

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Report from Gulfport, Miss—Sanitary conditions—Enteric fever—Malarial fever on steamship Kirkstall from Colon—Remittent fever at Mississippi City.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, October 22, as follows:

Week ended October 20, 1906. Sanitary conditions fair. Several cases of enteric fever, all of a mild type, have been reported to the local health office during the month. Vigorous measures against a possible epidemic were taken early in the season, including daily inspections of premises and protection of the water supply.

One case of malarial fever was found on board the British steamship *Kirkstall*, 40 days out from Colon, via Pensacola. The man had had several previous attacks, and responded readily to treatment.

At Mississippi City a number of remittent fever cases are under treatment. None of the cases present unusual symptoms.

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

COLORADO.—Month of September, 1906. Estimated population, 634,066. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Diphtheria, 44 cases, 5 deaths; enteric fever, 605 cases, 68 deaths; scarlet fever, 105 cases, 5 deaths; smallpox, 5 cases, no deaths. Total number of deaths from all causes, 842.

FLORIDA.—Report from the State health officer for the two weeks ended October 20, 1906, shows as follows: Duval County (*Jacksonville*): Diphtheria 1 case, enteric fever 8 cases, malaria 1 case, and 7 cases of tuberculosis. Hillsboro County (*Tampa*): Diphtheria 4 cases, enteric fever 1 case, and 1 case tuberculosis. Alachua County: Enteric fever 1 case and 1 case of tuberculosis. One case of tuberculosis reported in each of the following counties: Marion, Pasco, and Volusia.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of September, 1906. Estimated population, 710,000, white 665,000, colored 45,000. Total number of deaths, 795, white 716, colored 79, including diphtheria 7, whooping

cough 5, enteric fever 29, and 74 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 72, enteric fever 125, scarlet fever 26, whooping cough 14, and phthisis pulmonalis 135.

OREGON.—Month of September, 1906. Reports to the State board of health from 33 counties show as follows: Total number of deaths from all causes 376, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 18, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 1, and 30 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases were reported as follows: Diphtheria 22, enteric fever 163, measles 23, scarlet fever 20, tuberculosis 7.

UTAH.—Month of September, 1906. Reports to the State board of health from 27 counties, having an estimated population of 315,966, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 285, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 16, whooping cough 2, and 6 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 27, enteric fever 180, scarlet fever 20, smallpox 12, whooping cough 194, tuberculosis 10 (incomplete).

WASHINGTON.—Month of September, 1906. Reports to the State board of health from 28 counties, exclusive of the 4 principal cities, show as follows: Diphtheria, 14 cases, 2 deaths; enteric fever, 200 cases, 19 deaths; scarlet fever, 14 cases, no deaths; smallpox, 6 cases, no deaths.

Bellingham.—Enteric fever, 5 cases, 1 death; scarlet fever, 5 cases, no deaths.

Seattle.—Scarlet fever, 3 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 15 cases, 1 death; enteric fever, 46 cases, 3 deaths.

Spokane.—Scarlet fever, 10 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, no deaths; enteric fever, 118 cases, 10 deaths.

Tacoma.—Scarlet fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 1 case, no deaths; enteric fever, 35 cases, 4 deaths.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 29 to November 2, 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-July 31 .....	.....	11	
Stockton	June 1-30	1	.....	
Total for State .....	.....	1	11	
Total for State, same period, 1905.	.....	41	.....	
Colorado:				
Boulder County	May 1-31	1	.....	
Denver County (Denver included).	May 1-Sept. 30	16	.....	
Eagle County	June 1-30	2	.....	
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included).	June 1-July 31	10	.....	
Fremont County (Canyon City included).	June 1-Aug. 31	8	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado—Continued.				
Garfield County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Kit Carson County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Larimer County.....	May 1-June 30.....	8		
La Plata County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Las Animas County.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	4		
Lincoln County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Morgan County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Park County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Pitkin County.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Provers County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Pueblo County.....	May 1-July 31.....	58		
Teller County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Weld County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Total for State.....		125		
Total for State, same period, 1905.....		104		
Connecticut:				
New Britain.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Putnam.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Stamford.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Windham.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1905.....				
Florida:				
Brevard County.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Columbia County.....	June 24-July 21.....	5		
Duval County (Jacksonville included).....	June 24-Aug. 4.....	12		
Escambia County.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	1		
Nassau County.....	July 15-21.....	1		
St. Johns County.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		21		
Total for State, same period, 1905.....		5		
Georgia:				
Augusta.....	June 26-July 23.....	9		Imported.
Chatham County.....	Oct. 4-10.....	2		
Sapelo Island.....	June 25-29.....	1		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1905.....				
Illinois:				
Canton.....	July 1-31.....			Present. Do.
Cereal Springs.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Chicago.....	Aug. 4-10.....	2		
Galesburg.....	June 17-Oct. 20.....	56	1	
Glassford.....	July 1-31.....			Do
Moline.....	Sept. 24-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		60	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....		86	11	
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	May 1-June 30.....	24		
Allen County.....	May 1-July 31.....	70		
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Clark County.....	May 1-July 31.....	11		
Crawford County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Fayette County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Floyd County.....	May 1-June 30.....	14		
Fulton County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Grant County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Henry County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Jay County.....	June 1-July 31.....	11		
Jefferson County.....	July 1-31.....	2	1	
Marion County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Miami County.....	May 1-June 30.....	18		
Putnam County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
St. Joseph County, South Bend.....	Sept. 18-Oct. 8.....	2		
Shelby County.....	June 1-July 31.....	14		
Vanderburg County.....	May 1-July 31.....	11		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Vigo County	May 1-June 30...	3		
Washington County	May 1-31	20		
Total for State		209	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		39	5	
Kansas:				
Allen County	May 1-July 31	27	1	
Atchison County (Atchison included).	May 1-31	10		
Barton County	May 1-July 31	2		
Brown County	Aug. 1-31	1		
Butler County	July 1-31	2		
Bourbon County	May 1-31	7		
Chase County	June 1-July 31	11		
Chautauqua County	May 1-June 30	3		
Cherokee County	May 1-31	3		
Cheyenne County	Aug. 1-31	2		
Cowley County	May 1-Aug. 31	19		
Doniphan County	May 1-July 31	7		
Douglas County	May 1-31	1		
Elk County	June 1-July 31	23		
Ford County	May 1-31	13		
Gove County	July 1-31	1		
Greenwood County	July 1-Aug. 31	2		
Harper County	May 1-June 30	6		
Harvey County	July 1-31	2		
Jackson County	May 1-31	1		
Jewell County	May 1-June 30	9		
Kiowa County	July 1-Aug. 31	4		
Leavenworth County (Leavenworth included).	May 1-31	2		
Lyon County	June 1-30	17		
Montgomery County	May 1-Aug. 31	95		
Ness County	July 1-31	3		
Ottawa County	May 1-31	45		
Pratt County	May 1-31	6		
Republic County	May 1-31	4		
Reno County	May 1-July 31	30		
Rice County	July 1-Aug. 31	7		
Riley County	June 1-July 31	4		
Rush County	May 1-31	6		
Saline County	June 1-July 31	3		
Sedgwick County (Wichita included).	May 1-July 31	69		
Seward County	July 1-Aug. 31	2		
Shawnee County (Topeka included).	May 1-June 30	4		
Stafford County	June 1-July 31	6		
Sumner County	May 1-July 31	12		
Wabaunsee County	June 1-30	1		
Washington County	June 1-30	1		
Wilson County	May 1-Aug. 31	21		
Woodson County	June 1-30	6		
Wyandotte County (Kansas City included).	May 1-Aug. 31	16		
Total for State		516	1	During the year 1905, 4,116 cases, 33 deaths.
Total for State, same period, 1905.		406	4	
Kentucky:				
Lexington	Sept. 9-15	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		3		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 17-Sept. 29	108	6	6 cases imported.
Shreveport	June 24-30	2	1	
Total for State		110	7	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		28	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine:				
Blaine	July 1-21	2		Present.
Mars Hill	July 1-21	1		
Houlton	June 30-July 6	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		12		
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Aug. 6	1		On ss. Neckar from Bremen.
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Massachusetts:				
Boston	July 22-28	1		
Lawrence	Sept. 2-8	1		
New Bedford	June 24-July 28	18		
Total for State		20		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		10		
Michigan:				
Bay City	June 1-30		1	
Detroit	June 24-Aug. 4	3		
Lowell	May 20-July 7	34		
Grand Rapids	May 1-Aug. 30	3		
Total for State		40	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		59	15	
Missouri:				
Amsterdam	May 3-July 12	12		
St. Joseph	July 29-Oct. 13	4		
St. Louis	June 17-July 7	4		
Total for State		20		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		5	1	
Montana:				
Carbon County	July 1-31	13		
Cascade County	June 1-Sept. 30	2		
Custer County	June 1-30	2		
Fergus County	June 1-July 31	5		
Meagher County	July 1-31	9		
Park County	July 1-31	10		
Silver Bow County	July 1-31	19		
Yellowstone County	June 1-July 31	38		
Total for State		98		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		23		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 9-30	7		
Total for State		7		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		3		
New Hampshire:				
Concord	June 1-30	1	1	
Total for State		1	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		4		
New Jersey:				
Elizabeth	July 1-7	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
Brooklyn	June 1-30		3	Present.
Cohoes	June 1-30 .....	.....	.....	
Greene County (Athens and Durham included)	June 1-July 31	86	.....	
New York	June 17-Oct. 20	24	.....	
Saratoga Springs	June 1-July 31	2		
Total for State		112	3	
Total for State, same period, 1905		6	1	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Aug. 1-31	4		Do.
Anson County	May 1-June 30 .....	.....	.....	
Ashe County	July 1-Aug. 31	18	.....	
Beaufort County	June 1-July 31	3	.....	
Bertie County	May 1-June 30	4		July 2, no cases.
Cabarrus County	May 1-July 31	7	.....	
Camden County	May 1-June 30	14	.....	
Cartaret County	June 1-30	2	.....	
Cherokee County	Aug. 1-31	1		Still present.
Chowan County	May 1-31	3	.....	
Craven County	May 1-July 31	4	.....	
Cumberland County	May 1-Aug. 31	21	.....	
Currituck County	May 1-June 30	17		Present.
Davie County	May 1-31	6	.....	
Duplin County	June 1-July 31	5	.....	
Durham County	May 1-31	1	.....	
Forsyth County	May 1-31	4		May 1, 1905, to May 1, 1906, cases 6,049.
Guilford County	May 1-June 30	45	.....	
Harnett County	May 1-31	7	.....	
Hertford County	May 1-Aug. 31	37	.....	
Hyde County	June 1-July 31	12		Present.
Martin County	June 1-July 31	70	.....	
Mecklenburg County	May 1-June 30	3	.....	
Nash County	July 1-31	3	.....	
New Hanover County	June 1-30	1		Present.
Pasquotank County	July 1-31	2	.....	
Randolph County	July 1-31	7	.....	
Robeson County	May 1-June 30 .....	.....	.....	
Sampson County	May 1-31	5		May 1, 1905, to May 1, 1906, cases 6,049.
Scotland County	May 1-June 30	4	.....	
Union County	May 1-31	1	.....	
Washington County	May 1-July 31	11	.....	
Wayne County	May 1-June 30	6		
Total for State		328		
Total for State, same period, 1905		87		
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Aug. 1-31	2		Present.
Bottineau County	June 1-30	1	.....	
Grand Forks County	May 1-31	1	.....	
Griggs County	May 1-June 30	9	.....	
Kidder County	May 1-31	17		Present.
Lamoure County	June 1-30	27	.....	
Nelson County	June 1-30	1	.....	
Ramsey County	May 1-31	1	.....	
Stark County	Aug. 1-31	1		Present.
Stutsman County	Aug. 1-31	3	.....	
Walsh County	Aug. 1-31	4	.....	
Ward County	Aug. 1-31	1	.....	
Total for State		68		
Total for State, same period, 1905		98	2	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	June 16-Oct. 5	8		Present.
East Liverpool	July 1-31	2	.....	
Total for State .....	.....	10	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905 .....	.....	92	2	
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City	June 16-Aug. 4	27	1	Present.
Total for State .....	.....	27	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905 .....	.....	.....	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905 .....	.....	.....	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oregon:				
State.....	July 1-31.....	.....	1	
Klamath County.....	June 1-30.....	11	.....	
Lane County.....	June 1-July 31.....	4	.....	
Marion County.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	5	1	
Multnomah County.....	July 1-31.....	2	.....	
Polk County.....	June 1-July 31.....	6	.....	
Wasco County.....	June 1-July 31.....	4	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	32	2	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....	.....	17	.....	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona.....	Sept. 16-22.....	1	1	
Columbia.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	1	.....	
Sunbury.....	July 14-31.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	3	1	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....	.....	24	.....	
South Carolina:				
Camden.....	July 8-14.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	1	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....	.....	2	1	
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	June 24-Aug. 4.....	11	.....	
Knoxville.....	June 24-Oct. 26.....	9	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	20	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....	.....	5	.....	
Texas:				
Harris County (Houston).....	Aug. 12-Oct. 20.....	4	.....	
Harrison County (Marshall in- cluded).....	Apr. 22-July 11.....	7	.....	
Hopkins County.....	Apr. 1-July 5.....	50	.....	
Hunt County (Greenville).....	Mar. 26-Aug. 6.....	33	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	94	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....	.....	.....	.....	
Utah:				
Carbon County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Davis County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Emery County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	6	.....	
Juab County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2	.....	
Salt Lake County.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	22	.....	
Sanpete County.....	June 1-July 31.....	8	.....	
Sevier County.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	19	.....	
Summit County.....	June 1-July 31.....	8	.....	
Wasatch County.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	18	.....	
Weber County (Ogden in- cluded).....	June 1-July 31.....	18	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	103	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....	.....	146	.....	
Washington:				
Chehalis County.....	May 1-31.....	3	.....	
Cowlitz County.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	8	.....	
Lewis County.....	June 1-July 31.....	4	.....	
Lincoln County.....	May 1-31.....	13	.....	
Pierce County.....	May 1-July 31.....	15	.....	
Snohomish County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).....	July 1-Aug. 18.....	3	.....	1 imported.
Whatcom County.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	5	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	52	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905.....	.....	68	2	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
West Virginia:				
Marshall County.....	Apr. 1-July 14....	24	.....	
Total for State		24	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		.....	.....	
Wisconsin:				
Brown County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	13	.....	
Calumet County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	38	.....	
Dane County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	69	.....	
Douglas County.....	Jan. 1-31	1	.....	
Fond du Lac County	Feb. 1-28	1	.....	
Grant County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	14	.....	
Iowa County.....	Mar. 1-31	3	.....	
Jefferson County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31 ..	9	.....	
La Crosse County (La Crosse included).....	June 24-July 14 ..	3	.....	
Marinette County (Marinette included).....	Jan. 1-31	1	.....	
Milwaukee County (Milwau- kee included).....	Jan. 1-Aug. 11....	11	.....	
Oconto County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	6	.....	
Oneida County	Feb. 1-28	1	.....	
Outagamie County (Appleton included).....	Jan. 1-Oct. 20....	82	.....	
Ozaukee County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	9	.....	
Polk County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	10	.....	
Rock County (Beloit included) ..	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	64	.....	
Rusk County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....	
St. Croix County	Feb. 1-28	1	.....	
Shawano County	Feb. 1-28	1	.....	
Sheboygan County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31 ..	10	.....	
Walworth County	Feb. 1-28	1	.....	
Waupaca County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	36	.....	
Winnebago County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	8	.....	
Total for State		396	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1905.		70	1	
Grand total		2,522	30	
Grand total, same period, 1905		1,438	46	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, August 17 to November 2, 1906.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
South Atlantic Quarantine Sta- tion	Sept. 24.....	1	.....	From Spanish s. s. Ha- bana from Habana.
Louisiana:				
Iberia Parish— New Iberia.....	Aug. 19.....	1	.....	
Total		2	.....	

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Cases and deaths.												Total deaths from all causes.
			Tuber- culosis.	Yellow fever.	Small- pox.	Vario- loid.	Chol- era.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Whoop- ing cough.	Deaths.	
			Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Hamilton, Ohio.....	Sept. 22	23,914	1	1					4		1			1	
Do.....	Sept. 29	23,914							6		4				
Do.....	Oct. 6	23,914							12	1	4				
Do.....	Oct. 13	23,914							4		1				
Do.....	Oct. 20	23,914							2	1	2				
Harrison, N. J.....	do	10,596	3						1						
Hartford, Conn.....	Oct. 13	79,850	29						3		1				
Do.....	Oct. 20	79,850	37						5	1	5				
Haverhill, Mass.....	do	37,175	9						4		2				
Hoboken, N. J.....	do	59,364	1												
Houston, Tex.....	do	44,633	2												
Hyde Park, Mass.....	do	13,244	1		1										
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Oct. 21	169,164	57						47	1	11				
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Oct. 13	28,429	30												
Do.....	Oct. 20	28,429	17												
Jersey City, N. J.....	Oct. 21	206,433	66						13		10				
Johnstown, Pa.....	Oct. 20	35,936	17						2	1	2				
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	do	24,404	17						3	3	1				
La Crosse, Wis.....	do	28,895	9							3	1				
La Fayette, Ind.....	Oct. 22	18,116	3												
Lawrence, Mass.....	Oct. 24	62,559	22												
Lebanon, Pa.....	Oct. 20	17,628	5							2	4				
Lexington, Ky.....	do	26,369	26								3				
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Oct. 13	102,479	60						10	2	13				
Lowell, Mass.....	Oct. 20	94,569	37						2	9	7				
Macon, Ga.....	do	22,746	5												
Malden, Mass.....	Oct. 13	33,664	13						1	1					
Do.....	Oct. 20	33,664	5						2	1					
Manchester, N. H.....	do	56,987	28						2	1	4				
Marlboro, Mass.....	do	13,609	5												
Massillon, Ohio.....	do	11,944	3												
Mcford, Mass.....	do	18,244	5						1						
Melrose, Mass.....	do	12,962	1												
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Oct. 13	285,315	92						15		1				
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	Oct. 20	21,228	8						2	1	3				
Nashville, Tenn.....	do	80,865	55						6	1	8				

Newark, N. J.	do	246 070	21	3	14						10	1	5	20			
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63 442											2	7			
Newburyport, Mass.	do	14 478											1				
New Orleans, La.	do	287 104	118	16							15	3	8	13	1		
Newport, R. I.	do	22 034	5								8		4				
Newton, Mass.	do	33 587	8								1		2				
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437 202	1,452	359	174						121	25	89	3 194	22	61	4 24 13
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19 457	14								3		1				
Norristown, Pa.	do	22 265	10								2		2	1			
North Adams, Mass.	do	24 200	6								1		1				
Northampton, Mass.	do	18 643	7											3			
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7 147	3											4			
Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 13	1,293 697	493	93	79						86	10	28	89	9	12	13 9
Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct. 20	321 616	129	6	11						163	5	23	36	5		1 1
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15 369	8	2	2								1				
Portland, Me.	Oct. 13	50 145	26	1							7			1			
Providence, R. I.	Oct. 20	175 597	54	12							3		11	1	14	1	2 1
Quincy, Mass.	do	23 899	5								1		1				
Reading, Pa.	Oct. 22	78 961	38	1	3						4	2		5	2		
St. Joseph, Mo.	Oct. 13	102 979											1				
Do.	Oct. 20	102 979	19	3	3								1				
St. Louis, Mo.	do	575 258	166	21	14						22	3	10	29		8	2
Shreveport, La.	do	16 013	15		2									1			
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	do	10 246	2								1			11	2		
Somerville, Mass.	do	61 643	21	1	1						6		1	4	2		
South Bend, Ind.	do	35 999	16								1						
Spokane, Wash.	do	38 848	20								13	3					
Springfield, Mass.	do	62 059	16	2							3		2	11	1		
Steelton, Pa.	do	12 088	4	1	2												
Tacoma, Wash.	do	37 714	18		3						3	2		1			
Taunton, Mass.	Oct. 13	31 086	10										1				
Terre Haute, Ind.	Oct. 20	36 673	21	2							2		2	6	2		
Toledo, Ohio	do	131 822	41		6						20		7	24	2	1	1
Topeka, Kans.	Oct. 13	33 608	10								2		2	2			
Trenton, N. J.	Oct. 20	73 397		1										12			
Waltham, Mass.	do	23 481	4										1	5	2		
Wheeling, W. Va.	do	38 878	15		1												
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28 757	6														
Wilmington, Del.	do	76 508	28		5												
Winona, Minn.	Oct. 23	19 714	3														
Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 29	118 421	40	10	4						3		1	31			
Do.	Oct. 6	118 421	54	11	4						4		7	27			
Do.	Oct. 13	118 421	45	3	5								4	53	2		
Do.	Oct. 20	118 421	52	10	1						5	1	3	57	1		

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Town—Examination of rodents for plague infection in the Colony.

The following is received from the medical officer of health for Cape Colony, under date of September 17, 1906:

East London.—Week ended September 15, 1906. Rodents examined, 55; 3 found dead; 1 plague infected.

King Williams Town.—Rodents examined, 53; 9 found dead; no infection.

Port Elizabeth.—Rodents examined, 303; 11 found dead; no infection.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Recrudescence of plague in Rio de Janeiro—Destruction of rats.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, September 26 and October 1, as follows:

Week ended September 23, 1906. Vessels inspected and received bills of health as follows: On the 17th instant the British steamship *Archbank*, for some southern United States port, via St. Lucia for orders and for disinfection, in water ballast, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel; on the 18th instant the British steamship *Sahara*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel; on the same date the British steamship *Volga*, for New York, with no cargo, water ballast, no passengers, and no change in the crew while here; on the 20th instant the British steamship *Homer*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the crew while in this port; on the 21st instant the British steamship *Canning*, for New York, with 3 first-class and 14 steerage passengers from here, no change in the crew, and on the 22d instant the British steamship *Dacre Hill*, for some southern United States port, via St. Lucia for orders and disinfection, with no passengers and no change in the crew and in water ballast.

This last named vessel was not inspected; received a bill of health from the consulate-general.

No other vessels left this port during the week requiring inspection.

Plague in Campos, State of Rio.—The latest reports indicate that

plague in Campos has been eradicated. The disease was probably imported. No cases have been reported for more than seven days.

Mortality, city of Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended September 23, 1906. Total deaths, 297, including 3 from bubonic plague. There were also 15 new cases of plague, and during the last 3 weeks 31 cases of plague with only 5 deaths. No cases of yellow fever or deaths were reported, this being the sixth week since any cases of this disease have occurred in this city. Variola caused 3 cases but no deaths. At the close of the week there were 2 cases of variola and 14 cases of plague in the Hospital São Sebastião, and there were also 20 cases of suspicious illness held there for observation. Rats caught during the week, 9,686. Total rats to date, 1,070,522.

Week ended September 30, 1906. Vessels inspected and received bills of health as follows: On the 25th ultimo, the British steamship *Kensington*, for some southern port, via St. Lucia, West Indies, for orders, in water ballast, with no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while in this port; on the 26th ultimo the German steamship *Seigmund*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of the first class, but 3 steerage passengers from this port and with no change in the crew while here; the British steamship *Bedouin*, for Savannah, in water ballast, no passengers and no change in the crew; the British steamship *Italian Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the 28th ultimo the British steamship *Elswick Grange*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the vessel's personnel while in this port.

No other vessels requiring inspection left this port during the period under consideration.

Bubonic plague in State of Bahia, Brazil.—A dispatch received here on the 29th ultimo states that a case of plague had been reported from the island of Itaparica, State of Bahia and across the bay of Bahia from the city of the same name, locally known as San Salvador da Bahia. No further reports have been received up to this date.

Mortality reports, State of São Paulo, Brazil.—São Paulo, capital of State. Week ended September 23, 1906. Total deaths, 105, including 1 from bubonic plague (died in isolation hospital).

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended September 30, 1906. Total deaths, 266. One case and 1 death from yellow fever, the first case occurring here in 7 weeks; 4 cases and 2 deaths from bubonic plague, and 2 new cases; no deaths from variola.

In regard to the fatal case of yellow fever the health report for the week bears the following statement: "This fatal case offers no explanation as to its origin." At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 2 cases of variola, 14 cases of plague, and 20 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

The late recrudescence of bubonic plague in Rio.—Plague cases have considerably increased in number during the past few weeks. The record of cases for the last five weeks is as follows: 3, 6, 10, 15, 4. Deaths for same periods as follows: 2, 0, 3, 2, 2. Plague in Rio appears to reach its height at this season, and many of the foci occurred in localities where houses were in the process of demolition for the purpose of opening up new and wider streets. These foci have in most cases been destroyed by this demolition.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows:

Week ended October 18, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 9,000. 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.
Oct. 12	Bluefields	New Orleans	25	2	0
13	Saba	Newport News	32	0	0

CHINA.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Cholera.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Mills reports, September 25, as follows:

Week ended September 22, 1906. Two supplemental bills of health were issued to steamships; 2 steamships inspected; 199 crew and 100 steerage passengers inspected. No cases of illness were reported.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows among foreigners one new case of cholera.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports, and no emigrants were examined during the week.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever case on steamship Prinz Waldemar from Cartagena.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows:

Week ended October 20, 1906. Estimated population, 5,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. One case of yellow fever imported from Cartagena, Colombia, by German steamship *Prinz Waldemar* October 12. This passenger was en route for New York, came ashore sick, spent the night in a boarding house in Limon, was taken to the hospital October 13, and is now recovering from a mild tho positive case of yellow fever. As yet the boarding house has not been fumigated.

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.
Oct. 15	Prinz Waldemar	New York	75	21	13
16	Limon	Boston	43	3	0
17	Appomattox	New Orleans	47	0	0
18	Tagus	New York	183	35	269
18	Preston	do.	31	0	0
19	Miami	do.	46	3	0
20	Dictator	New Orleans	20	0	0

One bill of health for a Panamanian port was viscéd.

CUBA.

Report from Banes—Summary of transactions, month of September, 1906—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, October 11, as follows:

Month of September, 1906. Bills of health issued to steamship *Farmand*, clearing for Boston on September 1, and steamship *Hero* on October 1. Passengers and baggage were inspected and past. No quarantinable diseases reported.

On request of the owners of the steamship *Clinton*, sailing from Antilla for Tampa, Fla., I partially fumigated the vessel and note to that effect was made on the bill of health. The captain of the vessel was informed that this fumigation would probably save him no time at Tampa, but he requested me to fumigate as far as possible and to issue certificate to that effect.

Report from Cardenas—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ives reports, October 22, as follows:

Week ended October 20, 1906. One supplemental bill of health issued; no health certificates issued. The case of leprosy reported during the month of September has been isolated. The estimated population of Cardenas is 27,305, including all of the native residents, and in addition about 300 American soldiers. The city has been fairly healthy for the past week, with not much change in the sanitary conditions.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, October 23 and 25, as follows:

Week ended October 20, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	12
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued	5
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	711
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected	178
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	226
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected	19
Immune certificates issued	36
Health certificates issued for New Orleans	60
Pieces of baggage inspected	150
Vessel fumigated prior to sailing	1

There were 7 new cases and 1 death from yellow fever reported in Habana during the week covered by this report. One of these cases was from Vedado and the rest were scattered over the city. This makes 14 cases reported within the last two weeks.

On Wednesday, October 18, a severe hurricane swept over Habana, causing considerable damage and loss to property in the city and to shipping interests in the harbor.

October 23. One case yellow fever, Habana, on 21st.

October 25. One death 5 miles from Cruces, on autopsy proved to be yellow fever. Was reported yesterday, 24th.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield reports as follows:

October 27. Two yellow fever cases confirmed October 26.

October 29. Yellow fever, Habana, 1 case October 27, 1 October 28. Case on 28 came to Habana from Patos and received infection there. October 31. One new case yellow fever October 30.

Termination of close quarantine season.

On October 30, the following instructions were sent by the Bureau to Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf:

After October 31, and until further notice, enforce provisions paragraph 13 quarantine regulations, inspect all passengers, and permit embarkation nonimmunes southern ports if well. List nonimmunes for Florida points and send list by same steamer to one of below-designated agents Florida State board, according to destination: J. M. Jackson, Miami; J. N. Fogarty, Key West; C. W. Bartlett, Tampa; W. E. Anderson, Pensacola. Notify service officers Matanzas, Santiago, and Cienfuegos.

On the same date the following telegram was sent to Dr. J. Y. Porter, State health officer of Florida:

Under Treasury regulations close quarantine season terminates November 1. Have sent following to von Ezdorf, to remain in force pending further developments: "After October 31 and until further notice enforce provisions, paragraph 13, quarantine regulations, inspect all passengers, and permit embarkation nonimmunes southern ports, if well. List nonimmunes for Florida points and send list by same steamer to one of below designated agents, Florida State board, according to destination: J. M. Jackson, Miami; J. N. Fogarty, Key West; C. W. Bartlett, Tampa; W. E. Anderson, Pensacola. Notify service officers, Matanzas, Santiago, and Cienfuegos." The lists are sent to your agents, so that if you desire they may be forwarded to health officers at points of destination. Please instruct the service quarantine officers to make careful inspection Cuban vessels, but refumigation or detention is not required under regulations unless conditions on arrival demand. Letter follows.

In response to a request of Doctor Porter the following supplemental telegram was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf: "October 31. Referring Bureau telegram 30, in addition lists therein mentioned, make complete list nonimmune passengers for Florida points and mail to State health officer, Jacksonville, Fla. Include Habana passengers for Jacksonville via steamship *Nicaragua*."

The following telegram was sent October 30 to President Irion, State board of health, New Orleans, La.; State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.; Doctor Goldthwaite, quarantine officer, Mobile, Ala.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, Gulf quarantine, Biloxi, Miss., and Passed Assistant Surgeon Berry, Tampa, Fla.:

In accordance with Treasury regulations, close quarantine season terminates November 1. Service officer, Habana, instructed, after October 31 enforce provisions paragraph 13, quarantine regulations of the United States, at Habana and other Cuban ports, closely inspecting all passengers. Treasury regulations require continued inspection at all ports of arrival, but refumigation and detention not required unless conditions on arrival demand.

Reports from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Alacranes—House to house inspection reestablished—Daily inspection of vessels from Habana ordered.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, October 16 and 22, as follows:

Week ended October 13, 1906. Bills of health issued to 2 vessels leaving for United States ports, and 1 health and acclimation certificate granted to a passenger going to the United States via Habana.

A new invasion of yellow fever occurred at Alacranes, Matanzas Province, on the 2d instant. I have addressed a communication to the provincial governor requesting him to issue orders to the effect that all communicable diseases, particularly yellow fever, be promptly reported to this office.

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

Week ended October 20, 1906. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels leaving this port for the United States, and 2 health certificates granted to passengers bound to the United States via Habana.

No quarantinable diseases reported.

The brigade for house-to-house inspection and sanitation, which was abolished in September last, has been reestablished, and is again doing good work.

A daily inspection of vessels arriving from Habana has been ordered at this port, but no restriction on travel by land is yet being enforced.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 17, as follows:

Week ended October 13, 1906. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel was fumigated.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Summary for month of September, 1906—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Smallpox and yellow fever—Case of leprosy on steamship Guatemala for Ancon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports as follows:

Month of September, 1906. Bills of health issued to 11 vessels, 10 of which were fumigated. Twenty-three immune certificates issued and 30 persons vaccinated.

One case of leprosy was discovered in the steerage of the steamship *Guatemala*, bound for Ancon, Canal Zone. The man embarked in Paita for Guayaquil, and being an Ecuadorean was landed by the authorities at this port.

There were 39 deaths from smallpox and 5 from yellow fever during the month. Both diseases exist in various other ports and adjacent towns, but statistics are not obtainable.

An effort is being made to begin a campaign against yellow fever.

The number of infected mosquitoes in Guayaquil is probably considerable, but nonimmune material is scarce. At least 4 cases of yellow fever have been treated in private houses during the month, and so far as I have been able to learn no precautions were taken. Many

deaths are recorded in the civil register as being caused by "fever" without further classification.

October 1 to 7, 1906, 2 deaths from yellow fever and 4 deaths from smallpox in Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA.

Reports from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows:

Week ended October 2, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 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.
Sept. 25	Bertha	Limon	25	0	0	0
Oct. 1	Flandria	New York		0	0	0
2	Anselm	New Orleans		0	0	0

Week ended October 16, 1906. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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

Date.	Vessel. ^a	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Oct. 16	Anselm	New Orleans	42	0	0	0

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows:

Week ended October 13, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit
Oct. 7	Viator	New Orleans	18	0	0
9	Colombia	Mobile	17	a 3	0
13	Jos. Vaccaro	New Orleans	28	0	0

^a Traveling by special permission from the Surgeon-General and Dr. Goldthwaite.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Quarantine against Puerto Cortez to be raised by Mobile.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kahle reports as follows:

Week ended October 13, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 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.
Oct. 7	Espana.....	Mobile.....	15	0	0	0
10	Taunton.....	New Orleans....	23	0	0	0
11	Mercator.....	Mobile.....	17	0	0	0
13	Hiram.....	do.....	14	0	0	0

Steamships *Mercator* and *Hiram* from Mobile came to this port without medical inspectors. The captains informed me that this was due to the fact that Mobile would raise the quarantine against this port before the return of said ships to Mobile.

Report from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows:

Week ended October 13, 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.
Oct. 7	Taunton.....	New Orleans.....	24	0	0	0
Oct. 8	Columbia.....	Mobile.....	18	0	0	0
Oct. 10	Jos. Vaccaro.....	New Orleans.....	30	0	0	0

INDIA.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, October 4, as follows:

Week ended September 22, 1906: Bill of health issued to the steamship *Maroa*, bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 77. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascar's effects disinfected.

Week ended September 15, 1906: Fifteen deaths from cholera, 8 deaths from plague, and 3 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In India during the same week 5,182 cases and 3,816 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy—Campaign against malaria in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, October 8, as follows:
Week ended October 6, 1906. Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo as follows:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and past.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and past.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 2	Città di Napoli.....	New York.....	886	120	950
3	Moltke.....	do.....	916	260	1,150
4	Sicania.....	do.....			
4	Italia.....	do.....	1,036	80	1,350
5	Königin Luise.....	do.....	1,332	210	1,450
6	Liguria.....	do.....	980	180	1,100

PALERMO.

Oct. 5	Italia.....	New York.....	420	600	200
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Sus-pected tra-choma.	Sus-pected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Oct. 2	Città di Napoli.....	30	3	29	1	12	75
3	Moltke.....	36	5	42		6	89
4	Sicania.....						
4	Italia.....	30	1	18	1	5	55
5	Königin Luise.....	27	7	29	3	5	71
6	Liguria.....	26	1	13		8	48
	Total.....	149	17	131	5	36	338

PALERMO.

Oct. 5	Italia.....	31		44			75
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Smallpox.—Week ended October 11, 1906. Following reports were officially registered: Musocco (Milan), 1 case; Castelguidone, 4 cases; Casalanguida (Chieti), 4 cases; S. Giorgio la Molara (Benevento), 1 case.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA IN ITALY.

In response to Bureau letter dated September 14, 1906, Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. McLaughlin reports as follows concerning the preventive measures practised in Italy against malaria:

The existence of malaria in Italy and the efforts to recognize and combat the disease date back to very ancient times. Marcus Varro, in the *Re Rustica* (book 1, ch. 12), advises never to build houses in a malarial location, because in summer minute little animals grow which

can not possibly be seen by the naked eye, and which, entering from the air into the human body, produce terrible diseases. Here it has been firmly believed that malaria bears a relation to the hydrographic condition of the soil, because where water became stagnant or could not flow away because of obstructions or geologic peculiarities, then malaria was always to be found.

The campaign directed against malaria dates back several centuries. As far as Naples is concerned, it is sufficient to remember the eminent Lettieri and his work in the time of the Spanish viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo. Besides constructing the sewers of Naples and reopening the aqueduct of Claudius, which in ancient times carried the Serino water to the famous reservoir at Cumæ to supply the Roman fleet, Lettieri planned to reclaim the immense plain that extends from the foot of the Apennines to the Gulf of Gaeta between Miseno and the mouth of the Volturno. With this end in view, he excavated the magnificent collector of water known as the Regii Lagni.

Toward the beginning of the last century there was created in Naples a special bureau whose duty it was to study and execute works for reclaiming the malarial marshes of the kingdom of Naples. These measures for the redemption of malarial soil were soon followed in all the other parts of Italy, in many instances being enforced by special laws. Unity was given to these efforts, and the value of concerted action secured by the law of March 22, 1900. According to this law all works of redemption are divided into two categories. The first contains works of special advantage to hygiene or agriculture, or to both. The second category contains other measures which do not present these special characteristics. The measures in the first category are carried out directly by the Government, which may, however, yield the right to the province, the commune, or societies of landholders. The measures in the second category are executed and maintained by the proprietors or by a society of proprietors.

All works for redeeming land are considered works of public utility, and as such enjoy certain special privileges and prerogatives. The work for the redemption of marsh land resolves itself into an effort to control the course of the water. To prevent the overflowing of the rivers embankments are constructed and trees are planted on the hillsides surrounding the plain.

To raise the level of the soil two methods are used: First, by dumping soil brought from other localities; second, by a deposit obtained by subsidence of the soil contained in the muddy rivers in flood. The water is allowed to overflow certain low sections by opening gates in the embankment. This is always done at the time when the river contains the greatest quantity of suspended matter. Under the law a section of land must submit to these measures for reclaiming it until it is in a condition for cultivation.

With the progress of the knowledge of the disease, especially of its etiology, the necessity for further legislation arose. The efficacy of quinine being recognized, it was evident that many lives were sacrificed because of the high price of the drug and the difficulty of obtaining it in a pure state. The law of December 23, 1900, was past by which the right to manufacture or sell preparations of quinine was restricted to the Government. The law of November 2, 1901, was enacted to further combine the various measures for stamping out the disease.

This law provides for—

First. The determination of "malarial zones."

Second. The administration of quinine to all laborers, workmen, or employees working in a malarial zone.

Third. The mechanical protection against mosquitoes believed capable of transmitting the infection.

The regulations based upon this law were approved March 30, 1902, and prescribe how the law must be applied in practise. A malarial zone is a zone of territory in which have occurred several cases of malaria contracted on the spot, simultaneously or at brief intervals, coincident with the presence of mosquitoes believed capable of transmitting the disease, and the presence of stagnant water. When a district is declared to be a malarial zone the following duties become obligatory: The proprietors and employers of labor are required to furnish quinine to the laborers or employees as well as to their families gratis. The doctors are obliged to report all cases of malaria and must also report to the police the failure of proprietors or employers of labor to furnish quinine gratis to the employed. The doctors are also obliged to report deaths from pernicious malaria and to send the certificate of such death to the police. In cases of doubt a post-mortem examination must be made.

An article of the law of November 2, 1901, enacted that mechanical defense against aerial insects be employed. The regulations for putting into practise the mechanical defenses were promulgated by a decree of the minister of the interior June 12, 1902, and contained the following directions: All habitations and buildings used by people in a zone of territory declared malarial must be protected against the entrance of aerial insects. Such protection shall consist of the application of a netting of wire, linen, cotton, or other textile, over every aperture communicating with the exterior (doors, windows, ventilators, chimneys, etc.). This netting must not be coarser than 25 meshes to each square centimeter of surface. The netting must be applied solidly and be immovable. The entrance shall be protected by a double door so arranged that the second door can not be opened except when the first door is closed. The doors must be fitted with a contrivance for automatic closure. Special care must be taken with the doors of sleeping apartments. To protect the apertures of chimneys the top of the chimney must be covered with a cap of iron wire, and the opening from the room into the chimney must also be covered with a netting of iron wire. Continued vigilance is enjoined to detect the slightest imperfection in the netting or other arrangements for protection.

In general these regulations are enforced from June 1 to December each year, except when modified by special order to suit unusual conditions in certain places. These protective measures are obligatory also in the barracks of the custom-house guards, in the houses of persons employed upon Government or provincial roads, upon other public works, and upon the railroads.

Another law became effective February 25, 1904, which rendered more general the use of quinine. By this law quinine is distributed free to all the poor for curative purposes, and by another law, May 19, 1904, this was extended so that the drug was to be furnished free for prophylactic purposes as well. The price of quinine is now as follows: Bisulfate of quinine costs 8 centimes to the public and 6

centimes to communes and charitable societies for each gram. Hydrochlorate of quinine costs 10 centimes to the public and 8 centimes to communes for each gram. For hypodermic injections 12 centimes are charged for each phial containing 1 gram of the solution.

[An Italian centime equals about one-fifth of 1 cent.]

To recapitulate, the war against malaria is conducted along these lines: The reclamation of marsh land; protection against mosquitoes; obligatory administration of quinine; and Government control of quinine, insuring a pure drug at the lowest possible cost.

All the forces of the Government are coordinated in this work. The Italian army medical department enforces similar measures under a special code of regulations. Valuable support and collaboration are received from certain private associations, notably the Society for the Study of Malaria and the Red Cross. Every year special commissions are established by the Society for the Study of Malaria in each malarial zone to study the epidemiology, prophylaxis, and cure of malaria. These stations are maintained thruout the malarial season. The researches are conducted with precision and vigor. In all stations there are able scientists, clinicians, microscopists, and entomologists. Besides these researches a very valuable campaign of education is carried on, diffusing among the people knowledge of the proper use of quinine, both as a prophylactic and as a curative measure.

The Italian Red Cross Society also gives its very valuable help in the struggle against malaria, especially in the Roman Campania. Every means is employed to lessen the menace to life among the peasants of the Campania and to conquer not only the disease itself, but the indifference and ignorance of the sufferers. The good effect of all these measures may be judged from the statistics, which show a steady diminution both in the number of cases and the death rate since the active war upon malaria was begun.

The yearly statistics of the Italian Red Cross in the Roman Campania are as follows:

Year.	Cases of malaria treated.	Cases treated in Roman hospitals.	Persons receiving prophylactic treatment.	Year.	Cases of malaria treated.	Cases treated in Roman hospitals.	Persons receiving prophylactic treatment.
1900	1,716	6,186	-----	1903	320	2,461	17,506
1901	1,263	4,752	1,176	1904	162	2,961	29,603
1902	704	2,750	3,853				

The deaths from malaria in each of the departments of the Kingdom of Italy during the years 1900 to 1903, inclusive, in proportion to every 10,000 of the population, are shown in the following table:

Department.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Department.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Piemonte	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	Abruzzi and Molise	4.9	4.0	3.6	4.4
Liguria	.1	.1	.1	.1	Campania	3.8	2.6	1.6	1.3
Lombardia	.5	.5	.4	.2	Puglia	14.7	15.1	10.4	9.4
Veneto	1.0	.8	.5	.4	Basilicata	23.3	17.7	14.1	11.5
Emilia	.9	.8	.6	.5	Calabria	12.7	11.0	7.7	6.0
Toscana	1.1	1.1	.6	.3	Sicilia	11.6	10.1	7.6	6.3
Marche	.3	.2	.1	.1	Sardegna	27.9	20.1	15.4	13.0
Umbria	.7	.4	.2	.2	In the whole Kingdom	4.9	4.2	3.0	2.6
Lazio	6.0	3.9	2.6	2.3					

Sale of State quinine; mortality from malaria in Italy.

Year.	State quinine sold.	Deaths from malaria.	Net profits from sale of State quinine.	Year.	State quinine sold.	Deaths from malaria.	Net profits from sale of State quinine.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>
1890.....		15,147		1898.....		11,378	
1891.....		18,190		1899.....		10,811	
1892.....		15,531		1900.....		15,865	
1893.....		15,301		1901.....		13,358	
1894.....		15,296		1902-3.....	2,242	9,908	34,006
1895.....		16,464		1903-4.....	7,234	8,513	180,600
1896.....		14,017		1904-5.....	14,071	8,501	171,000
1897.....		11,947		1905-6.....	18,000	7,753	230,000

The Italian lire equals about 20 cents.

Altho decreasing rapidly under these efforts, malaria continues to be the greatest affliction with which the Italian sanitary authorities have to deal, except perhaps that other scourge of southern Italy and Sicily, trachoma, in which Americans have a more than common interest because of the enormous Italian emigration. These energetic measures are being carried out with persistence and assiduity. They are bound to have, finally, the result hoped for—the extinction of malaria as an epidemic disease in Italy.

JAPAN.

Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

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

Month of August, 1906.

Steamship *Korea*, for Honolulu, 229; steamship *America Maru*, for San Francisco, 4, for Honolulu, 281; steamship *Siberia*, for San Francisco, 4, for Honolulu, 253; steamship *Kasato Maru*, for Honolulu, 327; steamship *China*, for San Francisco, 2, for Honolulu, 82.

MEXICO.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, October 8 and 19, as follows:

Week ended October 6, 1906. Yellow fever continued in Merida, but with fewer new cases per day. In Progreso no quarantinable disease occurred. Several "suspect" cases were sent to the lazaretto. During the week 6 steamships were dispatched, with passengers 35 and crews 245. One of the steamships was fumigated.

Two weeks ended October 20, 1906. Yellow fever continued in Merida, either originating there or imported from the adjacent country. In Progreso no quarantinable disease was reported, but several febrile cases were committed to the lazaretto for observation. During the 2 weeks 11 steamships were dispatched, carrying 352 persons in crews and 37 as passengers from this port. Of these vessels 5 were fumigated.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—No passengers allowed on vessels for New Orleans.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows:

Week ended October 17, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500. General sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country during the week, fair. Passengers will not be allowed on vessels for New Orleans, via Port Limon, according to orders received by the steamship company October 16.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Oct. 17	Dictator.....	New Orleans, via Limon.	20	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended October 19, 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.
Oct. 13	Fort Gaines.....	Mobile.....	23	0	0	0
14	Banan.....	New Orleans.....	17	0	0	0
16	Appomattox.....	New Orleans, via Limon.	47	0	0	0
18	John Wilson.....	New Orleans.....	18	0	0	0

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Peru—Smallpox in Chilean ports.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, September 24, as follows:

Week ended September 22, 1906. Vessels dispatched by this office as follows:

British steamship *Guatemala* on the 16th for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total personnel of 198, of whom 3 members of crew, 52 cabin, and 37 steerage passengers were from this port.

U. S. S. *Charleston* on the 16th for Ancon, Canal Zone, with a personnel of over 800, including Secretary Root and his party.

German steamship *Ramses* on the 18th for San Francisco, Cal., with general cargo and a total personnel of 85, of whom 1 member of crew, 10 cabin, and 10 steerage passengers were from this port.

Chilean steamship *Tucapel* on the 22d for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total personnel of 190, of whom 10 members of crew, 79 cabin, and 22 steerage passengers were from this port.

Bill of health was granted to the *Charleston* on statement of her medical officer without inspection. The other vessels were fumigated, their personnel inspected, and steerage passengers' baggage inspected and past or disinfected.

The following is the latest report on plague received by courtesy of the director de salubridad.

Locality.	Cases Sept. 5.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 13.
Lima	4	1	1	0	4
Trujillo	0	3	0	0	3

In Lambayeque 4 suspected cases were reported for the 10th instant, of whom 1 died; also 1 fatal case, confirmed, was reported for the 11th.

Bills of health from Chilean ports show 43 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths in Coquimbo in 2 weeks ended September 7, and 18 cases with 9 deaths in Antofagasta in 2 weeks ended September 12. Smallpox is still present in Iquique.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Cholera in Manila and the provinces.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, September 14, as follows:

Week ended September 9, 1906. Quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila as follows: Cholera, 27 cases, 24 deaths.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan	56	43	Laguna	14	11
Rizal	15	12	Tarlac	8	10
Cavite	4	2	Tayabas	1	0
Pampanga	37	27	Total	189	146
Pangasinan	4	4			
Nueva Ecija	50	37			

Cholera still shows a tendency to decrease, the reduction being most marked in the provinces, where only 189 cases, with 146 deaths, were reported, as against 262 cases and 190 deaths for the preceding week. Outbreaks of cholera have been reported among the Moros near Camp Vickers, in Mindanao, and in Iloilo and in several places on the island of Panay. The diagnosis has not yet been thoroly authenticated. Every endeavor has been made to ascertain the source of the infection, but the facts are so meager that it is impossible to form an intelligent opinion.

Manila remains entirely free from plague, no case having been reported since April 20, 1906. Altho Amoy has been unofficially reported to be free from plague, it has been deemed advisable not to discontinue the quarantine restrictions against Amoy until this fact has

been satisfactorily established by official information. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to modify the quarantine restrictions by October 1, 1906.

During the week the following vessels cleared for United States ports:

On September 7 the U. S. army transport *Meade*, with 172 crew and 100 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for New York. Crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected on September 5 at Mariveles. Vessel partially disinfected. Cargo and baggage inspected and certified. All persons on board inspected at the hour of sailing. Owing to the weather, vessel did not sail until the 8th.

On September 7 the U. S. army transport *Ingalls*, with 104 crew and 19 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for New York. Crew were bathed and their effects disinfected at Mariveles on September 5. Vessel partially disinfected. Cargo and baggage inspected and either past, or disinfected, and so labeled. All persons on board inspected at hour of sailing. Sailed on 8th; delayed by weather.

On September 8 the German steamship *Albenga*, with 38 crew, en route from Tientsin, was granted a supplemental bill of health for New York.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Mortality, month of July, 1906.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferrer-Torres reports, October 11, as follows:

Month of July, 1906.

Number and causes of death:	
Digestive system	97
Nervous system	10
Circulatory system	8
Respiratory system	24
Malarial fever	14
Anemia	6
Nephritis	4
Cancer	6
Congenital malformation	3
Uncinariasis	11
Measles	18
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	22
Accidents	3
Grippe	3
Old age	3
Croup	2
Puerperal fever	2
Rickets	2
Dysentery	4
Diabetes mellitus	1
Total	244

July, 1905.

Deaths 127

WEST INDIES.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Sanitary conditions good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Rush reports, October 8, as follows:

Week ended October 6, 1906.

Present officially estimated population, 5,000.

Sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country during the week, good.

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

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including 10 from tuberculosis.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 1,048,329. Total number of deaths, 1,685, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 17, measles 4, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 99, typhus fever 13, and 181 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle*.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 51,170. Total number of deaths, 35, including scarlet fever 1 and 5 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Budapest*.—Month of September, 1906. Estimated population, 804,200. Total number of deaths, 1,003, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including 11 from contagious diseases.

Pernambuco.—Four weeks ended September 30, 1906. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths, 504, including enteric fever 2, plague 14, smallpox 11, whooping cough 1, and 86 from tuberculosis. Two deaths from leprosy occurred during the first two weeks in September.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of September, 1906. Estimated population, 33,535. Total number of deaths, 93. No contagious diseases reported. Malarial fever prevalent.

GERMANY—*Strasburg*.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 322, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Weimar.—Month of September, 1906. Estimated population, 31,127. Total number of deaths, 40, including 2 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 6, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended October 6, 1906. Estimated population, 288,544. Total number of deaths 189, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 7, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

London.—One thousand four hundred and four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 6, scarlet fever 12, diphtheria 12, enteric fever 11, whooping cough 11, and 135 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.5 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,950 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 6, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,101,499. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena and Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 32.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 198 deaths were registered, including whooping cough 1, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 6, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.6, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 20.6 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 588, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 7, scarlet fever 4, and 9 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 551,835. Total number of deaths, 919, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 39, measles 5, and 134 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended September 30, 1906. Estimated population, 163,324. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1906. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended September 29, 1906. Estimated population, 205,059. Total number of deaths, 195, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, and 4 from Mediterranean fever.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended October 10, 1906. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 343, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 18, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 8, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Cádiz.—Month of September, 1906. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 169, including enteric fever 4, smallpox 7, whooping cough 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Two weeks ended October 13, 1906. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 17. No deaths from contagious diseases.

St. Thomas.—Four weeks ended October 12, 1906. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 16, including 5 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 29 to November 2, 1906.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls thru 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.
China:				
Fuchau.....	Aug. 11-Sept. 10..	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	July 7.....	1	1	
Shanghai.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 7....	.....	87	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 30-Sept. 25....	.....	679	
Calcutta.....	May 20-Sept. 15....	.....	314	
Karachi.....	July 2-Sept. 2.....	7	2	
Madras.....	June 2-Sept. 28....	.....	405	
Rangoon.....	May 27-Sept. 15....	.....	24	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 13-Sept. 15 ^a ..	760	664	1 on schr. Florence S., 1 on ss. Ban Yek, 1 on ss. Vasco Navarro, at Mariveles, and 1 on ss. Dos Hermanos.
Bataan Province.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	.....	
Batangas Province.....	Aug. 5-18.....	2	1	
Benguet Province.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	1	
Bulacan Province.....	June 14-Sept. 15 ^a ..	1,114	805	In provinces general: Apr. 29-June 30, 262 cases, 159 deaths.
Cavite Province.....	May 13-Sept. 15....	264	183	
Laguna Province.....	June 17-Sept. 15....	372	306	
Nueva Ecija Province.....	July 8-Sept. 15....	540	414	
Pampanga Province.....	May 13-Sept. 15....	948	671	
Pangasinan Province.....	July 22-Sept. 15....	61	50	
Rizal Province.....	May 20-Sept. 15....	832	601	
Tarlac Province.....	July 22-Sept. 15....	56	50	
Tayabas Province.....	July 22-Sept. 15....	109	77	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Feb. 3-Apr. 14....	224	198	
Straits Settlements:				
Parak.....	May 9-12.....	64	34	
Singapore.....	May 9-June 29....	50	45	
Wellesley Province.....	Apr. 10-May 12....	107	81	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pura.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	29	65	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 25-Sept. 30....	5	4	
Costa Rica:				
Limou.....	June 25-Oct. 12....	5	2	1 case from Cartagena, Colombia, on ss. Prince Waldemar.
Cuba:				
Guines.....	Oct. 13.....	1	1	From Habana.
Habana.....	Aug. 25-Oct. 30....	31	4	
Matanzas Province.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 2.....	4	1	1 on ss. Miguel de Penillos, from Habana.
Santa Clara Province (Cienfuegos, Cruces, and vicinity included).	Sept. 22-Oct. 25....	7	4	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-Oct. 7.....	42	34	
Guatemala:				
Gualan.....	Aug. 24 to Oct. 2....	6	1	4 imported.
Honduras:				
Ceiba.....	July 21-23.....	.....	.....	Present.
Pimienta.....	June 12-July 5.....	14	.....	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca—				
Tuxtepec.....	Aug. 26-Oct. 6....	17	13	
Vermicruz—				
Tierra Blanca.....	Aug. 11-Sept. 22....	2	1	Imported from Santa Lucrecia.
Vermicruz.....	July 23-Sept. 29....	7	3	3 cases imported from Yucatan.
Yucatan—				
Merida.....	June 10-Oct. 15....	106	63	
Progreso.....	Aug. 4-Oct. 6.....	1	1	Imported; still present.
Valladolid.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1....	3	1	
Nicaragua:				
Managua.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1	.....	
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 27-June 2.....	.....	1	On Br. ss. Chile, from Ancon.

^a Report for week ending September 9 received out of date.

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Djeddah.....	June 25-July 27..	32	27	From May 28 to July 27, 75 cases, 75 deaths.
Mekka.....	June 7-8.....	1	1	
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	July 12.....	1	.....	On ss. Britannia from Melbourne.
Brisbane.....	May 3-June 21..	3	1	
Cairns.....	July 15-Sept. 6..	5	1	
Fremantle.....	May 31-June 9..	2	1	
Perth.....	May 14-15.....	1	1	
Rockhampton.....	May 13.....	1	.....	
Sydney.....	May 10-July 28..	11	4	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 1-Sept. 15..	8	5	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 88 cases, 64 deaths.
Campos.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 12..	16	7	
Island of Itaparica.....	Sept. 23.....	1	.....	
Pernambuco.....	June 1-Sept. 30..	.....	17	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 28-Sept. 30..	58	16	
Sao Paulo.....	Sept. 17-23.....	1	1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 16-July 13..	37	5	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 1-7.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Fuchau.....	Aug. 11-Sept. 10..	.....	.....	Present.
Hangchow.....	Aug. 25.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hongkong.....	May 6-Oct. 25..	479	438	At Woosung Quarantine Station, Shanghai, during year 1906, 8 cases.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-Oct. 9....	68	43	
Assiout Province.....	July 26.....	2	2	
Beni-Souef Province.....	June 18-Sept. 11..	2	1	
Garbieh Province.....	May 21-Aug. 13..	2	2	
Guerga Province.....	May 27-July 1....	9	8	
Keneh Province.....	June 4-9.....	1	3	
Minieh Province.....	June 4-27.....	1	.....	
Port Said.....	May 4-Aug. 11..	6	4	
Suez.....	July 25-Oct. 11..	53	37	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Aug. 6-30.....	.....	3	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	13,421	10,000	
Madras Presidency.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	154	93	
Bengal.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	1,195	1,111	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	30	25	
United provinces.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	2,861	2,405	
Punjab.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	29,960	27,236	
Burma.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	3,022	2,732	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 20-Sept. 8....	1,235	825	
Mysore State.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	977	746	
Hyderabad State.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	.....	.....	
Central India.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	1,551	914	
Rajputana.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	31	27	
Kashmir.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	882	555	
Northwest frontier province.....	May 20-Sept. 8....	.....	.....	
Baluchistan.....	May 20-Aug. 11..	10	6	
		55,329	46,675	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 12-July 12..	30	22	
Formosa—				
General.....	May 1-Aug. 31..	1,564	1,286	
Osaka.....	Oct. 10.....	.....	.....	Present.
Wakayama Ken.....	Oct. 2.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mauritius:				
Persia:				
Seistan.....	June 23-July 27..	113	122	
Peru:				
Lambayeque.....	Sept. 10-11.....	2	2	
Lima.....	May 25-Sept. 13..	19	6	
Mollendo.....	July 14-Aug. 16..	7	7	
Paita.....	May 25-Sept. 5..	24	11	
Trujillo.....	May 25-Sept. 13..	8	6	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Mar. 29-31	5	4	June 20 still present.
Tongkah	Aug. 7			Present.
Turkey:				
Adalia	Aug. 24-Sept. 27..	9	3	
Trebizond	Aug. 8-29	10	3	In prison.

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	May 20-Sept. 8	88		
Liberia—				
Monrovia	Jan. 1-June 30	15		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-July 31		632	From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1,697 cases, 554 deaths.
Corrientes Province	June 14			Present.
Austria:				
Bukowina	May 13-June 23..	27		
Galicia	May 13-Aug. 29 ..	69		
Silesia	May 13-June 2	2		
Belgium:				
Province of Luxemburg ..	May 20-Aug. 29 ..	31		
Brazil:				
Bahia	June 28-Sept. 29..	47	4	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 10 deaths.
Para	Apr. 1-30		1	
Pernambuco	May 1-Sept. 30 ..		37	
Rio de Janeiro	June 4-Sept. 30 ..	28		
Canada:				
Toronto	June 17-Sept. 15..	6		
Winnipeg	July 8-Oct. 13	6		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 16-Sept. 12 ..	247	52	
Coquimbo	July 14-Sept. 7 ..	118	9	
Iquique	June 4-Sept. 8			Present. Reported epidemic June 6.
Talcahuana	Aug. 11			Present in vicinity of.
China:				
Hongkong	May 6-Aug. 11	28	17	
Newchwang	July 1-7	1		
Shanghai	June 16-30	1	1	Woosung Quarantine Station, 1905, 3 cases.
Colombia:				
Cartagena	Sept. 9-29	5		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 25-Oct. 7		109	
Egypt:				
General	May 6-June 3	218	38	
France:				
Marseille	May 1-Sept. 30 ..		20	
Paris	June 3-Oct. 6	71		Apr. 21 to May 12, 16 cases, death.
Rheims	July 9-15	12		
Germany:				
Bremen	May 27-Oct. 6	2	1	
Gibraltar	June 11-Sept. 9 ..	15	2	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Bradford	Aug. 25-Sept. 22..	2		
Bristol	July 1-7	1		
Hull	June 10-July 14 ..	4	1	1 case imported.
Liverpool	July 22-Sept. 15..	7	1	
London	June 10-Aug. 4	9		
Greece:				
Athens	June 5-July 28..		8	
India:				
Bombay	May 30-Sept. 25 ..		38	
Karachi	May 28-Aug. 26 ..	56	16	
Calcutta	May 20-Sept. 15 ..		204	
Madras	May 26-Sept. 28 ..		48	
Rangoon	May 20-Aug. 25 ..		51	
Italy:				
General	June 8-Oct. 11	189		
Japan:				
Kobe	June 16-July 21 ..	2		
Yokohama	May 7-June 3	1	2	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	Dec. 17-Apr. 1...	142	78	
Yucatan—				
Progreso	July 14	1		On Mexican ss. Sonora.
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields	Aug. 10-Oct. 4...	5		
Rama	Aug. 24-30	1		
Panama:				
Colon	July 9-Aug. 19...	38	2	
Persia:				
Kurdistan	June 1-30			Present.
Seistan	June 1-30			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Apr. 22-July 28..	9		
Russia:				
Moscow	May 27-Sept. 29..	53	23	
Odessa	May 27-Sept. 22..	86	13	
St. Petersburg	May 13-Sept. 15..	68	24	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	June 4-Aug. 21...	20	3	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 10-Oct. 10		85	
Cadiz	May 1-Sept. 30		9	
Madrid	Aug. 1-31	1		
Seville	May 1-Aug. 31..		130	
Switzerland:				
Zurich	May 27-June 2...	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 4-Oct. 7		8	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 1-June 30..		2	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Sept. 29	153,189	69	3								1		
Alexandretta.....	Sept. 22	15,000	4											
Do.....	Sept. 29	15,000	5											
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 13	561,216	105	9								1	1	
Antwerp.....	Sept. 29	304,975	71	5						1		1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 6	304,975	66	7										
Bahia.....	Sept. 22	300,000	68											
Barmen.....	Sept. 29	157,500	38	1								1		
Do.....	Oct. 6	157,500	30	6										
Beirut.....	Sept. 29	80,000	23											
Do.....	Oct. 6	80,000	21											
Belfast.....	do	358,680	144	29							1	1	1	2
Belize.....	Oct. 11	9,000	5											
Do.....	Oct. 18	9,000	4											
Belleville.....	Oct. 15	8,972	2											
Do.....	Oct. 22	8,972	1											
Bergen.....	Oct. 8	80,000	16	3								1		1
Berlin.....	Sept. 29	2,068,086	542	78						4	4	12	2	4
Birmingham.....	Oct. 6	542,959	194								4	2	3	
Do.....	Oct. 13	542,959	182							2		3		1
Bremen.....	Sept. 29	216,703	66	9							1	1		
Do.....	Oct. 6	216,703	58	5							2	2	1	1
Breslau.....	Sept. 29	315,186	187	29						2		4	1	3
Bristol.....	Oct. 6	363,223	118							3	1			1
Do.....	Oct. 13	363,223	107									3		1
Brussels.....	Oct. 6	612,401	156	13						1			2	4
Budapest.....	Sept. 22	804,200								2	3	2		1
Do.....	Sept. 29	804,200								4	3	1	3	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Cape Town.....	Sept. 8	169,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 15	169,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff.....	Oct. 6	183,823	57	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Do	Oct. 13	183,823	46	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena.....	Sept. 15	30,000	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 22	30,000	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 29	30,000	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania.....	Oct. 11	160,000	69	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Coburg.....	Sept. 29	22,564	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cognac.....	Oct. 6	19,483	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	Sept. 29	437,671	165	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
Do	Oct. 6	437,671	137	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Constantinople	Oct. 7	800,000	200	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen	Oct. 6	420,000	143	18	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	1	1	3
Crefeld.....	Sept. 29	111,579	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 6	111,579	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Edinburgh.....	do	341,035	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Fiume.....	Sept. 30	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 7	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Sept. 29	340,000	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 6	340,000	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funchal.....	Oct. 7	44,049	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva.....	Sept. 29	115,600	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girgenti.....	do	25,069	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	Oct. 12	835,625	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	7
Halifax.....	Oct. 20	40,787	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	Oct. 6	802,793	224	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	3
Hamilton, Bermuda	Oct. 9	20,206	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 16	20,206	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	Sept. 29	132,430	67	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Do	Oct. 6	132,430	49	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hull.....	do	262,426	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Jalapa.....	Oct. 5	22,000	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 12	22,000	29	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	Sept. 29	52,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Rochelle.....	Oct. 7	31,553	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lausanne.....	Sept. 29	53,500	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds.....	Oct. 13	463,495	237	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Leipzig.....	Oct. 6	509,180	150	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	1
Leith.....	do	82,660	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licata.....	Sept. 29	26,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liege.....	Sept. 22	171,991	45	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Sept. 29	171,991	36	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	Oct. 6	739,180	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	3	3	2
Do	Oct. 13	739,180	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	3	.....
London.....	Oct. 6	7,113,561	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	15	25	12	20
Lyon.....	Sept. 29	468,718	160	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mainz.....	Oct. 6	90,210	46	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	5
Manchester.....	Oct. 6	631,533	247	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mannheim.....	Sept. 22	167,200	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	3	3
Do	Sept. 29	167,200	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mazatlan.....	do	20,777	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Messina.....	Sept. 22	107,000	24	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 29	107,000	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moscow.....	Sept. 22	1,173,427	552	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	3	4	9
Do	Sept. 29	1,173,427	536	59	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	11	8	4	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Oct. 6	264,511	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6	.....
Nottingham.....	do	250,000	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 22	294,426	108	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo.....	Sept. 29	330,000	121	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Paris.....	Oct. 6	2,722,731	855	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5	2	5
Plymouth.....	do	116,000	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Oct. 13	116,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 30	60,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 7	60,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	Oct. 6	226,813	103	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	Oct. 9	4,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 16	4,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Oct. 20	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 23	912,900	297	70	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Rouen.....	Oct. 7	116,316	64	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Georges.....	Sept. 29	2,189	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.
St. John, N. B.	Oct. 20	40,789	15	2								
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	2									
Salford.	Oct. 6	234,077	93	6								1
Santander	Oct. 7	53,574	34									3
Sheffield	Sept. 29	440,000	145	19					2	6	5	1
Do	Oct. 6	440,000	145	13					4	4	1	1
Southampton	Sept. 29	117,312	29	2								
Do	Oct. 6	117,312	32	3							2	
South Shields	do	111,402	47	6							1	2
Stockholm	Sept. 22	324,488	76	16							2	
Do	Sept. 29	324,488	77	11								
Stuttgart.	Sept. 27	251,500	126	8							1	1
Toronto	Oct. 6	262,749	63	3							1	
Do	Oct. 13	262,749	76	6					1		1	
Do	Oct. 20	262,749	75	5					2		1	
Trapani.	Sept. 29	67,379	16									
Trieste.	Sept. 22	196,637	93	16								
Tuxpam	Oct. 9	13,000	9									
Do	Oct. 16	13,000	3									
Uttala.	Sept. 29	671	0									
Do	Oct. 6	671	0									
Do	Oct. 13	671	0									
Vienna	Oct. 6	1,958,323	546	98					4	4	8	2
Winnipeg	Oct. 13	90,216	32						3			
Zurich	Sept. 29	170,258	43	4							2	1
Do	Oct. 6	170,258	54	3							1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.