

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

REQUEST FOR REPORTS ON DYSENTERY.

Medical officers, acting assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service, secretaries of State boards of health, and other sanitarians are requested to report as soon as practicable whenever dysentery is prevailing in their respective localities, giving the type of the disease, number of cases (when possible), and mortality. The information is desired for the purpose of scientific investigations which are being made on this subject.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Smallpox in Alaska.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, June 13, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following short report on the smallpox in Alaska:

The disease originated, according to reports, in Ketchikan, and many of the Indians of that place were attacked. The usual dispute over the diagnosis occurred, but vaccination was practiced to a limited extent. There have been no cases there for over a month.

There has been 1 case in Juneau, which was immediately isolated on Douglas Island. The case is still quarantined and no new cases have made their appearance.

At Douglas City, on Douglas Island, directly across the channel from Juneau, there have been 8 cases—all quarantined with the case from Juneau. They have not been discharged as yet. Their houses have been disinfected by Acting Assistant Surgeon Leonhardt, who has also vaccinated nearly all the Indians around that locality.

At Skagway a white man developed the disease which he probably contracted at Seattle, from which place he had recently arrived. It has just been reported that there is another case there, and I will go there immediately to investigate.

At Sitka there were something like 70 cases. Vaccination was used extensively and with good results, as the disease has now entirely disappeared. The houses were fumigated. One Russian was attacked; the rest were all Indians.

I would like to call the attention of the Bureau to the fact that at present the Indians have left their winter quarters and are scattered about the country fishing and shooting, and also that it is difficult to visit the different villages without having a vessel at one's command—the ordinary means of travel being unsatisfactory. Captain Kilgore, of the United States revenue steamer *Rush*, was anxious to cooperate, but had to take the court to Valdes, and was thus unable to render me any

assistance. As near as I can learn he will be absent at least a month, and I do not feel justified in awaiting his return.

I respectfully state that I will send in a full report upon my return to the States.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the city health officer reports that there were 24 new cases of smallpox reported during the week ended June 22, 1901, and 1 death.

Respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine Station of vessels from Cuban ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., June 23, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware River and Bay, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels:

June 17, 1901, British steamship *Georgian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan. June 18, Norwegian steamship *Alfred Dumois*, from Gibara (Sama), with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez; Danish steamship *Tyr*, from Banes, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Benjaminde Zayas.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Reports from the Mexican border.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Inspection service.—I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 22, 1901:

Date.	Number of persons.	Sanitary condition.	Condition of—		Where from.	Destination.
			Baggage.	Merchandise.		
June 16 (a)	121	Good	Good	Good	Various points in Mexico.	Various points in United States.
June 17 (b)	130	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
June 18 (c)	129	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
June 19 (d)	133	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
June 20 (e)	141	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
June 21 (f)	138	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
June 22 (g)	145	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

a Fumigated 199 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
b Fumigated 210 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
c Fumigated 196 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
d Fumigated 250 pieces Pullman soiled linen.

e Fumigated 295 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
f Fumigated 300 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
g Fumigated 298 pieces Pullman soiled linen.

LEA HUME,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

El Paso, Tex., June 22, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of work at this station for the week ended June 22, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 172; special inspection passengers from the City of Mexico, 52; inspection Rio

Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 16; inspection of immigrants, 115; disinfection blankets, clothing, etc., 78 pieces; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 418 pieces; disinfection soiled Pullman linen, 3,500 pieces; disinfection cattle hides, imported, 476 pieces; vaccination of immigrant children, 16.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 136,000. Total number of deaths, 84, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 11; smallpox, 3, and 58 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 71,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

Hartford.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 79,950. Total number of deaths, 108, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 44, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 31,531. Total number of deaths, 41, including 6 from tuberculosis.

Lawrence.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 62,559. Total number of deaths, 87, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 22, 1901, from 100 observers, indicate that cholera infantum, phthisis pulmonalis, dysentery, erysipelas, intermittent fever, and remittent fever were more prevalent and inflammation of bowels was less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 16, diphtheria at 21, enteric fever at 25, measles at 37, scarlet fever at 57, phthisis pulmonalis at 200, and smallpox at 87 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

There were 2,785 deaths returned for the month of May. This number corresponds to a death rate of 13.7 per 1,000 population. There were 214 fewer deaths than in the preceding month and 19 fewer than in the corresponding month of the year 1900.

No report was received from the city of Sault Ste. Marie, being the first time that a city registration service has failed to make prompt reports since the establishment of registration.

There were 326 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 162 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, inclusive, and 829 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 199; other forms of tuberculosis, 35; typhoid fever, 29; diphtheria and croup, 42; scarlet fever, 29; measles, 6; whooping cough, 15; pneumonia, 245; influenza, 79; cancer, 138; accidents and violence, 160.

There was little change in the incidence of the various causes of death, except that the usual seasonal decrease in pneumonia and influenza occurred and the deaths from cancer and from accidents were somewhat more numerous than usual.

There were 3 deaths reported from smallpox during the month—2 in Gratiot County and 1 in Osceola County.

The total reporting population was 2,390,587, or 98.74 per cent of the population of the State, according to the last United States census.

MINNESOTA—St. Paul.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 165,000. Total number of deaths, 119, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—Auburn.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 30,345. Total number of deaths, 30, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Rochester.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 185, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 26 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Troy.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Scranton.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 102,026. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 81,671. Total number of deaths, 74, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 295,000. Total number of deaths, 294, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 8; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 1, and 57 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 22, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 25, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 22, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 16	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	254
Do.....	Steamship L'Aquitaine.....	Havre.....	637
Do.....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	671
Do.....	Steamship Christinia.....	Naples.....	240
June 17	Steamship Armenian.....	Hamburg.....	729
Do.....	Steamship Britannia.....	Naples.....	696
June 18	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	113
Do.....	Steamship Vaderland.....	Antwerp.....	615
June 19	Steamship Kaiser Wilh. der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	584
Do.....	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Naples.....	975
June 20	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	350
Do.....	Steamship Hohenzollern.....	Genoa and Naples.....	498
June 21	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	1,426
Do.....	Steamship Vicenzo Florio.....	Naples.....	778
June 22	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....	364
Do.....	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	461
Do.....	Steamship Belgavia.....	Naples.....	1,760
	Total.....		11,151

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston during week ended June 22, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, June 23, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 22, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 16	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	108
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	40
Do....	Steamship Mystic.....	Louisburg, Cape Breton.....	1
Do....	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	8
June 17	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Do....	Steamship Virginian.....	London, England.....	1
June 18	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	1
June 19	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	2
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	36
June 20	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	189
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	53
Do....	Schooner Bravo.....	Barbados, West Indies.....	1
June 21	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	48
June 22	Steamship Ultonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	396
	Total.....		829

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York during the week ended June 29, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 1, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 29, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 23	Steamship Armenia.....	Naples.....	311
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	278
Do....	Steamship Koeln.....	Bremen.....	1,183
Do....	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	37
June 24	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow.....	150
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	601
June 25	Steamship Patria.....	Naples.....	406
Do....	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	do.....	707
Do....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	689
June 26	Steamship State of Nevada.....	Glasgow.....	18
Do....	Steamship Barbarossa.....	Bremen.....	1,388
June 27	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	617
Do....	Steamship Lombardia.....	Naples.....	706
June 28	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	354
Do....	Steamship Hekla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	225
June 29	Steamship Fuerst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	295
Do....	Steamship Pretoria.....	do.....	1,055
	Total.....		9,020

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	June 22	Sp. bktn. Rafael (a).....	June 11	Havana
4	Cape Charles Quarantine, Va.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	June 22	Swd. bk. Varuna	June 21	Havana
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	June 22	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	Am. sc. Flora Morang (a).....	June 13	Progreso.....
			Sp. ss. Pagasari	June 16	Vera Cruz.....
			Nor. bk. Belt.....	June 22	Cape Town.....
			Br. sc. Harry W. Lewis.....	do.....	Havana
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	June 15	.....	.....	.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	Am. sc. James H. Bruce.....	June 13	San Francisco.....
18	Reedy Island, Del.....	June 22	.....	.....	.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	Br. ss. Carlisle City.....	June 22	Hongkong
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	Am. sc. Hugh Kelly.....	June 16	New York.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Washington, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
25	Baracoa.....	June 15	.....	.....	.....
26	Batabano.....	June 22	.....	.....	.....
27	Caibarien.....	June 15	.....	.....	.....
28	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Casilda.....	June 22	.....	.....	.....
30	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Daiquiri.....	June 8	.....	.....	.....
32	Gibara.....	June 15	.....	.....	.....
33	Guantanamo.....	June 8	.....	.....	.....
34	Havana.....	June 22	Am. sc. Alicia B. Crosby (a).....	June 1	Philadelphia.....
			Sc. Charles S. Hirsch (a).....	May 31	New York.....
			Sc. Frank B. Neally.....	June 16	Tampa.....
			Sc. Dr. Lykes.....	do.....	Key West.....
			Sp. bk. Lorenzo.....	June 20	Buenos Ayres.....
			Nor. ss. Tjomo.....	June 18	Mobile.....
			Sc. B. F. Neally.....	June 21	Tampa.....
			Sc. Wave.....	do.....	Key West.....
35	Isabela de Sagua.....	June 15	.....	.....	.....
36	Manzanillo.....	June 8	.....	.....	.....
37	Matanzas.....	June 22	.....	.....	.....
38	Nuevitas.....	June 15	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....	June 23	1 case of malarial fever in quarantine.	1
4				No report.....	
5	Wilmington.....	Held for disinfection.....			2
6					1
7					3
8				No report.....	
9				No transactions.....	
10				do.....	
11	Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 18		
	do.....	do.....	June 22		
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
	do.....	Redisinfected.....			
12					2
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15				do.....	
16				No transactions.....	
17	Port Blakeley.....	Disinfected at Port Blakeley under supervision of officer from Port Townsend station; crew under observation.		1 case smallpox en route; sent to pesthouse at Seattle.	7
18					20
19	San Francisco via San Diego.	Forecastle, steerage, and sick bay disinfected; 'tween decks and part of hold and cargo being disinfected; steerage passengers bathed and effects and bedding disinfected by steam; held for observation.		5 deaths from plague and 1 suspicious en route.	1
20				Malaria and dysentery on Am. ss. City of Puebla, from Victoria, British Columbia.	21
21				No report.....	
22	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held for observation; crew vaccinated.		1 case smallpox.....	3
23				No transactions.....	
24				No report.....	
25				do.....	
26					3
27				5 vessels passed without inspection.	
28				11 vessels passed without inspection.	8
29				No report.....	
30					12
31					1
32				No report.....	
33				2 vessels passed without inspection.	
34	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....	June 16	Delayed by unfavorable weather.	27
	Brunswick.....	do.....	June 17	do.....	
	Tampa.....	Partially disinfected.....	June 16		
	Key West.....	do.....	do.....		
	Havana.....	Disinfected.....	June 22		
	Mobile.....	do.....	June 21		
	Tampa.....	Partially disinfected.....	do.....		
	Key West.....	do.....			
35				12 vessels passed without inspection.	3
36					6
37				No report.....	
38				do.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	CUBA—Continued.				
39	Puerto Padre.....	June 22			
40	Santa Cruz.....	do.....			
41	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 8	U. S. army transport McClellan.	June 8	San Juan.....
	HAWAII:				
42	Hilo.....	June 1			
43	Honolulu.....	June 8			
44	Kahului.....	June 1			
		June 8			
45	Kihel.....	June 1			
	PHILIPPINES:				
46	Cebu.....	May 11			
47	Iloilo.....	May 18			
48	Manila.....	do.....			
		May 25			
	PORTO RICO:				
49	Ponce.....	June 15			
50	San Juan.....	do.....			
	Subports—				
51	Aguedilla.....	do.....			
52	Arecibo.....	do.....			
53	Arroyo.....	do.....			
54	Fajardo.....	do.....			
55	Humacao.....	do.....			
56	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
39				No report	
40					4
41	Manzanillo.....	Boarded and passed.....	June 8	2 vessels passed without inspection.	10
42					2
43					23
44				No transactions.....	2
45				do	
46					23
47					7
48				3 cases smallpox on U. S. transport Kilpatrick, from San Francisco, en route; 2 cases with 33 contacts removed at Honolulu; 1 case dengue and 3 cases malarial fever on U. S. transport Pennsylvania.	
				12 cases measles at sea, 3 on arrival, on U. S. transport Thomas.	77
49					2
50					5
51				No transactions.....	
52				do	
53				do	
54					2
55					1
56					2

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	June 29			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	June 22			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	June 29			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	June 22			
12	Key West, Fla.....	June 29			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	June 22	Nor. ss. Europa.....	June 18	Havana
			Nor. ss. Hydra.....	June 20	Progreso
			Nor. ss. Transit.....	do	Matanzas
			Sc. G. E. Bentley.....	June 22	Cardenas
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	June 29			
17	New Orleans, La.....	June 22	Am. sc. Bertha Louise.....	June 11	Progreso
			Br. ss. Electrician.....	do	Liverpool
			Br. ss. Bernard Hall.....	June 12	Liverpool
			Br. ss. Cayo Romano.....	do	London
			Am. ss. Excelsior.....	June 15	Havana
			Br. ss. Anselm.....	June 17	Puerto Cortez
			Br. ss. Olympia.....	June 18	Port Limon
			Swd. ss. Hispania.....	June 19	do
			Sp. ss. Onton.....	June 14	Havre
			Am. ss. Californian.....	June 20	San Juan
			Sp. ss. Catalinan.....	June 16	Genoa
			Dan. ss. Venus.....	June 21	Port Limou
			Am. ss. Stillwater.....	do	do
18	Newport News, Va.....	June 29			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	June 22			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	June 15			
		June 22	Sc. Starke.....	June 22	Progreso
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	June 29			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do			

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				11 smaller vessels and fish boats passed in on special permits.	17
7					2
8				No report.....	
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15	Mobile.....	Living quarters disinfected	June 18		9
	do.....	Disinfected.....	June 20		
	do.....	Held to complete 5 days.....	June 22		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
16				No report.....	
17	New Orleans.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 18		
	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 19		
	do.....	do.....	June 18		
	do.....	do.....	June 19		
	do.....	do.....	June 20		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 22		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
18				No report.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				do.....	
25					2
26					6
	Sabine.....	Fumigated and held.....			3
27				No report.....	
28				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1901, to July 5, 1901.

For reports received from December 28, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	June 2-June 8...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		14		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 23-June 29...	6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2		
Iowa:				
Clinton.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Kansas:				
Lawrence.....	do.....	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		3		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	do.....	3	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		19	7	
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 23-June 29...	3		
Fitchburg.....	June 2-June 8...	1		
Quincy.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Worcester.....	June 15-June 21...	1		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		3		
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	June 2-June 22...	8		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis.....	June 16-June 22...	12	1	
Winona.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		14	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		63		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 16-June 22...	5		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 17-June 23...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
New York:				
Elmira.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		4		
North Carolina:				
Buncombe County.....	May 1-May 31...	17		
Cabarrus County.....	do.....	7		
Caswell County.....	do.....	12		
Chatham County.....	do.....	4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Cleveland County.....	May 1–May 31...	8		
Cumberland County.....	do.....	20		
Durham County.....	do.....	10		
Gaston County.....	do.....	6		
Greene County.....	do.....	2		
Guilford County.....	do.....	4		
Johnston County.....	do.....	19		
Mecklenburg County.....	do.....	15		
Orange County.....	do.....	10		
Person County.....	do.....	29		
Polk County.....	do.....	2		
Robeson County.....	do.....	2		
Rockingham County.....	do.....	2		
Rowan County.....	do.....	2		
Stanly County.....	do.....	2		
Wake County.....	do.....	12		
Wayne County.....	do.....			Several cases.
Total for State.....		185		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 15–June 21...	4		
Cleveland.....	June 16–June 29...	32	1	
Total for State.....		36	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		21		
Pennsylvania:				
Lebanon.....	June 23–June 29...	2		
Philadelphia.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	June 23–June 29...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	June 16–June 22...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	June 16–June 22...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Washington:				
Tacoma.....	June 18–June 21...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Grand total.....		283	3	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		572	9	

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	June 22	53, 531	11	1							1			
San Francisco, Cal.....	June 16	342, 782	141	23						2	1			
Do.....	June 23	342, 782	126	21								3		
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	June 15	6, 587	3	1										
Scranton, Pa.....	June 22	102, 026	21							1				
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	16, 013	12	1										
Somerville, Mass.....	June 29	61, 643	8									1		
South Bend, Ind.....	June 22	35, 999	6	2										
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	12, 068	1											
Tacoma, Wash.....	June 9	37, 714	5											
Do.....	June 16	37, 714	5	2										
Do.....	June 24	37, 714	3											
Taunton, Mass.....	June 22	31, 036	8											
Toledo, Ohio.....	do.....	131, 822	15	4						1				
Do.....	June 29	131, 822	26	4										
Waltham, Mass.....	June 22	23, 481	6											
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	8, 529	0											
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	278, 718	100	16						1		2		
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	38, 878	10	1										
Williamsport, Pa.....	June 29	28, 757	4											
Winona, Minn.....	June 22	19, 714	5											
Worcester, Mass.....	June 21	118, 421	36	7										
Woburn, Mass.....	June 15	14, 254	2	1										
Do.....	June 22	14, 254	4											
Youngstown, Ohio.....	do.....	44, 885	7							1				

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever and smallpox present.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *May 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for May 1 to May 15, inclusive.

There were 535 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 17 as compared with the foregoing fortnight, being at the rate of 35.66 per diem and corresponding to an annual death rate of 16.41 per 1,000 against 36.8 and 16.93 per 1,000 during the previous period.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 110 against 101; yellow fever, 14 against 23; smallpox, 12 against 5; beriberi, 1 against 5; diphtheria, 1 against 2; dysentery, 2 against 1; influenza, 13 against 10; typhoid fever, 1 against 5; malarious fever, 39 against 34.

There were 620 births—that is, an average of 41.33 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 19.02.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 15, 1901:

Population according to census of 1901, 9,113. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; deaths from other causes during the week, 3; prevailing diseases malarial in character. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 14, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 41; passengers from this port, 10; passengers in transit, 19; pieces of baggage disinfected, 22. June 15, steamship *Esther*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

*Report from Quebec—Immigrant inspection service.*QUEBEC, CANADA, *June 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 22 there were inspected 609 immigrants; passed, 603; cause of detention, deaf mute, 1; gonorrhoea, 1; partial opacity of both cornea, 1; pregnancy, 1; trachoma, 1; weak mind, 1.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

*Report from Amoy—Plague again becomes epidemic—The disinfection plant at Amoy.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to the Department's letter of the 1st ultimo, in which was inclosed, for the information of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, copy of a telegram dated April 30 last, from the consul at Amoy, China, reporting an outbreak of plague in that city, I have now the honor to inclose herewith copy of dispatch No. 101, dated May 14 last, from Mr. Johnson, confirming his telegram and reporting further in the matter.

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

AMOY, CHINA, *May 14, 1901.*

SIR: On April 30, I cabled you as follows: "Hay, Washington: Plague—JOHNSON," which I have the honor to confirm. The appearance of bubonic plague in epidemic form at this port is two weeks earlier than last year. This was probably due to the early warm rains following upon a long dry winter.

As soon as it appeared in epidemic form I refused to permit Chinese steerage passengers to depart for Manila, and reported the existence of plague to the Marine-Hospital Service at Manila, in order that due precautions might be taken to prevent its introduction through the first-cabin Chinese passengers, who either go direct from here or via Hongkong.

Owing to the supposed existence of plague and smallpox in all these Chinese cities and villages, I notified the ships' agents last fall that they would have to take steps to disinfect all effects of steerage passengers and that the passengers themselves should be required to take a bath under the direction of the consular surgeon.

The disinfecting plant was installed in March and hereafter the requirements of the law in that respect will be enforced. I herewith inclose a copy of the report of the consular surgeon as to the establishment of this plant and its operation.

The spread of plague during the past ten days has been rapid and the fatalities most appalling. It is impossible to give approximately accurate data, as no statistics are kept by the officials and no amount of inquiry can result in accurate figures. It is my opinion, based upon the most reliable data from native sources, that during the week just closed there were as many as 100 deaths per day in Amoy and its suburbs. The same condition of affairs exists in surrounding cities within 30 miles of Amoy.

As soon as the rainy season closes and hot dry weather sets in the epidemic rapidly dies out. Yet it is true that some cases occur throughout the entire year. No European at Amoy ever contracted the disease.

Respectfully,

A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*The disinfection plant at Amoy.*AMOY, CHINA, *March 28, 1901.*

SIR: I inclose a plan of our disinfecting plant, which is now in working order, the passengers of the *Yuensang* being the first to be disinfected.

The formol generator is the Kny Scheerer No. 2, which is capable of furnishing a 2 per cent volume of gas for an apartment containing 20,000 cubic feet.

Our disinfecting chamber is 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet high, making its capacity 1,600 cubic feet. It is lined with Portland cement throughout, including the ceiling and floor. The door at each end has flanged edges covered with felt, so that the chamber is practically air-tight.

As the generator will, in a chamber of this size, give 12 times the required volume of formol, I think the disinfection will be very thorough.

I require all the passengers' luggage to be brought to the godown and labeled before taken on board. Such things as boxes containing eatables, fruits for consumption on the voyage, and other things which it is not practicable to fumigate I label "inspected."

All other articles, with their containers, are spread out in the chamber and exposed to the action of the gas during the night preceding sailing, labeled "disinfected," and taken to the steamer.

The passengers come early on the morning of the day of sailing, leave their clothing in the undressing room (each is furnished with a suit of clothing belonging to the plant) and go away for a few hours. The clothing they have left is hung in the chamber and exposed to the gas for six hours.

When the six hours have nearly expired the passengers again go to the undressing room, leave the clothing belonging to us, and enter the bathroom naked. After bathing they pass through into the dressing room, where they receive their own clothing. I shall inspect them when leaving their body clothing in the morning, again after the bath, before they have dressed, and a third time on board to prevent substitution.

The females—fortunately there are only a few of them—will be looked after by an American-educated Chinese woman who has been studying medicine for several years.

I have decided to guard against nondisinfected passengers embarking by stamping on the card given to each one by the shipping firm, showing the letter and number of his position on the immigrant manifest, and the word "disinfected" at the time he leaves his body clothing and stamping the same card with our date stamp at the time he is bathed.

I shall be pleased to hear any suggestions you may have to make.

Respectfully,

Hon. A. B. JOHNSON, *United States Consul.*

CARL JOHNSON,

Consular Surgeon.

*Report from Hongkong.*HONGKONG, CHINA, *May 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended May 18, 1901. I also transmit herewith an abstract of mortality statistics for the month of April, 1901. Seven steamers were inspected during the week, 732 individuals were bathed, and 1,046 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. There were 12 rejections during the week, 1 because of severe trachoma, 9 because of fever, and 2 because of fever with enlarged femoral glands. One hundred and twenty-two cases of plague and 113 deaths were reported during the week, a slight decrease compared with the week ended May 11, 1901. The epidemic began earlier this year than last, and the number of cases reported thus far this year has been greatly in excess of the number reported for the same period last year.

Since my last report, 5 Europeans have been attacked by the disease. Among this number were the acting Spanish consul and wife, a clerk of the naval yard and wife, and a storekeeper of the naval yard. Of this number, 2 ended fatally and 3 are still in the hospital. Two cases of enteric fever were also reported during the week and 2 deaths. No smallpox was reported, which indicates that the epidemic is practically at an end, although there may still be some cases which escape the sanitary authorities.

Unofficial reports state that plague is present at Amoy, China; Macao, China, and Tainan, Formosa, in epidemic form.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Abstract of mortality statistics at Hongkong month of April, 1901.

	Population.				Population.		
	British and foreign.	Chinese land.	Chinese harbor.		British and foreign.	Chinese land.	Chinese harbor.
Specific diseases—				Circulatory system—			
Smallpox.....	0	18	1	Heart disease.....	0	9	0
Fever, enteric.....	2	0	0	Respirat'y system—			
Diarrhea.....	0	35	5	Bronchitis.....	2	18	5
Dysentery.....	2	1	0	Pneumonia.....	1	12	2
Bubonic plague.....	0	112	3	Phthisis.....	9	39	11
Malarial fever.....	2	31	3	Pleurisy.....	1	0	0
Beriberi.....	0	17	5	Empyema.....	0	3	0
Septic—				Asthma.....	1	0	0
Puerperal fever.....	0	1	0	Digestive system—			
Venereal syphilis.....	0	1	0	Hepatic abscess.....	1	0	0
Effects of injuries.....	3	10	3	Cirrhosis of liver...	1	0	0
Developmental—				Peritonitis.....	0	1	0
Debility and old age..	0	14	7	Urinary system—			
Marasmus and atrophy.....	0	10	0	Nephritis (acute)...	1	0	0
Miscellaneous—				Bright's disease...	0	4	0
Cancer of breast.....	0	1	0	Rupture of bladder..	0	0	1
General tuberculosis	1	0	0	Generative system—			
Anæmia.....	1	0	0	Post-partum hemorrhage.	0	1	0
Nervous system—				Childbirth.....	0	3	1
Meningitis.....	0	1	0	Undefined—			
Apoplexy.....	2	7	0	Synovitis, Suppurative.	0	1	0
Paralysis.....	0	0	1	Dropsy.....	0	4	0
Infantile convulsions.....	0	19	1	Abscess, gluteal.....	0	0	1
Tetanus.....	0	1	0	Undiagnosed.....	0	5	6
Trismus.....	0	35	0	Total.....	33	418	56
Epilepsy.....	1	0	0				
Cerebral tumor.....	1	0	0				
Cerebral softening...	1	0	0				

British and foreign population, 9,324; death rate, 27.0 per 1,000. Chinese land population, 235,240; death rate, 21.3 per 1,000. Chinese harbor population, 38,790; death rate, 17.9 per 1,000. The whole colony, 283,354; death rate, 21.0 per 1,000, exclusive of army and navy.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port—Health conditions good.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, June 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the transactions at this port for the week ended June 18, 1901, inclusive: The following vessels have cleared from this port during the week, and I inclose herewith the triplicate certificates for same: June 12, Norwegian steamship *Jamaica*, Petersen, master; crew, 17; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala.; Norwegian steamship *John Wilson*, Hansen, master; crew, 17; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala. June 13, Norwegian steamship *Bodo*, Johannesen, master; crew, 16; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala. June 15, Norwegian steamship *Harald*, Halvorsen, master; crew, 17; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala.

This port remains healthy. At the close of my weekly report for June 11, 1901, I addressed a note to Señor Ricardo Pizarro, the alcalde of this district, asking him, if convenient, to kindly furnish me with a

list of the deaths each week for the information of the Bureau, which he has consented to do. * * *

Complying with my request, the alcalde reports 1 death, June 12, female, Colombian; cause of death not reported.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

A case of yellow fever at Bocas del Toro.

[Telegram.]

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *June 28, 1901.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: One yellow, Bocas.—OSTERHOUT.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *June 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 21, 1901:

Present estimated population, 4,000.

Number of cases of yellow fever during the week, 1; deaths, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 6. Prevailing diseases, malaria, tuberculosis, and syphilis.

The case of yellow fever on which a special report was made June 13, is now convalescent; he has been isolated from the inception of the disease, and his physician promises a thorough disinfection of bedding and effects to-day.

Isolated in a different hospital is another case, under observation and regarded as suspicious.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 16, steamship *Stillwater*; crew, 28; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 17, steamship *Athos*; crew, 40; passengers from this port, 14; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 19, steamship *Holstein*; crew, 21; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 20, steamship *Beverly*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 21, steamship *Kitty*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *June 24, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit the following report for the district under my command, for the week ended June 22, 1901:

Seventeen deaths have occurred in this city, 1 of which occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported. The following shows causes of death: Dysentery, 2; tuberculosis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; entero-colitis, 1; enteritis, malarial, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; pernicious fever, 1; paludism, 1; old age, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; insufficiency, aortic, 1; wounds, 1; pustule, malignant, 1; malaria, 1; anæmia, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 22.16.

After receiving the report of the medical officer on his return from Jucaro, it was decided that the cases had been varicella. It was accordingly recommended to the chief quarantine officer that the quarantine against Jucaro be removed. This recommendation was approved by him and at once put into effect. Twelve vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; 15 bills of health issued vessels leaving Cienfuegos; 122 health certificates issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos; 137 pieces of baggage of outgoing passengers inspected and passed, and 16 pieces of baggage from Havana, destination Manzanillo and Santiago, labeled to be disinfected at port of destination.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero. No report.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death at that port. No contagious diseases reported; 4 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique, and 2 bills of health issued vessels leaving that port.

Respectfully,

T. D. BERRY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended June 24, 1901.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *June 24, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 22, 1901: June 22, steamship *Madrileno*, from Barcelona, with 7 immigrants.

Respectfully,

T. D. BERRY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report from Gibara—Vital statistics for the year 1900 and the deaths from yellow fever during last five years.*GIBARA, CUBA, *June 15, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to inclose herewith report of vital statistics of Gibara, Cuba, for the year 1900. I have included in the report the number of

deaths from yellow fever which have occurred at the port of Gibara for the last five years, up to and including 1900.

Respectfully,

S. GOMEZ,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vital statistics of Gibara, Cuba, for the year 1900—Bertillon classification.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

		Deaths.			Deaths.
1.	Typhoid fever.....	1	26.	Tubercle of larynx.....	1
4.	Fever, intermittent.....	7	27.	Tubercle of lungs.....	23
4A.	Malarial cachexia.....	13	28.	Tubercle of meninges.....	1
8.	Whooping cough.....	1	34.	Generalized tubercle.....	4
9.	Diphtheria and croup.....	1	39.	Cancer of buccal cavity.....	1
10.	La grippe.....	1	42.	Cancer of female genitals.....	3
14.	Dysentery.....	3	46.	Other tumors.....	5
16.	Yellow fever.....	1	47.	Rheumatism.....	1
18.	Erysipelas.....	1	50.	Diabetes.....	2
20.	Purulent infection and septi- cæmia.....	3	53.	Leukæmia.....	1

II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

61.	Meningitis, simple.....	4	72.	Tetanus.....	20
64.	Cerebral congestion and hemor- rhage.....	4	74.	Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

78.	Endocarditis.....	2	81.	Affections of the arteries.....	2
79.	Organic diseases of the heart.....	10	82.	Embolus and thrombosis.....	1

IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.

90.	Acute bronchitis.....	1	92.	Broncho-pneumonia.....	1
91.	Chronic bronchitis.....	1	93.	Pneumonia.....	1

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.

100.	Affections of the mouth and its adnexas.....	1
103.	Ulcer of the stomach.....	1
105.	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	9
106.	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	1
112.	Cirrhosis of the liver.....	3

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS.

119.	Acute nephritis.....	1
120.	Bright's disease.....	4

VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.

135.	Hemorrhage, puerperal.....	1
137.	Septicæmia, puerperal.....	1
138.	Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia.....	2

VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.

142.	Gangrene.....	1
------	---------------	---

XI. EARLY INFANCY.

151.	Congenital icterus, debility and scleroma.....	4
------	--	---

XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.

166. Other accidental traumatisms.....	3
172. Accidental submersion.....	3

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

177. Dropsy.....	1
Total number of deaths, 148. Death rate, 20.60.	

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days, 26; from 30 days to 1 year, 14; from 1 year to 2 years, 11; from 5 years to 10 years, 8; from 10 years to 20 years, 8; from 20 years to 30 years, 18; from 30 years to 40 years, 16; from 40 years to 50 years, 17; from 50 years to 60 years, 18; from 60 years to 70 years, 5; from 70 years to 80 years, 5; from 80 years to 90 years, 0; from 90 years to 100 years, 2. Total, 148.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Tuberculosis, 29; yellow fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; malarial fevers, 20; puerperal fevers, 1; whooping cough, 1; erysipelas, 1; dysentery, 1; la grippe, 1; tetanus, 20; septicæmia, 3. Total, 82.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER FOR LAST FIVE YEARS.

1896, 53; 1897, 46; 1898, 11; 1899, 0; 1900, 1. Total, 111.

Marriages recorded during the year 1900.

Month.	White.	Colored.	Month.	White.	Colored.
January.....	4	0	August.....	3	3
February.....	4	2	September.....	6	1
March.....	4	1	October.....	7	0
April.....	3	1	November.....	2	1
May.....	5	0	December.....	2	1
June.....	6	1			
July.....	2	2	Total.....	48	13

Births recorded during the year 1900.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White, male.....	89	11	100
White, female.....	67	10	77
Colored, male.....	4	5	9
Colored, female.....	10	6	16
Total.....	170	32	202

Report from Havana—No yellow fever in the island—Concerning the case suspected of being typhus fever.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended June 22, 1901:

There have been no cases of yellow fever reported during the week. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent and there has been an entire absence of yellow fever since May 13.

A case of typhus fever having been reported at Cardenas, P. A.

Surg. G. M. Guitéras was, on the 14th instant, ordered to proceed to that point and investigate, his report being as follows:

"Confirming my telegram from Sagua, dated June 17, I am glad to be able to report that I failed to find sufficient evidence to determine the presence of typhus fever.

"On my arrival at Cardenas, I had a conference with Drs. Gutierrez and Mendez Capote, the attending and consulting physicians on the case reported on the 8th instant as having died from typhus fever. There were also present the mayor of the city, Gen. Carlos Rojas, Dr. Neyra, a member of the city council, and Dr. Saez, the quarantine officer.

"Both the physicians connected with the case are men of high standing and professional ability. The deceased was a relative of Dr. Gutierrez. The result of the conference was that Drs. Capote and Gutierrez, especially the latter, admitted that the diagnosis of typhus fever was doubtful. Unfortunately the history of the case is somewhat incomplete, no temperature, pulse, or respiration chart having been kept, but from the description given by the attending physicians it appears that the disease could not properly be called typhus fever.

"*History of case.*—For the past six months he had been employed as bookkeeper in the Central Tinguaro, some miles from Cardenas, which city he visited from time to time, not having done so, however, for about a month previous to his illness. Before going to the Central Tinguaro he had resided in Sagua. He was taken ill at the plantation, the first symptoms complained of being general malaise, accompanied by feverishness. There was no chill. Gradually becoming worse, he went, on the seventh or eighth day of the disease, to Cardenas, in order to put himself under the care of Dr. Gutierrez. While under the latter's care the temperature ranged from 39° to 40° C., and the pulse from 100 to 120. About the eighth or ninth day of the disease a general eruption appeared, which is described as 'mixed,' presenting some of the characteristics of both measles and scarlatina, and accompanied with petechiæ. This eruption lasted only two or three days. At no time did the patient complain of headache or pain elsewhere. There was no delirium. The intellect remained clear until near the end, when it became torpid and a state of coma gradually set in, ending in death, apparently from heart failure. No cardiac complication was found and there was no albumen in the urine. No necropsy was held. General, though not complete, sanitary measures were taken, the case having been, after considerable hesitation, diagnosed as typhus fever.

"The above history does not appear to me to indicate a case of typhus fever for the following reasons:

"1. No apparent source of infection. I can not admit the idea of some that the disease may originate *de novo*, although it is at times very difficult to trace the origin of an outbreak.

"2. Gradual onset of the disease, unaccompanied by chill, headache, or pain.

"3. That on the seventh day of the disease the patient could be moved to Cardenas with but little assistance.

"4. The tardy appearance of the eruption and its early disappearance.

"5. Absence of delirium.

"It must be borne in mind that in Cuba and in other Spanish-American countries the term 'typhus fever' is used in a general and loose sense to designate any fever due to infection and accompanied by typhoid symptoms. The only symptom which gives the case a doubtful character is the eruption, and its late appearance, and especially its

early disappearance, go to show that it was not the eruption of true typhus fever.

"Although 4 or 5 persons were in constant attendance on the patient no new cases have been reported since the fatal termination of the case eleven days ago."

Taking advantage of the presence of Passed Assistant Surgeon Guiteras, at Cardenas, he was ordered to make an inspection of the stations there and at Sagua, the reports of which are herewith inclosed.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. E. Menocal, in charge of the immigration camp, reports that there were no immigrants or third-class passengers examined by him for passage to any port in the island of Cuba not connected by rail with the city of Havana for the week ended June 22, 1901.

I inclose herewith the usual mortuary and other statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended June 22, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected	286
Immunes examined and accepted	121
Immunes examined and rejected.....	15
	422
Total	422

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	700
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.. ..	685
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	53
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	198
	1,636
Total	1,636

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number pieces baggage disinfected.....	182
Number pieces express disinfected.....	5
Number pieces freight disinfected.....	34
	221
Total number pieces disinfected	221
Number pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	867
Number pieces express inspected and passed.....	28
Number pieces freight inspected and passed.....	1,555
	2,450
Total number pieces inspected and passed	2,450
To be disinfected, coastwise ports.....	68

BARGE SANATOR.

Number of vessels disinfected.....	6
Number of viveros disinfected.....	4
Ships' baggage and dunnage disinfected.....	266
Members of crews and passengers inspected	90
Vessels partially disinfected.....	2
	368
Total	368

MORTUARY REPORT.

Tuberculosis	11	Enteric fever.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2	Pernicious fever.....	1
Malarial fever	1	Total number deaths from all causes..	120
Enteritis	10		

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended June 22, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 23, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 22, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 16	Steamship Montserrat.....	Geneva and Spain.....	81
June 17	Steamship Orizaba.....	New York.....	35
June 18	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	4
June 19	Steamship Alfonso XIII.....	Vera Cruz.....	16
Do.....	Steamship Mexico.....	New York.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	7
June 20	Do.....	do.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans.....	36
June 21	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	2
	Total		190

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended June 22, 1901:

Matanzas.—Twenty-three deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 26.50 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 3; pulmonary congestion, 2; marasmus, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; entero colitis, 2; shotgun wound, 1; neoplasia, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; entero-septical fever, 1; appendicitis, 1; other causes, 5. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Dysentery, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Fifty-three health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Sixty-four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 1 piece was disinfected. Ten vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 1 was passed without inspection. Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. The Norwegian steamship *Transit* was disinfected June 17, bound for Mobile, Ala.

The weekly inspection of lighters was performed June 19, 1901. A great improvement was found in their condition, all but 2 being classed as excellent. The samples of water obtained at the previous examination, and which were found to be loaded with larvæ, were kept under observation until all the larvæ had developed into mosquitoes. No *Culex fasciatus* were found and only a few anopheles.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 18 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Tetanus,

3; mitral insufficiency, 3; heart disease, 2; tuberculosis, 2; enteritis, 3; other causes, 5. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 37.81 per 1,000. Four vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 13 passed without inspection. Eighteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 28.16 per 1,000. Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 6 passed without inspection. Twelve bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 2.01 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week and were passed without inspection. Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 15, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended June 8, 1901:

Santiago.—There was a total of 21 deaths reported during this period, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 25.39 per 1,000. The causes of death were the following: Fever, intermittent malarial, 5; malarial cachexia, 1; la grippe, 2; erysipelas, 1; tubercle, abdominal, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; organic diseases of the heart, 1; affections of the arteries, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; diseases of the respiratory apparatus, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 3; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1; puerperal eclampsia, 1; congenital debility, 1. Total, 21.

Ten vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 1 transport was boarded and passed, and 2 vessels were passed without inspection. Thirteen vessels leaving this port were given bills of health. The Norwegian steamship *Banan* was disinfected June 4, 1901, prior to sailing for a southern port in the United States, via Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Fourteen immune and 53 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers leaving this port for the United States, and their baggage treated according to regulations and so labeled.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 14 deaths, due to the following causes: Malarial cachexia, 1; meningitis, 3; tetanus, 1; pneumonia, 2; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 6; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1. Total, 14. Annual rate of mortality for the week, 50.33 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 8 deaths, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 23.11 per 1,000. The causes were the following: Typhoid fever, 1; fever, intermittent malarial, 1; tubercle of lungs, 1; meningitis, 1; organic disease of the heart, 1; pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1. Total, 8.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports for the week ended June 1, 1901, 1 death, due to mining accident.

Nothing of interest reported for week ended June 8, 1901.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended June 8, 1901, for Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.								Inspected and passed.										
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.				Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.							
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.											
June 3	Steamship Josefitia (baggage arrived from Havana)																			8
June 7	Steamship Saratoga (baggage to the United States)													4	7	43	46			
June 8	U. S. A. transport McClellan			1	1									6	13	13	11			
	Total			1	1									10	20	56	65			

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Santiago de Cuba—Summary report for month of May, 1901.

Number of vessels inspected on arrival	57
Number of vessels passed without inspection	3
Number of vessels cleared	45
Number of vessels disinfected	8
Number crew of incoming vessels inspected	1, 943
Number passengers of incoming vessels inspected	858
Number crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 787
Certificates of vaccination issued :	
For Cuban ports	373
For United States ports—	
Immune	42
Nonimmune	114
Applicants for immune certificates rejected	19
Number persons vaccinated	9
Number of immigrants inspected	137
Number pieces of baggage disinfected	82
Number pieces of baggage inspected and passed	257
Quarantinable diseases reported	0
Number of deaths	91

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended June 8, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 8, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 8, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 1	Provisional flag steamship Tomas Brooks.	Kingston, Jamaica	21
June 8	Provisional flag steamship Maria Herrera.	San Juan, P. R.....	5
Total.....			26

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Extract from the publications of the imperial health office—Precautions with regard to vessels departing from ports in the Bombay Presidency.

BERLIN, GERMANY, June 12, 1901.

SIR: The special edition of the Bombay Government Gazette published the following regulations on May 7, regarding the plague:

“Vessels sailing from any place in the Bombay Presidency for any port out of British India will in future be required to stop at one of the following ports, viz, Karachi, Broach, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, or Karwar, for the purpose of the medical inspection of the crews and passengers and the disinfection of their bedding and kit prescribed below, and the customs authorities at all other ports are hereby required to refuse port clearance for ports out of British India.

“The rules for the medical inspection and disinfection of the kit of passengers by sea sailing from Bombay and Karachi shall be those published in notifications of June 14, 1899, and of May 10, 1899.

“The following rules shall in future be applied to the ports of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, Karwar:

“Rule I. No vessel shall leave the port for Aden, Perim, or any port out of India until she has been inspected by the civil surgeon, or such other medical officer as may be authorized in this behalf by the governor in council, and until the master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate from such officer that the master or person in charge and the crew have been medically examined by him by day on shore, and that the passengers (if any) have also been medically examined by him by day on shore before embarkation, and that all are free from plague, and further that he has caused to be properly disinfected in the manner prescribed in the appendix all the clothing, bedding, and other articles of baggage of the Asiatic and African members of the crew, and of any third-class or deck passengers and Asiatic or African servants conveyed in such vessel. The consular authority interested in any vessel under this rule may be present at the said inspection, medical examination, and disinfection.

“Rule II. (a) Should the medical officer consider that any passenger

so examined is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person and his or her relatives and nonmedical attendants from embarking, and their baggage and personal effects shall not be allowed on the vessel, and, if already placed on board, shall be removed as early as possible.

“(b) Should the medical officer consider that any passenger already on board from another port or any member of the crew of the vessel is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person from re-embarking on such vessel and shall refuse to give the bill of health or certificate referred to in Rule I, unless and until the baggage and personal effects of such person have been removed from the vessel, and such parts of the vessel as have been occupied or frequented by such person shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer, and all such procedure and precautions taken as regards the disinfection of the vessel shall be noted in the bill of health. The baggage and personal effects also of such persons as were in immediate contact with such infected case shall, according to the discretion and under the supervision of the medical officer, be disinfected, and the names of those persons shall be given to the vessel's surgeon, or the master or person in charge of the vessel for supervision on the voyage.

“(c) All contaminated or suspected articles shall be thoroughly disinfected on shore or in a disinfection barge under the supervision of the medical officer in the manner prescribed in the appendix.

“For the purposes of this rule the term ‘relatives’ shall mean such relatives as have been living with or have been, in the opinion of the medical officer, in dangerous communication with the infected case for any time within the eleven days immediately preceding the discovery of the case at the medical examination held under these rules.

“Rule III. If, in the course of disinfecting any clothes, bedding, or other articles under Rule I or Rule II (c), any damage is caused to such article, the medical officer is authorized to pay to the owner thereof such compensation as he may deem reasonable.

“Rule IV. After the master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate under the provision of these rules, no cargo or goods of any kind shall be embarked or disembarked before the vessel leaves the port unless such vessel is again inspected by the medical officer and another bill of health or certificate obtained from such officer by the master or person in charge of the vessel, and no person shall be permitted to embark who has not been examined as required by Rule I by the medical officer, who shall amend the bill of health or certificate accordingly.

“Rule V. No port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel unless and until the master or person in charge thereof shall produce the bill of health or certificate to be obtained as aforesaid. And delivery of the port clearance shall be refused until such master or person in charge shall produce such bill of health or certificate which shall be subject to the provisions of Rule VI.

“Rule VI. Vessels not leaving port before 6 a. m. of the day following the inspection referred to in Rule I may not leave without reinspection, but, if there shall have been no communication between any such vessel and the port, the master, crew, and passengers of such vessel may be medically examined on board.

“Rule VII. The inspection of vessels and the medical examination of passengers and the disinfection of articles shall be carried out between sunrise and sunset.

"Rule VIII. Should the medical officer prevent the embarkation or sailing of any person under these rules, such person may be removed to and kept at a hospital or place of observation appointed for the purpose.

"Rule IX. Disobedience of any of the above Rules I, II, IV, V, VI, and VIII will subject the offender and all persons aiding and abetting him to a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

"Rule X. The term 'medical officer' used in these rules shall mean the civil surgeon or other medical officer appointed by the governor in council and referred to in Rule I.

" APPENDIX.

"Underclothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, etc., which are contaminated or suspected, and other articles to be disinfected, should be exposed for fifteen minutes to saturated steam—under pressure if possible—at a temperature of not less than 100° C. (212° F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

"DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

"(a) Solutions of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 2 parts in 1,000 of hydrochloric acid, or 160 grains of chloride of soda in 1 gallon of water. The solution shall be colored with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

"(b) A 5 per cent solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, or 5 per cent of crude commercial carbolic acid, free from tar oils, in a warm solution of soft soap. The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals and instruments, which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 212° F., nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate solutions. They may also be used at ports not provided with a disinfecting stove of the prescribed pattern."

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *June 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 14, 1901:

Population.—There is no census. Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; deaths from other causes during the week, 3; prevailing disease, influenza (la grippe) in mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week is good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 14, steamship *Esther*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 20, steamship *Bergsæren*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in

transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Managua*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. K. FORT,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Sanitary Inspector.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Monthly report of quarantine transactions.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of May, 1901:

PORT OF HONOLULU, INCOMING QUARANTINE.

Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	23
From domestic ports.....	31
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	728
Steerage.....	3,422
Number of crew inspected.....	2,993
Number of sick in detention from last month.....	20
Number in detention from last month.....	24
Number of sick in detention for this month.....	0
Number in detention for this month.....	515
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	781
Number of packages of freight inspected.....	398

PORT OF HILO.

Number of vessels inspected.....	6
Number of passengers inspected.....	21
Number of crew inspected.....	84
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KAHULUI.

Number of vessels inspected.....	5
Number of passengers inspected.....	7
Number of crew inspected.....	106
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KIHAI.

Number of vessels inspected.....	1
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Number of crew inspected.....	10
Vessels remanded.....	0

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 5th instant reporting a death from plague on May 31 and on June 4, also my tele-

gram of June 7, reporting another death from plague on June 6; the diagnosis in each case subject to confirmation by bacteriological test.

The first case, May 31, occurred in a Korean named Ma Seieg, aged 31 years, a resident of Honolulu employed at the Honolulu stock yards. On May 29, the case was first seen by Dr. C. B. Cooper, president of the board of health, and Dr. Pratt, executive officer, who pronounced the case suspicious.

With Dr. Pratt and Dr. Waterhouse, I saw the case about 3.30 p. m. of same day. The clinical history and objective symptoms are summarized as follows: Duration of illness, three days, no appetite, vomiting and retching of mucus, some diarrhea, delirium, tenderness over abdomen; tympanites, legs drawn up, temperature 104° F., pulse 120, but fairly strong. In right femoral region several enlarged glands and well-defined bubo; no history of chancre; no abrasion on feet or legs.

Patient had worked in the stock yards and had been in the habit of going about with bare feet. Having decided to give the Yersin serum, 50 c. c. were injected at once. At 8 p. m. temperature had dropped to 103.2° F., pulse still 120, patient still delirious; bubo double its former size and very tender on palpation; wide and characteristic area of effusion very nicely shown; 50 c. c. Yersin given.

I saw the case at 8.30 a. m. of May 30, in company with Dr. Pratt and Dr. Waterhouse. Patient's condition markedly improved—delirium gone and patient quite rational; temperature 101° F., pulse 118 and firm; another injection of Yersin (50 c. c.) was given.

At noon Dr. McDonald, the bacteriologist to the board of health, aspirated a few drops of bloody serum from the bubo for smears.

At 2 p. m. patient was rational, temperature 101° F., pulse 120, but full; 50 c. c. Yersin given. At 8 p. m. patient remarked that he felt better; temperature 102.6° F., pulse 120, full; 50 c. c. Yersin given. Dr. McDonald reported that smears showed the characteristic bipolar staining of the bacillus pestis.

At 8.15 a. m. of May 31 it was shown by the condition of patient that death would ensue before another twelve hours. Temperature 103° F., pulse 130 and very weak, bubo had begun to break down; 50 c. c. Yersin given with regular injection of strychnia and brandy. At 3 p. m. patient was reported sinking rapidly, and death ensued at 3.30 p. m.; 5.30 p. m. post-mortem held by Dr. McDonald in presence of Dr. Pratt, Dr. Waterhouse, and the writer.

The right inguinal and femoral glands were all enlarged and the entire region infiltrated. Two of the glands were removed—one of them the size of a small hen egg, the other not so large. On section both glands showed beginning necrosis. Both lungs showed inflammatory engorgement at base, the right one having this condition most marked. Heart was normal in size, but substance pale and soft, valves normal, but all cavities contained old and new clots. The kidneys were deeply congested. The liver was somewhat enlarged and engorged, showed whitish patches on surface. Spleen enlarged in all diameters and engorged. Intestinal tract showed congestion. No enlargement of mesenteric glands. Cover slip smears were made from spleen and glands, and culture tubes planted from the same organs.

The second case (June 4), name and history unknown, was found dead by Dr. Pratt in a small house on Beretania street, near Nuuanu avenue, on morning of June 4. Body had position of opisthotonos. The man had been performing his usual work up to two days before. Examination by Dr. Pratt disclosed a well defined bubo in left femoral

region. A post-mortem was made by Dr. McDonald. The disclosures were as follows: Numerous purple petechiæ scattered over entire trunk and limbs; left inguinal region infiltrated, and all glands enlarged, one being nearly the size of a walnut. On opening up this region the usual free bloody serous exudate was observed. Pleural cavity showed no effusion. Both lungs showed engorgement. Pericardial fluid slightly in excess. Heart negative for the purpose of this report. Spleen apparently about normal. Liver slightly enlarged, with characteristic mottling of entire external surface. Mesenteric glands enlarged. Kidneys slightly enlarged. Stomach and intestines negative. Calvarium not opened. Smears made from the lymphatic glands showed the bacillus pestis.

The usual cultures were made and a rat was inoculated with some of the blood from the spleen. This rat died in about thirty-six hours after inoculation, and the necropsy showed to a marked degree the usual findings in this disease. Two of the lymphatic glands were enormously enlarged.

The third case (June 6) was found in a house less than one block distant from the first case. The patient was a Japanese who had been working at the Honolulu stock yards. This case developed the characteristic clinical history of plague and died probably in less than forty-eight hours after the commencement of the disease.

The necropsy developed the usual findings, and the smears showed the characteristic bacillus of plague. The usual tube cultures and inoculations were made. This Japanese worked on a building next door to where a case occurred last year.

The fourth case, June 10, occurred in a Chinaman in a house immediately joining that from which the second case was found. I saw this case with Dr. Kobayashi, at 11 a. m. of June 10. Patient had position of opisthotonos. Temperature 103° F., pulse about 125 and very weak. Examination disclosed a large bubo in left groin with marked infiltration of surrounding tissue. A gland could be outlined which seemed to be about the size of a small hen egg. Fifty centimeters of Yersin serum was given at once and this treatment carefully followed up, but there was never any reason to believe the case would recover. Death occurred early in the evening, not more than fourteen hours after the case was first seen by Dr. Pratt. The necropsic findings were characteristic of plague and need not be described in full. All of the bodies were cremated at the quarantine station. The conditions here may be summarized as follows: First, 4 cases and 4 deaths from plague for the sixteen days ended to-day. Second, 2 cases (first and third) from focus No. 1 (Honolulu stock yards). Third, 2 cases (second and fourth) from focus No. 2 (Beretania street near Nuuanu street). Fourth, 1 case last year in same house with the third case (June 6) charged to focus No. 1. Fifth, 3 cases last year within 250 feet of focus No. 2. Sixth, across the street from focus No. 2, 6 dead rats were found within the past fifteen days. The board of health has been actively hunting for dead rats, but up to this date have not received reports of other than those just mentioned. Seventh, of the subjects held under observation from both foci, none have developed the disease to date. Eighth, all of the cases occurred in persons who have resided here continually and whether the appearance is a recrudescence or due to some new importation of infection is not known.

In view of the strict quarantine maintained here, and the preventive work of the Service on vessels prior to their departure from the Orient, I believe the appearance of the disease at this time to be a recrudescence.

The reports of the recrudescence of plague in other places bears a striking similarity to this report.

The board of health has handled the situation in a prompt and masterly manner, and I believe that with such a board in control in Honolulu the danger of outgoing infection may be greatly discounted by us. Developments will be reported promptly as they occur.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The steamship Carlisle City at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., *June 11, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival to-day of the steamship *Carlisle City*, from Hongkong via Yokohama, en route to San Diego, Cal. One of her crew, a Chinaman, died three days ago, after an illness of two days. The captain stated that the man was a constant smoker of opium and that he believed his death was due to this cause.

His symptoms were constant epigastric pain, constipation, and stupidity; no fever at any time; no notice taken of the condition of the pupils. The captain was not able to discover any glandular enlargement. With this meager history of the case it was decided to issue free pratique, with the following qualifications:

First, that none but Europeans should be allowed ashore. Second, that unloading should be done only between sunrise and sunset under guard. Third, that the ship should be hauled out into the stream for the night.

The cargo will be disinfected in situ on the wharf and then given the double inspection for loam-packed articles and other forbidden freight. This latter inspection is done by one of our officers through the courtesy of the collector of customs. I have sent a letter to Acting Assistant Surgeon McKay, giving him my opinion of her status and an account of our treatment of her.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Another case of smallpox at Lihue, Kauai.

HONOLULU, H. I., *June 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the board of health has received a report from Lihue, Kauai, to the effect that another case of smallpox occurred on May 7, among the Porto Ricans at that place, and that the case reported in my letter of April 29 has recovered.

No further cases are reported to date. No new opinion has been advanced as to the source of infection.

The board of health here were very active, through their representative in Lihue, in their measures for the quick suppression of the disease, as results show.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Another case of smallpox at Waimea, Kauai.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 9, 1901.

SIR: Referring to my letter of May 6, 1901, relative to a case of smallpox having been reported among the Porto Ricans at Waimea, Kauai, I have the honor to inform you that since the first case, which occurred about May 5, there has been only 1 other which occurred on May 15. This patient had been exposed to the first case and was being held as a suspect when the disease appeared. Extreme precautions in the way of disinfection and isolation were observed in Waimea as in Lihue. The source of infection is still a matter of conjecture.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Arrival of immigrants on steamship Colon from Porto Rico.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 11, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival this day of the steamer *Colon*, with 767 Porto Ricans destined for the various plantations in these islands. There were 6 deaths en route from nonquarantinable diseases. The vessel was sent to the quarantine wharf, where the board of health, the Planters' Association, and this office will each do their share in the bathing of these people and the disinfection of their baggage.

A certificate of vaccination, which included everyone of these immigrants, was received from the ship's surgeon. Inspection of all arms showed this vaccination in every case to be of recent date.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Arrival at Honolulu of steamship China, suspected of plague.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival to-day of the Pacific Mail steamship *China* from Hongkong via Japanese ports. A report from Acting Asst. Surg. Stuart Eldridge states that 47 Chinese were brought by the *China* from Hongkong to Nagasaki, and afterward transferred to the U. S. transport *Kintuck*, and after said transfer 1 of the Chinese was taken ill with plague from which he died on June 3. The report states that these Chinese were removed on the 1st instant after a rigid inspection at Nagasaki.

Upon her arrival to-day, fifteen days after the Chinaman referred to was removed, the passengers were given a rigid examination, and the vessel allowed to enter the harbor after the following precautions: First, Chinese steerage fumigated with sulphur together with contained baggage for San Francisco, and hatches battened down before vessel entered; this done under personal supervision of the writer. Secoud, all steerage passengers with their baggage lightered and transferred immediately to quarantine. Third, vessel allowed to unload cargo for immediate transfer to disinfecting rooms on wharf. Fourth, vessel placed 8 feet

from dock with rat funnels and special guards from the station force.
Fifth, Surg. D. A. Carmichael notified of action of this office.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Reports from La Ceiba—Fruit port—Sanitary conditions good.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *June 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 15, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none. Deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 9, steamship *Sunniva*; crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 13, steamship *Geo. W. Kelley*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. Steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 15, steamship *Adria*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Sanitary Inspector.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *June 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 22, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country continues good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 17, steamship *Breifond*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 19, steamship *Ely*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. Schooner *Madeleine*; crew, 8; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 21, steamship *Alliance*, crew,

15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *June 18, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to hereby make my report for the week June 11 to June 18. Health conditions of port remain good. Deaths, 2—female infant, gastro-enteritis; male adult, stab wound of chest. Two vessels inspected during week, *Anselm* and *Habil*. Statistics in their regard as well as passenger certificates inclosed. No contagious or infectious diseases in surrounding territory.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Immigrant inspection service.

NAPLES, ITALY, *June 18, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I inspected at Palermo, June 8, 1901, 279 steerage passengers bound for New Orleans on the steamship *Burgundia*, of the Fabre Line.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of local boarding places for emigrants—Smallpox and typhus in Naples—Plague in Egypt.

NAPLES, ITALY, *June 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 16, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On June 12, the steamship *Lombardia*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 671 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large baggage. Eight hundred and forty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. On June 15, the steamship *Georgia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 232 steerage passengers and 28 pieces of large baggage. Two hundred and sixty-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRANT BOARDING HOUSES.

During the present prevalence of smallpox at Naples the different "locande" or boarding places, where intending emigrants are lodged, have been kept under observation. This has been done with a view to preventing the embarkment without all necessary precautions and due

observation of steerage passengers from any habitation in which smallpox has occurred. Altogether there are in Naples 25 of these "locande." No case of smallpox has been reported in any "locande" during the epidemic. As a beginning of the system of observation of emigrant boarding places, I made a general inspection of all the houses. Many of them were unoccupied at the time except by keepers and attendants. Others were occupied by a few emigrants who were awaiting ships or who had been detained for observation because of an elevation of temperature at the time they presented themselves for embarkation. These "locande" are simply apartments in large stone buildings in the neighborhood of the Marina and the railroad station. In general, the floors are of stone or tiles, the beds iron, there are no curtains or other textile fabrics, and the apartments, usually high up, are well ventilated by large windows extending from floor to ceiling and opening onto small balconies. In most cases, the houses are kept by subagents of the different steamship lines, practically emigration agents. Some houses are used by the steerage passengers of one line only, sometimes several different lines send their emigrants to the same house. Emigrants are seldom sent to the "locande" earlier than the day before sailing. The next morning they are mustered and conducted to a special house on the Marina, where, under my supervision, they are vaccinated and the fact noted on the inspection cards. Following the first general inspection of emigrant boarding houses, before the sailing of a vessel, the lists I have prepared of "locande" are consulted, and the houses patronized by the line to which the ship belongs are visited. Inquiry is made at the municipal health office as to the occurrence of contagious diseases at these places. Later, in connection with the emigrant inspection, each steerage passenger is examined with a view to preventing the embarkation of any person to whom a suspicion of smallpox attaches. By an arrangement with the steamship companies, all baggage, except that actually needed by emigrants at the "locande," is transported directly from the railroad station or steamship landing to the place where the sanitary examination of baggage is made, so that only a small portion of emigrant baggage is taken to any house in Naples.

SMALLPOX AND TYPHUS.

During the week ended June 16, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 124 cases of smallpox with 28 deaths, and 3 cases of typhus with no deaths.

PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Since April 7, there have been altogether 18 cases of bubonic plague reported in Egypt with 7 deaths. There is a newspaper report from Cairo that 11 cases were under treatment in hospital June 8. Four cases have been reported during the last fortnight at Zagazig and 1 at Mansura. There is regular direct communication between Naples and Egypt by the steamships of the Messageries Maritimes sailing fortnightly and the Navigazione Generale Italiana sailing weekly to and from Alexandria.

No emigrants from Egypt present themselves at Naples for embarkment to the United States.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—No other plague-infected rats found.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, notwithstanding the alarming discovery of pest infected rats in and about the University of Tokyo, as noted by me in my letter of May 30, no further dangerous vermin have been detected in that neighborhood or in any other part of the city. Professional as well as public opinion seems to have agreed that the partial dissemination of the bacilli at the University was due to the carelessness of a subordinate about the bacteriological laboratory.

Of the occurrence of a case of plague among the passengers from Hongkong to Nagasaki per Pacific Mail steamship *China*, I have this day made a special report.

Plague continues to increase in Formosa, but, with the exception of this very present and grave danger to Japan proper, the sanitary condition of the country is most satisfactory.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**A death from plague among the passengers from the steamship China at Nagasaki.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Pacific Mail steamship *China*, from Hongkong to this place, via ports, and from Yokohama to Honolulu and San Francisco, brought from Hongkong to Nagasaki 47 Chinese firemen for U. S. transport *Kintuck*, and, arriving at Nagasaki June 1, there passed quarantine after a rigid inspection. On the 2d, one of the party referred to, who had been transferred to the *Kintuck*, developed plague symptoms and died of the disease on the 3d.

The *China* had already left for Kobe before the discovery of the nature of the case, although it finally seems to have been well marked, and the *Kintuck* is now in quarantine.

Dr. Bowie, advisory physician of United States consulate at Nagasaki, telegraphed me the facts at noon of the 3d instant, and I at once, by wire, notified Dr. Fowler at Kobe. Thanks, however, to some mismanagement, the dispatch did not reach its address until after the *China* had left for Yokohama. The Japanese authorities at Kobe had, however, an indistinct and incomplete report of the case by telegraph, and had examined the ship with unusual thoroughness. They concluded neither to disinfect nor quarantine her.

Upon arrival of the *China* here, on the evening of the 4th, the ship was, as usual, boarded by the native quarantine officers, an expert from the sanitary bureau at Tokyo accompanying them, and the party made a minute examination of the ship and all on board. Disinfection and quarantine were again decided against, and the ship was given free pratique, although the captain was requested to prevent the Chinese passengers from landing in Yokohama.

Under all the circumstances, I have decided not to request the treatment of the ship, and she, accordingly, goes on her way to the United States to-morrow.

I may add that the party of 47 Chinese, to which the deceased

belonged, occupied the usual stowage berths in the steerage, in a region by themselves, not generally mingling with the other passengers, and that, before the ship's officers had any knowledge of what occurred, these berths had been taken down and stored.

I trust that no further case will occur on board.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—No yellow fever present.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *June 18, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station during the week ended June 15, 1901:

Thirty-one deaths are reported as occurring in this city during the past seven days. There were no deaths from yellow fever or smallpox. Intestinal affections, tuberculosis, and malarial fever seem to be the prevailing diseases.

A small part of a shipment of dry skins, cargo of the steamship *Havana*, were found on inspection to be in an unsanitary condition. They were in loose bundles, spread out, and the fur seemed to harbor all kinds of filth. As the skins were stowed in one of the forward compartments, bulkheaded off at each end, I was able to disinfect them with very little difficulty.

During the week 6 vessels were inspected and given bills of health, 2 of them carrying passengers.

Fifty-three health certificates were issued to passengers bound for New York and Havana and 178 were inspected on board.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended June 15, 1901.

Tuberculosis	8	Meningitis	3
Pneumonia.....	2	Malaria	1
Tetanus.....	3	Dysentery	1
Pernicious.....	2	Enteritis	2
Septicæmia.....	1	Deaths from all causes	31

Report from Tampico of vessels inspected.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *June 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of vessels inspected at this port during the two weeks ended June 16:

Steamship *Broadgarth*, British; master, Rowell; crew, 29; water ballast; for Baltimore; June 3. Steamship *Electrician*, British; master, Walton; crew, 36; cargo, general; for New Orleans via Vera Cruz; June 4. Steamship *Onton*, Spanish; master, Navaransacoma; crew, 31; cargo, general; for New Orleans via Progreso; June 5. Sailship *Carrie A. Lane*, American; master, Fletcher; crew, 10; in ballast; for Tampa, Fla.; June 6. Steamship *Nord*, Norwegian; mas-

ter, Enger; crew, 22; cargo, cattle; for Havana, Cuba; June 7. Steamship *Otta*, Norwegian; master, Brun; crew, 28; water ballast; for ports north of Hatteras via Vera Cruz; June 7. Steamship *Newcastle*, British; master, Upson; crew, 26; water ballast; for Pensacola; June 8. Steamship *Matanzas*, American; master, Delap; crew, 44; cabin passengers, 3; cargo, general and cattle; for New York via Havana, Cuba; June 8. Steamship *Cayo Largo*, British; master, Denton; crew, 33; cargo, general; for New Orleans via Vera Cruz; June 10. Steamship *Niagara*, American; master, Miller; crew, 48; cabin passengers, 3; cargo, general and cattle; for New York via Havana, Cuba; June 13. Steamship *Catalina*, Spanish; master, Adraca; crew, 57; cargo, general; for New Orleans via Vera Cruz; June 13. Steamship *Mexicano*, British; master, King; crew, 24; water ballast; for Philadelphia, Pa.; June 14. Steamship *Darien*, British; master, Miles; crew, 44; cabin passengers, 1; cargo, general; for New Orleans; June 15. Steamship *Mathilda*, Norwegian; master, Twarvig; crew, 25; water ballast; for ports north of Hatteras via Mexican ports; June 15.

Respectfully,

V. B. GREGORY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality statistics of Tampico for the week ended June 15, 1901.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, June 20, 1901.

Tuberculosis, 2; anæmia, 1; meningitis, 1; senility, 1. Total, 5.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, June 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 19, 1901:

The following vessels, clearing for ports in the United States, were inspected and bills of health issued to the same: June 13, Norwegian steamship *Hiram*, Pedersen, master; crew, 15; passengers, none; cargo, fruit, and rubber; for New Orleans direct. June 19, Norwegian steamship *Alabama*, Gjemre, master; crew, 18; passengers, 9; cargo, fruit, rubber, and tortoise shell; for New York direct.

Two deaths occurred in this town during the past week—a colored female, due to cancer of rectum, and a Spaniard, from a penetrating wound of the abdominal cavity.

The general sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country is very good.

I inclose herewith one triplicate copy of Marine-Hospital Service certificate issued to vessel leaving this port for New Orleans.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINES.

*Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox present.*MANILA, P. I., *May 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 26 cases of plague with 23 deaths were reported in Manila during the week ended May 18, 1901. Sixteen Chinese and 10 Filipinos were affected.

During the same period there were 6 cases of smallpox and 175 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., *May 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the plague situation in Manila remains about the same, and that no marked increase in the number of cases has occurred. During the week ended May 25, 1901, there were reported 29 cases—Chinese, 20; Filipinos, 9, with 25 deaths. During the same period 8 cases of smallpox and 175 deaths from all causes were reported. One other new case of plague has occurred in Cavite, making a total of 2 cases, with fatal results in both. Another case has also occurred in Santa Rosa.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Plague and smallpox in Manila during April, 1901.*MANILA, P. I., *May 24, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information mortality statistics of the city of Manila for the month of April, 1901.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosures.]

Comparative statement of bubonic plague for month ended April 30, 1900 and 1901.

Nationality.	April, 1901.					Nationality.	April, 1900.				
	Cases remaining from Mar., 1901.	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.		Cases remaining from Mar., 1900.	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
American.....	0	0	0	0	0	American.....	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino.....	4	34	31	4	7	Filipino.....	2	11	8	2	3
Spanish.....	0	0	0	0	0	Spanish.....	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese.....	13	73	60	10	16	Chinese.....	18	43	36	14	11
Total.....	17	111	91	14	23	Total.....	20	54	44	16	14

Comparative statement of smallpox for month ended April 30, 1900 and 1901.

Nationality.	April, 1901.					Nationality.	April, 1900.				
	Cases remaining from Mar., 1901.	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.		Cases remaining from Mar., 1900.	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
American.....	0	0	0	0	0	American.....	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino.....	21	18	0	27	12	Filipino.....	9	18	0	20	7
Spanish.....	0	0	0	0	0	Spanish.....	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese.....	2	0	0	2	0	Chinese.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	23	18	0	29	12	Total.....	9	18	0	20	7

Mails disinfected.

MANILA, P. I., *May 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to hereby inform you that all mail leaving Manila for United States ports and for other places in the Philippine Islands is disinfected under my supervision. I have also required the disinfection of mail from Hongkong.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer, Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Quarantine transactions during the week ended May 18, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., *May 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended May 18, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected.....	71
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	1, 046
Number of crew inspected.....	1, 362
Number of passengers inspected.....	1, 434
Number of passengers and crew rejected (cause of rejection, plague, 1; fever, 1; plague suspects, 2).....	4

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	67
Number of passengers inspected.....	9, 568

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew.....	50
Number of vaccinations, passengers.....	458

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer, Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Quarantine transactions during the week ended May 25, 1901.*MANILA, P. I., *May 27, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended May 25, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected.....	62
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	547
Number of crew inspected.....	1, 226
Number of passengers inspected.....	984
Number of passengers and crew rejected (cause of rejection, smallpox, 1).....	1

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	67
Number of crew inspected.....	737
Number of passengers inspected.....	9, 760

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew	51
Number of vaccinations, passengers	889

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

*Reports from Ponce—Quarantine transactions.*PONCE, P. R., *June 17, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended June 15, 1901. Two vessels were inspected and passed; 4 bills of health were issued during the week. Seven hundred and seventy emigrants left this port on the 14th instant bound for Hawaii via New Orleans and San Francisco.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PONCE, P. R., *June 24, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended June 22, 1901.

During the week 5 vessels were inspected and 3 were passed, 2 being held in quarantine to detain nonimmunes. They were the Cuban steamship *Julia* from Havana, Cuban, and Santo Domingan ports, and the Spanish steamship *Isla de Panay* from Havana, Central, and South American ports. Eight bills of health were issued.

According to the official reports of the board of health, the city and district is free from any quarantinable disease.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Arrival at San Juan of disinfecting barge Defender.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 24, 1901.

SIR: Confirming my cablegram of the 22d instant, I have the honor to report the safe arrival at this port of the disinfecting barge *Defender*. The barge and outfit are in good condition.

She has been temporarily anchored close to Miraflores Island, and will be made fast to a permanent mooring buoy secured by heavy ground tackle as soon as this can be put in place by the Light-House department. The superintendent of that department informs me that he has an old buoy and anchors which he will put in place for us at whatever time the light-house tender will next be in this port. If this date proves to be remote, I will endeavor to make arrangements to have the mooring buoy put in position at the expense of the Service, but I am of the opinion that there is no tug in this harbor capable of doing heavy work of this description. Meantime the barge is safely anchored as to ordinary weather conditions and is now perfectly secure unless a very severe storm should prevail, which is not anticipated at this season of the year.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Three weeks ended May 17, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 58. No contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Rio de Janeiro*.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1901. Estimated population, 793,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, 12 from smallpox, 14 from yellow fever, and 110 from tuberculosis.

CHINA—*Amoy*.—Two weeks ended May 11, 1901. Estimated population, 350,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three hundred and twenty-five deaths reported from plague.

CUBA—*Santiago*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 187, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 10, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Roubaix.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 135,733. Total number of deaths, 170, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended May 30, 1901. Estimated population, 146,030. Total number of deaths not reported. Twenty-five deaths from tuberculosis reported.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population,

404,000. Total number of deaths, 594, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 9, and 95 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 8, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,187. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 21.2, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 7.9.

London.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 35; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 15; whooping cough, 32; enteric fever, 6; typhus fever, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,632 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, and 12 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 8, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 31.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 152 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 8, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,625. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 21.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 625, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 48 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio.*—Three weeks ended June 15, 1901. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki.*—Two weeks ended May 31, 1901. Estimated population, 131,701. Number of deaths not reported. No infectious or contagious diseases prevailing.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 8, 1901. Estimated population, 183,699. Total number of deaths, 67, including 2 from enteric fever.

NICARAGUA—*San Juan.*—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Valencia.*—Two weeks ended June 8, 1901. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 175, including enteric fever, 3, and 3 from smallpox.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*Singapore.*—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 805, including smallpox, 3; beriberi, 94, and 143 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1901 to July 5, 1901.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and other sources.

[For reports received from December 38, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-May 28...	3	.....
Calcutta.....	May 19-May 25...	65	.....

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 15-May 26.....	.....	14	
Colombia:				
Bocas del Toro.....	June 28.....	1	.....
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 15.....	.....	1	

PLAGUE.

Egypt:				
Mansura.....	June 13-June 17...	1	.....
Zagazig.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	May 31-June 10...	4	4	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind, Northern Division—				
Bombay City.....	May 12-May 18	335	205	
Surat District.....	do.....	85	45	
Thana District.....	do.....	85	81	
Central Division—				
Khandesh District.....	do.....	7	3	
Poona District.....	do.....	3	2	
Poona City.....	do.....	1	1	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	123	90	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	116	67	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	7	8	
Batuagin District.....	do.....	48	35	
Sindh—				
Hyderabad District.....	do.....	1	.....
Karachi District.....	do.....	9	6	
Karachi City.....	do.....	165	154	
Political Charges—				
Bawda State.....	do.....	2	.....
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	1	.....
Cutch Town.....	do.....	48	43	
Janjira State.....	do.....	8	7	
Kathiowar State.....	do.....	6	4	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta County.....	do.....	108	65	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Salem District.....	do.....	12	9	
Bengal:				
Bhagalpur Division.....	do.....	13	14	
Burdwau Division.....	do.....	1	2	
Calcutta.....	do.....	83	79	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do.....	2	1	
Orissa Division.....	do.....	0	0	
Patna.....	do.....	573	445	
Presidency.....	do.....	2	2	
Northwest Province and Oudh:				
Agra Division.....	do.....	3	2	
Allahabad.....	do.....	15	15	
Benares.....	do.....	151	147	
Punjab Province:				
Delhi Division.....	do.....	99	62	
Jullunder Division.....	do.....	321	182	
Rowalpindi.....	do.....	1	3	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued:				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Mysore State:				
Bangalore City.....	May 12-May 18	1	.....
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	.....do.....	2	3	
Bangalore District.....	.....do.....	16	10	
Kolar District.....	.....do.....	6	.....
Mysore City.....	.....do.....	4	3	
Mysore District.....	.....do.....	3	4	
Shimoga.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Rajputana State.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Kashmir.....	.....do.....	52	28	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 3.....	.....	1	On ss. Kintuck.
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	May 19-May 25..	1	1	
Manila.....	May 11-May 25..	55	48	
Santa Rosa.....	May 19-May 25..	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	June 2-June 8..	7	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	.....do.....	5	2	
Brazil:				
Rio.....	May 9-May 15..	35	12	
Canada:				
Quebec Province:				
Brace County.....	May 30-June 12..	7	.....
Beauharnois County.....	May 15-May 22..	4	.....
Brome County.....	May 15.....	14	.....
Chateauguay County.....	Apr. 11.....	1	.....
Gaspé County.....	June 12.....	3	.....
Huntingdon County.....	Apr. 4.....	3	.....
Iberville County.....	May 14.....	4	.....
Jac. Cartier County.....	May 18.....	1	.....
La Prairie County.....	Mar. 2-June 8..	120	1	
Metane County.....	Apr. 10.....	17	.....
Missisquoi County.....	Mar. 30.....	77	.....
Montreal County.....	Apr. 20.....	5	.....
Napierville County.....	Feb. 19.....	22	1	
Ottawa County.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 2..	11	1	
Pontiac County.....	Feb. 28-May 28..	32	.....
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	May 18.....	1	.....
Shefford County.....	May 20.....	3	.....
Terrebonne County.....	Apr. 22-May 9..	89	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-May 28..	.....	8	
Calcutta.....	May 19-May 25..	.....	25	
Karachi.....	May 20-May 26..	10	6	
Italy:				
Naples.....	June 10-June 16..	124	28	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 12-May 25..	14	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 26-June 1..	9	5	
Odessa.....	June 2-June 8..	1	.....
Warsaw.....	May 26-June 1..	.....	8	
Sicily:				
Messina.....	June 9-June 15..	31	5	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 11-May 25..	35	4	
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	June 9-June 15..	2	.....

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
St. John, New Brunswick.	June 22	45,000	12	3													
St. Petersburg	June 1	1,262,052	628					6		15	15	22	14				5
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	June 22	3,000															
Santa Cruz	June 1	33,500	11														
Do	June 8	33,500	13							2							
Santander	June 9	53,574	28														
Singapore	May 11	97,111	219	24				1									
Smyrna	May 26	300,000	58	7						3						3	1
Do	June 2	200,000	47	3						1							
South Shields	June 8	97,800	27	3							1						
Stettin	do	210,000	213							1							
Stockholm	May 25	252,574	82	15						1	2	2				3	
Trapani	June 1	61,437	19														
Do	June 8	61,437	14														
Trieste	June 1	176,456	89									1					
Tuxpam	June 17	13,000	7														
Utila	June 8	800	0														
Venice	May 25	174,378	48							1		1					
Do	June 1	174,378	72									1	1				1
Vienna	June 8	1,691,996	717								4	5	15				
Warsaw	May 25	686,010						7	5	3	1	2	6				2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.