

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, July 2, as follows:

The health of this city is good. No new cases of enteric fever. The authorities are being aroused to the necessity for a thorough cleaning of all streets and alleys, and for local disinfection. Investigation has shown an almost entire absence of *Stegomyia*.

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

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 37,550. Total number of deaths, 30, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including enteric fever 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths, 15, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*.—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including enteric fever 11, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 29 to July 13, 1906.

[For reports received from December 29, 1905, to June 29, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1906.]

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
General	May 1-31		3	
Stockton	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State		1	3	
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Connecticut:				
Stamford.....	June 1-30	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Florida:				
Brevard County.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Columbia County.....	June 24-30.....	4		
Duval County (Jacksonville included).	June 24-July 7 ..	4		
St. Johns County	June 24-30.....	1		
Total for State		10		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Georgia:				
Augusta	June 26 to July 2.	3		
Sapelo Island	June 25-29.....	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Illinois:				
Galesburg.....	June 17-30.....	16		
Total for State		16		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		37	5	
Kansas:				
Allen County	May 1-31	19	1	
Atchison County (Atchison included).	May 1-31	10		
Barton County	May 1-31	1		
Bourbon County	May 1-31	7		
Chautauqua County	May 1-31	2		
Cherokee County	May 1-31	3		
Cowley County	May 1-31	14		
Doniphan County.....	May 1-31	2		
Douglas County.....	May 1-31	1		
Ford County	May 1-31	13		
Harper County	May 1-31	2		
Jackson County	May 1-31	1		
Jewell County	May 1-31	2		
Leavenworth County (Leavenworth included).	May 1-31	2		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-31	28		
Ottawa County	May 1-31	45		
Pratt County	May 1-31	6		
Republic County	May 1-31	4		
Reno County	May 1-31	9		
Rush County	May 1-31	6		
Sedgwick County (Wichita included).	May 1-31	46		
Shawnee County (Topeka included).	May 1-31	2		
Sumner County.....	May 1-31	8		
Wilson County.....	May 1-31	16		
Wyandotte County (Kansas City included).	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		251	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 17-30	23	2	
Shreveport	June 24-30	2	1	
Total for State		25	3	
Total for State, same period, 1905		9		
Massachusetts:				
New Bedford	June 24-July 7	11		
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1905		4		
Michigan:				
Detroit	June 24-30	1		
Lowell	May 20-July 7	34		
Grand Rapids	May 1-31	1		
Total for State		36		
Total for State, same period, 1905		35	5	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 17-23	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905		3	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 9-30	7		
Total for State		7		
Total for State, same period, 1905				
New Hampshire:				
Concord	June 1-30	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905		1		
New York:				
New York	June 17-30	7		
Saratoga Springs	June 1-30	1		
Total for State		8		
Total for State, same period, 1905		1		
North Carolina:				
Anson County	May 1-31			Present.
Bertie County	May 1-31			Do.
Cabarrus County	May 1-31	1		
Camden County	May 1-31	10		
Chowan County	May 1-31	3		
Craven County	May 1-31	1		
Cumberland County	May 1-31	8		
Currituck County	May 1-31	9		
Davie County	May 1-31	6		
Durham County	May 1-31	1		
Forsyth County	May 1-31	4		
Guilford County	May 1-31	3		
Harnett County	May 1-31	7		
Hertford County	May 1-31	20		
Mecklenburg County	May 1-31	2		
Robeson County	May 1-31			Do.
Sampson County	May 1-31	5		
Scotland County	May 1-31	3		
Union County	May 1-31	1		
Washington County	May 1-31	8		
Wayne County	May 1-31	3		
Total for State		95		
Total for State, same period, 1905				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	June 16-22	3 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	3 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1905. ....	.....	1 .....	.....
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City	June 16-23	9	1	
Total for State .....	.....	9 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1905. ....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 24-July 6	5 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	5 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1905. ....	.....	.....	.....
Utah:				
Ogden	June 24-30	1 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	1 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1905. ....	.....	87 .....	.....
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	June 17-30	2 .....	.....
Lacrosse	June 24-30	2 .....	.....
Milwaukee	June 17-23	2 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	6 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1905. ....	.....	30 .....	.....
Grand total .....	.....	491	8	
Grand total, same period, 1905 .....	.....	208	11	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Town—Plague-infected rodents found at East London.

The following is received from the medical officer of health for the colony, under dates of May 28 and June 16, 1906:

East London.—During the week ended May 26, 136 rodents, of which 18 were found dead, were bacteriologically examined. Of this number 9 were found to be plague infected.

Week ended June 2, 1906: 160 rodents bacteriologically examined; 22 found dead; 1 plague infected.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, June 6 and 13, as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1906. Vessels were inspected and received bills of health as follows: May 28 the British steamship *Trunkby*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, no change in the personnel of the crew, and with no one ashore except the captain of the vessel; May 29 the British steamship *Aviemoor*, for Tampa, in water ballast, with no passengers, and with no alteration in the crew personnel while here; British steamship *Sallust*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while here, and on June 2 the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, with 18 first-class and 13 steerage passengers, and 2 new members of the crew taken on while in this port.

Mortality, week ended June 3, 1906: Total deaths, 260. No deaths or cases reported for yellow fever or variola; 1 new case of plague, and 1 death from the same cause. At the end of the week there were in the hospital of São Sebastião 9 cases of suspicious illness under observation, but no case of well-defined plague, variola, or yellow fever.

Week ended June 10, 1906: No vessels left this port for ports in the United States or its colonial possessions, and no bills of health were issued by the American consulate-general.

Mortality, week ended June 10, 1906: Total deaths, 292. No deaths were caused by yellow fever, plague, or variola. One new case of

variola was reported. At the close of the week there were in the hospital of São Sebastião 12 cases of illness of a suspicious character, but no cases of any well-defined illness of the types mentioned.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows:

Week ended June 28, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 9,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The rainy season has set in and breeding places for mosquitos are increased in number. *Anopheles* and *Stegomyia* are common. Fully 50 per cent of the cisterns are still unscreened.

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.
June 22	Olympia	New Orleans	42	.....	.....
28	Kirkstall	do	20	.....	.....

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Second case of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows:

Week ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 5,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. The second case of yellow fever, reported June 26, is now convalescent. There have been no other cases reported.

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.
June 24	Karen	New Orleans	25	0	0
24	San José	Boston	43	5	0
24	Sarnia	New York	90	16	12
26	Harald	Mobile	19	0	0
27	Oracabessa	New York	49	0	0
28	Alps	New Orleans	26	0	0
29	Barranca	New York	55	4	0
30	Preston	New Orleans	30	0	0

Three bills of health for Panaman port were viséed.

The second case of yellow fever has occurred in Limon. A Spaniard arrived from Habana June 8, remained in Limon four days, and went from there to Zent Junction, a railroad station 23 miles from Limon. He came back to Limon after being sick four days, on June 23, slept in Limon that night, and was taken to the hospital next day.

I saw the case June 25, and diagnosed it yellow fever, which was concurred in by the hospital surgeon and city physician. The patient is doing well and will probably recover.

The first case, which was in Limon four days before being carried to the hospital, came from the same district as Zent Junction. A sanitary inspection is now being made of that place, together with efforts to locate the infection.

Stegomyia present—Results of sanitary campaign against mosquitoes.

As the result of a sanitary campaign instituted against mosquitoes more than a year ago and carried out by destroying or screening water tanks and barrels, cleaning up back yards, filling surface depressions, etc., the number of *Stegomyia* was reduced to almost nil. For the last few months, however, they have begun to reappear, though not in large quantities.

The piers at which the fruit vessels load and unload being from 1,000 to 1,500 feet from shore, and there being no exposed standing water on them, are free from the presence of mosquitoes.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Dengue—Disinfection of localities occupied by ambulant case of yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, July 3 and 5, as follows:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	20
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued	6
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	835
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected	255
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	548
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	9
Immune certificates issued	106
Health certificates issued for New Orleans	14
Pieces of baggage inspected	50

No new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week. The last case reported was on June 10, 1906.

Ten cases of dengue were reported during the week.

In reply to Bureau letter dated June 26, 1906, relative to the case of yellow fever reported on June 19, the address of which was given as 87 Esperanza street, which was only the residence for a part of day when discovered and was given to avoid fumigation of his true residence at Plaza Vapores, Galliano and Reina streets, and requesting to be informed if this latter place was fumigated, I ascertained that one-half the block on Esperanza street was fumigated and that only a small portion of the Plaza Vapores on Reina street was fumigated.

From Doctor Finlay I had learned that the man had also been sleeping in the open, on the counters in the market, which is prohibited by law, so that the authorities must have traced the sleeping place of this man to be also in that portion of the square which was fumigated by them. The entire square of Plaza Vapores or Tacon market was not fumigated.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Elswich Lodge—Precautionary detention of vessels.

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

Week ended June 30, 1906. Bills of health granted to 10 vessels bound to United States ports. Of these the British barkentine

Persia and the Spanish steamship *Miguel Gallart*, leaving June 25 for Mobile and New Orleans, respectively, and the Norwegian steamship *Hanseat*, also destined to New Orleans, the latter sailing June 30, were fumigated under my supervision during the past week. After the time of exposure had expired these vessels left with all the fumigated compartments closed, which were to be opened only at sea, in order to preclude the possibility of reintroduction of mosquitoes while lying in this harbor.

The British steamship *Elswich Lodge*, originally from Tampico, via Cardenas, had 3 cases of malarial fever on board among the crew after leaving her port of departure. Two of these cases developed at Cardenas prior to sailing, and the third case occurred while at this port. The latter case showed the intermittent type of malaria. This vessel cleared June 30 for New York direct, all the crew showing normal temperature. The facts in regard to these cases were stated in the bill of health issued by this office.

The barkentine *Persia* and the steamship *Elswich Lodge* were subjected to precautionary quarantine by the Cuban authorities during their stay in this harbor.

Summary of transactions for the month of June, 1906.

Bills of health issued	26
Health certificates	5
Crews	730
Passengers	76
Vessels fumigated	6
Pieces of baggage inspected	2
Cases of yellow fever	0

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 27, as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1906. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended June 26, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 21	Alabama.....	New Orleans	19	0	0	.....
26	Anselm .....	.....do .....	.....	0	0	.....

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, June 23, as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	6
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued	4
Cabin passengers inspected	139
Steerage passengers inspected	785
Crew inspected	145
Steerage baggage disinfected	1, 127
Baggage for crew disinfected	83
Hides disinfected	800
Pieces of freight disinfected	14
Declined certificates on account of fever	32

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 30, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 24	Viator	New Orleans	19	0	0	0
25	Jos. Vaccaro	do	30	0	0	0
29	Rosina	New Orleans via local ports.	31	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever at Pimienta.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kahle reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. Yellow fever at Pimienta.

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.
June 18	Taunton	New Orleans	23	0	0	0
19	Banan	Mobile	18	0	0	0
20	Alabama	New Orleans	18	0	0	0
21	Hiram	do	14	0	0	0
22	Utstein	do	16	0	0	0
23	Mercator	Mobile	17	0	0	0

Ordered fumigation on steamship *Banan*, bound for Mobile, to be repeated. The methods employed were not considered efficacious.

Week ended June 30, 1906. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. Reports indicate that there are still some cases of yellow fever at Pimienta.

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
June 24	Bratten	New Orleans	16	0	0	0
27	Anselm	do	43	0	0	0
26	Espana	Mobile	14	0	0	0
30	Taunton	New Orleans	23	0	0	0
30	Banan	Mobile	18	0	0	0

Reports from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
June 13	Columbia	New Orleans	17	0	0	0
16	Habil	do	16	0	0	0
16	Utstein	do	16	0	0	0

Week ended June 23, 1906. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
.....	Rosina	New Orleans	30	0	0	0
.....	John Wilson	do	17	0	0	0

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 7 and 14, as follows:

Week ended June 2, 1906: Bill of health issued to the steamship *Wildenfels* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 61.

Week ended June 9, 1906: Bill of health issued to the steamship *Axenfels* bound for Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 57. The usual precautions were taken on each vessel—holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended May 29, 1906: Twenty-five deaths from cholera, 43 from plague, and 35 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In India, week ended May 19, 1906, 13,061 cases and 11,783 deaths from plague; week ended May 26, 1906, 8,684 cases and 7,660 deaths from plague.

Week ended June 2, 1906: Forty-one deaths from cholera, 57 deaths from plague, and 40 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal, week ended June 2, 1906, 90 cases and 90 deaths from plague.

In India, week ended June 2, 1906, 7,888 cases and 7,027 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

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

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

Week ended June 23, 1906. Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 18	Slavonia	New York			
21	Thomas	Pensacola			
21	Romanic	Boston	918	150	1,250
21	Madonna	New York	1,097	210	1,580
22	König Albert	do	1,274	160	1,550
22	Indiana	do	1,119	130	1,180
23	Montserrat	do	289	30	450

MESSINA.

June 19	Giulia	New York	134	76	211
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PALERMO.

June 20	Giulia	New York	496	468	208
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 21	Romanic	28	1	19	2	8	58
21	Madonna	31	2	26	4	3	66
22	König Albert	16	5	23	6	3	53
22	Indiana	37	3	17	5	4	66
23	Montserrat	14	2	1	3	20
	Total	126	11	87	18	21	263

MESSINA.

June 19	Giulia	16	16
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PALERMO.

June 20	Giulia	40	42	8	80
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Smallpox.—Week ended June 21, 1906. Cases: Castiglione in Teverina, 1; Ponzano Romano, 2; S. Lorenzo Nuovo (Rome), 3; Rotonda (Potenza), 1; Agordo (Belluno), 1; S. Giovanni in Perticeto (Bologna), 1; Aragona, 2; Palma Montechiaro, 2; Govara (Girgenti), 1.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Yellow fever in Merida—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, June 30, as follows:

Period from June 23 to June 30, inclusive, 1906. No quarantinable disease was reported for this port. In Merida there were from 10 to 14 cases of yellow fever in the lazaretto daily. June 26 there were 4 deaths in the hospital from yellow fever. The number of suspects was from 10 to 20 or more under observation at one time. The usual measures are being taken to combat the disease, but the fever seems to be increasing.

Six steamers were dispatched, with 233 in crews and 65 passengers. One of the steamers was fumigated.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever.

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

Week ended June 25, 1906.—Vessels cleared for ports in the United States and granted bills of health as follows:

American schooner *Miles M. Merry* for Tampa, June 15, with 12 crew and no passengers; living quarters and holds fumigated.

British steamship *Chelston* for Boston, via Cartagena and Nicaraguan ports, June 16, with 99 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Colon* for New York, June 15, with 103 crew and 142 passengers.

British steamship *La Plata* for New York, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 20, with 172 crew and 458 passengers from this port and 50 passengers in transit.

American steamship *Allianca* for New York, June 21, with 68 crew and 130 passengers.

German steamship *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* for New York, via Savanilla and Santa Marta, with 93 crew and 10 passengers.

More than thirty days have elapsed since the last case of yellow fever was reported in Colon, and up to the present time nothing further of a suspicious character has been observed by the health officer in the town or in the hospitals and dispensaries. Official information of a case of yellow fever in Limon has been received by the chief quarantine officer, and a quarantine against passengers from that port has been established.

Malarial fever is on the increase among all classes, especially the negroes, and all cases coming under the observation of the health officer or presenting at the dispensaries and the hospital are carefully scrutinized. All cases of death at the hospital are subjected to a post-mortem examination, special attention being paid to pneumonia and malarial fever, the latter disease being made the subject of careful study.

Reports from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Quarantine against Limon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended June 22, 1906. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 17	Greenbrier	New Orleans	47	0	0	0
20	Fort Morgan	Mobile	24	0	0	0
21	Chickahominy	New Orleans	47	0	0	0

Week ended June 29, 1906. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Since yellow fever has been reported at Limon a strict quarantine service has been established by the Isthmian Canal Commission. Vessels of all classes are fumigated on arrival from Limon, and non-immune passengers isolated for six days. Vessels of all classes bound to Colon are fumigated just prior to departure.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 23	Mount Vernon	New Orleans	21	0	0	0
24	Kjeld	Mobile	21	0	0	0
26	Katie	do	24	0	0	0
28	Fort Gaines	do	23	0	0	0
29	Karen	New Orleans	25	0	0	0

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague in Peru—Plague and smallpox at Antofagasta—Summary of transactions of Service, May, 1906.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, June 3 and 10, as follows:

Week ended June 9, 1906. There were no transactions at this station, excepting 1 vaccination. One case of plague occurred in Lima, and the disease as reported from the rest of the country appears to be correspondingly light. I was informed by Doctor Arce, director de salubridad, that yesterday there were only 4 cases reported as existing in the whole of Peru. In my last report plague statistics were given as from May 14 to May 31, whereas the correct dates should have been from May 24 to May 31.

There have been no further cases of smallpox reported in Lima or Callao.

Bills of health of steamship *Memphis*, received to-day, show 4 cases of smallpox and four of plague in Antofagasta in two weeks previous to May 29, but no other changes of note in Chilean ports.

Summary of transactions in May, 1906.

Vessels dispatched for ports in the United States or the Republic of Panama, 10, of which 8 were fumigated prior to departure. There were inspected 590 members of crews, 339 cabin passengers, and 162 steerage. The effects of persons bound for Ancon, Canal Zone, or for United States ports were inspected and passed or disinfected under my supervision, the effects of those bound for ports between Callao and Ancon being done under supervision of the Peruvian quarantine officers. Certificates of health were issued to 138 persons going to Ancon; 9 persons were vaccinated, and 1 received a certificate of immunity to smallpox. The disinfection of 6 bales of hides for New York was supervised.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera and smallpox—Origin of cholera infection at Manila—Inspection of vessels.

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

Week ended May 19, 1906. Quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila, as follows: Smallpox, 3 cases, no deaths; cholera, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces, as follows: Province of Pampanga, 14 cases, 8 deaths; province of Cavite, 2 cases, 2 deaths; total, 16 cases, 10 deaths.

During the week vessels for United States ports were treated, as follows:

On May 15 the British steamship *Triumph*, with 30 crew, was granted a bill of health for Iloilo after the usual inspection.

On May 15 the American steamship *Tremont*, with 142 crew and 56 passengers, bound for Tacoma via China and Japan ports, was granted a bill of health. Baggage and cargo inspected and either disinfected or passed. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing. Cargo certified, 2,054 packages.

Week ended May 26, 1906. Quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila as follows: Smallpox, 2 cases, no deaths; cholera, 1 case, 1 death.

During the week cholera was reported from the provinces as follows: Province of Pampanga, 17 cases, 13 deaths; province of Cavite, 1 case, 1 death; province of Rizal, 5 cases, 4 deaths; total, 23 cases, 18 deaths.

It is believed that the source of the cholera reinfection which occurred in the city of Manila during the past two weeks and which was reported in the regular report for the week ended May 12, 1906, has been definitely traced. It appears that at the Manila and Dagupan railway station a pail system was maintained, the contents of which were dumped, contrary to law, into a near-by canal. It is believed that one of the passengers arriving from a province in which cholera is present used one of the pails at the railroad station and that his dejecta contained cholera spirilla. The first cases that made their appearance occurred among persons who resided on the streets on each side of the canal. A bacteriological examination made of samples of water taken at several places near to the place where the fecal

contents were emptied showed that cholera organisms were undoubtedly present. The persons who contracted cholera in all probability used this canal for washing purposes and thereby indirectly infected their food.

It is furthermore believed that the few cases which occurred in the immediate neighborhood, but not on the streets referred to, can be accounted for by assuming that some Chinese truck gardeners gathered some of the fecal matter in question and used it for sprinkling the vegetables. This latter assumption is strengthened by the fact that a substance which strongly resembled human fecal matter was found in the sprinkling cans of the Chinese gardeners. The nuisance was immediately abated, and after a heavy rain had washed the canal clean no further cases of cholera occurred along the streets in question. The one or two isolated cases which have occurred since in the neighborhood are attributed to vegetable infection.

During the week vessels bound for United States ports were treated as follows:

On May 21 the U. S. army transport *Sheridan*, with 173 crew and 628 passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Forecastles, hospitals, troop decks, and upper decks fumigated with sulphur and washed down with bichloride solution. All persons on board were inspected immediately prior to the sailing of the vessel.

On May 24 the British steamship *Sutherland*, with 37 crew, hemp laden, was granted a bill of health to San Francisco via Iloilo, after the usual inspection.

On May 26 the British steamship *Sungkiang*, with 67 crew, was granted a supplemental bill of health to Cebu and Iloilo.

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

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 1,041,547. Total number of deaths 1,323, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 35, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 159, and 174 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Four weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. Measles present.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 29, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Four weeks ended June 28, 1906. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Inagua.—Four weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 1,800. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*—*Georgetown*.—Five weeks ended June 2, 1906. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 194, including enteric fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 33,535. Total number of deaths, 85. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended May 30, 1906. Estimated population, 146,836. Total number of deaths 140, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, and 24 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 16, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand one hundred and eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles 45, scarlet fever 15, diphtheria 10, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 17, and 15 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,523 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 16, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 27.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 126 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 16, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 17.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 542, including measles 19, diphtheria 5, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 2, and 8 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 52,065. Total number of deaths, 144, including 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Formosa*.—Ten days ended May 31, 1906. Estimated population, 3,050,004. Total number of deaths not reported. Two hundred and forty-five deaths from plague reported.

MALTA.—Three weeks ended May 12 and June 2 and 9, 1906. Estimated population, 205,062. Total number of deaths, 72, 82, and 95, respectively, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Four weeks ended June 22, 1906. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 28, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 29 to July 13, 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 December 29, 1905, to June 29, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1906.]

[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	May 30-June 12..	.....	37	
Calcutta	May 20-June 2..	.....	66	
Madras	June 2-8 .....	.....	2	
Rangoon	May 27-June 2..	.....	2	
Philippines:				
Manila	May 13-26.....	4	4	
Provinces	Apr. 28-May 26..	39	28	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Feb. 3-Apr. 14..	224	198	

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Costa Rica:				
Limon	June 20-25.....	1	.....
Honduras:				
Pimienta	June 12-15.....	13	.....	June 30, still present.
Mexico:				
Yucatan (Merida).....	June 10-23.....	19	9	
Peru:				
Callao	May 27-June 2..	.....	1	On Br. ss. Chile from Ancon.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Djeddah	May 28-June 3..	13	7	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 28-June 3..	1	1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 16-29.....	4	.....
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-May 5..	96	89	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	June 4-17.....	5	5	
Keneh	June 4-10.....	6	7	
Minieh	June 4-10.....	2	2	
Port Said	May 4-10	1	1	
Formosa:				
Ako	May 22-31.....	4	2	
Bioriku	May 22-31.....	4	2	
Ensuiko	May 22-31.....	17	17	
Hozan	May 22-31.....	138	111	
Kogi	May 22-31.....	75	70	
Tainan	May 22-31.....	32	25	
Taihaku	May 22-31.....	18	12	
Toroku	May 22-31.....	8	6	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 20-June 2..	2,608	2,160	
Madras Presidency	May 20-June 2..	20	16	
Bengal	May 20-June 2..	394	408	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	May 20-June 2..	.....	.....
United provinces	May 20-June 2..	1,602	1,434	
Punjab	May 20-June 2..	23,938	21,667	
Burma	May 20-June 2..	248	236	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 20-June 2..	13	8	
Mysore State	May 20-June 2..	49	44	
Hyderabad State	May 20-June 2..	.....	.....
Central India	May 20-June 2..	44	36	
Rajputana	May 20-June 2..	19	21	
Kasmir	May 20-June 2..	689	434	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Northwest frontier province.	May 20-June 2 .....	.....	.....
Baluchistan	May 20-June 2	9	6	
		29,633	26,470	
Peru:				
Lima	May 25-June 9	2	.....
Paita	May 25-31	1	1	
Trujillo	May 25-31	1	.....
Philippines:				
Manila	Apr. 22-28	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony				
Cape Town	May 20-June 2	8	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Apr. 1-30 .....	.....	159	
Belgium:				
Province of Luxemburg	May 20-June 2	22	.....
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	June 4-10	1	.....
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 16-29	4	.....
China:				
Hongkong	Apr. 29-May 5	8	6	
France:				
Marseille	May 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Paris	June 3-16	13	.....
Germany:				
Bremen	May 27-June 16	1	1	
Gibraltar	June 11-24	5	1	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Hull	June 10-23	2	.....	1 case imported.
London	June 10-25	8	.....
Greece:				
Athens	June 5-11 .....	.....	5	
India:				
Bombay	May 30-June 12 .....	.....	15	
Karachi	May 28-June 10	26	9	
Calcutta	May 20-June 2 .....	.....	75	
Madras	May 26-June 8 .....	.....	11	
Rangoon	May 20-June 2 .....	.....	24	
Italy:				
General	June 8-21	46	.....
Japan:				
Yokohama	May 7-20 .....	.....	2	
Philippines:				
Manila	Apr. 22-May 26	6	.....
Russia:				
Moscow	May 27-June 9	10	6	
Odessa	May 27-June 16	26	2	
St. Petersburg	May 13-June 2	27	8	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 10-20 .....	.....	5	
Cadiz	May 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Seville	May 1-31 .....	.....	53	
Switzerland:				
Zurich	May 27-June 2	1	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 4-10 .....	.....	1	

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.		
Messina	June 16	107,000	31	1						4						
Monte Cristi	June 23	1,500	0													
Moscow	June 9	1,173,427	908	57				4		4	5	6	15		4	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	June 16	264,511	88										5			
Nuremberg	June 9	294,432	86	15							1	1	1		4	
Odessa	do	461,000	224	29				2	1		1	2	2		1	
Palermo	June 16	330,000	140	8						2						
Paris	June 9	2,731,728	846	243									1	11		6
Do	June 16	2,731,728	840	233						5				11		4
Prague	do	226,813	136	34						2	1	1	1	1		1
Puerto Cortes	June 26	4,000	0													
Quebec	June 30	70,000		2												
Rangoon	May 26	252,155	12		39			12								
Rheims	June 17	108,385	24	8												
Rome	Apr. 7	530,179	179	17						2		2	5			
Do	Apr. 14	530,179	207	19						1		1	3			
Do	Apr. 21	530,179	201	27								1	10			
Do	Apr. 28	530,179	182	14						1			7			
Rotterdam	June 23	333,862	108													
Rouen	June 17	116,316	58	9												
St. Georges, Bermuda	June 9	2,188	2	1												
Do	June 16	2,189	0													
St. John, N. B.	June 30	40,789	13	1								2				
St. John, W. I.	May 26		5													
Do	June 2		6													
Do	June 9		3													
Do	June 16		4													
Do	June 23		6													
St. Stephen, N. B.	June 30	2,840	1													
Salford	June 16	234,077	76	7						1	1		10		1	
San Juan del Norte	June 9	600	0													
Santander	June 17	53,574	32													
Sheffield	June 9	435,000	109	10							4	1			2	
Do	June 16	435,000	111	6							3				4	
Smyrna	June 10	320,000	73	21						1						
Southampton	June 16	117,312	25	4												
Stockholm	June 2	324,488	85	15											1	
Do	June 9	324,488	81	18							1	2			2	
Trapani	June 16	67,379	10													
Trieste	do	196,637	75	18									1	2		
Utilla	do	800	0													
West Hartlepool	do	66,750														
Windsor	June 30	3,000	0													

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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