

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR FRUIT VESSELS.

[Department Circular No. 32, 1906, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 13, 1906.

To United States consular officers, masters, and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, national, State, and local quarantine officers, and others:

To permit vessels from foreign ports with perishable cargoes of fruit to enter southern ports in the United States without detention, in accordance with the provisions of the quarantine regulations of April 1, 1903, the following special regulations are promulgated and will be enforced at the ports of departure and on arrival:

Regulations to be enforced at foreign ports suspected of being infected with yellow fever.

1. None of the crew shall be allowed to go on land except the captain or representative, who shall go only to enter and clear the vessel, and only in the daytime.

2. No one from the shore shall visit the vessel except the quarantine officers, customs officers, and agent of the ship.

3. All laborers who may be taken on the ship for loading purposes must have no intercourse with the shore subsequent to their entry upon the vessel until their final discharge therefrom.

4. No intercourse is to be allowed with persons on shore except as provided in the preceding paragraphs. All fruit intended for shipment on vessels lying at docks shall be graded and payment made for the same on shore or dock. Such operations should not await the arrival of the fruit on shipboard. Fruit brought alongside by small boats or lighters shall be graded and necessary payment made over ship's side.

5. All passengers must embark from the regular ports and must have been under the observation of the sanitary inspector of the United States for at least five days prior to the departure of the ship, and be provided with his certificate to that effect. Where passengers come from elevated and noninfectible points in the interior to coast towns for embarkation they should not be required to pass the five-day period of observation in the latter places because of possible danger of developing malarial or other tropical fevers. They should be required to bring a certificate from the United States consul or a reliable physician, and the sanitary inspector shall satisfy himself that they have been at such elevated and noninfectible interior points for five days immediately preceding their arrival at coast towns.

6. Special attention should be paid to the sanitary condition and history of passengers arriving directly or indirectly from the Pacific coast towns of Central America.

7. All outgoing vessels must be provided with a bill of health in accordance with the law, and, in addition thereto, certificates in duplicate, signed by the medical officer attached to the consulate, giving the name of the ship, her master, the number of crew, a list of passengers, their sanitary condition, their ultimate destination in the United States, and stating the health condition of the port and surrounding country, of the ship and her crew, with any other pertinent information; also certifying that the vessel has complied with all the requirements of this circular for the port of departure. This certificate shall be attached to the bill of health and the duplicate to the duplicate bill of health, and shall be the evidence of compliance with the above requirements on which the vessel, arriving with a good sanitary history and in good sanitary condition, may be admitted to entry without the usual disinfection and detention in quarantine. Holds of such vessels should be disinfected with sulphur after discharge of cargo when deemed necessary.

Regulations to be enforced at foreign ports infected with yellow fever.

8. The foregoing rules and regulations shall apply also to vessels engaged in the fruit trade between foreign ports infected with yellow fever, or where yellow fever prevails, and ports of the United States, and are the special regulations provided for in paragraph 69, Exception B, of the quarantine regulations for domestic ports, April 1, 1903. Attention is called to the further requirement that these vessels shall carry no passengers; and also to the general regulations to be observed at all foreign ports where yellow fever prevails with regard to vessels leaving for the United States or its dependencies.

9. The vessel shall not lie where her crew will be exposed to the danger of contracting yellow fever, and at ports where the vessels lie

at wharves the vessel must be moved into the stream or at least 200 meters from the wharf before sunset, and not returned to the wharf before sunrise the following day, except at ports where previous permission has been obtained from the Bureau.

10. Water tanks, water buckets, and other collections of water about the vessel should be guarded in such manner that they shall not become breeding places for mosquitoes. The destruction of mosquitoes aboard must be insured as far as possible by the simultaneous fumigation—2 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet, all openings closed for two hours—of all compartments which can be so treated without injury to the cargo. Pyrethrum powder, taking care to sweep up and destroy the mosquitoes, may be substituted in the engine room at the option of the medical officer.

11. The vessel should sail immediately after this fumigation is completed.

12. All baggage should be rigidly inspected and the exclusion of mosquitoes assured.

NOTE.—While the foregoing are specific regulations for fruit vessels, it should be borne in mind that they relate only to yellow fever, and that in the event of an outbreak of any other quarantinable disease at the port of departure, the general quarantine regulations for diseases other than yellow fever, approved April 1, 1903, should be enforced on these fruit vessels.

Regulations to be enforced at southern ports of the United States.

13. Fruit vessels plying between United States ports and fruit ports where yellow fever is known to exist will not be admitted to entry under the provisions of these special regulations until they have been not less than five days from the port of departure before being admitted to pratique at the quarantine station at the port of arrival.

14. Fruit vessels without certificates of the United States sanitary inspectors at foreign ports and fruit vessels infected with yellow fever shall be subject to the general quarantine regulations of the United States. Persons exposed to infection in unloading cargo on to lighters shall be detained after such exposure, as provided for other persons exposed to yellow fever.

15. Fruit vessels engaged in other business than the fruit trade, except carrying passengers as provided and permitted in these regulations, will not be accorded the special privileges of these regulations.

16. Any officer of a fruit vessel detected in evading or violating these special regulations shall forfeit, for any vessel upon which he may subsequently be found, or be engaged, any participation in the special privileges accorded by these regulations.

17. Fruit vessels trading with any ports infected with yellow fever must carry a competent, qualified physician.

18. Fruit vessels arriving with yellow fever on board, or having had yellow fever on board during the voyage, shall be placed in quarantine. The personnel shall be removed, with the exception of the master, the living apartments thoroughly disinfected, the vessel provided with a new crew, sufficient to care for her, and towed to the docks for the discharge of cargo. Upon completion of the discharge of cargo the holds shall be fumigated with sulphur and the vessel shall be towed to the quarantine station to take on her crew before proceeding to sea.

19. This circular supersedes all previous Department circulars relating to special quarantine regulations for fruit vessels.

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

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

Report from Norfolk—Improvement in smallpox situation—Summary of cases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports, March 6, as follows:

There is an improvement in the smallpox situation for Norfolk and vicinity. Following is the record of all cases by months:

October, 1; November, 11; December, 60; January, 204 (44 of these occurred in Berkley, which at that time was a separate municipality); February, 120. In the county, outside of the city of Norfolk, there were 287 cases, while only 23 cases occurred in the neighboring city of Portsmouth for the same period.

The disease has been extremely mild in type, no death having occurred in the total of 709 cases.

Report from Vanceboro, Me.—Precautions taken on Canadian border to prevent importation of smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, March 5, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1906, I inspected 18 passenger trains, carrying a total of 1,150 passengers, of whom I vaccinated 35.

A number of cases of smallpox are believed to exist in and around St. John. I am vaccinating all persons from that section who are inefficiently protected.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles.*—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 306, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 76 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1906. Total number of deaths, 352, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 73 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 20,500. Total number of deaths, 21, including 4 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 20,764—white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 36 (white 21, colored 15), including measles 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 65, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Ottumwa.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from tuberculosis.

KANSAS—*Leavenworth*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 333,000; white, 245,000; colored, 88,000. Total number of deaths, 559—white 336, colored 223—including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 77 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 37,550. Total number of deaths, 36, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 17. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 685,000; white, 643,000; colored, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 889—white 803, colored 86—including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 7, whooping cough 5, and 132 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of November, 1905. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 77, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1905. Total number of deaths, 95, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1906. Total number of deaths, 28, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NEW YORK—*Oneonta*.—Month of February, 1906. Census population, 7,147. Total number of deaths, 10, including 1 from diphtheria.

Rochester.—Month of September, 1905. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Month of October, 1905. Total number of deaths, 220, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of November, 1905. Total number of deaths, 227, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 3, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1905. Total number of deaths, 221, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 2, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Troy.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 76,861. Total number of deaths, 73, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Watertown.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Ironton*.—Month of February, 1906. Census population, 11,869. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious diseases reported.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 98,040; white, 61,586; colored, 36,454. Total number of deaths, 126—white 66, colored 60—including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, and 18 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from diphtheria.

Month of February, 1906. Total number of deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population 100,000; white, 62,250, colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths 142—white 66, colored 76—including enteric fever 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Roanoke.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 30, 1905, to March 16, 1906.

For reports received from June 30, 1905, to December 29, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29, 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.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		1		
California:				
Imperial	Jan. 13.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 3	15		
Oakland	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 3	98	3	
Total for State		116	3	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		3		
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Cheyenne County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Clear Creek County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Denver County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Eagle County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	2		
El Paso County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Fremont County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Mesa County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Montezuma County.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	11		
Pueblo County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Teller County (Cripple Creek included).	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	25		
Total for State		51		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		104		
Delaware:				
Wilmington	Jan. 7-Mar. 10	8		
Total for State		8		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 3	41	3	
Total for District.....		41	3	
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1905.		2		
Florida:				
Alachua County (Hague, La Crosse and Newberry includ- ed).	Dec. 31-Jan. 27 ..	8		
Columbia County (Lake City).	Nov. 14-20	4		
Dade County (West Palm Beach).	Jan. 7-Feb. 24	6		
Duval County (Jacksonville).	Dec. 17-Feb. 24 ..	91	1	
Escambia County.....	Feb. 11-17.....	1		
Gadsden County (Quincy)	Jan. 21-27.....	1		
Hillsboro County (Clearwater, Seffner, and St. Petersburg included).	Jan. 7-Feb. 3	23		
Jackson County.....	Feb. 18-24.....	15		
Lafayette County (Mayo).....	Dec. 31-Jan. 20 ..	9		
Lake County (Mascotte).....	Jan. 7-13.....	1		
Orange County (Oriedo).....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24 ..	7		
Polk County (Lakeland).....	Jan. 21-Feb. 24 ..	15		
St. Johns County (Espanola) ..	Feb. 4-10.....	3		
Volusia County (Barberville) ..	Jan. 28-Feb. 3 ..	4		
Total for State		188	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		9		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Augusta	Jan. 23-Mar. 5...	25		
Total for State		25		
Total for State, same period, 1905.			1	
Illinois:				
Chicago	Jan. 7-Mar. 3...	2		
Galesburg	Dec. 17-23	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		203	27	
Indiana:				
Allen County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	61	1	
Clark County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Dearborn County	Sept. 1-30	6		
Dubois County	Sept. 1-30	2		
Gibson County	Sept. 1-30	1		
Jasper County	Sept. 1-30	1		
Madison County	Sept. 1-30	3		
Marion County	Sept. 1-30	4		
Noble County	Sept. 1-30	1		
Randolph County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Tippecanoe County (Lafayette).	Nov. 1-Jan. 8...	2		
Vigo County (Terre Haute) ...	Feb. 25-Mar. 3...	1		
Washington County	Sept. 1-30	21		
Total for State		105	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		1		
Kansas:				
Atchison County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	26		
Barton County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	18		
Brown County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	9		
Chautauqua County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	33		
Cherokee County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	9	1	
Clark County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Clay County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Cloud County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	9		
Comanche County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Crawford County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Doniphan County	Dec. 1-31	4		
Edwards County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	1		
Jackson County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Jewell County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	42		
Leavenworth County (Leavenworth).	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	3		
Linn County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Lyon County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	12		
Marion County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	1		
McPherson County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	1		
Mitchell County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	99		
Montgomery County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	15		
Osborne County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Republic County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	43		
Rusk County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Saline County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	16		
Sedgwick County (Wichita included).	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	40		
Shawnee County (Topeka included).	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	9		
Smith County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	1		
Sumner County	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	11		
Wyandotte County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	5		
Total for State		421	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		1,139	3	
Kentucky:				
Covington	Dec. 17-Mar. 3	16		
Total for State		16		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		11		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 3...	71		
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 20...	4		
Total for State		75		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		97	2	
Maine:				
Biddeford.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...	2		
Portland.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3...	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		3		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 10..	52		
Total for State		52		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Feb. 18-24	1		
Somerville	Mar. 4-10	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		17	1	
Michigan:				
Ann Harbor.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 24..	3		1 case imported.
Detroit.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 10..	4		
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 17-23	1		
Total for State		8		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		18	2	
Minnesota:				
Benton County	Dec. 27-Jan. 1....	1		
Chisago County	Oct. 3-9	3		
Clay County	Dec. 12-18	3		
Crow Wing County	Dec. 27-Jan. 1....	1		
Dodge County	Oct. 31-Nov. 6	1		
Hennepin County	Sept. 19-Nov. 27..	19		
Hubbard County	Nov. 14-Dec. 25..	3		
Itasca County.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 1....	1		
Lesueur County.....	Nov. 21-27	1		
Marshall County	Sept. 12-Dec. 11..	7		
Morrison County	Jan. 9-15	1		
Nobles County	Jan. 2-8	1		
Ottertail County	Nov. 14-Jan. 15..	20	1	
Pipestone County	Dec. 19-25	1		
Polk County	Jan. 2-8	2		
Ramsey County	Oct. 3-9	5		
Red Lake County.....	Nov. 14-20	1		
Renville County	Jan. 2-8	2		
Rice County	Nov. 7-13	1		
Roseau County	Nov. 21-Dec. 11..	5		
Stearns County	Sept. 12-Dec. 4..	19		
Wilkin County	Sept. 19-Jan. 8..	4		
Wright County	Jan. 2-8	4		
Total for State		106	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		560	3	
Mississippi:				
Natchez.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3..	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		2		
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 3..	21		
Total for State		21		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		316	27	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Flathead County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Lewis and Clarke County, (Helena).	Jan. 25-Feb. 25..	1		
Missoula County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Silver Bow County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, 1905				
Nebraska:				
South Omaha	Jan. 14-Feb. 17 ..	11		
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		16		
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Jan. 7-31.....	2		
New York City.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 17 ..	3		
Niagara Falls.....	Dec. 24-30.....	1		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		22	3	
North Carolina:				
Chowan County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3		
Clay County	Nov. 1-30.....	5		
Columbus County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		
Craven County	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Cumberland County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	17		
Durham County	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Gates County	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Hyde County	Nov. 1-30.....	100		
New Hanover County	Nov. 1-30.....	10		
Pasquotank County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Person County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Stanly County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Union County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Washington County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	60		Epidemic.
Watauga County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	5		
Total for State		219		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		482		
Ohio:				
Clark County	Sept. 23-Dec. 16..	8		
Gallia County.....	Sept. 23-Dec. 16..	1		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati).	Sept. 23-Mar. 9 ..	83		
Madison County.....	Sept. 23-Dec. 16..	1		
Marion County.....	Sept. 23-Dec. 16..	2		
Montgomery County (Dayton).	Sept. 23-Jan. 27 ..	4		
Ottawa County.....	Sept. 23-Dec. 16..	1		
Stark County (Canton).....	Feb. 18-24.....	1		
Trumbull County.....	Sept. 23-Dec. 16..	2		
Total for State		108		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		473	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona	Jan. 28-Feb. 3 ..	1		
Lancaster.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 6 ..	2		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		327	1	
South Carolina:				
Camden.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3.....	3		
Georgetown.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1		Imported.
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		72	11	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee:				
Knoxville	Feb. 11-17	1		
Memphis	Feb. 1-Mar. 3	16	1	
Nashville	Feb. 25-Mar. 10	3		
Total for State		20	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		163	2	
Utah:				
Beaver County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Cache County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	1		
Davis County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Emery County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Millard County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Salt Lake County (Salt Lake City included)	Oct. 1-Mar. 3	190	1	
Sanpete County	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	25		
Snyler County	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	26		
Summit County	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	55		
Utah County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Wasatch County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Wayne County	Dec. 1-31	4		
Weber County (Ogden included)	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	17		
Total for State		345		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		183		
Virginia:				
Norfolk	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	396		In Norfolk County, outside of Norfolk, October 1 to February 28, 287 cases.
Petersburg	Jan. 26-Feb. 26	17		
Portsmouth	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	23		
Roanoke	Jan. 28-Feb. 28	9		
Total for State		709		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Washington:				
Cowlitz County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	17		
Lewis County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Spokane County (Spokane)	Dec. 1-31	2		
Whatcom County (Bellingham)	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	14		
Whitman County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Total for State		35		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		7		
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	Nov. 30-Mar. 3	32		
Beloit	Feb. 25-Mar. 3	2		
Green Bay	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	3		
La Crosse	Dec. 17-Feb. 10	3		
Milwaukee	Dec. 3-Feb. 3	4		
Total for State		44		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		119		
Grand total		2,747	12	
Grand total, same period, 1905		4,350	85	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1905, to March 16, 1906.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana: Jefferson Parish (Kenner)	Jan. 28	1	0	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Recrudescence of plague in Bahia—Plague in São Paulo.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 17, as follows:

During the three weeks ended the 11th instant vessels left this port for United States ports as follows: On the 29th ultimo the steamship *Camoens*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew; on the 30th ultimo the British steamship *Burbo Bank*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no alteration in the personnel of the steamship; on the 2d instant the British steamship *Hurstdale*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the ship's personnel; on the 3d instant the British steamship *Buffon*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the ship's personnel; on the same date the British steamship *Rosetti*, for New Orleans, with a very large cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the vessel; on the same date the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 16 first-class, and 18 steerage passengers for New York, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on in this port, and on the 5th instant the British steamship *Castillian Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and with no change in the personnel of the ship's crew. From that date to the date of this report no vessels have left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports, and consequently no vessels have required inspection by myself.

Recrudescence of bubonic plague in Bahia.

During the last 5 weeks 11 fatal cases were reported. The number of cases is not stated. The outbreak appears to be a recrudescence and not cases introduced from Rio de Janeiro or other Brazilian ports.

During the week ended January 21, 1906, 2 deaths from bubonic plague were reported in the city of São Paulo. These cases appear to have occurred in the persons of people arriving there from other ports; one of the cases seems to have lately been in the city of Rio. Sporadic cases have from time to time during the last 3 years made their appearance in that city, but there has never been anything pointing to any infection of the city itself.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro.

Week ended January 28, 1906: During this week there were in all 282 deaths. Of this number 3 were due to yellow fever, with 9 new cases reported, of which only 1 case was confirmed, the remaining 8

being placed under observation. Plague caused 1 death, with 2 new cases reported, and variola caused 1 death with 8 new cases reported. At the end of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião 5 cases of yellow fever, 14 cases of variola, and 4 cases of plague under treatment, and 19 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Week ended February 4, 1906: 271 deaths, of which number 2 were due to yellow fever, with 7 new cases reported, of which only 2 cases were confirmed as true yellow fever, the other 5 being placed under observation. Variola caused 2 deaths, with but 1 new case reported, and plague caused 2 deaths with 5 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião 3 cases of yellow fever, 12 cases of variola, and 5 cases of plague under treatment, and also 18 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Week ended February 11, 1906: 275 deaths. Of this number 1 was caused by yellow fever, with 3 new reported cases, of which only 1 case was confirmed. Plague caused no deaths although there were 3 new cases reported, and variola caused 1 death with 4 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião, 2 cases of yellow fever, 13 cases of variola, and 7 cases of plague undergoing treatment, and 24 cases of suspicious illness held there under observation.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox—Quarantine restrictions—Summary of reports for month of January, 1906.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, January 31 and February 1, 3, and 8, as follows:

Week ended February 3, 1906.

Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on September 9, 1905.

Restrictions enforced against Hongkong by Burma and Madras, as reported on January 27, 1906, have been withdrawn.

Return of quarantinable diseases: Plague, 5 cases, 5 deaths; smallpox, 2 cases, 2 deaths.

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of January, 1906, 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	32
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin	0
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the quarantine regulations:	
(a) Personnel	2, 875
(b) Passengers	512
Required to bathe and undergo special examination:	
(a) Personnel	2, 276
(b) Passengers	114
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
Aliens	131
Rejected	45
Baggage:	
(a) Inspected and labeled	6
(b) Disinfected and labeled	1, 961

Return of quarantinable diseases: Plague, 3 cases, 3 deaths; small pox, 13 cases, 6 deaths.

The existence of variola here in winter is an annual occurrence. The disease is probably introduced from Canton and is confined almost entirely to the Chinese. The local authorities maintain public vaccination stations for the use of those who may desire inoculation.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Hongkong Maru*, recommended February 1 for rejection: For San Francisco, 1.

Per steamship *Korea*, February 9, 1906: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 5; in transit, 12.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, February 7, as follows:

During the week ended February 3, 1906, 2 bills of health were issued, 1 original and 1 supplemental, to 2 steamers, and 1 vessel, 269 crew, and 15 steerage passengers were inspected. Bill of health was issued to the United States cruiser *Baltimore*, bound to Manila, without inspection, upon certificate of her medical officer that no quarantinable disease had occurred on board.

Five steerage passengers from Hongkong on board the steamship *Manchuria* refused to submit to inspection at this port, and were consequently put ashore here by order of the master of the vessel.

Two immigrants for San Francisco, per steamship *Manchuria*, were recommended for rejection.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Consul Baehr reports, March 6, as follows:

Week ended March 3, 1906. Bills of health issued to 10 vessels bound for the United States, with 357 crew. No passengers. The sanitary condition of these vessels was reported good; no sickness.

No quarantinable diseases reported at this port during this week.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Dengue fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, March 5, as follows: Week ended March 3, 1906:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	32
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,464
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,947
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	7
Health certificates issued for New Orleans, Mobile, and Florida.....	1,281

No new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week.

The report for the period of February 11 to 20 shows 50 cases of dengue remaining under treatment.

Nonimmune travel from Cuba not prohibited if precautions now in force are continued.

MARCH 12, 1906.

VON EZDORF, *American Consulate, Habana:*

Under present conditions and until further notice Treasury regulations will not prohibit nonimmune travel from Cuba, precautions now in force being continued.

WYMAN.

This telegram was repeated to Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Joseph Goldthwaite, health officer, Mobile, Ala.; President Irion, State board of health, New Orleans, La.; State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Berry, Tampa Bay quarantine, Tampa, Fla.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, quarantine, Biloxi, Miss.; C. L. Myers, superintendent Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. L. Stone, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Ky.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship Miramar on account of malarial fever—Summary for month of February, 1906.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 5, as follows:

During the week ended March 3, 1906, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels leaving for United States ports. The steamship *Miramar*, originally from Cristobal Colon, Canal Zone, via Habana and Cardenas, was subjected to precautionary detention in quarantine while in this harbor. This vessel lay at Colon for about 2 weeks unloading her cargo. Seven of the crew developed malarial fever of the intermittent type up to the time of leaving this harbor. She cleared for New York direct March 2, but in consequence of an accident to her machinery when about to leave she was delayed until March 4. On her reinspection on this date 2 of the crew were detected with an access of fever of a malarial character and were allowed to proceed to New York on the same vessel, these facts being noted on the bill of health.

No quarantinable disease has been reported during the past week.

During the month of February last 21 bills of health were granted to vessels leaving this harbor for the United States, having an aggregate number of 549 crew, 1 stowaway, and no passengers. There were no transactions for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

On February 5, 1 case of yellow fever ending in death was reported at a plantation colony close to the town of Bolondron, within this province. Since then no other cases to my knowledge have occurred at the place referred to nor within the city limits.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Fever on steamship Rauma.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 6, as follows:

During the week ended March 3, 1906, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The bill of health of the Norwegian steamship *Rauma* was made on March 3, as the captain wished to sail Sunday afternoon or at daylight Monday morning. The vessel was not ready to leave until the afternoon of March 5. At muster at 4 p. m. I found 2 of crew with fever, probably malarial. I noted this under remarks.

This vessel came from Colon, and is bound for Philadelphia.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Plague and smallpox in Chile and Peru—Smallpox and yellow fever in Guayaquil.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, February 21, as follows:

Current bills of health from Chilean and Peruvian ports give the following information concerning the sanitary conditions for the 2 weeks prior to issue:

Antofagasta, Chile, 22 cases of smallpox with 10 deaths and 1 case of plague; Iquique, Chile, 3 deaths from smallpox; Mollendo, Peru, 2 cases and 1 death from plague; Salaverry, Peru, 16 cases of plague in the lazaretto at Trujillo; new cases for past 7 days, Trujillo, 1; Chicama Valley, 1; Moche, 1. Eten, Peru, cases of plague at Mansefú and suspected cases at Eten village, distance from port 8 and 2 kilometers, respectively. Payta, Peru, 1 new case of plague after an interval of 30 days. Bills of health from Callao bear the usual indorsement as to inspection, fumigation, and disinfection of baggage.

In Guayaquil, from February 4 to February 18, inclusive, there were 17 deaths from yellow fever and 10 from smallpox.

The Director de Salubridad, Lima, Peru, reports, February 12, as follows:

Plague, January 26 to February 12, inclusive.

	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Lima	7	2	3	8
Callao	1	1	0	1
Chosica	3	1	2	1
Trujillo (country)	16	11	10	14
Chiclayo	5	0	1	4
Mollendo	4	0	3	2
Total	36	15	19	30

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortes—Quarantine to be enforced against New Orleans—Passengers from Mobile allowed to land under certain restrictions.

Consul Johnson reports, February 24 and March 1, as follows:

On and after March 1 a five days' quarantine will be enforced against New Orleans; no passengers will be allowed to land. No quarantine against Mobile. Freight to be loaded from the wharf at Puerto Cortes 6 a. m. to 5 p. m.

March 1, 1906. Passengers from Mobile will be allowed to land, provided they have been in that city for a period of 7 or more days.

Yellow fever at Puerto Cortes.

Information is received at the Bureau, under date of March 13, of a case of yellow fever at Puerto Cortes.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality—Increased plague mortality in India—Smallpox in Calcutta.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 15, as follows:

During the week ended February 10, 1906, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Clan Macmillan*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 74. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended February 3, 1906, there were 57 deaths from cholera, 31 deaths from plague, and 143 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal, week ended January 27, 1906, 1,051 cases and 891 deaths from plague; week ended February 3, 1906, 1,517 cases and 1,216 deaths from plague.

Mortality from plague is now rising in India. During the week ended February 3 there were reported, in all India, 6,116 cases and 5,042 deaths. Bengal reported 1,517 cases and 1,216 deaths; the United Provinces 1,595 cases and 1,216 deaths; the Central Provinces and Berar 766 cases and 659 deaths; the Punjab 1,061 cases and 788 deaths.

The epidemic of smallpox, which began in Calcutta in December last, shows no signs of breaking. On the contrary it is probably worse now than it has ever been, although the returns do not show it to be so. Since the first of the year the deaths, week by week, are as follows: January 6, 61; January 13, 55; January 20, 55; January 27, 102; February 3, 143; February 10, 141.

These figures represent only the reported deaths, and many deaths from the disease are reported under other names. The number of cases it is impossible to determine accurately, as cases are rarely reported to the Health Department. Indians of almost every class are particularly averse to hospital treatment of every kind, and they dislike to have any disinfecting operations carried on in their houses. They also look upon smallpox as a very ordinary visitation. Because of these facts they not only do not report cases, but conceal them. It is estimated that there have been about 5,500 cases since December.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejection of emigrants recommended—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, February 26, 1906, as follows:

During the week ended February 24, 1906, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Feb. 20	Citta di Napoli	New York	1,287	35	980
20	Napolitan Prince	do	412	30	550
21	Antonio Lopez	do	845	25	1,250
21	Republic	do	2,240	190	4,350
22	Sofia Hohenberg	do	587	10	520
22	Sicilia	do	920	60	1,250
23	Königin Luise	do	1,435	120	1,980

MESSINA.

Feb. 21	Napolitan Prince	New York	277	61	348
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PALERMO.

Feb. 22	Napolitan Prince	New York	415	275	394
23	Sofia Hohenberg	do	94	137	92

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Feb. 20	Citta di Napoli	2	2	6	3	6	19
20	Napolitan Prince	11	.....	5	2	.....	18
21	Antonio Lopez	11	1	10	.....	6	28
21	Republic	11	3	19	1	3	37
22	Sofia Hohenberg	4	.....	5	1	.....	10
22	Sicilia	7	2	3	3	5	20
23	Königin Luise	17	3	10	1	7	38
	Total	63	11	58	11	27	170

MESSINA.

Feb. 21	Napolitan Prince	37	4	41
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PALERMO.

Feb. 22	Napolitan Prince	18	19	2	39
23	Sofia Hohenberg	12	14	1	27
	Total	30	33	3	66

Smallpox.—Two weeks ended February 22, 1906. Nine cases at Caltanissetta, 3 cases at Terranova (Caltanissetta), 20 cases at Villar Pellice (Turin), 2 cases at S. Pietro (Bologna), 4 cases at Genoa, 2 cases at Trasano (Aquila).

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 10, as follows:

During the week ended February 3, 1906, bills of health were issued to six vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 533 crew and 443 passengers; 223 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected; 651 aliens, would-be steerage passengers to the United States and its possessions, were examined with special reference to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease contemplated by the United States immigration laws.

MEXICO.

Report from City of Mexico—Measures taken to prevent spread of typhus fever.

Vice and Deputy Consul-General Eberhardt reports, February 28, as follows:

There is considerable typhus fever in the city, confined almost exclusively to the poorer quarters. It is generally conceded that the disease is not contagious, but the board of health has been specially active in disinfecting school buildings and certain parts of the city, with a view to entirely stamping out the disease.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, March 5, as follows:

Week ended March 3, 1906.

February 25, 1906. Inspected and passed the British steamship *Wearside*, bound for Perth Amboy, with 27 in the crew; vessel sails in a cargo of lead and copper bullion.

February 26. Inspected and passed the German steamship *Hispania*, bound for Galveston, via Mexican ports, with 39 in the crew and 2 passengers; vessel sails in remains of a European general cargo. The Dutch steamship *Alpha*, bound for Gulfport, with 19 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

February 28. Inspected and passed the American steamship *Seneca*, bound for New York via Habana, with 62 in the crew, 4 first-class and 2 third-class passengers; vessel sails in a partial general cargo.

March 1. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Trold*, bound for a port north of Hatteras via Santiago, Cuba; vessel sails in ballast. On account of sickness aboard the following indorsement was placed on the *Trold's* bill. "Chief engineer, 1 fireman, and 1 sailor had temperatures ranging from 37.4° to 38.5° C. Local ship surgeon certifies malaria, which is probably correct."

March 3, 1906. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for Port Arthur, with 19 in the crew and 4 passengers; vessel sails in ballast. The Norwegian steamship *City of Tampico*, bound for New Orleans via Mexican ports, with 19 in the crew and 23 passengers; vessel sails in a partial American cargo. The American steamship *Mexican*, bound for Galveston, with 35 on board. This vessel is engaged in the repair of the New York, Galveston and Veracruz telegraph cable and put in at Tampico for foodstuffs and orders. The British steamship *Arcola*, bound for a port north of Hatteras via Santiago, with 23 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. The British steamship *Comedian*, bound for New Orleans via Mexican ports, with 40 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in a partial European cargo. March 3. Bill of health was issued the Norwegian steamship *Chris. Knudsen*, but sailing to-morrow, will be included in next week's report.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, March 5, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1906, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

American steamship *Advance* for New York, February 26, with 63 crew and 29 passengers. Norwegian steamship *Rauma* for a port in the United States, via Santiago, Cuba, February 26, with 25 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated. Norwegian steamship *Ellis* for New Orleans, via Limon, February 27, with 32 crew and 1 passenger; living quarters fumigated; holds not opened in Colon; deck load only discharged. British steamship *Nicaraguan* for New Orleans, via Kingston, Jamaica, February 28, with 46 crew and 110 passengers; for New Orleans 13 cabin; for Jamaica 19 cabin and 79 deck; holds and living quarters fumigated. American schooner *J. W. Hawthorn* for Pensacola, March 2, with 8 crew and 3 passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated; cleared from Cristobal, Canal Zone.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Inspection of vessels—Plague and cholera—Cholera on bay and river boats.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, January 24 and 26, as follows:

During the week ended January 13, 1906, quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila as follows: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; cholera, 1 case, 1 death.

Cholera in the provinces during the week ended January 13, 1906: 121 cases, 95 deaths.

During the week vessels cleared for ports under the jurisdiction of the United States as follows:

On January 9 the British steamship *Szechuen*, with 63 crew and 7 passengers, en route from Amoy to Iloilo, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual quarantine and inspection at Mariveles.

On January 10 the British steamship *Kweilin*, with 61 crew, en route from Amboy to Iloilo, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual quarantine detention.

Week ended January 20, 1906: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; cholera, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

Cholera.

There is a gradual increase in the number of cases of cholera reported from the provinces. Many cases of the disease are occurring among the fishermen and others who are employed upon the small craft which ply between the upper end of Manila Bay and the numerous rivers which lead into it from Bulacan and Pampanga provinces. The infected territory is lowland and marshy. The villages are built along the banks of the rivers upon insanitary sites. If there is any considerable increase in the number of cases, the direct drainage into the rivers will no doubt soon infect them and then a more serious epidemic is to be expected. From the foregoing it may be seen that the eradication of the disease will be exceedingly difficult, and under the most favorable circumstances a number of months will probably elapse before the disease can be checked in these provinces.

Cholera in the provinces, week ended January 20, 1906: 215 cases, 154 deaths.

Vessels were granted bills of health during the week as follows:

On January 16 the British steamship *Kaifong*, with 66 crew, en route from Amoy to Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual quarantine and inspection at Mariveles.

On January 17 the British steamship *Atholl*, with 46 crew, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Persons on board inspected at hour of sailing. Cargo passed and certified, 5,981 packages.

On January 18 the American schooner *David Evans*, with 10 crew, entered 5 days' quarantine observation prior to departure for Port Townsend.

On January 19 the British steamship *Chingtu*, with 70 crew and 1 passenger, en route from Yokohama to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual quarantine and inspection at Mariveles.

Quarantine transactions of the service in the Philippine Islands during the month of December, 1905.

Port of Manila.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—		
United States ports		6
Foreign ports		35
Domestic ports		150
To sailing vessels for—		
United States ports		1
Foreign ports		0
Domestic ports		69
Total		261

Number of vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	6
Foreign ports	42
Domestic ports	155
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	1
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	67
Total	271

Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	1, 353
Steerage	5, 259
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	176
Total	6, 788

Number of persons vaccinated:

On steamers—	
Crew	132
Passengers	9
On sailing vessels—	
Crew	93
Passengers	0
Total	234

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	9, 015
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	634
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	756
Persons remaining in quarantine from November	0
Persons remaining in quarantine December 31	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine from November	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine December 31	0
Steamers partially disinfected	5
Sailing vessels partially disinfected	0
Vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1, 000
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	0
Outgoing—	
Vessels remaining in quarantine from November	16
entering quarantine during the month	133
discharged from quarantine	124
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	55
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	42
Steamers disinfected	2
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine December 31	9
Crew quarantined	5, 022
Cabin passengers quarantined	504
Steerage passengers quarantined	1, 677
Crew on vessels inspected	11, 922
Passengers on vessels inspected	5, 705
Crew bathed and effects disinfected	183
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected	852
Persons vaccinated	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention, cholera	1
Pieces of baggage disinfected	2, 553
inspected and passed	2, 112
Pieces of miscellaneous cargo certified	38, 938

Port of Iloilo.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	3
Domestic ports	1
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	0
Total	<u>4</u>

Number of vessels inspected:	
Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	3
Domestic ports	61
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	33
Total	<u>97</u>

Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers—	
Cabin	417
Steerage	1,592
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	58
Total	<u>2,067</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	2,220
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	362
Persons vaccinated	0
Bathed and effects disinfected	0
Remaining in quarantine from November	0
Detained in quarantine	0
Remaining in quarantine December 31	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0
Vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	1
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine from November	0
Entering quarantine	0
Remaining in quarantine December 31	0

Port of Cebu.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for—	
United States ports	1
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	6
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	0
Total	<u>9</u>

Number of vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	7
Domestic ports	91
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	30
Total	<u>128</u>

Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	153
Steerage	966
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	137
Total	<u>1,256</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	3,037
On arriving sailing vessels inspected	302
Bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons detained in quarantine	0
Vaccinated	0
Vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	1
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine from November	0
Remaining in quarantine December 31	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0

Port of Cavite.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	0
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	0
Total	<u>1</u>

Number of vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	0
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	0
Total	<u>2</u>

Passengers on arriving boats inspected	0
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	1,022
On arriving sailing vessels inspected	0
Vessels in quarantine	0

Port of Zamboanga.

Number of vessels inspected:	
Steamers from—	
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	5
Total	<u>6</u>
Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers—	
Cabin	55
Steerage	109
Total	<u>164</u>
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	<u>316</u>
Vessels in quarantine	0

Port of Jolo.

Number of vessels inspected:	
Steamers from foreign ports	4
Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers, cabin	36
Steerage	0
Total	<u>36</u>
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	202
Vessels in quarantine	0

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

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1906. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 276, including measles 1, whooping cough 2, plague 1, smallpox 36, and 45 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 13,364. Total number of deaths, 17, including 1 from diphtheria.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 33,535. Total number of deaths, 92. No contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 17, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand, five hundred and seventeen deaths were registered during the week, including measles 43, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 13, whooping cough 45, enteric fever 5, and 13 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,103 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 5 from whooping cough.

Salford.—Three months ended December 30, 1905. Estimated population, 231,514. Total number of deaths, 950, including diphtheria 25, enteric fever 20, measles 7, scarlet fever 22, whooping cough 11, and 72 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 17, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland, was 22.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 6.9, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 43.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 149 deaths were registered, including 33 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 17, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 18 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 25.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 618, including measles 34, diphtheria 9, typhus fever 2, scarlet fever 4, and 5 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Genoa.*—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 263,638. Total number of deaths, 334, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, smallpox 1, and 48 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Formosa.*—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 3,050,034. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria, 7 from enteric fever, and 38 from plague reported.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Two weeks ended February 3, 1906. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila.*—Month of October, 1905. Census population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 850, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 1, cholera 26, plague 1, and 92 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended January 22, 1906. Estimated population, 3,500. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Two weeks ended February 16, 1906. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 10, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from December 30, 1905, to March 16, 1906.

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

[For reports received from June 30, 1905, to December 29, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29, 1905.]

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 6-12		1	
Burma (Rangoon)	Dec. 17-23		13	
Calcutta	Nov. 12-Feb. 3		729	
Madras	Nov. 25-Jan. 26		39	
Rangoon	Dec. 24-Feb. 3		10	
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces	Jan. 1-20	417	312	
Manila	Dec. 31-Jan. 20	7	7	
Total during year 1905		258	229	
Russia:				
General	Dec. 7-17	36	16	
Government of Lomza	Nov. 23-Jan. 14	34	11	
Government of Plock	Dec. 4-29	72	34	
Government of Siedlec	Nov. 20-Dec. 26	29	12	
Government of Warsaw (Warsaw included)	Dec. 12-18	9	5	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 20-Feb. 11	53	27	
Sao Paulo	Dec. 6-12		1	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Nov. 28-Dec. 4	6	4	
Cartagena	Dec. 17-23	1	1	
Cuba:				
Habana	Dec. 25-Feb. 17	10	6	
Matanzas Province	Feb. 5	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 4-Feb. 18	76	56	
Honduras:				
El Paraiso	Jan. 13-19		1	
Puerto Cortez	Mar. 13	1		
Mexico:				
Veracruz—				
Cordoba	Dec. 10-16	1	3	
Orizaba	Dec. 10-Jan. 13	1	1	
Veracruz	Dec. 24-Feb. 17	6	4	
Yucatan—				
Merida	Dec. 17-Feb. 24	8	4	
Nicaragua:				
Managua	Dec. 10-30		2	
Panama:				
Bocas del Toro	Feb. 21		1	
Colon	Dec. 8-14	1		

PLAGUE.

Afghanistan	Feb. 10			Frontier, near Turbat-i-Shekh-jumi, Persia, present.
Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Port Elizabeth	Nov. 12-18	1		
Portuguese East Africa—				
Chinde	Sept. 18-Dec. 6	58	28	
Mozambique	Oct. 29-Dec. 6	4	3	
Argentina:				
Santa Fe Province	Dec. 11			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 26-Dec. 16	2	2	
Pernambuco	Dec. 2-Jan. 31		45	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 20-Feb. 16	103	45	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 21		2	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Oct. 1-Feb. 21	3	16	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 8	19	18	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	1		
Formosa:				
Ensukio	Jan. 1-31	20	13	
Shinchiku	Dec. 1-31	6	6	
Taihoku	Nov. 24-Jan. 31	28	26	
Toroku	Jan. 1-31	9	7	
Hawaii:				
Kauai	Feb. 13		2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	17,242	12,449	Report for week ending Jan. 13 not received.
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	882	629	
Bengal	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	8,485	6,798	
United Provinces	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	8,964	7,811	
Punjab	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	5,176	4,383	
Burma	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	1,090	1,004	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	4,053	3,130	
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	1,759	1,303	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	1,052	777	
Central India	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	903	850	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	159	144	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-Jan. 27	263	192	
Grand total.....		50,028	39,471	
Japan:				
Yamaguchi Ken (Shimonoseki).....	Dec. 7-Jan. 12	8	3	
Kobe	Nov. 8-Jan. 15	94	50	
Osaka	Nov. 2-Jan. 12	151	77	
Mauritius	Nov. 17-Feb. 1	38	27	
Persia:				
Geistan.....	Jan. 12-18		200	
Peru:				
Callao	Dec. 11-Feb. 10	4	2	
Chicama Valley	Feb. 8-21	1		
Chilayo	Jan. 6-Feb. 10	5	1	
Guadeloupe	Nov. 20-Dec. 10	2		
Lima	Nov. 11-Feb. 10	37	15	
Mollendo.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 10	11	5	
Paita	Jan. 12-Feb. 10	1		
Mansefu	Feb. 8-21			Present. Do.
Moche	Jan. 6-Feb. 10			
Nueva Chosica	Jan. 5-Feb. 10	11	3	
San Pedro	Dec. 11-Jan. 31	9	2	
Trujillo	Nov. 11-Feb. 10	70	35	
Philippines:				
Manila	Jan. 6-13	2	2	
Russia:				
Government of Astrakhan.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 1	687	656	
Zanzibar.....	To Nov. 17	151	120	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	Nov. 12-Jan. 20	15		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Sept. 1-Nov. 30		145	
Austria-Galicia	Jan. 7-20	10		
Belgium:				
Province of Luxemburg.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10	8		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 26-Jan. 31	64	39	
Peruambuco	Nov. 17-Jan. 15		163	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 20-Feb. 16	49	20	
Canada:				
Toronto	Dec. 17-Feb. 24	14		
Winnipeg	Feb. 8-14	1		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Oct. 1-Feb. 21		117	
Coquimbo	Nov. 10-Feb. 1	18	4	
Iquique.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 27	71	29	
Valparaiso	Nov. 9-22	100	25	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton	Jan. 25-31	40		
Hongkong	Dec. 3-Feb. 8	27	15	
Shanghai	Dec. 10-Jan. 20	1	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 4-Feb. 18		35	
Egypt:				
General	Nov. 27-Dec. 16	78	18	
France:				
Paris	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	136	10	
Germany:				
General	Jan. 14-Feb. 3	7		
West Prussia	Jan. 21-27	6		
Gibraltar	Dec. 11-Feb. 25	51	8	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Bristol	Jan. 14-Feb. 24	12	1	
Cardiff	Dec. 24-30	1		
Drogheda	Dec. 3-9		1	
Glasgow	Jan. 15-Feb. 24		2	
Hull	Dec. 3-9	3		
Leeds	Feb. 20-26	1		
Liverpool	Jan. 14-20	2		
London	Feb. 11-24	5		
South Shields	Jan. 28-Feb. 3		1	
Greece:				
Athens	Jan. 9-Feb. 5		7	
Corfu	Jan. 17-23	6	1	In garrison.
Patras	Jan. 3-30	35	11	
Syra	Jan. 24-30			Present. Imported from Piræus.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 29-Feb. 13		51	
Calcutta	Nov. 12-Feb. 3		502	
Karachi	Nov. 27-Feb. 11	50	13	
Madras	Nov. 25-Feb. 9		138	
Rangoon	Dec. 24-Feb. 3		160	
Italy:				
General	Nov. 30-Feb. 22	305	7	
Catania	Dec. 1-Feb. 8		5	
Messina	Dec. 10-16		1	
Naples	Nov. 22-Dec. 22		1	
Palermo	Dec. 17-23	2		
Rome	Dec. 17-23		1	
Japan:				
Formosa—				
General	Dec. 25-31	3		
Malta	Feb. 4-10	1		
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	Dec. 10-16	4	2	
Tuxpam	Dec. 20-Feb. 27	20	14	In suburbs, since Nov. 29 60 cases, 12 deaths.
Veracruz	Feb. 7-13		3	
Netherlands, The:				
Rotterdam	Feb. 18-24	1		
New Brunswick:				
Kings County	Dec. 29-Feb. 25			Present.
Queens County	Jan. 9-Feb. 25			Do.
St. John County	Feb. 20-26			Do.
St. John	Mar. 1	1		Imported.
Sunbury Co. (Fredericton Junction, Little Lake, and Tracey included).	Jan. 9-Feb. 4	106		
York County	Dec. 29-Feb. 4			Present.
Philippines:				
Manila	Jan. 1-Dec. 30	27	2	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Nov. 1-Dec. 31			Do.
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 12-Feb. 10	53	14	
Odessa	Nov. 12-Feb. 17	144	15	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 6-Feb. 3	70	16	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 1-Feb. 20		48	
Cadiz	Nov. 24-31		2	
Santander	Dec. 11-17	4		
Seville	Nov. 24-Jan. 30		17	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Jan. 28-Feb. 17	60	10	
Constantinople	Nov. 27-Feb. 11		38	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Nov. 1-30		2	

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.
Rheims	Feb. 18	108,385	51	6						1				2
Rouen	do	116,316	68	14						2		1		
St. Georges, Bermuda..	Feb. 10	2,189	0											
Do	Feb. 17	2,189	0											
St. John, N. B.	Mar. 3	40,709	9											
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	0											
Salford	Feb. 10	234,077	65	8							2	1	1	2
Do	Feb. 17	234,077	76	13						1	1	1		1
San Juan del Norte	Feb. 10	600	0											
Do	Feb. 17	600	0											
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe..	do	40,000	18	2										
Santander	Feb. 18	53,574	34											
Smyrna	Feb. 11	60,000	102	11										
Southampton	Feb. 17	117,313	42	5										2
South Shields	do	111,402	46	4										
Stockholm	Feb. 7	318,398	101	22							1			
Do	Feb. 14	318,398	80	15							1			
Tangier	Feb. 17	42,000												
Tarragona	do	19,600	16	1										
Toronto	Feb. 24									1		1		
Trapani	Feb. 17	61,477	22											
Tuxpam	Feb. 20	13,000	11											
Do	Feb. 27	13,000	9					2						
Uvilla	Feb. 17	800	2											
Veracruz	Feb. 24	32,000	39	15										
Vienna	Feb. 17	1,917,639	620	88						1	5	11	5	2
Windsor, N. S.	Mar. 3	3,398	0											
Winnipeg	Feb. 24	80,000	4	2						2				
Yokohama	Dec. 31	313,695								2		3		
Do	Jan. 7	313,695												
Do	Jan. 14	313,695								1		1		
Do	Jan. 21	313,695								1		6		
Do	Jan. 28	313,695								1		3		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.