	163	201	490	484
Cholera	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	56	85	61	118	68	64	91	76	59	61
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	295	199	215	360	275
Yellow fever	818	2,929	159	1,078	731	344	299	984	568	48
Leprosy	18	19	18	13	22	10	16	19	20	23
Beriberi	128	273	302	276	149	152	94	99	109	120
Tuberculosis	2,441	2,661	2,421	2,593	2,645	2,726	2,743	2,744	2,902	2,752
Total	7,752	8,909	4,364	5,866	6,592	5,449	6,147	6,399	6,329	7,994
Total all causes	17,079	18,445	13,181	14,747	15,600	13,971	15,409	16,501	16,198	18,666

Percentage of deaths from infectious diseases to the whole total of deaths during the period under consideration.

1895.....	45.3
1896.....	48.3
1897.....	33.7
1898.....	39.7
1899.....	42.2
1900.....	39.0
1901.....	39.8
1902.....	38.7
1903.....	39.0
1904.....	42.8

Mortality from infectious diseases in San Salvador De Bahia (commonly known as Bahia), Brazil, during the years 1897 to 1904.

Diseases.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Enteric fever	56	54	63	52	38	30	16	16
Malaria	400	362	451	241	339	341	318	239
Varicella	1,676	152	10	0	8	2	1	19
Measles	4	0	0	84	3	0	0	0
Whooping cough	7	18	2	2	16	12	1	3
Croup	6	0	1	10	3	3	2	0
Grippe	6	2	41	44	9	9	41	11
Dysentery	60	32	24	15	19	15	11	17
Yellow fever	43	57	208	6	3	0	0	0
Beriberi	135	68	165	81	101	151	139	173
Tuberculosis	636	631	688	638	629	609	565	645
Other infections	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	38	2	57	41	41	77	62	55
Scurvy	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Total	3,068	1,380	1,727	1,214	1,209	1,252	1,156	1,178
Total, all causes	6,935	4,558	5,516	4,228	4,317	5,030	4,710	4,699

Percentage of infectious-disease deaths to total deaths.

1897.....	44.2
1898.....	30.2
1899.....	31.3
1900.....	28.3
1901.....	28.0
1902.....	24.8
1903.....	24.5
1904.....	25.06

Mortality from infectious diseases in the city of Recife, commonly called Pernambuco, Brazil, during the years 1896 to 1903.

Diseases.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Enteric fever	41	21	32	15	20	29	69	24
Malaria	571	414	431	557	362	543	535	618
Varicella	2,119	368	28	34	188	939	456	271
Measles	55	14	0	0	103	16	1	0
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping cough	77	16	2	0	17	24	10	23
Croup	0	11	0	0	0	1	1	2
Grippe	1	13	8	32	137	12	29	34
Dysentery	18	13	10	7	20	14	11	125
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	22	126	66
Yellow fever	40	8	5	12	0	20	4	4
Leprosy	0	3	0	0	17	22	18	13
Beriberi	22	10	20	15	17	20	30	21
Tuberculosis	608	718	785	957	1,022	916	1,006	965
Other infections	20	14	15	11	16	4	10	34
Syphilis	48	55	63	90	66	72	65	65
Scurvy	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
Total	3,620	1,669	1,401	1,732	1,985	2,654	2,372	2,265
Total, all causes	7,765	4,893	5,106	5,713	6,210	6,498	6,424	6,148

Percentage of deaths from infectious disease to total of deaths.

1896.....	46.6
1897.....	34.1
1898.....	27.4
1899.....	30.3
1900.....	31.9
1901.....	40.8
1902.....	36.9
1903.....	36.8

Mortality from infectious diseases in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, during the years 1895 to 1904.

Diseases.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Enteric fever	57	62	91	58	34	49	61	52	64	150
Typhus fever	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Varicella	10	20	0	1	1	1	181	192	3	7
Measles	25	50	0	31	34	30	25	7	55	2
Scarlet fever	21	12	1	0	1	0	1	1	38	343
Whooping cough ..	38	26	6	0	18	10	13	17	3	7
Croup	66	68	21	21	15	17	19	13	20	81
Grippe	14	8	9	20	7	21	18	24	15	10
Cholera	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera nostras	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dysentery	10	6	4	6	4	5	0	2	3	4
Yellow fever	10	1	0	4	1	3	0	0	1	0
Leprosy	1	0	2	3	2	4	5	1	1	0
Beriberi	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	608	665	643	494	488	561	601	606	669	657
Other infections ...	1	2	3	2	2	5	0	1	1	2
Syphilis	33	45	36	23	25	46	47	57	59	45
Scurvy	7	10	2	4	2	5	0	0	2	4
Total	899	976	820	668	637	760	921	973	937	1,262
Total, all causes ...	3,891	3,995	3,986	3,980	3,902	4,267	4,374	4,466	4,630	4,636

Percentage of deaths from infectious disease to total deaths.

1895.....	23.1
1896.....	24.4
1897.....	20.5
1898.....	16.8
1899.....	16.3
1900.....	17.8
1901.....	21.05
1902.....	21.7
1903.....	20.6
1904.....	27.2

Percentage of deaths from infectious diseases in the city of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, during the years 1893 to 1902, exclusive of 1899.

[No causes of deaths given, nor figures of totals.]

1893.....	18.1	1898.....	15.8
1894.....	17.6	1900.....	17.1
1895.....	20.2	1901.....	18.4
1896.....	17.1	1902.....	25.6
1897.....	15.5	1903.....	18.7

Mortality from infectious diseases in Lima, Peru, during the year 1903.

Enteric fever.....	142	Plague.....	3
Typhus fever.....	3	Leprosy.....	2
Malaria.....	135	Erysipelas.....	8
Variola.....	10	Tuberculosis.....	1,328
Measles.....	155	Other infectious diseases.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	3		
Whooping cough.....	19	Total.....	1,943
Croup.....	12	Total, all causes.....	4,878
Grippe.....	31	Percentage of deaths from infec-	
Cholera nostras.....	28	tious diseases.....	39.8
Dysentery.....	63		

Mortality from infectious diseases in Caracas, Venezuela, during the year 1903.

Enteric fever.....	88	Erysipelas.....	6
Malaria.....	73	Tuberculosis.....	570
Whooping cough.....	12		
Croup.....	11	Total.....	1,079
Grippe.....	12	Total, all causes.....	3,199
Dysentery.....	264	Percentage of deaths from infec-	
Yellow fever.....	43	tious diseases.....	33.7

Population of city, estimated, 85,000.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, week ended August 13, 1905.

During this week there were in all 292 deaths. Of this number 3 were caused by yellow fever, with 7 new cases reported, of which number 6 were verified; 2 were caused by bubonic plague, with 8 new cases reported, and 5 were caused by variola, with 23 new cases reported. This shows an increase in variola and also a slight recrudescence of bubonic plague. At the end of the week the report of the hospital São Sebastião showed that there were there under treatment 1 case of yellow fever, 39 cases of variola, and 3 cases of plague, with 6 cases under observation as supposed cases.

Other causes of deaths were: Measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 8; dysentery, 2; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 3; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 57—other forms, 1; septicæmia, 2; syphilis, 2; cancer, 6; other general diseases, 5; diseases of the nervous system, 28; of the circulatory system, 47; of the respiratory system, 34; of the digestive system, 38; of the urinary system, 11; puerperal septicæmia, 1; other accidents during puerperal state, 2; diseases of the skin, 1; of the organs of locomotion, 1; congenital debility, 10; senile debility, 10; violence, 4, and suicide, 1.

Natives, 231; foreigners, 58; nationality unknown, 3.

By localities, in houses, etc., 181; in civil hospitals, 27; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 75; in asylums, convents, etc., 2, and in places unknown, 2.

Daily average of deaths, 41.71, compared with 37 for the preceding week, and with 60 for the corresponding week of 1904. The rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population is 16.82.

The highest range of the centigrade thermometer was 30.7° and the lowest was 12.7° with an average for the week of 20.59°. The total rainfall was 0.48 mm.

Week ended August 20, 1905.

During this week there were in all in this city 266 deaths, including 2 from yellow fever, the least number of deaths from this cause since the week ended February 19, 1905.

This disease also caused a total of 3 new cases, 2 of which were confirmed, but at the close of the week there were no yellow fever cases in any of the hospitals. This is a very encouraging outlook for the beginning of summer, although I am of the opinion that there is no doubt of the existence of yellow fever here at all times. A very considerable period must elapse before its endemicity can be destroyed, and then after that date it can be so easily reintroduced.

Plague caused no deaths, but there were 2 new cases, leaving at the end of the week 6 cases under treatment at the hospital São Sebastião, and also 4 suspicious cases under observation.

Of the endemicity of this disease in this city there can be no doubt.

Variola caused 7 deaths, with 9 new cases, making a total of 30 cases under treatment at hospital São Sebastião at the end of the week.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 4; diphtheria, 5; grippe, 9; enteric fever, 1; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 41; other forms of this disease, 2; septicæmia, 3; syphilis, 3; cancer, 5; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 26; of the circulatory system, 40; of the respiratory system, 39; of the digestive system, 37; of the urinary system, 12; diseases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 6; senile debility, 4; violence, 9; suicide, 1.

By localities, in houses, homes, etc., 187; in civil hospitals, 24; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 41; in asylums, convents, etc., 5; in unknown places, 4.

Natives, 199; foreigners, 67.

Daily average of deaths 38, compared with 41.71 for the preceding week and with 61.14 for the corresponding week of 1904. The rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, is 15.32.

The highest range of the centigrade thermometer was 29.6° and the lowest was 16.3°, with an average for the week of 21.55°. There was no rainfall.

Total mortality in Rio Janeiro, January 1, 1905, to date.

Yellow fever	258	Cancer	144
Plague	52	Other tumors	7
Variola	203	Other general diseases (noninfec-	
Measles	73	tious)	87
Scarlet fever	1	Diseases:	
Whooping cough	14	nervous system	876
Diphtheria	37	circulatory system	1,349
Grippe	369	respiratory system	952
Enteric fever	19	digestive system	1,337
Dysentery	22	urinary system	252
Beriberi	52	genital organs	5
Leprosy	12	Puerperal septicæmia	29
Erysipelas	24	Other diseases, puerperal state	28
Other general diseases (infectious)	1	Diseases of skin	36
Malarial fever:		Diseases, organs of locomotion	5
acute	101	Congenital debility	364
chronic	73	Senile debility	154
Tuberculosis:		Violence (except suicide)	274
pulmonary	1,704	Suicide	41
other forms	98	Diseases badly defined	26
Septicæmia (except puerperal form)	74		
Hydrophobia	0		
Syphilis	44		
		Total	9,197

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows: Week ended September 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers, mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 2	Utstein	Mobile	17	0	0	.....
4	Anselm	Mobile, via Central American ports.	39	0	4	.....
5	Nicaragua	New Orleans, via Central American ports.	21	0	0	.....

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine precautions—Quarantinable diseases.

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

Week ended August 5, 1905:

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

Government notification that restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on July 15, 1905.

Return of quarantinable diseases:

Plague—

Cases 5

Deaths 6

Smallpox—

Cases 1

Deaths 1

Others—

Cases 0

Deaths 0

Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67:

Enteric fever—

Cases 1

Deaths 1

Others—

Cases 0

Deaths 0

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of July, 1905, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the insular territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health 31

Vessels fumigated to kill vermin 0

Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the quarantine regulations:

Personnel 2,743

Passengers 1,202

Required to bathe and undergo special examination:	
Personnel	2, 136
Passengers	482
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
Aliens	340
Rejected	99
Baggage:	
Inspected and labeled	126
Disinfected and labeled	2, 664
Return of quarantinable diseases:	
Plague—	.
Cases	90
Deaths	83
Smallpox—	
Cases	1
Deaths	1
Cholera—	
Cases	1
Deaths	1
Others—	
Cases	0
Deaths	0
Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67:	
Enteric fever—	
Cases	5
Deaths	3
Puerperal fever—	
Cases	1
Deaths	1
Diphtheria—	
Cases	1
Deaths	0
Others—	
Cases	0
Deaths	0

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Cholera.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 10 and 23, as follows:

During the week ended August 5, 1905, 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued to 3 vessels, with an aggregate personnel of 442, of whom there were inspected 248 crew and 108 steerage passengers. Two cases of illness occurring on board were investigated, one of which proved to be beriberi and the other heat exhaustion. Manifests were viséed for 12,892 pieces of freight. One immigrant per steamship *China* for San Francisco was examined and passed, and 6 pieces of personal baggage were inspected and passed. There were also inspected 24 pieces of freight, and 13 pieces were rejected.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that during the week tuberculosis was the only communicable disease reported, there being 39 deaths from that malady among natives. The total reported mortality was 3 foreigners and 137 natives.

Cholera is absent from the official statistics published, but I have definite knowledge of 1 case of the disease, in the person of a foreigner, which occurred on the 1st instant, and an Englishman died here suddenly on the 3d instant under somewhat suspicious circumstances. I have so far been unable to secure any reliable data as to Chinese morbidity or mortality from cholera this year.

Cholera is reported to be very prevalent in the native city of Hankau. This was the only outpost reporting quarantinable disease during the week.

During the week ended August 19, 1905, 2 supplemental bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, and there were inspected 2 steamers, 190 crew, and 91 steerage passengers. There were also inspected 10 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage, and 2 pieces of baggage were disinfected. Manifests were viséed for 3,578 packages of freight. No immigration examinations were made.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week, among foreigners, 1 new case of enteric fever, and among natives, 23 deaths from tuberculosis. The total mortality reported was 1 foreigner and 134 natives.

Cholera is still absent from the official reports, and while I have not learned of any new cases during the past week, I believe the disease continues present.

Niuchwang has not been heard from since the last report submitted to the Bureau, and none of the other outposts report any quarantinable disease present.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—No deaths.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended September 9, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. That no deaths occurred for the week is a heretofore unknown condition for Limon.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 4	Sibiria	Mobile via	53	56	13	0
6	John Wilson	Ceiba.	18	0	0	0
6	Oracabessa	Mobile via	47	0	0	0
7	Anselm	Bocas.	38	0	0	0
7	Venus	New Orleans..	32	0	0	0
8	Buenos Aires	Mobile.....	120	53	53	0
9	Esparta		43	0	0	0

Four bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

Report from San José—Costa Rican ports again closed against arrivals from ports in Panama on account of plague.

Consul Caldwell reports, August 30, as follows:

On account of appearance of a second case of bubonic plague at Panama, the Costa Rican ports have again been closed to all ships from ports of the Republic of Panama. The decree closing ports bears date of August 29, and is published in the Gaceta Oficial of to-day.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports, September 11, as follows:
Week ended September 9, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	22
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	931
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	524
Certificates of vaccination issued for Panama, Canal Zone	30

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Núñez reports, September 12, as follows:
During the week ended September 9, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, bound for United States ports in good sanitary condition.

Nothing of interest from a sanitary point of view has occurred in the city during the past week. No communicable diseases of any kind have been reported.

Mortality of Matanzas from September 1 to 10, 1905, 72.

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 12.70; estimated population, 48,000.

The rate of mortality for the first ten days of September compares favorably with the preceding rates.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Vaccination—Malarial fever on steamship Avona—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 12, as follows:
During the week ended September 9, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

On account of the 2 cases of smallpox which I mentioned last week, the President has authorized the appointment of 3 physicians to vaccinate in the various parts of the province where the disease has occurred.

The Norwegian steamship *Avona*, which arrived at Daiquiri from Veracruz, was ordered to Santiago de Cuba for quarantine, as there were 3 cases of fever on board. It arrived September 5. The vessel was fumigated and held five days for observation. Two of the cases were diagnosed as malarial and the third as probably enteric fever. The steamer left September 11. These facts were noted on the bill of health.

Mortality for the week ended September 9, 1905, 26. Annual rate of mortality for the week, 29.71 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

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

Consul-General Mason reports, September 4, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 19 was considerably higher than that of the foregoing week, and was thereby

higher than it has been for exactly four years, amounting to 24.2 per thousand of the population, thus being also considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 19.4 per thousand. Among the large German towns and cities, however, in spite of the increased mortality in Berlin, at least one-third showed more unfavorable health conditions than this city, namely, Königsberg, Breslau, Leipzig, Halle, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, and Rixdorf, with 34.1. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Frankfort on the Main, Bremen, Brunswick, Hanover, Magdeburg, Dresden, and Charlottenburg, with 13.8, and Schöneberg with 13.6, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. Since the preceding week the increased mortality has been less noticeable among children in the first year of life and with the higher-age classes; the number of deaths among infants, however, alone exceeded half of all deaths in this week in this city, the infant death rate amounting to 12.7 per year and thousand, and showed thereby the most unfavorable figures for four years. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs and of the digestive organs again showed an increase. There were registered 437 deaths from catarrh of the stomach and intestines, 100 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 52 deaths from cancer, 8 deaths from enteric fever, 6 deaths from scarlet fever, 3 deaths from diphtheria, and 2 deaths from influenza. Finally, 17 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Guatemala City—Yellow fever in interior towns.

Vice and Deputy Consul-General Owen reports, August 23, as follows:

Yellow fever has spread back from the coast toward the interior. The towns of Zacapa and Gualan, on line of Guatemala Northern Railway, are infected; deaths from that disease have occurred also at Tucura, at head of Polochic Valley.

The first case to reach Zacapa was from Livingston. The patient passed Puerto Barrios en route, remaining over night there, and proceeded in one day to Zacapa, where the fever developed and death followed.

Zacapa is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, altitude 700 feet, climate dry, distance from Puerto Barrios by rail 100 miles. It is said that 300 cases have been reported. Disease appeared about three weeks ago. On August 19 there were 21 deaths. Telegraphic communication is difficult. Zacapa is surrounded by a cordon of soldiers enforcing strict quarantine. Gualan has been only lately infected.

I am informed by a telegram dated Puerto Barrios, August 22, that not one case of yellow fever has occurred at that port during the present season. Precise information can not be obtained, as the Government does not publish reports.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality—Increase of cholera in Madras.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, August 17, as follows:

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended August 12, 1905.

During the same week there were 15 deaths from cholera and 9 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended August 5, 1905, there were 19 cases and 18 deaths from plague. In India during the same week, 1,445 cases and 1,054 deaths.

Increase of cholera in Madras.

Reports from Madras indicate that the cholera epidemic there is steadily increasing, the total number of cases since the middle of last month being 1,500, with about 1,000 deaths. Of these, 58 cases and 42 deaths have been among Europeans and Eurasians. On the 14th instant there was an outbreak in the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, where 15 cases and 7 deaths are reported. In view of the recent cases among Europeans the municipality are fitting up an European cholera ward in one of the hospitals.

ITALY.

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, August 28, as follows:

During the week ended August 26, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 22	Prinz Adalbert	New York	663	120	950
23	Manuel Calvo	do	335	50	750
24	Nord America	do	597	75	880
26	Romanic	Boston	1,254	250	1,450

PALERMO.

Aug. 25	Nord America	New York	333	92	358
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Aug. 22	Prinz Adalbert	20	2	12	.....	3	37
23	Manuel Calvo	15	1	10	1	2	29
24	Nord America	14	1	7	.....	5	27
26	Romanic	56	40	1	10	107
	Total	105	4	69	2	20	200

PALERMO.

Aug. 25	Nord America	32	15	2	49
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Infectious diseases.

For the week ended August 24, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—Seven cases in the province of Verona, 3 in the province of Novara, 1 in the province of Bergamo, and 3 at Terranova (Caltanissetta).

Measles.—Epidemic at Arboro (Novara). Sporadic cases are reported, too, in all provinces.

Scarlatina.—Several cases in the province of Girgenti.

Enteric fever.—Widely spread in all provinces. A great number of cases were reported at Rome and Milan.

Diphtheria.—Reported in the provinces of Arezzo and Caltanissetta.

Malarial diseases.—A great number of cases reported in Southern Italy, in Sicily, and Sardinia. At Milan, 48 cases.

Anthrax.—Five cases at St. Caterina (Caltanissetta).

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Very few cases are reported.

Week ended August 31, 1905:

Smallpox.—Declining. During the period under consideration 4 cases only were reported, of these 1 occurred in the province of Aquila and 3 at Terranova (Caltanissetta).

Measles.—At Milan there were reported 194 cases.

Enteric fever.—Still prevailing at Milan and Rome and is widely spread in all provinces.

Diphtheria.—Cases reported at Monte S. Savino (Arezzo).

Malarial diseases.—A great number of cases reported in southern Italy, in Sicily, and Sardinia.

Anthrax.—Seven cases in 2 communes of the province of Aquila.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in Japan.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, August 19 and 26, as follows:

During the week ended August 12, 1905, 2 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 226 crew and 180 passengers were inspected; 42 steerage passengers were bathed and their body clothing was disinfected, and 160 would-be steerage emigrants to the United States were examined with special reference to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease.

No new cases of human plague have been reported in Japan, excluding Formosa, since my last letter.

Reports in the vernacular press contain references to cholera in various parts of Japan. It seems probable that most of the cases so mentioned should be classed as cholera rather than true cholera. Two such cases have been recently reported in Kobe. With this exception, and of course leprosy, the chief ports of Japan are free from grave quarantinable disease.

During the week ended August 19, 1905, bill of health was issued to 1 steamship after inspection.

Sanitary conditions in Japan remain apparently without noteworthy change.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended, August 22, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 3.

Per steamship *Tremont*, August 22, 1905: For Tacoma, 5.

Per steamship *Coptic*, August 23, 1905: For Manila, 4.

Per steamship *Manchuria*, August 30, 1905: For Honolulu, 14; for San Francisco, 4.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Mortality—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, September 7, as follows:

Week ended September 7, 1905: No quarantinable disease has appeared here or in Merida. In Progreso there have been 6 deaths, as follows: Three from malaria, 1 from infantile tetanus, 1 from gastro-enteritis, 1 from congenital debility, and 1 from accident. The last was on board the Ward Line steamship *Orizaba* while at anchor here.

Three steamers and 1 sailing vessel were cleared, carrying 180 crew and 59 passengers; 3 of these vessels were fumigated.

Sanitary conditions show no change since last report.

Yellow fever in Merida.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *September 17, 1905.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

One yellow, lazaretto, Merida to-day.

HARRISON.

(This cablegram was repeated to State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.; President Souchon, State board health, New Orleans, La.; Health Officer Goldthwaite, Mobile, Ala.; State Health Officer Porter, Pensacola, Fla.)

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, September 11, as follows:

Week ended September 9, 1905. September 4: Inspected and passed the British steamship *John Bright*, bound for a point north of Cape Hatteras via Laguna, Mexico, with 23 in the crew; vessel sailed in ballast. Inspected and passed the Cuban steamship *Bayamo*, bound for New York via Morro Castle, Habana, for orders, with 40 in the crew and 3 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo. September 6: Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Wearside*, bound for Norfolk via Perth Amboy, N. J., with 28 in the crew; vessel sails in a cargo of lead and copper bullion. September 7: Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Nor*, bound for New Orleans via Progreso, Mexico, with 18 in the crew and 2 passengers; in cargo. Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Good Hope*, bound for Ship Island, with 29 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. September 8: Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Antillian*, bound for Galveston, with 49 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship

Malm, bound for Galveston via Port Arthur, with 18 in the crew; vessel sails in cargo of ixtle. September 9: Bill of health was issued the British steamship *Kingswell*; the vessel was fumigated and sailed September 10, and will therefore be included in next week's report.

Mortuary report.—Intermittent fever, 2; gangrene of the mouth, 1; pneumonia, 1; stillbirths, 2; railroad accidents, 2; postpartum hemorrhage, 1; stab wound, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; total, 11. Annual rate for the week, 28.60. Excluding the accidental deaths and the stillbirths, the annual rate for the week would be but 15.60 from natural causes, probably the lowest death rate in the experience of many years.

Sanitary report.—During the past week we have had frequent rains. The *Anopheles* have increased until we now have them in large numbers. The *Culex* have also increased, but not to the same extent. I have found an almost entire absence of the *Stegomyia*.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Cases of malarial fever removed from steamship Nor—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 5, as follows:
Week ended September 2, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	7
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes	1
Number of crew inspected	268
Number of passengers inspected	146

The Norwegian steamship *Nor* arrived August 30, 4 days from New Orleans. The Mexican port physician, on taking temperatures, found 1 passenger with 39° and 1 of crew (fireman) with 40°. They were not complaining of any symptoms and were not in bed. They were taken ashore immediately. The vessel was fumigated throughout and allowed to come to the dock without further detention. Both cases were declared malarial in a few days by the hospital physician, though the fireman was considered suspicious of yellow fever for 2 or 3 days. I examined the blood for malarial parasites the day after arrival, before quinine was given, with negative results. The case appeared to me as probably not yellow fever. No other cases of fever occurred on board while the vessel was in port, as ascertained by making frequent inspections and taking the temperatures of all on board.

Four cases of yellow fever and 1 death were reported during the week.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever in Panama—Sanitary work and house fumigation in Colon—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, September 4 and 5, as follows:

During the week ended September 2, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Lindesfarne*, for a port in the United States via Cienfuegos, August 30, with 24 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

American steamship *Advance*, for New York, August 30, with 61 crew and 60 passengers.

American schooner *Pendleton's Satisfaction*, for Tampa, September 2, with 10 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Gwent*, for a port in the United States via Port Antonio, Jamaica, September 2, with 17 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Liv*, for a port in the United States via Daiquiri, Cuba, September 2, with 22 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

British steamship *Logician*, for New Orleans via Mexican ports September 2, with 41 crew and no passengers.

The cases of fever reported as having been removed from the steamship *Lindesfarne* promptly recovered, and with the one exception, diagnosed as yellow fever, all ran courses typical of malarial fever. Five of these cases were paid off and left in the hospital here. This vessel during her stay of thirty-five days in this port was twice fumigated in her living quarters by the Isthmian quarantine service, and again fumigated throughout just prior to sailing.

The steamship *Liv* was nearly thirty days in port before a case of sickness appeared among the crew, when 4 cases of fever occurred, which were removed to the hospital and diagnosed as malarial fever.

Five cases of typical tertian malarial fever occurred among the crew of the *Pendleton's Satisfaction*, all of whom were negroes.

An unusually heavy swell in the harbor during the past fortnight has interfered somewhat with the fumigation of vessels, and in the case of the schooner *Pendleton's Satisfaction* it became necessary to open the compartments after the expiration of one hour and extinguish the fires in the pots.

During the week two new cases of yellow fever were reported in Panama, one of which was fatal. In Colon no cases and no deaths were reported.

Another systematic and thorough fumigation of the entire city of Colon is in progress, and all hotels and lodging houses are to be fumigated regularly once every month. The good effects of the repeated fumigation are decidedly apparent, as the number of mosquitoes in the houses is diminishing.

Pending the engineering operations by which Colon is to be filled in and drained the sanitary department has constructed a number of drains and filled in streets, thereby draining a very considerable area. This work in the middle of the rainy season has been accomplished under great difficulties.

The official records show that 54 deaths have occurred in the municipalities of Colon and Cristobal during the month of August from the following causes: Yellow fever, 5; malarial fever, 17; fever, 3; dysentery, 3; pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 2; apoplexy, 1; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; measles, 1; heart disease, 3; enteritis, 1; colic, 2; abdominal aneurism, 1; nephritis, 4; accident, 1; drowned, 1; hernia, 1; burns, 1; tumor, 1; stillbirth, 1.

A thorough fumigation and disinfection of La Boca wharf and settlement has been performed, and all the inhabitants have been examined and kept under strict medical surveillance. No suspicious cases have been found, and no apprehension of a spread is felt. The sanitary authorities believe that they have complete control of the situation.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended September 1, 1905: Present officially estimated population not obtain-

able; 3 deaths; 1 case of yellow fever; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. The case of yellow fever was removed from steamship *Ellis* on August 26, 1905, for observation; was thoroughly screened in the United Fruit Company's hospital. Diagnosis of yellow fever confirmed August 29, 1905.

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. 26	<i>Ellis</i>	Mobile	34	0	0	0
30	<i>Hispania</i> .....	.....do	21	0	0	0
31	<i>Fort Morgan</i> .....	.....do	25	0	0	0
Sept. 1	<i>Colombia</i> .....	.....do	20	0	0	0

Yellow fever on steamship Preston.

The Norwegian steamship *Preston*, of the United Fruit Company Line, arrived in this port September 5, 1905, about 7 p. m., from the Mississippi River quarantine station.

The following morning I visited the vessel and found she had some sick members of the crew. Two of the cases were decidedly suspicious as being yellow fever. On the afternoon of the 7th I asked Doctor Jumel to visit the ship with me to complete the diagnosis of 5 men reported sick. All undoubtedly have yellow fever. When we had concluded the examination it was too late to remove the men from the ship, but arrangements were made to take them off the next day and isolate them in the United Fruit Company's hospital. At the same time a simultaneous fumigation of the whole ship was made by me. I remained on board for two hours during the fumigation, so that I might know that it was thoroughly done.

The manager here says that he wishes to hold the ship for ten days. I will visit her morning and evening and at the expiration of five days will fumigate again, and this will again be repeated when another five days have passed, unless there should be further developments which would change the dates to correspond to the period of last infection.

By the next steamer I will forward a complete report regarding this ship.

Report on plague at La Boca, and the measures taken to eradicate the disease.

By Surg. J. C. PERRY.

Plague had become so widely disseminated in the ports to the south having intimate and frequent commercial communications with Panama, that the occurrence of a case of the disease at La Boca was what had been feared for the past six months.

Plague is the most insidious of the quarantinable diseases in its approach, and the possibility of this infection passing in various ways through any port, no matter how stringent the quarantine regulations may be, must be admitted. As long as commercial relations with plague-infected ports are allowed, and commerce demands this intercourse, we must admit the possibility of infection being introduced

and must be prepared to deal with it. No quarantine that allows commercial relations with badly infected plague centers will afford absolute protection.

The utmost that can be accomplished is to enforce stringent regulations at port of departure, supplemented at ports of entry by such measures as will afford the most complete protection. If we refuse to receive ships and cargo from plague-infected ports the quarantine procedure is simple and the protection is absolute, but such a course is neither scientific nor rational quarantine. Commerce must be considered and the question of how plague is generally introduced as bearing on the treatment of ships and cargo from infected centers so as to minimize the danger to ports to which they go, must naturally be considered.

Panama occupies a different commercial position from most ports in Central and South America. It is a gateway for the commerce of many countries, and the closing of this port would be far reaching in its paralyzing effect. Therefore the duty devolves on the quarantine officers here to protect Panama against the introduction of the most dangerous of the quarantinable diseases in its effects and at the same time permit commerce with as little delay and interference as is consistent with safety. The responsibility of this position is great and is one that requires the most accurate consideration of facts, dangers, and possibilities.

In this connection it may be pertinent to state the measures that have been enforced for the past year to afford protection to this port.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction of plague and other quarantinable diseases. All ships have been disinfected at Callao, under the supervision of an officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, for the purpose of killing rats and vermin. All baggage that was regarded with suspicion has been disinfected, and the passengers and crew have been rigidly inspected. All persons who presented any symptoms suspicious of an infectious disease have been removed from the ship or denied passage. Cargo, which is one of the most potent factors in introducing plague, has received careful attention, and all that was considered dangerous has been refused shipment, and, if brought, has been sent back from this port without being allowed to land.

Again, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service inspectors travel on the vessels between Callao and Payta, supervising and inspecting the personnel of the ship and the passengers and cargo taken on at the intermediate ports. Finally, the ship is again disinfected at Guayaquil under the supervision of a Service officer, and the vessel is subjected to a rigid inspection on arrival here, at times redisinfecting, and all passengers that have not completed the period of incubation of plague and yellow fever are held in quarantine until such is the case.

Now the question naturally arises, How did plague gain an entrance and how did the La Boca wharf become infected? It can safely be stated that the disease was introduced either by infected rats or infected cargo, but which factor it is difficult to accurately determine. I know positively that persons suffering with the disease were not the cause, and I firmly believe that infected baggage can not be held responsible.

An examination of the facts in the case may throw some light on the subject. The rats on the wharf became infected when the case was

reported, June 22, as suspicious. I had an examination made on the day following, and the fact was elicited that dead rats had been found on the wharf during the week or ten days preceding. A bacteriological examination of some of the rats found on the morning of the 23d showed them to be infected with plague.

The history of the case of human plague shows that the man, a contract laborer of the Panama Railroad, employed in handling freight on the wharf, not on the ships, who had been in La Boca for 3 months, was taken sick on June 15 and was treated in the barracks until June 21, when he became worse and was sent to the hospital on account of fever and a large bubo in the femoral region. Admitting that the patient was suffering from plague from the 15th, although from the course of this disease I think it probable that at first he was suffering from some minor ailment and plague did not develop until the 18th or 19th, we have the fact established that the rats on the wharf had become infected with plague prior to the appearance of the disease in the man. It is plain that the man contracted the plague in one of two ways—either by handling a dead plague rat when he had abrasions on his hands, or by acquiring the infection by walking with bare feet over a portion of the wharf that had been infected by the sick or dead rats. A possible source in this case may have been the infection of his food by soiled hands infected as above mentioned. It is clear that a limited or special application of infection only can be considered; that handling infected cargo must be debarred, because if such was the cause more than 1 case would have developed simultaneously or near each other in occurrence, and the men handling cargo on the ship would not have escaped.

In considering how the La Boca wharf became infected, the fact that the rats contracted plague, and thereby infected the wharf has been established. Now, how did the rats acquire the disease? Accepting as a fact that plague is introduced into a new place nearly always either by infected rats and vermin or by infected cargo, we must naturally look to one of these causes as operative in the case under consideration. Either one or two infected rats on the ship escaped destruction by the double fumigation and gained access to the wharf, dying there and infecting the rats on the wharf, or some limited amount of infected cargo was brought, and by eating the same the rats acquired the disease. To establish the latter we must assume that the infected cargo was limited in amount, because infected rats have not been found elsewhere, as would have been the case if large quantities of such cargo had gained entrance. In the congested state of traffic on the isthmus cargo often remains either in Panama or Colon for some time.

In my opinion the disease was introduced either by one or two infected rats on the ship that had escaped death from fumigation, gaining access to the wharf and infecting the rats there present, or that the rats from the wharf became infected by eating some limited amount of infected food either on the wharf or the ship. I think the first most probable.

QUARANTINE MANAGEMENT.

The patient having died on June 23 and the necropsy showing quite strongly that plague was in all probability the cause of death, measures were immediately taken to ascertain the source and extent of the infection.

Asst. Surg. C. C. Pierce was sent to La Boca to investigate conditions, and he found that as the rats were dying on the wharf this at least was one center of infection. An inspection of the contract laborers showed that no others were suffering with suspicious symptoms.

The sanitary control of the La Boca district was temporarily transferred to this Office, on account of the conditions at La Boca being intimately connected with the quarantine service.

On June 24 Doctor Pierce was ordered to La Boca to assume immediate charge of disinfection and sanitation of this district. Dr. Taylor E. Darby was ordered from Colon as an assistant, and disinfection and a house-to-house inspection were instituted. On this date a quarantine was placed on the wharf. This structure was disinfected by thoroughly washing down with 1:1000 bichloride of mercury solution. The office building on the wharf, in which 5 dead rats were found on the morning of the 23d, was fumigated with 5 per cent sulphur gas for six hours to destroy vermin, and was then thoroughly washed down with solution bichloride of mercury 1:1000. The house in the camp from which the case was removed and the adjacent buildings were also disinfected in a similar manner during the day, and 100 rat traps and poison were placed on the wharf and the 2 vessels alongside at night.

On the morning of June 25 the two vessels alongside the wharf were remanded down the bay and fumigated with sulphur gas on the day following. La Boca wharf was closed.

It was evident from the beginning that the entire town of La Boca should be quarantined, thoroughly inspected, and disinfected, but as there were about 500 persons working at La Boca who lived elsewhere, some provision for furnishing quarters and food for them had to be made. This work was pushed, and on the day following, June 26, arrangements having been completed, a quarantine against the entire town was put into effect, and all communication was stopped except that which was absolutely necessary and under the supervision of the quarantine officer and the police. The Canal Zone police were intrusted with the maintenance of this quarantine, and a double cordon, including water patrol, made this effective. The quarantine was rigid and much credit is due the police for the efficient manner in which it was carried out.

On June 27, provision having been completed for caring for the people detained in quarantine, and all the contract laborers, those that might possibly be taken sick with plague being isolated in quarantine at La Boca, the work of disinfection was prosecuted with vigor, and all the painters, carpenters, and stragglers were put to work in fumigation squads.

The plan of disinfection was uniform and consisted in a preliminary disinfection with 5 per cent sulphur gas for 6 hours for the purpose of destroying all vermin, a matter of paramount importance in dealing with plague infection; then the house was immediately disinfected by thoroughly washing the floors, walls, and ceilings with 1:1000 bichloride of mercury solution, applied by means of a force pump; in fact, the walls of the buildings were practically saturated with this solution. All soiled clothing and dirty bedding found in the house were dipped and thoroughly wetted with this solution and placed in the sun to dry. The measures in the camp where the contract laborers lived and from which the case was taken and the adjacent house were even more drastic, as all clothing and bedding were thoroughly wetted with

bichloride solution irrespective of condition. All these houses, as well as the wharf, 1,000 feet long and 45 feet wide, were redisinfected every seven days.

The disinfection was under the control of the disinfectors of the quarantine service, the one from Colon having been ordered to La Boca to assist, and was done under the personal direction of the medical officers stationed there, as outlined by me in my daily trips to La Boca for the purpose of inspecting and directing the work.

In the meantime the campaign against rats was not neglected, and certain employees were designated for this special work.

A house-to-house inspection was made twice daily, and cases of sickness were seen immediately and carefully examined.

On June 27, 1 case regarded as suspicious was taken to the detention house and isolated, but it proved not to be plague. A necropsy was made on the body of a child that died on the night of the 26th, but it was not a case of plague, death having been due to pernicious malarial fever.

The disinfection of all the houses of the camp and of the section adjacent, 52 in number, was completed at noon June 29, and work was immediately started on the village proper.

The work of disinfecting the houses in the village, 76 in number, was completed on July 1.

The work of fumigation and disinfection was slow; still all the houses in the town, 128 in number, had been doubly disinfected by fumigation with sulphur for six hours and washed down with bichloride solution, including disinfection of clothing and bedding, in the short time of five days, with a limited force of laborers. At the same time considerable work had been done in general cleaning of yards and premises, especial attention having been given to clearing away all rubbish under the houses.

Upon completion of the disinfection, the premises under and around all the buildings in the town were thoroughly cleaned, all rubbish and garbage was carted away, and large quantities of carbolic acid and chlorinated lime were distributed under the houses, in damp places and drains. All coops for fowls and animals and small outbuildings built as annexes to the houses were torn down and burned. Boards and platforms used as walks or standing places were taken up and replaced, so elevated from the ground as not to be a hiding and nesting place for rats and mice. All tall grass, weeds, etc., were removed from yards and walks, and the drains were opened.

Every house and structure in La Boca had been thoroughly disinfected and some of them redisinfected by the night of July 1. The town was then considered clean, and the quarantine proper, to show if other cases of plague would develop, commenced. This quarantine of elimination could not be considered until every possible center of infection had been vigorously treated in an effort to eradicate the infection.

On July 15, fourteen days having elapsed since every structure in the town had been disinfected and no new or suspicious cases having occurred, the quarantine was removed.

In the management of this quarantine I have been guided by the principle that the time to control a threatened epidemic is when it is in its incipency; that the most energetic and stringent measures are justifiable and should be employed, and that the more rapidly efficient work is done the greater the prospects of stamping out the infection.

The work accomplished is recapitulated as follows:

People (residents) detained	897
People (not residents of La Boca) placed in camp and other quarters and detained	476
Houses disinfected with sulphur and bichloride of mercury	128
Houses fumigated with formaldehyd.....	5
Houses refumigated and disinfected	13
Houses washed down weekly with bichloride of mercury solution 1:1,000 (and the La Boca wharf).....	10
Rations issued	7, 930
Rats destroyed (up to July 15).....	475
(Rat destruction is being continued.)	

In conclusion, I invite attention to the fact that we are in constant danger of reintroduction of plague, that the importance of freeing Panama from rats can not be overestimated, and that this matter should receive the most energetic prosecution.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—No quarantinable diseases—Treatment of leprosy at the San Lazaro Hospital.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, August 8, '11, and 17, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, there were no quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila.

Leprosy.—Experiments in the treatment of leprosy by the X ray have been conducted at San Lazaro Hospital for a number of months.

In the fall of 1904 a male adult was treated during a number of weeks. He had infiltrations of the left ear and nodules in the cheeks, and after a number of treatments he showed marked signs of improvement. The affected ear measured before treatment about 4 inches in its long axis, and after treatment it was reduced to its normal size, which was about 2½ inches. Coincident with this the other symptoms of leprosy disappeared, and it was no longer possible to find the leprosy organism in scrapings taken from the skin. In the spring of 1905 he showed evidences of being afflicted with some chronic disease, and died during the early part of July. A careful post-mortem examination was made, which showed that death was in all probability due to atrophy of the liver. Sections of tissue were removed from both superficial and deep structures, and after being properly stained were examined for leprosy bacilli, but with negative results. The pathologist of the bureau of government laboratories reported that he was unable to find leprosy bacilli in sections of the skin taken from the same place at which undoubted organisms had been found upon his entrance to the hospital. A number of other lepers have also been treated with the X ray, many of whom have shown marked improvement. Two of them have progressed so far that it is no longer possible to detect leprosy bacilli in scrapings from the skin.

During the week no vessels cleared for ports of the United States.

Inspection of vessels—Plague.

AUGUST 11, 1905.

During the week ended August 5, 1905, quarantinable disease was reported in the city of Manila as follows:

Plague, 1 case, 1 death.

During the same period the following vessel cleared for the United States: On August 3, 1905, the American steamship *Tremont* for Tacoma via China and Japan ports. The persons on board—125 crew, 18 cabin and 28 steerage passengers—were inspected at the hour of sailing. Baggage disinfected or inspected and passed and so labeled. Cargo certified and manifests viséed.

Restrictions in regard to cargo on vessels from Hongkong on account of cholera.

AUGUST 17, 1905.

During the week ended August 12, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila:

Plague, 1 suspicious case; diagnosis not determined. No deaths.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. J. White has reported that several additional cases of cholera have occurred in Hongkong. The Service regulations, in connection with this disease with regard to cargo, have been placed in force. The most rigid inspection is being maintained. The insular collector of customs has been requested to direct the baggage inspectors to be on the alert for prohibited food stuffs, bottled waters, etc. Cholera in Hongkong is always a great menace to the Philippine Islands, and especially to Manila, on account of the short distance which separates the two ports.

During the week the following vessels cleared from Manila for ports in the United States:

On August 8, 1905, the British steamship *Taiyuan*, en route from Kobe to Zamboanga, with 72 crew, 16 cabin and 45 steerage passengers, was granted a supplemental bill of health.

On August 8, 1905, a supplemental bill of health was granted the British steamship *Sungkiang*, with 66 crew, en route from Hongkong to Iloilo.

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

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—

United States ports	7
Foreign ports	53
Domestic ports	82

To sailing vessels for—

United States ports	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	47

Total	190
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Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—

United States ports	17
Foreign ports	50
Domestic ports	186

Vessels inspected—Continued.

Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports.....	1
Foreign ports.....	2
Domestic ports.....	110
Total.....	<u>366</u>

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin.....	1,674
Steerage.....	7,126
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin.....	1
Steerage.....	445
Total.....	<u>9,246</u>

Persons vaccinated:

On steamers—	
Crew.....	498
Passengers.....	144
On sailing vessels—	
Crew.....	308
Passengers.....	0
Total.....	<u>950</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	11,408
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	1,188
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts.....	391
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	944
Persons remaining in quarantine from April.....	97
Persons remaining in quarantine May 31.....	74
Vessels remaining in quarantine from April.....	1
Vessels in quarantine.....	2
Vessels remaining in quarantine May 31.....	1
Steamers disinfected.....	7
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	12
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	4
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, smallpox.....	2
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers.....	2,848
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels.....	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from April.....	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	12
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	0
Steamers disinfected.....	5
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	1
Crew on steamers inspected.....	412
Crew on sailing vessels inspected.....	23
Passengers on steamers inspected.....	1,320
Passengers on sailing vessels inspected.....	0
Crew bathed and effects disinfected.....	170
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected.....	1,170
Persons vaccinated.....	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	2,521
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	2,514
Pieces of cargo certified.....	10,598

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports.....	3
Foreign ports.....	4
Domestic ports.....	37
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	37
Total.....	<u>81</u>

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	4
Domestic ports.....	73
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	108
Total.....	<u>185</u>

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin.....	260
Steerage.....	857
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin.....	0
Steerage.....	224
Total.....	<u>1,341</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	2,268
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	1,149
Persons vaccinated.....	272
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	0
Persons remaining in quarantine from April.....	0
Persons detained in quarantine.....	0
Persons remaining in quarantine May 31.....	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels.....	0
Vessels disinfected.....	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	2
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine from April.....	0
Vessels entering quarantine.....	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine May 31.....	0

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	5
Domestic ports.....	70
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	9
Total.....	<u>84</u>

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—

United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	10
Domestic ports.....	128

Sailing vessels from—

United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	249

Total	387
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Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—

Cabin	218
Steerage	900

On sailing vessels—

Cabin	0
Steerage	335

Total	1,453
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Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	4,114
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	1,909
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons detained in quarantine	0
Persons vaccinated	1,336
Vessels disinfected	0
Vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	0
Vessels entering quarantine during the month.....	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine May 31	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA.

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from foreign ports	1
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Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—

Cabin	28
Steerage	81

Total	109
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Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	47
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Vessels in quarantine	0
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PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from foreign ports	2
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Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—

Cabin	5
Steerage	27

Total	32
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Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	116
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Vessels in quarantine	0
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PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Transactions of Service—Mortality—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Del Valle reports, September 11, as follows:

Transactions at this port and the 6 subports during the month of July, 1905.

SAN JUAN.

Vessels inspected.....	16
Bills of health issued	28
Vessels held in quarantine	4
Persons detained in quarantine.....	17

The vessels held in quarantine and permitted to transact necessary business under guard were the steamships *Caracas* and *Philadelphia*, which arrived here from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao on July 12 and 26, 1905, respectively, the German steamship *Hispania* on July 14 from South American ports, and the Spanish mail steamship *Manuel Calvo* from Central and South American ports, which arrived on July 22. The sanitary condition of this port is fair and there are no quarantinable diseases present except some mild isolated cases of smallpox.

The reports from the subports show the following transactions:

	Vessels inspected.	Bills of health issued.		Vessels inspected.	Bills of health issued.
Mayaguez.....	6	15	Aguadilla	2	6
Arecibo	2	5	Arroyo	1	2
Humacao	2	2	Fajardo	5	5

Vital statistics (subports).

Mayaguez.—Deaths, 104; 15 due to uncinariasis, 6 to anemia, 17 to tuberculosis, 12 to bronchitis, 3 to pneumonia, and 1 to diphtheria.

Arecibo.—Deaths, 108; 13 due to uncinariasis, 14 to anemia, 16 to tuberculosis, 7 to bronchitis, 2 to paludism, and 6 to enteritis.

Aguadilla.—Deaths, 67; 12 due to enteritis, 10 to uncinariasis and anemia, 10 to infantile tetanus, 7 to tuberculosis, 5 to paludic fever, and 5 to rickets.

Fajardo.—Deaths, 37; 9 due to gastro-enteritis, 7 to enteritis, and 3 to tuberculosis.

Arroyo.—Deaths, 20; 2 due to uncinariasis, 5 to paludic fever, 1 to tuberculosis, 1 to bronchitis, and 1 to rickets.

Humacao.—No report received.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from the subports during the month. The monthly vital statistics for the city of San Juan are herewith inclosed.

Mortality statistics of San Juan, P. R., for July, 1905.

Enteritis.....	11	Bronchitis	3
Gastro-enteritis	8	Pneumonia	1
Tuberculosis	19	Anemia.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1	Enteric fever.....	2
Rickets.....	5	Total from all other causes.....	47
Tetanus, infantile	5		
Broncho-pneumonia	2	Total number of deaths	106

Report from Ponce.

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

Summary of transaction of Service during the month of August, 1905.

Vessels inspected	6	Crew inspected.....	304
Bills of health issued	14	Vessels in quarantine	1
Passengers inspected:		Immigrants inspected	28
Incoming	74	Rejection	0
In transit	471	Passengers detained in quarantine ..	0

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Case of enteric fever removed from steamship Amazonense—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, August 29 and September 4, as follows:

During the week ended August 26, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and 3 sailing vessels with 191 crew, 19 cabin and 28 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 1 steamship, 2 sailing vessels, 105 crew, 2 cabin, and 10 steerage passengers. There were 5 cabin and 9 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On August 21 I fumigated to kill mosquitoes the British steamship *Amazonense* from Manaos, via Para, bound to Galveston, Tex., in water ballast, with 38 crew and 1 steerage passenger from Brazil. At my suggestion a fireman probably suffering from enteric fever was removed to the Pelican Island quarantine station for treatment and observation. The correctness of the diagnosis was subsequently proved.

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

Certificates of vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Date.	Vessel.	Number vaccinated.	Number recently successfully vaccinated.	Total for steamship.	Total for month.
Aug. 15	Tagus	224	121	345	.....
29	La Plata	191	148	339	684

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, September 2, as follows:
Week ended September 2, 1905.

August 29. Steamship *Tropic*, with cargo of nitrate from western South American ports and 30 crew, bound for Charleston, S. C., fumigated with sulphur dioxid gas. August 29. Steamship *Usher*, for Philadelphia, inspected and passed. August 31. Steamship *Bloemfontein*, for New York via Habana, inspected and passed. September 2. Steamship *Parima*, for New York indirect, inspected and passed. September 2. Steamship *Canova*, from Rio de Janeiro with cargo of coffee, 41 crew, and 1 member of officer's family, bound for New Orleans, fumigated with sulphur dioxid gas.

The health of the port continues good.

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

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 59. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 994,320. Total number of deaths, 1,328, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 15, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 34, and 155 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 5, and 38 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 395, including measles 5, smallpox 162, and 38 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Quebec*—*Sherbrooke*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 13,300. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from whooping cough.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 895, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 14, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 94 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1905. Estimated population, 148,671. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended August 27, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 19, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand five hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 28, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 22, enteric fever 2, and 395 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,150 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 9 from whooping cough, and 78 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 19, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 43.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 151 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 38 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 19, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 10.9, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 25.6 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 505, including measles 8, scarlet fever 1, and 16 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended August 19 and September 2, 1905. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended August 10, 1905. Estimated population, 159,041. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended August 5, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended August 31, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 384, including enteric fever 5, measles 5, whooping cough 6, and 16 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Three months ended June 30, 1905. Estimated population, 12,019. Total number of deaths, 230, including enteric fever 5, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended August 25, 1905. Estimated population, 12,019. Total number of deaths, 9, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to September 22, 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:				
Hankow.....	Aug. 5.....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
Hongkong.....	July 15.....	1	.....
Shanghai.....	June 1-July 29...	3	2	
Germany:				Eighteen of 20 suspected cases occurred in the Vistula district; one each in the Warthe River district and the network of canals.
Prussia:				
General.....	To Sept. 7.....	90	26	
Culm.....	Aug. 15.....	.....	1	
Hamburg.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 6..	3	1	
Stettin.....	Sept. 19.....	.....	1	First case imported, second infected in hospital.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 13-Aug. 15..	.....	17	
Calcutta.....	May 27-Aug. 12..	.....	94	
Madras.....	July 15-Aug. 17..	1,500	1,000	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	July 30-Aug. 12..	2	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	August 26.....	.....	.....	Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 6.....	1	.....
Wellesley.....	May 5.....	1	.....

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

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	May 31 .....	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Manaos	July 30-Aug. 12..	8	7	
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-Aug. 20..	246	104	
Sao Paulo	June 15	1	.....
British Honduras:				
Belize	June 30-July 20..	4	2	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife ..	June 24-July 1..	1	.....	On ss. Montevideo, from Colon and way ports.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Sept. 2	3	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-Aug. 22 ..	.....	26	
Guatemala:				
Gualan	August 20-26 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Livingston	June 10-Aug. 4 ..	26	12	
Tucura	Aug. 7 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Zacapa	August 3-26	300	30	
Honduras:				
Chamelicon	August 12-24 .....	.....	10	
Choloma	July 26-Aug. 24..	10	25	
Puerto Cortez	May 25-Aug. 24..	111	40	1 on ss. Nicaragua from New Orleans.
San Pedro	June 18-Aug. 24..	600	150	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca (Tehuantepec)....	June 24-Sept. 2 ..	4	1	
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tezonapa, Tierra Blanca, and Veracruz).	June 18-Sept. 2 ..	36	15	
Yucatan (Merida).....	Sept. 17.....	1	.....
Nicaragua:				
Leon	August 1-20 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Managua	August 8-20 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Panama:				
Bocas del Toro	Aug. 15-Sept. 5 ..	7	.....	1 case from ss. Ellis from Mobile for Colon.
Colon	June 16-Sept. 2 ..	48	14	July 1-31, 12 cases, 4 deaths, including imported cases. 1 case on ss. Origen from New Orleans; 1 from Br. ss. Lindesfarne from Baltimore for Colon.
Corozal	June 16-22	2	.....
Empire	June 16-22	1	.....
La Boca	June 16-22	2	.....
Panama	June 16-Sept. 9 ..	60	28	July 1-31, 18 cases, 8 deaths, including imported cases.
Paraiso	June 23-28	1	.....
Peru:				
Callao and Pezano	August 6-8	6	.....	1 case on a vessel from Panama. 5 cases on ss. Pizarro from Panama.
Venezuela:				
Maricabo	June 11-July 22..	4	4	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony—				
East London	May 20-July 22 ..	13	4	
King Williams Town.	May 20-June 24..	2	.....
Port Elizabeth	July 1-Aug. 12 ..	5	3	
Queenstown	May 20-27	1	.....
Arabia:				
Aden	May 21-28	2	.....
Argentina:				
Santiago del Estero	July 20 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle	May 1-July 31 ..	7	.....
Sydney	May 1-June 13 ..	7	1	
Northern Rivers District.	May 6-July 17....	12	7	
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 27-June 17..	3	2	
Cairns, vicinity of	July 2-15	2	.....
Ipswich	May 31-July 8 ..	.....	2	
Maryborough	June 10-17	10	7	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 13-27	14	.....
Maranhao	June 1-8	1	1	
Campos	June 15-30	2	.....
Porto Alegre	July 1-27 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Rio de Janeiro	June 4-Aug. 20 ..	23	8	
Rio Grande do Sul	July 4 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Chile:				
Antofagasta	June 24-Aug. 8 ..	9	2	
Taltal	August 8	8	.....
China:				
Amoy	July 8 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Fuchau	June 29	3	.....
Hongkong	May 6-July 1	138	130	
Egypt: General	May 20-June 22 ..	40	20	
Alexandria	July 22-Aug. 24 ..	54	35	
Achmun	July 8-29	6	4	
Dakhalieh	July 8-Aug. 3	2	.....
Damanhur	July 16-22	4	3	
Dekernes	July 23-Aug. 5	3	1	
Kafir-Zayet	July 17-22	2	1	
Menoufieh	July 26	3	1	
Port Said	June 25-Aug. 10 ..	8	7	
Formosa:				
General	May 1-June 30	986	848	
Bioritzu	July 21-31	1	.....
Ensuiko	June 1-July 31	26	23	
Gilan	June 1-July 31	46	45	
Kage	June 1-July 31	67	54	
Kelung	June 1-30	3	3	
Shinchiku	June 1-July 31	63	59	
Taihaiku	June 1-July 31	65	70	
Toroku	July 21-31	3	2	
Great Britain:				
Manchester	June 12 .....	.....	1	On ss. Hylas from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.
Hawaii:				
Hilo	July 17 .....	.....	1	
Honolulu	July 5	2	2	
Olaa	June 30 .....	.....	1	
Wapahu	Aug. 30 .....	.....	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	May 21-Aug. 5	7,669	5,755	
Madras Presidency	May 21-Aug. 5	274	182	
Bengal	May 21-Aug. 5	3,082	2,787	
United Provinces	May 21-Aug. 5	7,089	6,447	
Punjab	May 21-Aug. 5	47,426	41,739	
Burma	May 21-Aug. 5	1,463	1,311	
Central Provinces (including Berar)	May 21-Aug. 5	19	19	
Mysore State	May 21-Aug. 5	594	472	
Hyderabad State	May 21-July 15 ..	124	113	
Central India	May 21-Aug. 5	18	16	
Rajputana	May 21-July 29 ..	4,833	4,529	
Kashmir	May 21-July 29 ..	370	270	
Bahrein Island (in Persian Gulf)	To May 20	20	20	
Grand total		72,981	63,660	
Japan:				
General	Jan. 1-Aug. 5	7,424	.....
Chiba Ken	May 29-Aug. 2	2	1	
Honjo Ku	July 22	2	.....
Kagawa Ken (island of Shikoku)	May 30-June 16 ..	34	.....
Shimonoseki	July 17 .....	.....	1	Diagnosis proved not true plague.
Tokyo	Apr. 18-July 22 ..	14	6	
Mauritius	June 8-15	7	8	
Panama:				
La Boca	July 1-Aug. 26 .....	.....	2	
Peru:				
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	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 27-June 17..	8	7	
Manila	May 27-Aug. 5...	13	12	
Siam:				
Bangkok	August 1			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	June 10-17		2	
Wellesley	May 5	1		
Turkey:				
Adalia	July 18	5		
Beirut	July 17	1		On Fr. ss. Niger, from Egypt.

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	May 27-Aug. 5...	10		
Sierra Leone	June 9-16	50		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-June 30		130	
Belgium:				
General	June 3-17		9	
Brussels	June 10-17		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	June 24-Aug. 19		8	
Manaos	July 30-Aug. 12	1	1	
Maranhao	June 1-July 16	2		
Porto Alegre	July 4		17	
Pernambuco	May 24-July 15		820	
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-Aug. 20	141	39	
Rio Grande do Sul	Jan. 1-July 23	946	267	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	July 23-29	2		
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John	July 8-15	1		On sch. Annie Laurie.
Quebec—				
Sherbrooke	July 1-31	5		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	July 18-31	102	46	
Iquique	July 15-29	1		
Valparaiso	To Aug. 24	3,560	886	
China:				
Hongkong	Apr. 30-June 30	6	1	
Niuchwang	July 20-29	4		
Colombia:				
Cartagena	June 10-24	2	2	
Cuba:				
Dos Caminos	Sept. 4	1		
Palma Soriano	Aug. 29	1	1	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	June 3-10	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-Aug. 22		11	
Egypt:				
General		234	38	
France:				
Lyon	July 2-Aug. 12	1	1	
Paris	June 17-Aug. 26	294	48	
St. Etienne	June 7-30	2		
Germany:				
General	June 17-24	9		
Freiburg	June 24-30		1	
Bremen	June 3-10	2		
Gibraltar	June 4-July 23	3		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	June 17-July 1	1	1	
Birmingham	June 18-Aug. 5	15	9	
Bristol	June 18-July 22	7		
Cardiff	June 3-Sept. 2	10	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	
Liverpool	Aug. 13-19	1		
London	June 17-Aug. 5	31	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain and Ireland—Continued.				
Manchester	July 15-22.....	1	.....
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 10-Aug. 23..	17	.....
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-Aug. 15.....		48	
Calcutta	May 26-Aug. 12.....		21	
Karachi	May 27-Aug. 13.....	23	5	
Madras	May 27-Aug. 11.....		35	
Italy:				
Catania.....	June 13-Aug. 24.....		50	
Messina	June 17-Aug. 26.....	4	4	
Palermo.....	June 17-July 22.....	7	1	
Japan:				
Moji.....	June 29.....	1	.....	On ss. Ohio.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	June 17-Aug. 26.....	73	47	
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 22.....	4	1	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	May 1-July 31.....		.....	Present.
Russia:				
Moscow	June 13-Aug. 19.....		28	Seven new cases.
Odessa	May 28-Aug. 19.....	68	16	
St. Petersburg	June 10-Aug. 19.....	46	10	
Warsaw	April 1-8.....		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 10-Aug. 20.....		27	
Seville	May 1-June 36.....		2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-Aug. 20.....		27	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 1-June 15.....		3	Increase.
West Indies:				
Grenada.....	June 1-29.....	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.
St. John, N. B.	Sept. 9	40,709	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Petersburg.	Aug. 12	1,500,000	764	68	...	...	...	...	45	11	8	27	12	...
Do.	Aug. 19	1,500,000	675	80	...	...	...	...	21	13	20	14	12	...
St. Stephen, N. B.	Sept. 9	2,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salford.	Aug. 26	231,514	110	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
San Feliu de Guixols .	Aug. 27	11,333	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Aug. 26	40,000	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Smyrna.	Aug. 20	60,000	81	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton.	Aug. 26	114,897	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Shields.	Aug. 23	109,360	24	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stockholm.	Aug. 19	318,398	86	11	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1
Tarragona.	Sept. 2	19,600	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuxpan.	Aug. 29	7,000	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Sept. 5	7,000	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venice.	Aug. 26	169,417	97	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1
Veracruz.	Sept. 2	32,000	36	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vienna.	Aug. 26	1,897,630	698	100	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	4	...	8
West,Hartlepool. ....	...do...	66,500	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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