

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

AMENDMENT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR FRUIT VESSELS PLYING BETWEEN FRUIT PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES SOUTH OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF MARYLAND.

[Department Circular No. 65, 1906. Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 5, 1906.

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

To permit vessels plying between fruit ports of Central America, where yellow fever is known to exist, and United States ports, to enter ports of the United States south of the southern boundary of Maryland without detention, the following alternative to paragraph 13 of Department Circular No. 32, 1906, is hereby promulgated and will remain in force until further notice.

Said paragraph 13 of Department Circular No. 32, 1906, is as follows:

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

Whenever the master or agent of the vessel so desires, the following alternative is offered:

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

Fruit vessels plying between ports of the United States and fruit ports where yellow fever is known to exist will be permitted to enter as soon as the crew, except the master and chief engineer, shall have been removed from the vessel and placed in quarantine at the station, and the living quarters of the vessel thoroughly fumigated and a new crew placed in charge. The quarantine officer at the port of arrival shall certify the number of the crew removed, and shall compare and verify the same with the bill of health of the vessel.

Immediately after unloading at the dock all parts of the vessel shall be simultaneously fumigated for the destruction of mosquitoes with 2 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet of space. After such fumigation lading for outgoing cargo may commence.

The new crew will accompany the vessel to the quarantine station, when change of crew will again take place. If the vessel departs without cargo the vessel may be fumigated en route to quarantine. The relief crew shall then remain at quarantine for the arrival of another vessel or until relieved by the quarantine officer.

Two sets of quarters shall be maintained at the quarantine station, one for the local crew and one for the crew of incoming vessels, and both quarters shall be fumigated immediately after being vacated.

The requirements of these provisions, and each step and detail thereof, shall be certified by the proper quarantine officer before clearance papers are granted.

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

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

Report from South Atlantic quarantine station, Ga.—Smallpox on Sapelo Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Gwyn reports, June 29, as follows:

An additional case of smallpox has occurred on Sapelo Island. The patient, age about 20 years, arrived from a sawmill located about 2 miles from Brunswick, Ga., about June 25.

Report from West Pascagoula, La.—Sanitary inspection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis reports, June 20, as follows:

Nearly all the residences have cisterns or rain barrels which are not properly screened. I found *Stegomyia* without difficulty.

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Sanitary measures recommended—Enteric fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ames reports, July 1, as follows:

The sanitary status of Gulfport and vicinity remains unchanged. The alarm caused by the rumors following the announcement of yellow fever at Ship Island has subsided and there is everywhere a feeling of confidence that neither a recrudescence nor a reintroduction of fever will occur this season.

By a visit to the quarantine station and the prompt investigation of several reports, I have been able to contribute in some measure to allaying this public apprehension, but I have not succeeded in arousing the proper degree of community of effort to effect a thorough sanitary policing.

As reported last week, while waiting the completion of the sewage system the sanitation of premises is neglected. I have called the attention of all the leading physicians and many responsible business men to the danger from these conditions, pointing out the possibilities of a general enteric epidemic which this might cause. The city council has promised to take the matter up at its next meeting, July 3, and provide means for inspection and general sanitation.

During the week 1 new case of enteric fever has been reported, leaving 5 cases under treatment at this writing. The weather continues hot and dry. There are no collections of stagnant water, and in 10 days I have been unable to find larvæ of the *Stegomyia*. In the houses harboring yellow fever last year there is no illness of any kind. Five hundred circulars have been sent to householders through the mails.

Report from Moss Point, Miss.—Sanitary conditions—Appointment of sanitary inspectors recommended.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis reports, June 20, as follows:

At Moss Point I met the mayor, who stated that he was anxious to put his town in a good sanitary condition and that he would carry out any suggestion which I would make. I met also Doctors C. G. McEachern, J. N. Rape, and L. S. Anderson.

The estimated population of Moss Point is 6,000, which is about twice as large as that of Scranton.

The water supply of the main part of the town is derived from artesian wells, but the other portions of the town depend for their water on surface wells, rain-water barrels, and cisterns.

I inspected 42 premises in Moss Point and found that 4 were breeding *Stegomyia*, 14 were breeding *Culex*, and 24 were free from wiggletails. The streets and gutters were dry; there has been a drought, and no standing water was found anywhere.

The elimination of *Stegomyia* resolves itself into the destruction of their breeding places in the back yards. The four places in which I found *Stegomyia* were in rain barrels, a neglected pot, a watering place for chickens, and a keg at a pump.

The cisterns were not generally inspected. I found, however, that they were for the most part only partially screened, or left open.

The mayor showed me the city ordinance which calls for screening, oiling, and emptying of water containers, but he said that it was not enforced and there was no evidence that the back yards were under sanitary supervision. I proposed that the mayor appoint sanitary inspectors to make weekly visits to each house and see that the sanitary ordinances were being complied with. I offered to spend a day with the sanitary inspectors and show them where to examine for the *Stegomyia* wiggletails.

During my stay in Moss Point I did not hear of a suspicious case of fever.

I have but one recommendation to make, which is that sanitary inspectors be appointed whose business it is to see that no mosquitoes are allowed to breed in any back yard. It is a simple thing to demand, and it will most surely eliminate *Stegomyia*.

It is needless to examine the ponds, pools, and gutters for *Stegomyia*. It is purely a question of cisterns, rain barrels, and small water containers about the house and yard.

Report from Scranton, Miss.—Sanitary conditions and recommendations.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis reports, June 30, as follows:

I arrived at Scranton, Miss., June 6, 1906, and first called on Mr. W. M. Denny to whom I had a letter of introduction from the Hon.

E. J. Bowers, Member of Congress. He introduced me to Mr. A. D. Krebs, mayor of Scranton, and to Drs. W. R. Kell, B. F. Duke, J. A. Tabor, Mr. W. R. Mosely, collector of the port, and to Mr. McVea Young. All of these gentlemen were anxious to further my investigations and to assist me in any way possible.

The water supply of Scranton is derived from artesian wells, driven wells, surface wells, cisterns, and rain barrels. The artesian water is piped over the central portion of the town. The water is good and it is unfortunate that the entire population can not be supplied with it, for were it the only source of water the breeding places of *Stegomyia* could be reduced to a minimum. The driven wells are, of course, free from *Stegomyia*, and I have never seen the larvæ of *Stegomyia* in the open surface wells where the level of the water is 8 feet below the surface of the ground.

The cisterns and rain barrels are few within the territory supplied with artesian water, but along the river from the city toward the sea half of the houses are supplied with cisterns, and in that portion of the town known as the "Beach" there are half as many cisterns as there are houses. Some of the cisterns are properly screened, some are partially screened, and others are wide open. Rain barrels are found in many of the house yards along the line of the street railway.

In these rain barrels I found many *Stegomyia* larvæ. In that portion of Scranton which lies toward Moss Point I found a number of rain barrels and in many of them the *Stegomyia* larvæ were present.

In one city block I found the larvæ in the following localities: Bucket in back yard of sailor boarding house; pan in yard of negro sailor boarding house; tank of city laundry; rain barrel at corner of house; receptacle for watering chickens; keg at corner of house; bucket in yard of city waterworks.

I made a detailed inspection of 90 premises in Scranton and found *Stegomyia* breeding in 28 of them.

Scranton has a good city ordinance, which if carried into effect would rid her of *Stegomyia*. So far this year the city has put into effect no measures to eradicate mosquitoes from the cisterns, rain barrels, back yards, or gutters. Should yellow fever be introduced it would find plenty of *Stegomyia* to transmit it. There are evidences of last year's screening of cisterns, but the cisterns ought all to be gone over anew.

There has been practically no rain this summer, so that there are no ponds or pools containing stagnant water.

I found mosquitoes breeding in the gutters in only 2 places in Scranton, viz, in front of the sailor boarding house and opposite the Catholic institution. In both instances they were *Culex pungens*.

I have but one recommendation to make, which is that sanitary inspectors be appointed who will make a house to house inspection, visiting each back yard at least once a week, and giving such attention to screening or oiling of permanent water containers and the emptying of other water containers that no mosquitoes could reach maturity on the premises.

The writing of ordinances and the distribution of circulars do not solve the problem. Each householder requires an object lesson by a competent inspector on his own premises. The inspector must go to the premises, inspect them, point out specifically to the owner the breeding places of *Stegomyia*, show him the wiggle tails and how to get

rid of them, and the inspector must then carry out under the owner's eyes all measures necessary to rid the locality of mosquito-breeding places.

The mayor of Scranton appointed a sanitary inspector, and I accompanied him and showed him the breeding places of *Stegomyia* and the method of getting rid of them.

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

MICHIGAN.—Month of May, 1906. The total number of deaths reported to the Department of State for the month of May was 3,027, a decrease of 70 from April, but an increase of 327 over the number returned for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The death rate was 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 14.6 for the preceding month.

By ages there were 545 deaths of children under one year, 215 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 890 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 211; other forms of tuberculosis, 42; typhoid fever, 27; diphtheria and croup, 34; scarlet fever, 21; measles, 40; whooping cough, 55; pneumonia, 275; meningitis, 50; cancer, 156; accidents and violence, 174.

Grand Rapids.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths 120, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 440,000. Total number of deaths 699, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 8, measles 14, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 9, and 76 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths 33, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 151; white, 62; colored, 89, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 12 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1906. Total number of deaths, 130; white, 65; colored, 65, including measles 1, whooping cough 7, and 25 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 345,000. Total number of deaths 418, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 50 from tuberculosis.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 29 to July 6, 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	
Total for State			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		
Duvall County (Jacksonville included)	June 24-30	3		
St. Johns County	June 24-30	1		
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Georgia:				
Sapelo Island	June 25-29	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				
Illinois:				
Galesburg	June 17-23	4		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		21	1	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 17-23	16		
Shreveport	June 24-30	2	1	
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		6		
Massachusetts:				
New Bedford	June 24-30	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		4		
Michigan:				
Detroit	June 24-30	1		
Grand Rapids	May 1-31	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		17	4	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 17-23	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1905.		2	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 9-23	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1905.				

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Algiers—Typhus fever at Bona.

Consul Johnston reports, June 10, as follows:

Typhus fever has broken out in the prison at Bona, 450 miles by rail from Algiers, and 3 deaths from the disease are reported. The stringent measures which were promptly taken seem to have been successful. No cases are reported outside the prison.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows:

Week ended June 21, 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.
1906. June 15	Anselm	New Orleans	42	4	.....
16	Belize	Mobile	18	.....	.....
16	Magician	Pensacola	40	.....	.....

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Quarantinable diseases.^a

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, as follows:

Week ended May 12, 1906.

Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on May 5, 1906.

Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on May 5, 1906.

Communicable diseases: Plague, 96 cases, 89 deaths; smallpox, 8 cases, 6 deaths.

^a Received out of date.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* recommended, May 18, 1906, for rejection: For Honolulu, 2; for San Francisco, 7; in transit, 7.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever case confirmed—Living quarters on fruit vessels fumigated.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1906. Estimated population, 5,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The diagnosis of yellow fever made and reported June 20 has been confirmed by necropsy.

Commencing June 20 all fruit vessels bound for southern ports have had their living quarters fumigated just prior to sailing.

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 17	Esparta.....	Boston.....	41	4	0
18	Kjeld.....	Mobile.....	20	0	0
18	Venitia.....	New York.....	53	11	9
20	Origen.....	New Orleans.....	23	0	0
21	Appomattox.....	do.....	47	0	0
21	Venus.....	do.....	31	0	0
22	Matina.....	New York.....	46	4	0
23	Ellis.....	New Orleans.....	34	0	3

Three bills of health for Panaman port were viséed.

History of yellow fever case at Limon.

An American, who had been for a few months resident in and about Limon, with a positive history of having been in the town since the morning of June 16, was found in the park very sick and taken to the hospital June 19.

This morning the physician in charge of the hospital and the city health officer officially reported the case as yellow fever. It is impossible as yet to trace the infection, but most probably it came from Colon, as eighteen days ago many passengers were brought from that place into Limon. I commence to-day to fumigate the living quarters of all fruit vessels bound for southern ports, and have issued orders that no passengers be received for said ports.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Consul Baehr reports, June 25, as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1906. Bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States, crew 194. Two cabin passengers in transit for New York and 5 cabin passengers from Spain landed at this port.

The sanitary conditions of these vessels were reported good; no sickness.

No quarantinable diseases reported at this port during the week.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever—Dengue fever—Immunity certificates required at New York quarantine—Quarantine against southern ports of the United States to be raised July 8.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf, reports June 26 and July 8, as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	19
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	8
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	582
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	294
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	483
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	14
Immune certificates issued for Florida and New York.....	112
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	12
Pieces of baggage inspected.....	100

Two cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, one on the 18th and another on the 20th instant. The first case mentioned was discovered after he had been wandering about the city sick for five days: His residence was reported as being at 87 Esperanza street. It was afterwards learned that he had been sleeping at the plaza Vapor or Tacon market. The man having a fever lasting several days finally went to Esperanza street, where he had resided some years before.

This ambulant case gave an opportunity for infecting the *Stegomyia* mosquito and thus spreading infection. It also appeared to be serious on account of the proximity of the Esperanza street residence to the water front, a district frequented by crews from ships. I am informed that fumigation was done in all suspected places by the sanitary department.

Owing to the daily rains which have prevailed the last two and one half weeks the *Stegomyia* have increased.

Four suspects of yellow fever were reported under observation at the close of the week. Sixteen cases of dengue were reported during the week, of which 14 have recovered. These cases, with the 14 of the previous week, show the disease to be on the increase.

The information cabled to me relative to the presence of yellow fever at La Vega, Santo Domingo, was at once transmitted by me to Acting Assistant Surgeons Wilson at Santiago and Nuñez at Matanzas, and to the Cuban authorities in Habana. The chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba at once wired to all the quarantine officers on the island, and ordered that vessels from Santo Domingo and Haiti be considered as infected and treated in accordance with the quarantine regulations.

On account of the quarantine declared by New York against Cuba by which passengers will be required to remain in detention at New York to complete three days, this office, upon request from the steamship agents, has issued certificates of immunity to passengers presenting proper evidence. The evidence accepted is proof of having had yellow fever or of ten years' residence in an endemic focus.

For Cubans, the proof of evidence must be ten years prior to December, 1901, the date when Cuba ceased to be an endemic focus; ten years' residence in Key West prior to 1887 is also accepted, but such evidence must have the visé of the representatives of the Service at

Key West. In order that the records may be complete for the future identification of the individual, 2 small photographs are required to complete the registration. These can be obtained by the individual at a very small expense.

The Southern Pacific Steamship Company will now operate 2 vessels between Habana and New Orleans, taking on passengers at this point for New Orleans and consuming six days on the voyage between Habana and the Mississippi River quarantine. All such passengers will be required to obtain certificates of health from this office to be issued on the day of sailing and only after the temperatures are taken and found to be normal.

July 2, 1906. Cuba will raise quarantine against southern ports of United States on July 8.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

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

Week ended June 23, 1906. Bills of health were issued to 6 vessels leaving for United States ports; 6 health and acclimation certificates were granted to passengers bound for New York and Tampa, Fla. Of these passengers only one left this port direct for New York; the others went via Habana. Two pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

On May 23 the Swedish steamship *Norman*, destined to New Orleans direct, was fumigated under my supervision, leaving immediately after the fumigation was completed with all well on board.

No quarantinable diseases were reported either in the city or this province.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Quarantine ordered against Haiti and Santo Domingo on account of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 20, as follows:

Week ended June 16, 1906. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States. Two of these, the steamships *Salvador* and *Julia*, were fumigated to kill mosquitoes, on June 12 and 15, respectively. Both were bound for Porto Rico, the *Salvador* going via Haiti and the *Julia* via Santo Domingo.

On June 15 the port physician informed me that he had just received a telegram ordering him to apply quarantine against Haiti and Santo Domingo.

EGYPT.

Suspect plague on steamship Circassia.

[From report of the quarantine officer at Suez.]

Steamship *Circassia* left Bombay May 8, 1906, arrived at Suez May 14. Crew, 116; passengers, 77; destination, Marseille. The vessel carried a physician, but no disinfecting apparatus. The physician stated that a Hindoo sailor embarked at Bombay, fell ill May 12, with fever and general symptoms. On the second day a small left inguinal

ganglion appeared, which was painful, and the patient was promptly isolated in a tent on the deck. On the succeeding days the ganglion increased in size, but without fever, as the physician asserts. After medical visit the quarantine authority of Suez stated two left inguinal buboes of the size of an egg, one above the other, suppurated and sensitive to pressure; temperature of the patient, 36.4; pulse, 100.

In view of the port of departure of the vessel and the development of the disease three days after leaving Bombay, the case was declared suspect plague and the patient, with one contact, was sent to the sanitary station of the Wells of Moses. The vessel was disinfected. As the patient had been isolated on board since May 13, the *Circassia* was allowed to pass the canal in free pratique, but was held under observation until departure and no person allowed to board her except the agent.

FRANCE.

Report from La Rochelle—Epidemic of miliary fever in consular district.

Consul Jackson reports, June 14, as follows:

An epidemic of miliary fever has broken out in this consular district. Exact statistics have not been received, but the cases number several hundred. The localities most affected are in the vicinity of the small communes of Aulnay and Matha.

GERMANY.

Decrease of mortality from tuberculosis.

Consul Brittain, at Kehl, reports, June 11, as follows:

The returns furnished by the German National Congress of Tuberculosis show that there has been a decrease of 38 per cent in the mortality from tuberculosis since 1875, and that the sanatoriums have restored to health and to their work 34 per cent of the persons treated in them. During 1905 no fewer than 26,621 persons coming under the workmen's insurance act were treated in the sanatoriums.

The object of the sanatoriums is to treat patients as soon as symptoms of tuberculosis develop, especially young patients. A large percentage of those treated are restored to health. These sanatoriums are located on the mountains and surrounded by pine forests. One of the most successful institutions is at Saales, in Alsace.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended June 21, 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.
June 15	Belize.....	Mobile.....	18	0	0	0
15	Flandria.....	New York.....	38	15	7	0
19	Olympia.....	New Orleans.....	43	0	0	0
19	Origen.....	do.....	18	0	0	0

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, June 17, as follows:

Week ended June 16, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	6
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued	4
Cabin passengers inspected	15
Steerage passengers inspected	9
Crew inspected	78
Steerage baggage disinfected	8
Baggage for crew disinfected	78

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 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 17	Habil.....	New Orleans.....	16	0	0	0
20	Rosina.....	New Orleans via local ports.	31	0	0	0
21	John Wilson.....	Mobile.....	17	0	0	0
22	Atlas.....	New Orleans.....	20	0	0	0
22	Rosina.....	do.....	31	0	0	0
22	Jos. Vaccaro.....	New Orleans via local ports.	30	0	0	0

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kahle reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week not reported; thirteen new cases of yellow fever officially reported in last 3 days in 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 12	Suldal	Mobile	14	0	0	0
13	Anselm	New Orleans.....	42	0	0	0
14	España	do	15	0	0	0
15	Nicaragua	do	18	0	0	0

Yellow fever at Pimienta.

The following is received from the Department of State, under date of June 18:

Consul Johnson, at Puerto Cortez, reports, June 6, 85 cases of yellow fever at Pimienta on that date and 20 or more deaths.

ITALY.

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 18, as follows: Week ended June 16, 1906. Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 11	Italia	New York	1,500	270	2,550
12	Citta di Milano.....	do	1,293	120	1,380
13	Canopic	Boston	1,414	210	1,750
14	Lombardia	New York	845	110	1,250
15	Germania	do	857	160	1,250
15	Italia	do	783	150	1,150
16	Republic	do	1,784	300	2,400

PALERMO.

June 10	Sicilian Prince	New York	153	154	45
16	Germania	do	435	439	245
16	Italia	do	440	450	184

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 11	Italia	32	11	19	12	5	79
12	Citta di Milano.....	40	4	24	5	11	84
13	Canopic	28	6	23	.....	6	63
14	Lombardia	14	3	16	6	7	46
15	Germania	21	10	21	6	4	62
15	Italia	28	2	13	6	6	55
16	Republic	39	6	37	7	10	99
	Total	202	42	153	42	49	488

Rejections recommended—Continued.

PALERMO.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra- choma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 10	Sicilian Prince	12	.....	11	.....	3	26
16	Germania	40	.....	35	.....	4	79
16	Italia	40	.....	39	.....	4	83
	Total	92	.....	85	.....	11	188

Smallpox.—Week ended June 14, 1906. Cases: San Cataldo, 1; Serradifalco, 7; Terranova, 1; Mazzarino, 2; Butera, 1; Barrafranca, 1; Montedoro, 1; Pietraperzia, 1; Piazza Armerino, 1; Riesi (Caltanissetta), 5; Genoa, 7; Spezia (Genoa), 1; Raffadali (Girgenti), 1; Bronte (Catania), 2.

MEXICO.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, June 23, as follows:
Period June 17, 1906, included, to June 23 not included.

No quarantinable disease was reported in Progreso, and general conditions were good. In Merida there were several new cases of yellow fever committed to the hospital, and also a number of suspicious cases. In this month, up to date, there have been 17 cases of yellow fever in all reported in Merida and 5 or 6 deaths. Yesterday there were 6 cases in the hospital and 25 suspects under observation. Some of these cases were imported, but most of them originated in Merida, there being 4 or 5 known foci of infection in the city, 3 among the hotels in the center of the town.

Six steamers, carrying 250 in crews and 56 passengers, were dispatched; of these, 3 were disinfected.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Passengers from Central American ports not allowed on fruit vessels for New Orleans; permitted on vessels for Mobile—Vaccination of crew.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended June 24, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. On the 21st instant the order, effective from the 16th instant, issued by Louisiana State board of health, that no more passengers will be admitted from Central America, was received in Bluefields. Mobile cables that passengers will be received subject to Treasury Regulations, order received June 22, 1906.

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	Bluefields	New Orleans	30	0	0	0
24	Corinto	Mobile	22	18	0	0

Steamship *Corinto* sailing this date (24th instant) for Mobile, Ala., has had her crew vaccinated. Such passengers as could not give a satisfactory account of their whereabouts before reporting to me were vaccinated. Nearly all had been here 2 weeks or more, awaiting permission to sail, New Orleans having quarantined the entire Central American coast.

The marine medical inspector of steamship *Corinto* was transferred by order of Louisiana State board of health to steamship *Dictator*, the route of these vessels having been changed. The *Corinto* going to Mobile does not require a marine medical inspector on board.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Sanitary conditions—Quarantine at Limon against Colon—Malarial fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, June 20, as follows:

The sanitary conditions of Colon and its vicinity continue unchanged. Since the case of yellow fever reported on May 22 no cases of a suspicious nature have been observed in Colon. I have been informed by the chief sanitary officer that on June 9 a suspicious case was found in Panama. The patient, an Italian, had arrived from Limon 2 days before being taken sick, from which it was argued that the infection, if any existed, was contracted in that place. After careful observation the board of diagnosis concluded that the case was not one of yellow fever.

Limon has quarantined against Colon as regards passenger traffic.

Since the rainy season has set in and *Anopheles* are abundant malarial fever has increased among the negroes, and the hospitals are crowded to their full capacity. The recently arrived West Indian negroes, especially the Barbadians, of whom a large number have been brought to the Isthmus by the Canal Commission, are the greatest sufferers.

From June 1 to June 17 there were officially reported in Colon and Cristobal 44 deaths, of which 11 were from malarial fever, 11 from pneumonia, 2 from dysentery, 4 from tuberculosis, 1 from filariasis, and the remainder from other ordinary diseases. These deaths were all among the negroes. The health of the white residents is exceptionally good and a death among them is of rare occurrence. Little or no sickness is reported among the crews of vessels lying in the canal or along side the docks in Colon.

Sanitary conditions at Bocas del Toro.

The following is received from Minister Magoon at Panama under date of June 13:

Conditions in Bocas are gratifying. The Panamanian Government is carrying out a plan of modern scientific improvement that will make the town healthful and beautiful. The streets have been widened and the houses moved back to proper alignment. All houses that required it (130 in number) have been raised. A system of drainage and sanitation is being installed and will be finished within seven months. The system consists of a large, open, concrete ditch bisecting the island on

which the town stands. The ditch reaches the sea at both ends and will be flushed by the tides. A sea wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high has been constructed around the town.

Eight-inch pipes are being laid through each of the streets running at right angles to the large ditch, and 4-inch pipes are laid on either side of each street intersecting the streets where the larger pipes are located. These pipes are for sewer and drainage purposes and may be connected with all the houses. This system of pipes will also be flushed by the tides. As soon as the pipes are laid the land surrounded by the sea wall and the open ditch will be filled up with coral sand pumped in from the bay. This sand will hold about 30 per cent of water and will prevent the formation of standing pools of water, in which mosquitoes might breed. The dredge has arrived and the work has progressed sufficiently for the dredge to be started this week.

The United Fruit Company maintains a hospital at Bocas del Toro, consisting of 3 structures on an island in the bay. These structures are well adapted for the purpose, have broad verandas, all openings screened, etc., and the equipment of the hospital is modern and complete. The doctor in charge of the hospital states that in six years there has been no case of yellow fever there which had not been imported.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Peru—Yellow fever on steamship Chile.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, June 3, as follows:

Week ended June 2, 1906. Vessels dispatched as follows:

The German steamship *Setos*, on May 28, for San Francisco, with general cargo, 2 passengers, and 1 new member of crew from this port.

The Chilean steamship *Loa*, on June 2, for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo, 62 cabin passengers, 89 steerage, and 2 new crew from this port.

The latest report on plague in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad, states as follows:

Locality.	Cases May 14.	New cases.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Cases May 31.
Lima	11	1	8	0	4
Paíta	0	1	0	1	0
Trujillo	5	1	0	0	6
Lambayeque	4	0	1	0	3
Mollendo	3	0	0	0	3
Mansefu	1	0	0	0	1

The new case in Lima occurred May 31.

No further case of smallpox has been reported in either Callao or Lima.

Of the 2 cases of yellow fever mentioned in my last report as having occurred on board the steamship *Chile*, 1 died during the week and the other is now convalescent. The vessel, with her detained personnel, was released from quarantine June 1, no further cases having developed.

Bills of health from Chilean ports show no material changes. The 2 cases of suspicious nature mentioned in my last report as having occurred near Valparaiso have apparently not been officially confirmed, as bills of health from that port are clean.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila^a—Plague and smallpox—Cholera in the provinces—Examination of rats for plague infection—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 3 and 11, as follows: Week ended April 28, 1906. Quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila as follows: Smallpox—1 case, 0 deaths. Plague—1 case, 1 death.

During the week cholera was reported from the provinces as follows: 17 cases, 16 deaths.

The following vessel, bound for a United States port, was treated during the week:

On April 23, 1906, the British steamship *Den of Kelly*, with 56 crew, was granted a supplemental bill of health for New York. Crew were inspected on board at hour of sailing. Miscellaneous cargo certified, 4,982 packages.

Week ended May 5, 1906. No quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces as follows: Province of Pampanga—1 case, 1 death; province of Rizal—6 cases, 4 deaths; total—7 cases, 5 deaths.

The city of Manila has continued free from cholera and the number of cases in the provinces has showed a marked reduction. A rather strange feature of the outbreaks that are occurring in the provinces at the present time is the fact that in a town which has been known to have been free from the disease for a number of weeks several cases will suddenly make their appearance. In every instance it has been impossible to trace the origin of the infection.

Plague.—Rats have been examined from every section of the city of Manila. They have all been negative for plague bacilli, with the exception of those found in the district of Binondo which were reported in the report from this office for the week ended April 7, 1906. The infection among the rats in that district is gradually extending, but is still confined to within a radius of six blocks. So far, there have been no further cases in human beings.

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

On April 30 the U. S. army transport *Thomas*, with 180 crew and 647 passengers, en route to San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu, was granted a bill of health. Crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Cargo inspected and either disinfected or passed and labeled accordingly. Vessel partially disinfected. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing.

On May 2 the British steamship *Indrawadi*, with 61 crew and 2 passengers, was granted a supplemental bill of health for New York via Cebu after the usual inspection of personnel and cargo.

^a Received out of date.

RUSSIA.

Precautions against transmission of cholera by means of traffic on the Vistula.

The following is received from Consul-General Mason at Berlin under date of June 11:

In view of the introduction last year of Asiatic cholera into Prussia by means of the Russian raftsmen on the river Vistula, the following synopsis of regulations issued in Warsaw, Russia, was published in this week's Bulletin of the Imperial Health Office in Berlin:

Medical stations have been opened to watch if persons sick with, or suspicious of being sick with, cholera are on board ships and rafts.

Medical men are in charge of these stations, the assistants required being engaged by them and under their control.

It is their duty to see to all details of administration and sanitation.

It is especially required that all doors and windows be protected against flies and insects by wire netting; also that all food be protected from insects.

Special care is also to be devoted to cleanliness and disinfection of rooms, linen, etc.

All ships or rafts which stop at the station or pass it are to be examined by the superintending physician, including the sleeping accommodation of the crew, etc., and the physician is to see that all regulations issued for ships and rafts are carefully observed. In cases of gross neglect legal proceedings against defaulters are to be instituted.

The medical man at a station has to send a weekly report to the physician superintending the respective district.

When a ship or raft leaves the Empire the passing permits are to be taken by the physician of the frontier station and sent to the district superintendent.

The stations are rendered conspicuous by a white flag in the daytime and by two green lights at night.

If a patient suffering with or under suspicion of cholera is found on board a vessel or raft, he is to be carried ashore and attended to. The vessel is to be inspected with special care, and for the next 5 days from the day of landing the patient, the vessel or raft is considered under suspicion of cholera and shall be most carefully examined at the next point of inspection.

Effects of patients must be carefully disinfected. If such articles should be spoiled by the disinfection or have to be burned they must be appraised and destroyed in the presence of two witnesses, provided this is absolutely imperative.

In cases which are difficult to ascertain excrement must be sent to the district physician or to the nearest laboratory.

In case of death the body is to be dissected and part of the intestines forwarded for examination.

All cases of cholera must be reported every week to the Warsaw authorities.

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

ALGERIA—*Algiers*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 155,000. Total number of deaths, 286, including 1 from enteric fever.

AUSTRIA—*Brünn*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 263, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 64 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of March, 1906. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 489, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 101 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 519,285. Total number of deaths, 934, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 18, measles 35, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 3, smallpox 1, and 120 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 9, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand one hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 58, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 24, enteric fever 1, and 17 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,564 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 9, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Galway, viz, 46.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 142 deaths were registered, including whooping cough 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 9, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 9.1, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 17.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 535, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 5, measles 14, scarlet fever 1, and 17 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, plague 5, and 14 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1906. Total number of deaths, 86, including enteric fever 1, plague 6, and 13 from tuberculosis.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila*.—Month of December, 1905. Census population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 880, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, cholera 7, and 94 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 209, including measles 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 29 to July 6, 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.
Philippines: Provinces	Apr. 28-May 5 a..	24	21	

a Received out of date. See report of June 29.

YELLOW FEVER.

Honduras: Pimienta	June 12-15	13		To June 6, 85 cases and 20 deaths.
Mexico: Yucatan (Merida)	June 10-16	2	2	
Peru: Callao	May 27-June 2... ..		1	On Br. ss. Chile from Ancon.

PLAGUE.

China: Hongkong	Apr. 29-May 5... ..	96	89	
Egypt: Alexandria	June 4-10	2	4	
Keneh	June 4-10	6	7	
Minieh	June 4-10	2	2	
Port Said	May 4-10	1	1	
Peru: Lima	May 25-31	1		
Paita	May 25-31	1	1	
Trujillo	May 25-31	1		
Philippines: Manila	Apr. 22-28	1	1	

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

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium:				
Province of Luxemburg...	May 20-26.....	7		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-May 5...	8	6	
France:				
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Paris.....	June 3-9.....	3		
Germany:				
Bremen.....	May 27-June 2...		1	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Hull.....	June 10-16.....	1		Imported.
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 5-11.....		5	
Italy:				
General.....	June 8-14.....	32		
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	May 7-20.....		2	
Philippines:				
Manila.....	Apr. 22-28 ^a	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-June 2...	4	2	
Odessa.....	May 27-June 9...	20	2	
St. Petersburg.....	May 13-June 2...	27	8	
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	May 27-June 2...	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-10.....		1	

^a Received out of date. See report of June 29.

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.			
Acapulco.....	June 16	6,000	5														
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 2	153,099	34	6						1							
Alexandretta.....	do	15,000	4														
Amherstburg.....	June 23	2,250	2														
Amsterdam.....	June 2	560,629	141	19						1			8			4	
Do.....	June 16	560,629	151	15								1	9			4	
Barmen.....	June 9	156,700	41	6													
Beirut.....	do	80,000	20														
Belfast.....	June 2	358,680	150	27									1		1	15	
Do.....	June 9	358,680	136	26						2		1				16	
Belize.....	June 14	9,000	5														
Belleville.....	June 11	8,642	2														
Do.....	June 18	8,642	5	1													
Do.....	June 25	8,642	1														
Berlin.....	June 2	2,060,932	541	100													8
Bombay.....	May 29	776,006	1,185	57	317	22		5		3		6	4	17	30		
Bremen.....	June 2	214,252	46	11				1									
Do.....	June 9	214,252	49	6									3				
Bristol.....	June 16	363,223	74										1		1		
Brussels.....	June 9	612,401	161	12								2			1		
Calcutta.....	May 19	847,796	441	21	42	37		44							3		
Cape Town.....	do	169,641															
Cardiff.....	June 16	183,823	35	7													1
Cartagena.....	June 9	30,000	7														
Catania.....	June 14	160,000	65	7						2	1	1	2	2			
Christiania.....	June 2	226,000	62														2
Do.....	June 9	226,000	56										3				
Cognac.....	June 2	19,483	7	1													
Do.....	June 9	19,483	7	1													
Cologne.....	do	434,810	141	23								1	3	3			4

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.		
Colon	June 11	13,000	22	2												
Do	June 17	13,000	22	3												
Constantinople	June 10	800,000	213	38												
Copenhagen	June 2	430,000	132	24												
Do	June 6	430,000	109	15					1							
Corunna	June 2	50,000	14	3												
Do	June 9	50,000	17													
Crefeld	May 12	111,579	19	4												
Do	May 19	111,579	35	5												1
Do	May 26	111,579	20	1												1
Do	June 2	111,579	29	5												1
Do	June 9	111,579	28	4												
Dublin	do	378,994	142	30												1
Edinburgh	do	341,035	91													1
Flushing	June 16	20,002	2													
Frankfort on the Main	June 2	336,985	84													1
Do	June 9	336,985	77													1
Geneva	June 2	115,600	32													
Girgenti	June 9	25,069	13													
Glasgow	June 15	835,625	281							2						12
Gothenburg	June 2	151,600	38	10												1
Do	June 9	151,600	70	24												1
Halifax	June 16	40,787	11													
Do	June 23	40,787	20													
Hamburg	June 9	803,050	245	27												6
Havre	do	132,430	51	9												
Hull	do	262,426	74													1
Iquique	May 19	35,000	67													
Do	May 26	35,000	62													
Do	June 2	35,000	42													
Jalapa	June 8	22,000	22							1						
Do	June 15	22,000	32	6							1					
Karachi	May 27	108,644	169		96											2
Kingston, Canada	June 15	18,444	5													
Kingston, Jamaica	June 2	806,690						4								
La Rochelle	June 10	31,553	20	2												
Las Palmas	June 9	49,500	16													
Lausanne	June 2	53,500	14													
Leeds	do	443,359	141	12												2
Do	June 16	443,359	115	11												1
Leipzig	June 9	507,989	129	20												3
Leith	do	82,660	22													1
Licata	do	26,000	13						1	4						
Liege	June 2	172,409	49	3												
London	June 9	7,113,561	1,564							1	14	12			68	31
Lyon	do	468,718	168	34						2						
Madras	May 25	509,346	386													5
Mainz	June 2	92,000	29	5						1						1
Do	June 9	92,000	32	2												1
Managua	May 26	25,000	34													3
Do	June 2	25,000	23	3												1
Do	June 9	25,000	22													3
Manchester	do	631,533	217	18								1	3		20	5
Mannheim	June 2	165,000	45													
Do	June 9	165,000	31													2
Mazatlan	do	20,777	14													
Messina	May 26	107,000	33	2						2						1
Do	June 2	107,000	23	1						1						
Do	June 9	107,000	32	2												
Monte Cristi	do	1,500	0													
Moscow	June 2	1,173,427	917	16					2	1	4	2	4		13	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	June 9	264,511	89												2	4
Nottingham	do	250,000	61												1	
Nuremberg	June 2	294,000	103	13											1	5
Do	do	461,000	174	22						1	5	3	4			4
Palermo	June 9	330,000	109	6												
Paris	Apr. 14 ^a	2,660,550	1,046	265												
Do	June 2	2,660,550	884	248						7	1	1	1		21	1
Prague	June 9	226,813	106	36						4		5	13		13	3
Puerto Cabello	May 5	14,000	7	2												
Do	May 12	14,000	16	3							1					
Do	May 19	14,000	13	2												

^a Received out of date.

