

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

FORMALDEHYD GAS AN INSECTICIDE FOR MOSQUITOES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, HYGIENIC LABORATORY,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1901.

SIR: Referring to Department Circular No. 71, of June 20, 1901, upon the subject of insects as factors in the conveyance of disease, the statement was made therein that "formaldehyd can not be depended upon, for it frequently fails to kill insects." This is true for a large number of insects, but recent experiments conducted by myself in the Hygienic Laboratory have shown that formaldehyd gas is an efficient insecticide as far as the mosquito is concerned. The experiments were all made upon the *Culex pungens*, and it was found that an exposure of three hours was invariably sufficient to kill all the mosquitoes of this variety in a confined space, provided the gas was used in amounts usually employed for disinfection.

This statement concerning the effect of formaldehyd upon the mosquito is communicated as a preliminary note in view of the war that will be waged against the mosquito this summer in relation to malarial and yellow fevers.

Respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Director, Hygienic Laboratory.*

Further concerning plague on the steamship Carlisle City.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE STATION,
San Diego, Cal., July 17, 1901.

SIR: Relative to statement in my letter of June 26, that it was my belief that plague infection aboard the British steamship *Carlisle City* was due to rats, I have the honor to report further my reasons therefor.

As shown in the steamship's log, the first case of illness did not occur until the ship had been out from Hongkong twenty-one days, and there is no certainty that this was a case of plague, as it was not even considered suspicious, there being no fever, the captain not discovering any glandular enlargements and looking upon the death as one purely of opium poisoning, though he says he did not examine the pupils. In fact, the history of this first case is very unsatisfactory, the captain's suspicions apparently not having been aroused as to the possibility of its being of a contagious character. In the light of subsequent events, however, and taking into consideration the secretiveness of the average Chinaman aboard an European vessel as to his physical ailments, the case must be looked upon as suspicious.

The second case, undoubtedly plague, occurred June 14, eight days from the first case, thirty days out from Hongkong, and one day out from Honolulu. This latter fact would naturally lead to the inference that the disease had been contracted in handling Honolulu cargo, but I find on careful inquiry that this man was a fireman, did not handle cargo—in fact, that all Honolulu cargo was handled by local stevedores—and the only way possible for him to have contracted it from this source would be in passing barefoot over the deck where such cargo had been as it was hoisted from hold No. 1. While this would be possible, as the man had to pass over this deck by the hold where Honolulu cargo was being discharged in order to reach his quarters in the forecabin, it is very improbable, so this source of infection will have to be excluded as uncertain.

These facts, in conjunction with the further fact of the strict preventive measures taken by the Service on vessels prior to their departure from Hongkong and other oriental ports, which practically preclude the chances of the infection having been brought aboard in person, or baggage and effects, or the food products. On the other hand, dead rats were noticed before the occurrence of the first case; they were also found in places and conditions, after the ship reached quarantine, showing that death had occurred several days before, in one instance a dead rat being found in a bag of rice, decomposition having advanced so far as to plainly indicate the occurrence of death several days before the steamship reached this port. I was also informed by the officers of the steamship that most of the freight at oriental ports was received from lighters (sampans), some of them coming from as far away points as Amoy; that no precautions were taken against the introduction of rats from these boats, great numbers of the latter frequently surrounding the ship at the same time, lying closely up against her sides, and that not infrequently rats were carried aboard in packages.

On shipboard no precautions are taken against handling of dead rats with bare hands by members of the Chinese crew. The ship was extremely filthy, mostly moist filth, and it is easy to understand how the infection of plague from dead rats or other sources might have been kept alive in these cool, dark, filthy places, and how members of the crew handling dead rats with the bare hands or walking about these filthy places barefoot, might contract the disease.

Seventy seven persons were immunized by serum injections; of this number none resulted in abscess or other serious complications. One of the stevedores, however, on the fourth day, had large circular exanthem about the seat of injection, temperature 38° C., sick stomach, pain in back and front of head; the eruption gradually spread over the body and extremities, resembled eczema; there was intense itching; he was removed to a tent away from the others, and at this writing the fever has subsided and the eruption is fading away.

As to the third engineer mentioned in my telegram of the 6th instant, he had been ashore seven days, but had been allowed to supervise the getting up of steam to run the donkey engines. On the seventh day, July 5, he developed tenderness and swelling in the right inguinal glands, pain in back, abdomen, and head; temperature, 100° F.; found very slight enlargement of glands on first physical examination when taken off the steamer, first noted when taking the serum injection one week ago; then there was no fever or tenderness, but the sudden development of constitutional symptoms and glandular enlargement caused suspicion. At this writing he has had slight recrudescence of fever and tenderness and swelling of glands, which will eventually end in sup-

uration; otherwise he feels perfectly well. No other glandular enlargements (a).

The San Diego cargo of the steamer was lightered under supervision of customs officers who were immunized by serum injections and detained for the full time. The following form of certificate accompanied each lighter of freight when sent to the dock at San Diego :

CERTIFICATE OF DISINFECTION.

This certifies that this lighter of cargo of the British steamship *Carlisle City* has been disinfected in accordance with the United States quarantine regulations, transferred to the lighter during daylight with the prescribed precautions, and sunned and aired at anchor for three days, and is free from infection.

W. W. MCKAY,

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

This certificate was taken up by the customs officer at the dock at the city. Further details of the handling of the vessel, crew, and passengers are contained in the several telegrams sent the Bureau during the progress of the work, also in the report of Asst. Surg. Hill Hastings, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, to whom I am greatly indebted for efficient aid and counsel which enabled the successful handling of the vessel, passengers, and crew, and the San Diego cargo, all of which had to be done under adverse circumstances of unpreparedness for such emergency, which made the work very hard, and would have been well nigh impossible of successful accomplishment at the hands of but one medical officer.

This again was exemplified the promptness with which the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, in times of emergency, can have its qualified medical officers at a place of danger to carry or assist in carrying into immediate execution the sanitary measures and precautions established by the regulations of the Service.

Respectfully,

W. W. MCKAY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The transport Kintuck at Port Townsend having had a death from plague at Nagasaki.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., July 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report relative to the United States transport *Kintuck* which arrived here, having had a death from plague while at Nagasaki, Japan :

The transport shipped a new crew at Nagasaki, getting the men from the steamer *China*. One of these men was taken sick about the time he arrived on the *Kintuck* and very rapidly developed suspicious symptoms. He was aboard about twenty-four hours and was then removed to the Japanese quarantine station. In forty-seven hours he was dead and the Japanese seem to have been convinced that it was an undoubted case of plague, the bacillus being detected in smears made from the body. The history of the man affected showed that he had come from Hong-kong and had been visiting relatives in Canton before shipping on the *China*.

Upon the death of the Chinaman, the entire crew was taken ashore

a After bacteriological examination, Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reported, July 18, a negative result.

and their effects were disinfected with steam and they were bathed. The cabin passengers and the officers were taken ashore and part of their effects disinfected with steam. The 200 soldiers aboard were treated in the same way. The entire personnel was bathed every other day for ten days and the ship and all detained for that length of time. The forecabin, where the man had been during his brief stay aboard, was sprayed down with 1-20 carbolic solution, but, apparently, no gaseous disinfectants of any kind were used aboard by the Japanese officials, a great deal of confidence evidently being placed in the frequent bathing. The transport had originally sailed from Manila, and the effects of all shipped there had been disinfected by Chief Quarantine Officer Perry.

Upon arrival here all hands were well, barring a few cases of venereal disease among the soldiers, and it was eighteen days since they had been released from quarantine at Nagasaki. As directed by you, sulphur was placed in all parts of the vessel to kill vermin. In order to make this effective, it was necessary to place carpenters aboard to board up her temporary decks, used to carry horses, and make her as tight as possible. Especial attention was paid to the forecabin, and it was thoroughly disinfected. Being satisfied that the effects of the soldiers were free from infection and that the Japanese disinfection had been efficient on their clothing and that of the crew, the soldiers were allowed to land before the rats were destroyed, as it was necessary to get at their quarters between decks to kill all vermin. The transport was badly infested with rats, and a large number were killed, but examination of several by the Japanese authorities showed them to be uninfected at that time, and the short time the case was aboard would make it unlikely that they could be stricken from that source. However, every effort was made to rid the ship of them entirely.

After these procedures, during which all hands were examined twice, stripped, for glandular enlargement, the vessel was allowed to enter.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox brought to Juneau, Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., *July 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully transmit herewith a memorandum received from Dr. Leonhardt, at Juneau.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

JUNEAU, ALASKA, *July 3, 1901.*

SIR: * * * Three canoes came in to-day with 10 people and 9 had the smallpox. They did not get into town, and we have a guard watching them. I am looking for a letter by every mail.

Respectfully,

SAML. C. LEONHARDT.

*Vaccination at the port of Cleveland, Ohio, for the week ended July 13, 1901.*CLEVELAND, OHIO, *July 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following crews of vessels were vaccinated during the week ended July 13, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Vacci- nated.	Date.	Vessel.	Vacci- nated.
1901.			1901.		
July 8	Steamer <i>Yakima</i>	9	July 10	Steamer <i>H. E. Rennels</i>	4
Do....	Steamer <i>Iron Chief</i>	12	July 11	Steamer <i>Maricopa</i>	16
July 9	Steamer <i>City of the Straits</i>	26	July 12	Steamer <i>Langell Boys</i>	5
July 10	Steamer <i>Chas. A. Eddy</i>	5	July 13	Steamer <i>Jno. M. Nicol</i>	5

Respectfully,

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

*Vessels inspected at Seattle during June, 1901.*SEATTLE, WASH., *July 3, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report that the following vessels were inspected at this station during the month of June, 1901:

June 1, steamer *Oregon*, crew, 148; passengers, 554; steamer *Valencia*, crew, 86; passengers, 457; steamer *Centennial*, crew, 79; passengers, 409. June 3, steamer *Ruth*, crew, 27; passengers, 114. June 4, steamer *Humboldt*, crew, 58; passengers, 321; steamer *Conemaugh*, crew, 87. June 5, steamer *Kimball*, crew, 60; passengers, 270; schooner *Gen'l Siglin*, crew, 7; passengers, 6. June 6, steamer *State of California*, crew, 105; passengers, 484. June 8, steamer *St. Paul*, crew, 81; passengers, 331; steamer *South Portland*, crew, 36; passengers, 175. June 9, schooner *Thos. F. Bayard*, crew 10; passengers, 14. June 12, steamer *Chas. D. Lane*, crew 90; passengers, 334. June 18, schooner *Arilla*, crew, 14. June 20, steamer *Brunswick*, crew, 29; passengers, 50. June 25, steamer *Nome City*, crew, 60; passengers, 132.

Respectfully,

CHAS. B. FORD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Inspection of a vessel at Chicago, Ill.*CHICAGO, ILL., *July 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I inspected and gave free pratique yesterday afternoon to the steamship *Northman*, from Hamburg and Montreal, direct. No passengers; general cargo. Clean bill of health from Hamburg and Montreal.

Respectfully,

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., July 14, 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: July 9, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Helga*, from Santiago, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf; Norwegian steamship *Gwent*, from Gibara (Sama), with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed

by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez. July 12, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Spero*, from Banas, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Benjamin de Zayas.

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

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from South American and West Indian ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 30, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the arrival of the following-named vessels at this port for the week ended this day: July 18, British steamship *Falls of Keltie*, from Caleta Buena, Chile, with nitrate of soda. July 19, Norwegian steamship *Iberia*, from Banas, Cuba, with fruit.

Respectfully,
 WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

No travel from Mexico through Eagle Pass at present.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., July 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since Saturday July 13, no through passengers have come through Eagle Pass, Tex., from points in Mexico by train, owing to the fact that all of the engineers and firemen of the Mexican International Railroad Company have stopped work in a body. (No strikes are permitted in Mexico, hence all the employees simply quit work.)

Up to the present no trains have arrived here from the interior of Mexico.

The Mexican International Railroad is completely closed, having suspended all mechanics, office force, etc. The only traffic and travel through here at the present time is from contiguous Mexican towns.

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

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Inspection service.—I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended July 13, 1901:

Date.	Number of persons.	Sanitary condition.	Condition of—		Where from.	Destination.
			Baggage.	Merchandise.		
July 7 (a)	130	Good	Good	Good	Various points in Mexico.	Various points in United States.
July 8 (b)	138	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 9 (c)	140	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 10 (d)	136	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 11 (e)	143	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 12 (f)	148	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 13 (g)	145	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

a Fumigated 196 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
 b Fumigated 203 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
 c Fumigated 212 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
 d Fumigated 225 pieces Pullman soiled linen.

e Fumigated 205 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
 f Fumigated 227 pieces Pullman soiled linen.
 g Fumigated 200 pieces Pullman soiled linen.

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

El Paso, Tex.—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith the following summary of work at this station for the week ended July 13, 1901: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 144; inspection of special passengers from City of Mexico, 42; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 12; inspection of immigrants, 97; disinfection of blankets, trunks, clothing, etc., 61 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 379 pieces; disinfection of Pullman soiled linen, 2,950 pieces; disinfection of car load of cattle hides, 480. Detention of 3 passengers six days out from Vera Cruz. Inspection of certificate of cause of death of body in hermetically sealed coffin en route to California.

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

Laredo, Tex., July 16, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended July 6, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 479; immigrants inspected, 47; immigrants vaccinated, 10; soiled linen of Pullman Company from Mexico disinfected, 3,923 pieces.

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

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

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento.*—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1901, from 165 towns, having an aggregate census population of 905,269, show a total of 1,022 deaths, including diphtheria, 23; enteric fever, 15; measles, 16; whooping cough, 4, and 130 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 71,000. Total number of deaths, 78, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

New Haven.—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population, 108,000. Total number of deaths, 191, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 44; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1901. Total number of deaths, 148, including enteric fever, 19; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1901. Total number of deaths, 134; including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 7; measles, 6; whooping cough, 4, and 21 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria.*—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 66,100. Total number of deaths, 56; including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including whooping cough, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 45,712. Total number of deaths, 63, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Worcester.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 118,421. Total number of deaths, 131, including 19 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1901. Total number of deaths, 156, including 27 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 6, 1901, from 83 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, dysentery, and measles, were more prevalent and enteric fever, influenza, pneumonia, and smallpox, were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 17, diphtheria at 20, enteric fever at 28, measles at 30, scarlet fever at 48, phthisis pulmonalis at 174, and smallpox at 65 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 5,843. Two deaths reported. No contagious diseases reported.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of May, 1901, from 156 cities, towns, and villages having an aggregate estimated population of 7,268,000, show a total of 10,329 deaths, including diphtheria, 263; enteric fever, 96; measles, 95; scarlet fever, 226; whooping cough, 69, and 1,224 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says :

Acute respiratory diseases caused 7,600 deaths during this period out of a total mortality of 35,500, or 22 per cent. Pneumonia caused about 5,000 deaths during the three months, or 65 per cent of the acute respiratory mortality, as reported in the city of New York, that of the rest of the State being not less than 75 per cent. This represents a mortality for the year of more than 20,000 for the State, against 13,000 from consumption. La grippe is estimated to have increased the mortality of the three months by 6,000, many of the deaths being from pneumonia. The epidemic of this season, of la grippe, commencing in December, has probably caused not less than 7,000 deaths; its chief severity fell upon January and it continued through April.

During the four years preceding 1889, when recurring epidemics of la grippe began, there were on an average 4,350 deaths yearly in the three months of January, February, and March, or 16 per cent of the total mortality against 22 per cent now. During the same period consumption caused 13 per cent of the total mortality then against less than 11 per cent in the three months of this year. The actual mortality from consumption in these three months fifteen years ago was 3,100, or but 650 less than for the same period this year, whilst the mortality from acute respiratory disease is increased by more than 3,000.

The child mortality is very low, but 23 per cent of the deaths of the three months occurring under the age of 5 years against nearly 33 per

cent in the earlier years; the actual mortality under 5 years was almost identical with the average for the same months in 1886-1889. The deaths of advanced age were high, 7,322 above the age of 70 years, or 21 per cent of the total; many of these were from pneumonia.

The relative zymotic mortality was low, about half that of the same period before the la grippe epidemics, viz, 8.8 per cent of the total deaths against 16.4 per cent. Moreover, the actual number of deaths during the three months from zymotic diseases was 800 less than that of the yearly average for the same months in 1886-1889.

As to distribution, the proportion of acute respiratory mortality was highest in the eastern districts, 22 to 24 per cent of the total deaths, and lowest in the northern central and western, 20 per cent.

During the month of May there were 980 deaths from pneumonia. These were 70 per cent of the acute respiratory mortality. In New York City 65 per cent of the deaths reported as acute respiratory were from pneumonia, in the Lake Ontario district 70 per cent, and in the rest of the State 82 per cent, the remaining deaths from this class being mostly from bronchitis.

Smallpox has been reported during the month from Southold, Great Neck, Mineola, Riverhead, and Hempstead, on Long Island; in all, 7 cases; Ravena, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers, Irvington, and Nyack, along the Hudson Valley, 11 cases; places in the town of Ramapo (7 cases), Pearl River, Port Jervis, Goshen, Middletown, the Elmira Reformatory, in Orange and Chemung counties, in all, 14 cases, including Ramapo; Belfast and Hinsdale, Alleghany County, 2 cases; the towns of Palatine and Warren, 2 cases; Charlton, Mineville, and Rouses Point, 8 cases, and at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, a number of mild cases. Besides these 24 places, there have continued to be cases at Cohoes, Albany, Oneonta, and Rochester.

Buffalo.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 352,387. Total number of deaths, 375, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 5; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 2, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Rochester.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 159, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the nine weeks ended June 1, 1901, from 77 localities having an aggregate population of 1,356,125, show 41 deaths from diphtheria, 74 from enteric fever, 10 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, and 10 from whooping cough.

Cleveland.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 448, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 13; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 4, and 34 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—Portland.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 90,426. Total number of deaths, 99, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—Nashville.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 80,865—white (estimated), 50,627; colored, 30,238. Total number of deaths, 196; white, 90, colored, 106—including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated popula-

tion, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Roanoke*.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 21,495. Total number of deaths, 30, including 1 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 58, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*.—Three months ended June 30, 1901. Census population, 38,878. Total number of deaths, 162, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 6; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 2; smallpox, 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston during week ended July 13, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, July 14, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 13, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 7	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	69
July 8	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	12
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	64
Do.....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	4
July 9	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	29
Do.....	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
July 10	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	13
Do.....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	38
Do.....	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	115
July 11	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	38
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	24
Do.....	Steamship Ethelred.....	Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Saxonis.....	Liverpool, England.....	457
July 12	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	23
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	25
Do.....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	295
July 13	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	21
Do.....	Schooner Helen Schafner.....	Annapolis, Nova Scotia.....	1
	Total.....		1,236

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 20, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, July 20, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 20, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 14	Steamship Noordland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	182
July 18	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	157
	Total.....		339

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Francisco, Cal., during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 888; number passed, 887; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 1.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 19; number cases certified for deportation during month, 1; total to be accounted for, 20; number cases deported, 15; number cases admitted, 3; number cases pending at close of month, 2.

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New Orleans, La., during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 28; number passed, 28.

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Commanding Station.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New York, N. Y., during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 48,102; number passed, 47,816; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 286.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 47; number cases certified for deportation during month, 286; total to be accounted for, 333; number cases deported, 110; number cases admitted, 182; number cases pending at close of month, 41.

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,860; number passed, 1,812; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 48.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 48; total to be accounted for, 48; number cases deported, 7; number cases admitted, 39; number cases pending at close of month, 2.

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Eagle Pass, Tex., during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 50; number passed, 47; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 3.

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

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	July 13	Sp. bk. Monternes (a).....	July 6	Havana.....
		July 20	do.....	do.....	do.....
			Am. sc. Mabel Hooper.....	July 18	Puerta Plata.....
			Am. sc. Eliza J. Pendleton.	July 20	Barbados.....
4	Cape Charles Quarantine, Va.	July 13	Sp. bk. Onton.....	July 12	New Orleans.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
		July 13	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Nor. bk. Fjord (a).....	June 23	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Am. sc. Millie Williams(a)	July 2	Progreso.....
			Br. sc. Demozelle.....	July 9	Sagua la Grande..
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	U. S. army transport Kintuck (a).	June 29	Manila.....
18	Reedy Island, Del.....	July 13	Br. ss. Grayfield.....	July 10	Philadelphia.....
			Nor. ss. Helga.....	July 12	do.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 7	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	July 13	Nor. bk. Bonheur (a).....	July 2	Pernambuco.....
			Nor. bk. Russell.....	July 9	do.....
			Am. sc. Wm. H. Shubert...	do.....	Cardenas.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	Nor. bk. Knudsen (a).....	June 30	Cape Town.....
24	Washington, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
25	Baracoa.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....
		July 6	.....	.....	.....
26	Batabano.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		July 13	.....	.....	.....
27	Caibarien.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
28	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Casilda.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		July 13	.....	.....	.....
31	Daiquiri.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....
32	Gibara.....	do.....	U. S. S. Yankton.....	June 25	Nipe.....
		July 6	.....	.....	.....
33	Guantanamo.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					3
2				No report	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.			3
	do	do	July 16		
	St. Simons	do			
	Brunswick	Held for disinfection.			
4	Norfolk	Held for observation.	July 13		14
5				Released on authority of Bureau telegram; previous port of call, Nuevitas.	1
6					2
7					1
8					5
9				No transactions	2
10					4
11	Ship Island	Disinfected and held.	July 8		
	Pascagoula	do	July 7		
	Moss Point	do			1
12				No transactions	
13				No report.	
14				No transactions	
15				do	
16				do	
17	Seattle	Forecastle disinfected; ship sulphured to destroy vermin. Glandular region of complete personnel examined.	July 2	1 of oriental crew died of plague at Nagasaki. 1 case of enteric fever on Am. ss. Victorian from Skagway 28 bales of furs on Am. ss. Topeka, from Skagway, sent to station to be disinfected. Dunnage of 8 Orientals on Am. ss. Centennial, from Nome, disinfected. Previously at Cuban ports; disinfected by request of ship's agents. Previous port St. Jago de Cuba; disinfected by request of ship's owners.	14
18	Norfolk	Disinfected.			22
	do	do			
19					4
20				No report	
21				do	
22	Savannah	Disinfected and held.	July 13		3
	do	do		Ballast removed	
	do	do			
23	Brunswick	Released after discharge of ballast and 2 disinfections.			
24				No transactions	
25					6
26					2
27					5
28				10 vessels passed without inspection.	
29				8 vessels passed without inspection.	3
30					9
					10
				3 vessels passed without inspection.	3
31					2
32	Porto Rico	Boarded and passed.	June 25		10
					10
33				3 vessels passed without inspection.	2

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
CUBA—Continued.					
34	Havana	July 6	Br. ss. Sapphire (a).....	June 15	Philadelphia
			Am. sc. Wave.....	June 30	Key West.....
			Sc. Dr. Lykes.....	July 1	.....do.....
			Barge Nelson Bartlett (a)..	June 25	Pensacola
			Sc. Edwin R. Hunt.....	June 16	Philadelphia
			Sc. B. Frank Neally.....	July 3	Tampa.....
			Nor. ss. Tjomo.....	July 4	Mobile.....
			Am. ss. Excelsior.....	July 2	New Orleans.....
			Prov. flag steam tug Guillermo Lopez	July 4	Nuevitas.....
			Prov. flag barge Tinina..	.....do.....	.....do.....
35	Isabela de Sagua.....	.....do.....			
36	Manzanillo.....	June 29			
37	Matanzas.....	July 6			
		July 13			
38	Nuevitas.....	July 6			
39	Puerto Padre.....	June 29			
		July 6			
40	Santa Cruz.....	.....do.....			
41	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 29			
HAWAII:					
42	Hilo.....	June 22			
43	Honolulu.....	July 6			
44	Kabului.....	June 29			
45	Kihel.....	June 22			
PHILIPPINES:					
46	Cebu.....	May 25			
		June 1			
		June 8			
		June 15	Am. ss. Tirso Lizarraga...	June 11	Cagayan
47	Iloilo	June 1			
		June 8			
		June 15			
48	Manila	June 1			
		June 8	Am. ss. Taatenó	June 4	Taal
		June 15			
PORTO RICO:					
49	Ponce.....	June 29			
		July 6			
50	San Juan.....	.....do.....			
Subports—					
51	Aguadilla .....	.....do.....			
52	Arecibo.....	.....do.....			
53	Arroyo.....	.....do.....			
54	Fajardo .....	.....do.....			
55	Humacao.....	.....do.....			
56	Mayaguez.....	.....do.....			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Num. ber.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, pas- sengers, and cargo.	Date of depar- ture.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34	Tampa	Disinfected	June 30		33
	Key West	Partially disinfected	do.		
	do	do	July 1		
	Mobile	Disinfected	do.	Delayed awaiting tug.	
	Tampa	do	July 4		
	do	Partially disinfected	July 3		
	Mobile	Disinfected	July 4		
	New Orleans	do	July 5		
	Tampa	do	July 6		
	do	do	do		
35				10 vessels passed without inspection.	4
36				3 vessels passed without inspection.	4
37				2 vessels passed without inspection.	3
				do	7
38					
39					8
					3
40					5
41				2 vessels passed without inspection.	8
42					1
43				1 death from malarial fever on Am. bk. Coryphene, from Newcastle, New South Wales. 100 cases of malarial fever on Am. ss. Colon, from Los Angeles.	22
44					1
45				No transactions.	
46					19
					11
					25
47	Cebu	Held for observation	June 12	1 case fever in crew	20
					8
					9
					12
48	Manila	Held	June 6	1 case smallpox sent to hospital; vessel disinfected; held on account of bad weather; crew and passengers vaccinated twice. 1 case enteric fever on U. S. army transport Sumner; sent to hospital.	78
					25
					29
49					2
					2
50					4
51				No transactions	
52				do	
53				do	
54				do	
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.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La (a).....	July 6	Am. ss. Chalmette.....	June 27	Havana.....
			Sp. ss. Ramon de Larrinaga.	June 29	Liverpool.....
			Br. ss. Darien.....	June 25	do.....
			Br. ss. Anselm.....	July 1	Puerto Cortez.....
			Br. ss. Eastern.....	June 30	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Br. ss. Olympia.....	July 1	Port Limon.....
			Swd. ss. Hispania.....	July 3	do.....
			Am. ss. Stillwater.....	July 5	Bocas del Toro.....
			Dan. ss. Venus.....	do.....	Port Limon.....
			Br. ss. Lady Palmer.....	do.....	Alexandria.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
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.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

a Report in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for July 19 should be dated June 29 instead of July 6, 1901.

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				do.....	
7				do.....	2
8				do.....	2
9				do.....	2
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	14
13				No report.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	1
17	New Orleans.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 1		
	do.....	do.....	July 2		
	do.....	do.....	July 1		
	do.....	do.....	July 2	35 passengers detained for observation and subsequently released.	
	do.....	do.....	July 6		
	do.....	do.....	July 2		
	do.....	do.....	July 3		
	do.....	do.....	July 6		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	July 8	Allowed to proceed to New Orleans in quarantine.	
18				No report.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				do.....	
25				do.....	
26				do.....	
27				do.....	
28				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1901, to July 26, 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.
Alabama:				
Mobile County.....	July 8.....	6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
California:				
Los Angeles.....	June 2-July 13..	10		
San Francisco.....	July 1-July 14..	2		
Total for State		12		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	June 16-July 13..	2		
Total for District, same period, 1900.		23		
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 23-July 20..	10		
Peoria	June 1-June 30..	25		
Springfield.....	do	6		
Total for State.....		41		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		4		
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	June 1-June 30..	32		
Allen County	do	12	1	
Cass County	do	3		
Clinton County	do	20	1	
Jay County	do	1		
Kosciusko County	do	11		
Laporte County.....	do	6	1	
Montgomery County	do	1		
Owen County.....	do	1		
Posey County.....	do	4		
Tiptecanoe County	do	32		
Total for State		123	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		105	3	
Iowa:				
Clinton.....	June 16-June 22..	1		
Ottumwa.....	June 2-June 29..	8		
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		3		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	June 1-June 30..	23		
Anderson County.....	do	1		
Barber County.....	do	2		
Barton County.....	do	43	1	
Bourbon County (Fort Scott).....	do	26		
Cherokee County	do	31	1	
Clark County.....	do	4		
Clay County.....	do	3		
Cloud County.....	do	1		
Crawford County.....	do	60		
Douglas County.....	do	4		
Greenwood County.....	do	4	1	
Hamilton County.....	do	1		
Jefferson County.....	do	27		
Lafayette County.....	do	25		
Lane County.....	do	2		
Leavenworth County	do	4		
Meade County.....	do	5		
Montgomery County.....	do	2		
Ness County.....	do	11		
Ottawa County.....	do	5		
Pottawattomie County.....	do	2		
Reno County.....	do	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Stevens County.....	June 1-June 30...	8	.....
Sumner County.....	do	10	.....
Sedgwick County (Wichita)...	do	13	1	
Washington County.....	do	1	.....
Total for State.....		319	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		20	.....
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	June 23-June 29...	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		29	.....
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 16-July 13...	8	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		95	21	
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	July 7-July 20...	2	1	
Fall River.....	June 23-July 13...	14	1	
Fitchburg.....	June 2-June 8...	1	.....
Gloucester.....	July 17.....	1	.....
Holyoke.....	July 7-July 13...	1	.....
New Bedford.....	July 1-July 13...	1	1	
Quincy.....	June 16-June 22...	1	.....
Waltham.....	June 23-June 29...	1	.....
Worcester.....	June 15-July 5...	5	3	
Total for State.....		27	6	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		10	.....
Michigan:				
Houghton County.....	July 1-July 13...	.....	.....	Smallpox present.
Isabella County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids)...	do	.....	.....	Do.
Mackinac County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Mason County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Oscola County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Saginaw County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Van Buren County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Wayne County (Detroit).....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State.....		5	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2	.....
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	June 17-June 30...	9	.....
Anoka County.....	do	12	.....
Becker County.....	do	3	.....
Beltrami County.....	do	27	.....
Benton County.....	do	2	.....
Big Stone County.....	do	4	.....
Brown County.....	do	15	.....
Carver County.....	do	5	.....
Cass County.....	do	6	.....
Chippewa County.....	do	3	.....
Cook County.....	do	26	.....
Cottonwood County.....	do	2	.....
Crow Wing County.....	do	33	.....
Dakota County.....	do	2	.....
Dodge County.....	do	1	.....
Douglas County.....	do	6	.....
Fillmore County.....	do	4	.....
Freeborn County.....	do	2	.....
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	June 17-July 13...	19	.....
Houston County.....	June 17-June 30...	7	.....
Hubbard County.....	do	1	.....
Itasca County.....	do	7	.....
Jackson County.....	do	1	.....
Kanabec County.....	do	2	.....
Kittson County.....	do	4	.....
Lesueur County.....	do	6	.....
Martin County.....	do	1	.....
Meeker County.....	do	3	.....
Millelacs County.....	do	2	.....
Morrison County.....	do	11	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Murray County.....	June 17–June 30...	1		
Nicollet County.....	do	2		
Norman County.....	do	2		
Olsted County (Rochester).....	do	20		
Ottertail County.....	do	35		
Pine County.....	do	40	1	
Pipestone County.....	do	1		
Polk County.....	do	3		
Pope County.....	do	12		
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	do	10		
Red Lake County.....	do	4		
Red Wood County.....	do	6		
Rice County.....	do	4		
Rock County.....	do	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	do	53		
Sibley County.....	do	27		
Stearns County.....	do	39		
Steele County.....	do	1		
Stevens County.....	do	2		
Traverse County.....	do	5		
Wabasha County.....	do	7		
Waseca County.....	do	4		
Washington County.....	do	9		
Winona County (Winona).....	June 17–July 13...	19	1	
Total for State.....		533	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		120		
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 17–July 14...	73		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 16–July 6...	18		
South Omaha.....	June 25–July 1...	5		
Total for State.....		23		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 16–July 13...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		4		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 17–June 23...	2		
Newark.....	July 1–July 6...	4	1	
Total for State.....		6	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 25–July 1...	3		
Dunkirk.....	July 1–July 6...	1		
Elmira.....	June 16–July 13...	3		
New York.....	June 23–July 13...	254	73	
Total for State.....		261	73	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
North Carolina:				
Buncombe County.....	May 1–May 31...	17		
Cabarrus County.....	do	7		
Caswell County.....	do	12		
Chatham County.....	do	4		
Cleveland County.....	do	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		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Stanly County	May 1—May 31..	2		Several cases.
Wake County	do	12		
Wayne County	do			
Total for State		185		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		309		
North Dakota:				
Buffalo	July 1—July 6..	2		
Glaston	do	5		
Lakota	do	2		
Lidgerwood	do	2		
Valley City	do	12		
Total for State		28		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Ohio:				
Adams County	Jan. 1—June 1..	27	1	
Allen County	do	8		
Ashland County	do	10		
Ashtabula County	do	31		
Athens County	do	19		
Auglaize County	do	5		
Belmont County	do	44		
Brown County	do	7		
Carroll County	do	1		
Champaign County	do	1	1	
Clark County	do	6		
Columbiana County	do	2		
Coshocton County	do	7		
Crawford County	do	14		
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland)	Jan. 1—July 20..	1,304	18	
Defiance County	Jan. 1—June 1..	21		
Delaware County	do	4		
Erie County	do	2		
Fairfield County	do	1		
Franklin County	do	45		
Gallia County	do	62	1	
Geauga County	do	29		
Greene County	do	2		
Guernsey County	do	13		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati)	Jan. 1—July 12..	79	1	
Hancock County	Jan. 1—June 1..	6		
Hardin County	do	166		
Harrison County	do	9		
Henry County	do	6		
Hocking County	do	5	2	
Huron County	do	44	1	
Jackson County	do	3		
Jefferson County	do	32	1	
Knox County	do	1		
Lake County	do	17	1	
Lawrence County	do	80		
Lorain County	do	75	2	
Lucas County (Toledo)	Jan. 1—July 13..	16		
Mahoning County	Jan. 1—June 1..	6		
Marion County	do	1		
Mercer County	do	1		
Montgomery County	do	5		
Morgan County	do	1		
Ottawa County	do	34	1	
Paulding County	do	38		
Perry County	do	57		
Pike County	do	2		
Portage County	do	23		
Putnam County	do	9		
Richland County	do	67	1	
Scioto County	do	168	2	
Seneca County	do	3		
Shelby County	do	43		
Stark County	do	1		
Summit County	do	2	1	
Trumbull County	do	15	1	
Tuscarawas County	do	1		
Van Wert County	do	15		
Vinton County	do	32	1	
Washington County	do	57	1	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Williams County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	90		
Wood County.....	do.....	128	1	
Wyandot County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		3,004	38	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		1,294	16	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 1-June 30...	8		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		0		
Pennsylvania:				
Lebanon.....	To July 20.....	66		
Philadelphia.....	June 23-July 20...	12	2	
Pittsburg.....	June 23-July 13...	7		
Total for State.....		85	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		10		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	June 23-July 6...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		0		
Tennessee:				
Knoxville.....	June 1-June 30...	8	1	
Memphis.....	June 23-July 20...	8		
Nashville.....	July 1-July 6...	3		
Total for State.....		19	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		0		
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	June 16-July 6...	11		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		9		
Virginia:				
Roanoke.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		23	1	
Washington:				
Clallam County.....	June 18.....	3		
Seattle.....	June 1-June 30...	13	1	
Tacoma.....	June 18-July 13...	4		
Total for State.....		20	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		10		
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	June 16-June 29...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		0		
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	June 24-July 7...	9		
Grand total.....		4,816	132	
Grand total, same period, 1900.....		2,566	43	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 28, 1901 to July 26, 1901.

[For reports received from January 1, 1901 to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	July 6.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 9.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 11.....	1	1	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Allegheny, Pa.	July 14	129,896	49							1						1
Baltimore, Md.	July 20	508,957	201	21						2						2
Brockton, Mass.	July 13	40,063	3													
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 18	38,647	11								1					
Burlington, Vt.	July 13	18,641	4	1												
Butler, Pa.	July 7	10,853	3													
Do.	July 15	10,853	8													
Cambridge, Mass.	July 13	91,886	19	3										1	1	
Camden, N. J.	July 20	75,935	29													
Carbondale, Pa.	July 14	13,536	1													
Chelsea, Mass.	July 13	34,072	14	1												
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,698,575	460	44						5	5	1		7	3	
Cincinnati, Ohio	July 19	325,902	129	13						1						
Clinton, Mass.	July 13	13,667	5													
Concord, N. H.	do.	19,632	5													
Dayton, Ohio	July 20	85,333	21	3												
Dunkirk, N. Y.	July 13	11,616	3	1												
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	35,672	8													
Erie, Pa.	do.	52,733	10											1		
Evansville, Ind.	do.	59,007	23	3												
Everett, Mass.	do.	24,336	6	2												
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	31,531	6	1									1			
Freeport, Ill.	do.	13,258	1													
Galesburg, Ill.	do.	18,607	7													
Green Bay, Wis.	July 14	18,684	5													
Greenville, S. C.	July 13	11,860	4								1					
Haverhill, Mass.	July 20	37,175	3	1												
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	45,712	20	2												
Johnstown, Pa.	July 13	35,936	13									1				1
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	62,559	16	3												
Lebanon, Pa.	July 20	17,628	1													
Los Angeles, Cal.	July 6	102,479	32	5												
Lowell, Mass.	July 20	94,969	40	3												
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	18,891	11									3				
McKeesport, Pa.	July 13	34,227	14							1						1
Malden, Mass.	do.	33,664	4	1												
Manchester, N. H.	do.	56,987	18							1						
Marlboro, Mass.	do.	13,609	4	1												
Massillon, Ohio	do.	11,944	3													
Medford, Mass.	July 20	18,244	5													
Michigan City, Ind.	July 15	14,850	5													
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 13	285,315	59	8						3						
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	202,718	59	4								9	1			
Mobile, Ala.	July 20	38,469	22							2						
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	80,865	38	5						3						
Newark, N. J.	July 13	246,070	98	16		1										
New Bedford, Mass.	July 20	62,442	23	6						1						
New Orleans, La.	July 13	287,104	157	30												
Newport, R. I.	do.	22,034	5													
Newton, Mass.	July 20	33,587	6													
New York, N. Y.	July 13	3,437,202	1,299	148		33				9	25	25	10		5	
Norristown, Pa.	do.	22,265	12	2												
North Adams, Mass.	July 20	24,200	6	1												
Northampton, Mass.	July 13	18,643	8	2												
Oneonta, N. Y.	do.	7,147	0													
Philadelphia, Pa.	July 20	1,293,697	443	61		1				10	3	5			6	
Pittsburg, Pa.	July 13	321,616	9	9						6		1	1		2	
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	15,369	2													
Providence, R. I.	July 20	175,597	69	6												
Quincy, Mass.	July 13	23,899	6	1												
San Diego, Cal.	do.	17,700	4	2												
Shreveport, La.	do.	16,013	3							3		1				
Somerville, Mass.	July 20	61,643	18													
South Bend, Ind.	July 13	35,999	7	1												
Springfield, Mass.	do.	62,059	13	2												
Steelton, Pa.	July 11	12,068	3													
Do.	July 20	12,068	1													
Tacoma, Wash.	July 14	37,714	17	1							1	2				1
Taunton, Mass.	July 13	31,036	10													1
Toledo, Ohio	do.	131,822	35	5						1			1			1
Do.	July 20	131,822	33	2												1
Waltham, Mass.	July 13	23,481	5													
Warren, Ohio	do.	8,529	0													
Washington, D. C.	do.	278,718	149	15						2			1			

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 22, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	60	4		.91		.61
Portland, Me.....	68	8		.84	.26	
Northfield, Vt.....	65	9		.70		.20
Boston, Mass.....	71	7		.77		.57
New Haven, Conn.....	72	6		1.19		.39
Albany, N. Y.....	72	6		.9	.09	
New York, N. Y.....	73	7		.98		.48
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	7		.98		.88
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	4		.98		.18
New Brunswick, N. J.....	73	7		1.14		1.14
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72	2		.77		.17
Baltimore, Md.....	78	4		1.08		.48
Washington, D. C.....	77	3		1.05		.73
Lynchburg, Va.....	78	0		.91	.99	
Cape Henry, Va.....	77	3		1.32		.72
Norfolk, Va.....	79	1		1.40		1.10
Charlotte, N. C.....	79		1	1.26	.14	
Raleigh, N. C.....	78	0		1.12	.18	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78	2		1.33		.83
Hatteras, N. C.....	78	0		1.49		1.29
Wilmington, N. C.....	80		2	1.69	1.11	
Columbia, S. C.....	81		1	1.30		.20
Charleston, S. C.....	82		2	1.77	.03	
Augusta, Ga.....	82		2	1.19	1.01	
Savannah, Ga.....	82		2	1.27		.17
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	0		1.47		.87
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1		.99	.41	
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.84		.34
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	79	1		1.12	2.38	
Tampa, Fla.....	83		1	2.18		.98
Pensacola, Fla.....	81		1	1.49		.89
Mobile, Ala.....	81	1		1.49	.71	
Montgomery, Ala.....	82	0		1.02		.22
Meridian, Miss.....	79	3		1.68		.18
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81	0		1.05		
New Orleans, La.....	82	0		1.47	3.63	
Shreveport, La.....	83	3		.83		.83
Fort Smith, Ark.....	81	5		.99		.79
Little Rock, Ark.....	80	6		.91		.41
Palestine, Tex.....	82	2		.56		.56
Galveston, Tex.....	84		2	.66	.54	
San Antonio, Tex.....	84	0		.49		.49
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0		.27		.27
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	81	5		.77		.67
Nashville, Tenn.....	79	5		.95	.15	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	78	2		.91	.29	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76	6		.98		.78
Lexington, Ky.....	76	6		1.17		1.17
Louisville, Ky.....	78	8		.84		.84
Indianapolis, Ind.....	75	9		.98		.18
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77	7		.75		.65
Columbus, Ohio.....	75	5		.70		.10
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	75	5		.98		.58
Pittsburg, Pa.....	75	3		1.15		.55
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	69	7		.70		.70
Rochester, N. Y.....	70	8		.66		.56
Buffalo, N. Y.....	69	7		.70		.50
Erie, Pa.....	71	7		.62		.02
Cleveland, Ohio.....	71	5		.77		.77
Sandusky, Ohio.....	73	5		.70		.60
Toledo, Ohio.....	72	8		.65		.55
Detroit, Mich.....	71	9		.70		.57
Lansing, Mich.....	72	8		.72		.72
Port Huron, Mich.....	68	8		.49		.29
Alpena, Mich.....	65	7		.63		.33
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	62	8		.67		.67
Marquette, Mich.....	64	10		.69	.11	
Escanaba, Mich.....	66	8		.72		.02
Green Bay, Wis.....	70	8		.63		.53

α The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 22, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	68	10	.....	.59	.....	.59
Milwaukee, Wis.....	68	10	.....	.66	.....	.26
Chicago, Ill.....	72	8	.....	.77	.....	.57
Duluth, Minn.....	66	10	.....	.83	.17	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	70	14	.....	.75	.....	.45
La Crosse, Wis.....	72	12	.....	.91	.....	.31
Dubuque, Iowa.....	73	13	.....	.93	.....	.93
Davenport, Iowa.....	74	12	.....	.84	.....	.84
Des Moines, Iowa.....	74	12	.....	.77	.....	.77
Keokuk, Iowa.....	76	12	.....	.91	.....	.81
Springfield, Ill.....	75	9	.....	.56	.....	.56
Cairo, Ill.....	79	7	.....	.77	.....	.77
St. Louis, Mo.....	79	9	.....	.84	.....	.84
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	77	9	.....	1.12	.28	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	76	8	.....	1.11	.....	.81
Kansas City, Mo.....	77	13	.....	.91	.....	.61
Topeka, Kans.....	78	12	.....	1.18	.....	1.18
Wichita, Kans.....	79	7	.....	.59	2.61	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	78	8	.....	.70	.....	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	78	10	.....	.89	.....	.60
Omaha, Nebr.....	75	13	.....	1.03	.....	.23
Sioux City, Iowa.....	75	11	.....	.74	.....	.74
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	11	.....	.85	.....	.75
Valentine, Nebr.....	72	10	.....	.52	.....	.22
Huron, S. Dak.....	70	10	.....	.70	.....	.60
Pierre, S. Dak.....	75	9	.....	.46	.....	.36
Moorhead, Minn.....	67	7	.....	.88	.....	.88
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	69	7	.....	.51	.....	.51
Williston, N. Dak.....	69	7	.....	.42	.....	.12
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	68	8	.....	.46	.....	.46
Helena, Mont.....	68	6	.....	.21	.....	.21
Miles City, Mont.....	71	11	.....	.28	.....	.28
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	73	5	.....	.35	1.95	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	70	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Walla Walla, Wash.....	77	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Baker City, Oreg.....	68	2	.....	.10	.....	.10
Winnemucca, Nev.....	73	.....	1	.00	.00	.....
Pocatello, Idaho.....	71	7	.....	.07	.....	.07
Boise, Idaho.....	75	1	.....	.04	.....	.04
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	76	6	.....	.08	.....	.08
Lander, Wyo.....	67	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67	5	.....	.42	.....	.32
North Platte, Nebr.....	73	9	.....	.59	.....	.59
Denver, Colo.....	71	7	.....	.42	.....	.42
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	4	.....	.55	.....	.25
Dodge City, Kans.....	78	6	.....	.70	.....	.70
Oklahoma, Okla.....	79	7	.....	.99	.....	.99
Amarillo, Tex.....	76	2	.....	.42	.....	.22
Abilene, Tex.....	84	0	.....	.32	.....	.32
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	2	.....	.70	.....	.50
El Paso, Tex.....	82	0	.....	.56	.....	.46
Phoenix, Ariz.....	90	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	93	.....	1	.05	.....	.05
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	64	0	.....	.14	.06	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	63	.....	1	.15	.25	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	67	.....	1	.10	.....	.10
Roseburg, Oreg.....	68	.....	2	.07	.....	.07
Eureka, Cal.....	56	2	.....	.00	.00	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	83	.....	1	.00	.00	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	69	1	.....	.02	.....	.02
Sacramento, Cal.....	73	.....	1	.00	.00	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	.....	2	.00	.00	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	84	.....	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70	2	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	67	.....	1	.00	.00	.....

^a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Plague restrictions at Cape Town docks removed—Plague on the wane.

CAPE TOWN, AFRICA, June 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that from to-day all plague restrictions at the docks have been removed, and captains of vessels sailing from the United States may now do business in the city, but must expect, for a while at least, some delay in discharging cargo. This new order will hasten business at the docks, which has been in a state of statu quo for some time. The plague is apparently on the wane, but few cases being now reported.

Respectfully,

J. G. STOWE,
United States Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Reports from Cape Town—Plague.

CAPE TOWN, AFRICA, June 9, 1901.

SIR: I am directed to inform you that the following is the report on the state of the outbreak of plague in the Cape Peninsula for the week ended June 8, 1901, namely:

	Total, all races.		European.		Colored.		Native.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of last week.....	74	23	25	4	38	19	11	.....
Admitted during the week.....	11	2	6	1	5	1	.....	.....
Found dead.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Died during the week, including cases found dead.....	6	2	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Discharged cured.....	5	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
Remaining under treatment.....	77	22	28	5	39	17	10	.....
Number of cases of suspects remaining under observation at end of last week.....	12	1	8	.....	3	1	1	.....
Admitted during the week.....	5	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Discharged.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Found to be suffering from plague	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Remaining under observation.....	13	2	8	.....	4	2	1	.....
Number of "contacts" remaining under observation at end of last week.....	441	308	90	66	229	201	122	41
Admitted during the week.....	56	63	25	18	31	45	.....	.....
Discharged.....	220	121	33	23	79	67	108	31
Died from other causes.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Remaining under observation.....	277	249	82	61	181	179	14	9
Total cases to date.....	508	192	137	43	240	140	131	9
Total deaths to date.....	232	94	43	15	134	73	55	6
Rate of mortality per cent.....	45.7	49.0	31.4	34.9	55.8	52.1	42.0	66.7

Respectfully,
The DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant Under Colonial Secretary.

CAPE TOWN, AFRICA, June 16, 1901.

SIR: I am directed to inform you that the following is the report on the state of the outbreak of plague in the Cape Peninsula for the week ended June 15, 1901:

	Total, all races.		European.		Colored.		Native.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of last week	77	22	28	5	39	17	10	
Admitted during the week	7		3		4			
Found dead	3	4		1	3	3		
Died during the week, including cases found dead.....	8	4	1	1	7	3		
Discharged, cured	18	4	6		9	4	3	
Remaining under treatment.....	61	18	24	5	30	13	7	
Number of cases of suspects remaining under observation at end of last week.....	13	2	8		4	2	1	
Admitted during the week.....	2		1		1			
Discharged.....	2		1		1			
Found to be suffering from plague	2		1		1			
Died from other causes								
Remaining under observation.....	11	2	7		3	2	1	
Number of "contacts" remaining under observation at end of last week	277	249	82	61	181	179	14	9
Admitted during the week.....	88	46	54	11	34	35		
Discharged	99	85	28	15	57	62	14	8
Found to be suffering from plague								
Remaining under observation.....	266	210	108	57	158	152		1
Total cases to date.....	518	196	140	44	247	143	131	9
Total deaths to date	240	98	44	16	141	76	55	6
Rate of mortality, per cent.....	46.3	50.0	31.4	36.4	57.1	53.1	42.0	66.7

Respectfully,
 The DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant Under Colonial Secretary.

CAPE TOWN, AFRICA, June 23, 1901.

SIR: I am directed to inform you that the following is the report on the state of the outbreak of plague in the Cape Peninsula for the week ended June 22, 1901, namely:

	Total, all races.		European.		Colored.		Native.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Mal.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining under treatment at end of last week.....	65	18	25	5	31	13	9	
Admitted.....	2	2			2	2		
Found dead.....	2	2			1	1	1	1
Died, including cases found dead.....	6	4	2		3	3	1	1
Discharged cured.....	10	2	5	2	3		2	
Remaining under treatment.....	53	16	18	3	28	13	7	
Suspects remaining under observation at end of last week.....	11	2	7		3	2	1	
Admitted.....	7	1			2		5	1
Discharged.....	2	1			1	1	1	
Found to be suffering from plague.....	0							
Died of plague.....	0							
Died from other causes.....	2				1		1	
Remaining under observation.....	14	2	7		3	1	4	1
"Contacts" remaining under observation at end of last week.....	268	211	108	57	158	152	2	2
Admitted.....	123	78	7	13	39	48	77	17
Discharged.....	104	53	51	14	46	38	7	1
Found to be suffering from plague.....	0							
Died of plague.....	0							
Died from other causes.....	1				1			
Remaining under observation.....	286	236	64	56	150	162	72	18
Total cases to date.....	534	201	144	44	252	145	138	12
Total deaths to date.....	251	103	47	16	145	80	59	7
Rate of mortality per cent.....	47.0	51.2	32.6	36.4	57.5	55.2	42.8	58.3

Respectfully,
 The DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant Under Colonial Secretary.

BRAZIL.

Report on the absence of la grippe in Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, June 20, 1901.

SIR: When in the year 1890 there was reported the enormous and intense prevalence of influenza in Europe and Brazil, many physicians declared that that disease prevailed in this country. In view of the indefinite symptoms presented by that disease, it is very easy to understand that very common diseases that appeared after taking cold, such as bronchitis, angina, rheumatism, and rheumatic fever, could be also denominated influenza. The classification of the disease offered certain advantages in practice, both to physicians and patients. The physician was able to make a rapid diagnosis; the varied forms manifested by the disease accounted for all eventualities; the same diagnosis could be maintained no matter what was the progress of the disease, whether rapid or slow, whether there resulted recovery or death, whether one or more organs were or were not more or less intensely attacked. On the other hand the patient was also forced to suffer not only from a disease resulting from a cold, but from an infectious disease which no one could avoid. Besides, influenza offered the attraction of novelty not possessed by bronchitis, etc.

At that time, however, influenza prevailed in Europe during the winter months, which here are the months of the hot season, which is not very favorable to the disease. Whereas, then, in European cities thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, of persons were attacked by

influenza, here the number was such that it could not be compared with those figures.

Since that time, the nature of the disease has been more exactly studied; the germ of influenza has been discovered by Pfeiffer; it has been ascertained that the influenza-pneumonia is always a pneumonia catarrhalis, etc. There were no special investigations here, proving the identity of the form of influenza prevailing here with that discussed in scientific circles for over ten years. I have seen during the last eleven years of my practice many cases that, in a clinical view, were denominated influenza; however, I have been able to classify them under the usual pathological nomenclature as angina, bronchitis, rheumatism, etc., and up to the present I have no reason to change my opinion. That opinion I have expressed here also in medical circles, since no conclusive evidence exists that influenza has been observed in Rio de Janeiro during recent years.

Finally, I beg to remark that from time to time there appear cases of a light febrile disease that embarrass a physician in classifying them scientifically, either as gastric fever, typhoid, or rheumatic disease. If, then, the diagnosis of influenza extricates a physician from a difficulty, we must not forget that without positive arguments all these etiological statements are nothing else than presumptions.

Although in the Rio de Janeiro death statistics influenza figures, and also a number of deaths is indicated, I am convinced that it is not correct in a scientific sense to use those classifications.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG,

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, July 6, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 6, 1901:

Population according to census of 1901, 914; present officially estimated population, 914. 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, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial in character.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 1, steamship *G. W. Kelly*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 5, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 10; passengers in transit, 7; pieces of baggage disinfected, 15. July 6, steamship *Sunniva*; crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. Steamship *Managua*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. Steamship *Bergenserren*; crew, 16; 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.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec for the week ended July 13, 1901.

QUEBEC, CANADA, July 13, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 13 there were inspected at this port 351 immigrants; passed, 348; cause of detention, measles, 1; pregnancy, 1; tinea tonsurans, 1.

On July 9 and July 10 there were inspected at Montreal 16 immigrants; passed, 14; cause of detention, trachoma, 2.

Respectfully,

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

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

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox.

HONGKONG, CHINA, June 17, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended June 15, 1901.

Seven steamers were inspected during the week; 925 individuals were bathed; 1,149 bundles of personal effects and bedding and 5,333 pounds of human hair were disinfected by steam. Thirty-nine individuals were not allowed to embark because of fever. Every effort has been made to detect elevation of temperature, the thermometer being used in every suspicious case. One hundred and fifty-one cases of plague and 151 deaths were reported during the week, being slightly less than the figures given for last week. For the corresponding week last year 74 cases and 64 deaths were reported. Of the cases reported this week 6 were Europeans. The total cases and deaths reported thus far this year are, therefore, 1,268 and 1,202. Twelve European cases are at present under treatment in the hospital, together with a number of Chinese and other Asiatics. Large doses of carbolic acid have been used in the treatment of many cases in addition to stimulants, the latter being necessary from the beginning in most cases. A number of the cases present lesions on the lower extremities—i. e., blebs and abscesses, which strongly suggest that here might have been the point of inoculation. These lesions are, however, by no means always primary.

Four cases of smallpox with 3 deaths and 2 cases of enteric fever with 2 deaths were also reported during the week. The cases of enteric fever were taken from steamers in the harbor, one of them coming from the U. S. S. *Wilmington*.

Respectfully,

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

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

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, July 9, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 9, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 1 case, no deaths; 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, 5. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and yellow fever, the latter to a limited extent. Of the 5 deaths, 1 accidental drowning, 1 tetanus, 3 causes unknown.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week not good. I am unable to obtain the last census report. My estimation of the population of Bocas del Toro is 1,500, excluding the settlements on the adjacent islands.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 3, steamship *Banes*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 5, steamship *Esther*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 6, steamship *Colombia*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
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, *July 8, 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 July 6, 1901:

Nineteen deaths have occurred in this city, of which 4 occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported.

Following shows cause of deaths: Paludism, 3; entero-colitis, 2; tuberculosis, 2; sclerosis, arterial, 1; hemorrhage, cerebral, 1; uræmia, 1; insufficiency, aortic, 1; malaria, 1; enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; fever, intermittent, 1; death by drowning, 1; wounds, 1; pernicious fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 24.76.

Ten vessels have been inspected and passed, granted pratique; 14 bills of health were issued vessels leaving Cienfuegos; no alien steerage passengers landed at this port; 32 health certificates issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos and 128 pieces baggage inspected and passed.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero made no report.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths at that port. No contagious diseases reported; 5 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique, and 1 bill of health issued vessel leaving that port.

Asst. Surg. T. D. Berry was taken ill June 10, was confined to his home for a few days, but resumed his duties June 13. June 30 suffered a relapse, and has since been confined to his bed.

Although the character of his fever presented many symptoms in common with the intermittent type of malaria, and subsequently with typhoid, the patient is gradually getting better without a positive diagnosis having yet been made.

Dr. Berry has been under the care of Assistant Surgeon Truby, United States Army, who deserves our gratitude for the many services tendered by him to Dr. Berry.

He has detailed a trained nurse, a hospital corps man, who is also a

physician, to take charge of him; has made him daily visits and placed everything at our disposal for the treatment and comfort of the patient.

Following is a recapitulation of weekly reports of this district for the month of June, 1901: Eighty-seven deaths in this city, 15 of which occurred in civil hospital; 33 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; 1,151 members of crews inspected and passed; 451 passengers inspected and passed; 7 alien steerage passengers inspected and allowed to land; 329 health certificates issued passengers; 408 pieces baggage inspected and passed; 1 piece baggage, destination Alabama, disinfected; 26 pieces baggage from Havana, destination Santiago or Manzanillo, labeled to be disinfected at destination; 3 vessels disinfected prior to departure.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero reports 15 deaths in city of Trinidad; no contagious diseases reported; 26 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; 4 bills of health issued foreign vessels from that port.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan R. Xiques reports 2 deaths at that port; no contagious diseases reported; 19 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; 16 bills of health issued vessels leaving that port.

Respectfully,

EDWARD F. NUNEZ,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 7; number passed, 7.

Respectfully,

EDWARD F. NUNEZ,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

Report from Gibara.

GIBARA, CUBA, July 6, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to inclose herewith the quarantine and bills of health reports for the week ended July 6, 1901. Ten vessels were inspected and passed and 6 bills of health issued vessels leaving the port. One death occurred in the city during the week, the cause of which was chronic nephritis. The health of the city and adjacent country continues excellent.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Havana—Producers of false certificates of immunity punished.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended July 13, 1901:

There were no cases or deaths from yellow fever during the week.

The Ward Line steamer *Orizaba*, from Vera Cruz and Progreso, Mexico, arrived on the 1st instant with a suspicious case of fever on board. The nonimmune passengers, 10 in number, were taken to the Tricornia detention camp by Acting Asst. Surg. F. E. Menocal and held until July 4, when they were released. On the 8th instant the steamer *Monterey* arrived from Mexican ports, and 18 nonimmune passengers were transferred to the detention camp, where they were held until the 11th, when, no sickness having occurred, they were released.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Menocal reports that for the week no immigrants or third-class passengers were examined by him for passage to any port in the island not connected by rail with the city of Havana.

On the 11th instant, a Spaniard, Pedro Gonzales, was arrested on a charge made by this office of presenting a false certificate of immunity for passage to Florida, and a fine of \$15 or fifteen days in jail was imposed by the captain of the port. On the following day we succeeded in arresting a Cuban, Francisco Cadal Flores, who obtained and sold his immune certificate to the above-named party, Pedro Gonzales. Flores was employed as a reader in one of the cigar factories in the city, and received a sentence from the captain of the port of \$50 or fifty days in jail. He was released on payment of his fine.

I inclose 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.

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended July 13, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected ... *	304
Immunes examined for immunity and accepted.....	144
Immunes examined for immunity and rejected.....	18
Total	<u>466</u>

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	786
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected..	698
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	311
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	243
Total	<u>2,038</u>
Vaccination certificates issued.....	6
Persons vaccinated.....	<u>1</u>

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	190
Express disinfected	11
Freight disinfected.....	24
Total	<u>225</u>
Baggage inspected and passed.....	424
Freight inspected and passed.....	<u>1,870</u>

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT—Continued.

Express inspected and passed.....	34
To be disinfected.....	10
Total.....	2, 338
Total number of pieces handled.....	2, 563

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Vessels disinfected.....	7
Vessels undergoing disinfection.....	2
Viveros disinfected.....	8
Crew's baggage disinfected.....	501
Crews inspected.....	143

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Tuberculosis	24	Enteritis	5
Gastric fever.....	1	Pneumonia.....	6
Pernicious fever.....	1	La grippe.....	1
Enteric fever.....	2	Total number deaths from all causes..	128

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended July 6, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 6, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 6, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 1	Steamship Yucatan.....	New York.....	2
Do....	Steamship Orizaba.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	28
Do....	Steamship Alfonso XII.....	Balbao, Santander, and Corunna.....	115
July 2	Steamship Excelsior.....	New Orleans.....	5
Do....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	9
Do....	Steamship Julia.....	Porto Rico.....	6
Do....	Steamship Cataluña.....	Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico.....	142
July 3	Steamship Mexico.....	New York.....	12
Do....	Steamship La Navarre.....	St. Nazaire and Spain.....	34
July 4	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	1
July 6	Steamship Comino.....	Liverpool and Spain.....	54
Do....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	2
	Total		410

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended July 13, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 13, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 13, 1901:

Date.	Name.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 7	Steamship Esperanza.....	New York.....	4
July 8	Steamship Monterey.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	11
July 9	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	1
July 10	Steamship Morro Castle.....	New York.....	5
July 11	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	1
July 12	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans.....	39
Do.....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	2
July 13	.....do.....	.....do.....	4
Total.....			67

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Guantanamo, Cuba, during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2; number passed, 2.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Manzanillo during the week ended June 29, 1901.

MANZANILLO, CUBA, June 29, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 29, 1901. June 28, 1901, German steamship *Helvetia*, from Livingston, Guatemala, with 17 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. DE SOCARRAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Manzanillo, Cuba, during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 17; number passed, 17.

R. DE SOCARRAS,
Acting Assistant 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, July 10, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of

the quarantine district under my command for the week ended July 6, 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, 4; arterio-sclerosis, 3; meningitis, 2; congenital debility, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; general debility in children, 2; typhoid fever, 1; enteritis, 1; other causes, 6. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Typhoid fever, 3; diphtheria, 1. Three vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 2 vessels were passed without inspection; 10 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port; 83 health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island; 116 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 6 pieces were disinfected.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 14 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; malarial fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; entero-colitis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; puerperal infection, 1; other causes, 5. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 29.41 per 1,000. Eleven vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were inspected and passed and 8 passed without inspection and 10 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 16.43 per 1,000. Four vessels were inspected and passed, 10 vessels were passed without inspection, and 14 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 13.40 per 1,000. Ten vessels were passed without inspection and 10 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 Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, July 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 6, 1901:

Five vessels arrived at this port, and 6 bills of health were issued. There were 2 deaths, 1 from tetanus, and 1 from pulmonary tuberculosis. The sanitary condition of the town is good.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show the arrival of 3 vessels, and the issuance of 5 bills of health, 1 death from tuberculosis, and good sanitary condition.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 9 vessels, and the issuance of 9 bills of health, 1 death from malarial fever, and good sanitary condition.

Baracoa.—Reports show the arrival of 2 vessels, and the issuance of 1 bill of health, 6 deaths, and good sanitary condition. No quarantinable disease is reported at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended June 29, 1901.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 29, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 29, 1901. June 21, Spanish steamship *Madrileno*, from Liverpool via Spanish ports, with 5 immigrants. June 28, provisional flag steamship *Juliu*, from San Juan, P. R., via Santo Domingo, with 13 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 83; number passed, 83.

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

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

EGYPT.

*Plague in Zagazig and Minieh.*CAIRO, EGYPT, *June 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report that the recent appearance of bubonic plague of a virulent and destructive type in many of the towns in Egypt, and its rapid development and exceptionally high rate of mortality have caused general apprehension and alarm throughout the country.

In the Zagazig and Minieh epidemics, the total number of cases of plague officially reported in these 2 towns the past week was 23, 21 of which were at Zagazig and 2 at Minieh. Of these cases, 16 were admitted into hospital and 5 were found dead outside hospital at Zagazig. Besides, out of the 16 admitted into hospital, 6 have died. The town of Zagazig is regarded by the sanitary department of the Egyptian Government as seriously infected and the Caisse de la Dette has granted the plague credit of £20,000, applied for by the sanitary department, which will be drawn from the general reserve fund. According to the investigations made by Major Garner, says Dr. Pinching Bey, head of the sanitary department, in a note to the minister of the interior yesterday, it would seem that some time before the discovery of the first case, several inhabitants of different quarters of the town had noticed rats in a dazed and dying condition. This mortality among the rats was observed for the first time after a heavy shower of rain which fell on May 14, 1901.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. LONG,
Agent and Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

*Report from London—Plague at Cape Town and in Egypt.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *July 8, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the health of the United Kingdom remains satisfactory. For the week ended June 29, there was

1 death from smallpox in London and 1 in Glasgow, and 4 cases of smallpox were reported in London. For the same period there were 14 cases and 13 deaths from plague in Cape Town. No cases were notified in Mauritius in this period.

In Egypt for the week ended June 23, 25 cases of plague were reported, with 8 deaths; 19 of these cases occurred in Zagazig, 2 at Alexandria, 1 at Minieh, 2 at Kohr Elmonsura, and 1 at Port Said.

One case of plague was also reported from Constantinople during the week. The reported outbreak of plague in Oporto has been officially denied.

Respectfully,

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

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries, including Egypt and Paraguay.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

EGYPT.—During the period from June 13 to June 21, there occurred at Zagazig 21 fresh cases and 11 deaths of plague. On June 23 a case of plague was ascertained at Port Said. This case was introduced from Zagazig.

BRITISH INDIA—*Province Burma.*—A plague case has occurred at the port of Rangoon on board a steamer arrived from Calcutta on May 20.

CHINA—*Hongkong.*—During the three weeks from April 27 to May 18 there occurred in the colony the following fresh plague cases, viz, 93, 128, and 122, respectively, and the following death cases from plague, viz, 92, 117, and 113—that is to say, 343 recorded cases and 322 deaths of plague.

CAPE COLONY.—In the course of the week ended June 1, 11 patients were received at the plague hospital in Cape Town. During this period there occurred also 10 deaths from plague in the town. On June 1 there were 97 persons under treatment at the plague hospital, including 29 Europeans. Up to June 5, 2 more cases of plague had occurred at Port Elizabeth. Several dead rats are reported to have been found at Queenstown at the beginning of June. The bacteriological examination confirmed the suspicion of plague.

PARAGUAY.—A case of plague occurred at Asuncion on June 23.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from May 19 to May 25, 65 persons died of cholera. There occurred 48 cases of plague with 47 deaths.

Respectfully,

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

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

Plague reported in Constantinople.

[Clipping from the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, July 8, 1901.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 8, 1901.*

The terrible disease is spreading in Constantinople. The situation is regarded by the supreme sanitary council as very serious, and they are taking energetic steps to prevent a further spreading of the plague. On July 8 a Persian died of the plague at Stambul. Besides those cases hitherto reported to the authorities, the sanitary council has learned of 2 further cases in which persons have been buried without a physician having seen the corpse. It is thought that a great spread of the plague is taking place, and that many plague cases and deaths never come to the knowledge of the sanitary council. In consequence of this a thorough search is being made in all the houses at Galata in the neighborhood of the docks, where an introduction of the plague is possible by means of rats from the Egyptian ships. In future, no corpse is to be buried without first being examined by a medical official.

*Neighboring places quarantine against Constantinople.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following copy and translation of an item in the Lokal-Anzeiger, of Berlin, of yesterday's date, with regard to the measures being taken in Constantinople against the plague:

"Measures against the plague in Constantinople.

"As we have already stated in our evening edition of yesterday, the plague continues to spread in Constantinople, so that all possible preventive measures must be resorted to in the city in order to control this terrible disease. The countries bordering on Turkey have sharply renewed all those regulations which we have repeatedly published to prevent the introduction of the plague, so that it is to be hoped that the disease may be restricted to its present area.

"*Vienna, July 8.*—Bulgaria and Roumania are treating arrivals from Constantinople with the greatest severity. The Orient express trains are stopped a long way from the frontier in both countries. In Bulgaria the Nisch-Sofia-Philippopolis express train is stopped at Harmanli (quarantine station Hebischewo). In Roumania the Orient express, which runs via Bukarest to Rustschuk and Varna, is even stopped at Bukarest. Travelers by both trains must finish their journeys in local trains, and on the return journey submit themselves to eleven days' quarantine. In Sulina all arrivals from Constantinople must undergo four days' quarantine. Constantia and Mangalia are altogether closed for all ships except those of the maritime authorities of Roumania, and these latter must remain twenty-four hours under observation. In Petersburg, where there is a permanent commission for the prevention and combating of epidemic diseases, they have declared Constantinople to be infected with plague, and treat all arrivals from that place accordingly. The frontier road from Sye is closed. In Bulgaria travelers are not allowed to go to Servia and back without submitting to quarantine."

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
*United States Consul-General.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague on steamship Laos between Port Said and Marseilles.

[Clipping from Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, July 9, 1901.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 10, 1901.*

Marseilles, July 8.—After the mail steamer *Laos*, coming from eastern Asia, had already landed an Arabian stoker suffering with the plague at Port Said, 15 further plague cases occurred among the stokers of the steamer on the way from Port Said to Marseilles. These sick men were landed at Le Frioul (mouth of the Rhone). One died last night and another succumbed to the disease this forenoon. Neither the passengers nor the crew have been attacked with the plague. During yesterday, measures were taken by the sanitary service to take care of the passengers, 317 in number, in Le Frioul. The landing takes place to-day. Medical and nursing attendants are on the spot. Ten days' quarantine has been ordered, and the same will be prolonged in the event of further cases occurring.

GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston—Fruit port.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 7, 1901:

Estimated population, 3,000; number of deaths during the week, none; prevailing diseases, malarial and quite remedial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 3, steamship *Sunniva*; crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 4, 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.

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

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Death from plague July 6.

[Cablegram.]

HONOLULU, H. I., *July 10,*
via San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1901.

There was a death from plague at Honolulu on July 6, this from new focus. Requirements outlined in your letter June 19 go in effect to-day.

COFER.

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

*Full report of the death in Honolulu, July 6, of a case of plague.*HONOLULU, H. I., *July 10, 1901.*

SIR: Pursuant to my telegram of this date reporting a death from bubonic plague here on July 6, I have the honor to report as follows:

On July 5 a Japanese named P. Gawa was found ill in a house on

Hotel and River streets. An examination by his physician revealed a characteristic plague bubo in the right groin. In addition to this there was a high temperature and the usual depression and stupor.

Doctors McDonald and Pratt aspirated a few drops of serum from the infiltrated area of the bubo and demonstrated at once plague bacilli.

The case was then regularly treated with Yersin serum furnished by this office. After twelve hours there was a diminution in the size of the bubo and some general improvement in the condition of the patient, but this was followed by the usual collapse, and death occurred in less than seventy-two hours after the commencement of his illness.

The post-mortem, at which I was present through the courtesy of the board of health, showed the findings characteristic of bubonic plague. The usual stab cultures and inoculations were made. The body was cremated at the quarantine station. The man has lived in Honolulu for two years and had been working up to the onset of his illness in the New England Bakery, on Hotel street, 150 feet from where a case occurred last year.

On July 2 a dead rat was found about 150 feet from the bakery. A post-mortem examination, together with the usual bacteriological tests, showed plague to be the cause of the death of this rat.

I have not been able as yet to obtain a history of the case reported on June 25. The death, however, occurred at a place on Vineyard street known as relief camp No. 1, and the infection has undoubtedly arisen from a new focus, which for convenience I will designate as focus No. 3. The case just reported (July 6) comes from still another focus, which I will designate as focus No. 4. As soon as I am able to obtain the data I will make a full report upon the recrudescence of plague at this place.

Respectfully,

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

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

No further developments.

[Cablegram.]

HONOLULU via SAN FRANCISCO, *July 23, 1901.*

No further developments in plague.

COFER.

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

HONDURAS.

Reports from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 29, 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; prevailing

disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: June 24, steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; passengers, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, July 8, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 6, 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; 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 30, steamship *Ely*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 1, steamship *Breifond*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 5, steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, July 14, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 13, 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; prevailing disease, malarial fever (mild); general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: July 12, steamship *Ely*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

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, July 9, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions of this port during the week ended July 9th, 1901:

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856. Present officially estimated population, 2,000.

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 during the week, very good. Ship and passenger certificates inclosed.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 3, steamship *S. Oteri*; number of crew, 35; passengers from this port, 9; passengers in transit—none; baggage disinfected, 23. July 5, steamship *España*; number of crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Bratten*; number of crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 6, steamship *Foxhall*; number of crew, 25; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

ITALY.

Prevalence of smallpox in Messina, Sicily.

MESSINA, SICILY, *June 15, 1901.*

SIR: I beg leave to report that smallpox prevails here, and while the authorities hesitate to declare it epidemic they treat it as such, having ordered compulsory vaccination throughout the city. While the health reports state that there are only about 60 cases, I know from private information that the number of cases reported falls far short of the actual number.

If compulsory vaccination is believed necessary for the people here, I have concluded that I am justified in also requiring the same treatment for the crews of ships bound for the United States, those persons employed in loading fruit being constantly exposed to the infection in the neighborhood in which they live and work. I have informed Dr. Eager, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service at Naples, of the condition of affairs here.

CHAS. M. CAUGHY,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Naples—Smallpox continues—No plague in Oporto.

NAPLES, ITALY, *July 8, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 7, 1901, the following ship was inspected:

On July 4, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 394 steerage passengers and 74 pieces of large baggage. Four hundred and seventy-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox.

During the week ended July 7, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 175 cases of smallpox, with 26 deaths.

Bubonic plague.

During the past week, according to newspaper reports, official advices received at Madrid positively deny the existence of plague which was rumored to have appeared at Oporto.

It is also stated in reports from St. Petersburg that the commission charged with making regulations for the prevention of bubonic plague has declared that Constantinople is infected with the disease. A careful lookout is being kept for Turkish emigrants at the inspection at Naples.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—A case of plague in Yamanashi.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *June 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 22d instant a case of plague was telegraphically reported to the home department in the ken of Yamanashi, directly west of Yokohama and Tokyo. Experts were immediately dispatched thither, and these have reported that the case, which was fatal, is one of genuine plague. So far it has been impossible to trace the infection or to learn of the connection of the deceased with any district hitherto infected.

With this exception no case of plague has occurred in Japan proper since the date of my last sanitary return. Formosa continues to be seriously affected by the epidemic.

A certain amount of epidemic dysentery is appearing as the season advances, but, so far, is not to be considered as gravely epidemic.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Doubt as to the preceding case being plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *June 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that as regards the case of plague in the ken of Yamanashi, reported to you under date of June 26, there now seems to be some question as to its genuine nature; at any rate, the matter is as yet *sub judice*, and, so far, no other attack of a suspicious character has occurred in the district referred to.

No disease of a quarantinable nature is known to exist anywhere in Japan proper at present.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case at Yamanashi Ken now thought to be plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, since my last report of June 29, no case of plague has occurred in Japan proper, though the epidemic continues actively in Formosa.

With regard to the isolated case in Yamanashi Ken, just west of Tokyo and Yokohama, reported by me June 26 and June 29, I have to say that, while it now seems to be thought to have been of a genuine nature, the only suggestion as to the source of the infection officially made, so far as I know, ascribes this appearance of the disease to bean cake from Newchang. This bean cake is the remainder of certain manufactures, is largely imported to Japan, and is used in many regions of the latter country as a fertilizer. The family of the man attacked had some time ago purchased and stored upon their limited premises a considerable amount of this commodity. No real evidence of the truth of this supposition has as yet been presented.

All buildings of the Imperial University at Tokyo, which could be supposed to afford shelter to pest-infected rats, covering in all about one-third of an acre (see my report of May 30), have been destroyed by fire under most thorough precautions to avoid escape of any rodents surviving the recent very active campaign against them. Professor Ogata, dean of the faculty of the medical department of the Imperial University, has resigned his position in connection with this affair of rat infection, in accordance with the not always commendable custom in Japan that the head of any government office in which matters go wrong shall retire. Professor Ogata is a most able and conscientious man and his retirement to private life will be much regretted by the profession. Dr. Aoyama, who was employed in the investigation of plague in Hongkong in 1894, and who suffered from the disease himself, is mentioned as the probable successor of Professor Ogata.

Two cases of so-called cholera are reported from points many hundred miles apart, viz, from Matsuyama, June 30, and from Tokyo, July 3, but the death of neither case has been announced. I have repeatedly expressed my opinion as to the single, isolated cases returned to the authorities as cholera during the past few years of freedom from epidemic diseases of choleraic nature, and explained the probable origin of these alarming reports, and will now only say that I do not consider them to be cholera at all, in the true sense.

Dysentery is somewhat prevalent at many points in Japan, notably in some of the rural districts of this (Kanagawa) ken. Yokohama itself is, however, free from this malady.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Yellow fever continues in Merida.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, July 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended July 6:

Here there were 5 deaths from all causes; none from contagious diseases. Two of the deaths were from malarial fevers. No case of contagious disease has been reported in the port.

In Merida there has been an increase in the number of cases, but no death has occurred from yellow fever since June 19.

There are 8 known cases in the town at present and the chances are that there is an equal number existing that are unknown.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The cedron seed as a cure for yellow fever.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, July 8, 1901.

SIR: Having lived in a yellow-fever atmosphere for more than two years, and having seen the disease in all of its forms, I have necessarily conceived some views on the subject that might be of some benefit to the members of the Department that are thrown with that disease during the course of their duties at quarantine stations and in the tropics.

I want it distinctly understood that this is a theory in regard to the pathology of the disease, but an established fact as to the treatment.

I will not take up space in describing the etiology of the disease, for my knowledge in that direction does not occupy any space.

Drs. Reed, Carroll, and Agramonte have demonstrated, as far as I am concerned, the fact that yellow fever is propagated from individual to individual by means of the mosquito. Their experiments in Cuba also knocked out some well-established theories in regard to the transmittance of the disease by means of fomites, but I am sorry that their investigations did not include the bedbug (*cimex*) as a possible source of infection.

In the tropics the bedbug is all pervading, and his stealthy movements are more liable to accomplish the desired end than the buzzing mosquito.

As the cause of yellow fever is still in the speculative stage it is well to skip the numerous theories that have been advanced as to the etiology.

Looking at a well-marked case of yellow fever from a clinical standpoint, one is first impressed with the facial expression of the patient. This expression is as difficult to describe as it is to describe an odor, yet it is characteristic of the disease, and is diagnostic in many cases.

The headache, backache, and sore muscles, skin hot to the touch, temperature 38° to 40° C., and a history of chill and nausea, are the usually present symptoms during the first twenty-four hours of the disease. Sometimes nausea and vomiting are present from the beginning of the disease and last for several days, but an occasional case is met with where the stomach symptoms are absent.

The subsequent symptoms of the disease are albumin in the urine, slow pulse, congestion of the mucous membranes, bleeding from the gums, and may be black vomit.

All of these symptoms you are able to see or get from the patient, but there are several symptoms that are present that are not usually mentioned in the numerous works on yellow fever.

First there is a toxic infection affecting the center controlling the sympathetic nervous system, and also affecting the pneumogastric nerve. The vasomotor nervous system is also necessarily affected.

By keeping these facts in mind, the paralysis of the intestines, sluggish circulation, and nervous manifestations can all be accounted for.

By analyzing the symptoms, each can be attributed directly to the perverted nerve centers.

The nausea is entirely of a nervous origin, and is exactly like that of pregnancy. The headache, backache, and soreness of the muscles have their origin from the same source.

The action of the specific toxin upon the vasomotor system accounts for the congestion of the vessels of the mucosa of the entire body, and also for the changes in the liver and elimination of albumin.

The skin is the sheet anchor in the treatment of yellow fever, and it is the object of every yellow fever doctor to make it perform the work of the perverted and congested kidneys, but the usual remedies for producing diaphoresis prove absolutely inert in this disease.

The treatment of yellow fever has always been symptomatic, except in the few cases where antitoxins have been used, and I can find no instance recorded where the treatment has been directed solely to the nerve centers. Dr. Murray struck pretty near the solution of the problem when he used cocaine for the relief of vomiting. Acetanilid and caffeine are useful on account of their influence on the nerve centers.

I have produced diaphoresis and diuresis with half grain hypodermics of morphine, when there was a suppression of urine and a hot dry skin.

When a patient dies from yellow fever, one of three things is the cause of death, uræmia, shock, or he "bleeds to death."

When I say that a yellow-fever patient bleeds to death I do not mean that the loss of blood through the congested and ruptured vessels of the stomach is the cause, but that the blood of the body is locked in a congested circulatory system, and has been drained by the kidneys of all desirable material, and there is practically no blood to sustain life.

Working on the hypothesis of the brain being the seat of the disease, at least the part affected by the unknown toxin, I have endeavored to find some one drug or remedy that would relieve the cerebral manifestations, and at the same time counteract the toxin that caused the disease.

Among the remedies used in Central and South America as an antidote for the stings of insects and the bites of snakes, the seed or bean of the cedron has been found to be a specific. A tincture is made from the grated or mashed seed and is also made into a fluid extract. I made a tincture from the beans and used it as an antidote for stings of insects and the bite of a snake, and found that the action was almost immediate and the relief complete.

The antitoxic properties of this remedy were so great that I thought that it might be of some benefit in yellow fever, and had an opportunity to try it in several cases of that disease, and from the results concluded that it is as specific for yellow fever as quinine is for malaria.

My experiments with the drug were under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was the government physician stationed at Jiminez, Costa Rica, at the time, and my patients were the native laborers on the nearby farms. Their surroundings were very unsanitary, and the only nurses available were uneducated, unclean, and, as a rule, ignorant. My tincture was homemade, not guaranteed to be antiseptic, and of very uncertain strength.

I kept no notes of the cases treated, and about the time that I realized that the remedy was valuable the epidemic played out, and there was no more material to experiment on. Every case that I treated with the

tincture recovered. It relieved the headache, stopped the nausea, and in the cases where it was injected early in the disease there was very little congestion.

I used the tincture by hypodermic injections of about 20 minims three times a day.

I have ordered some of the fluid extract from Parke, Davis & Co. and will endeavor to demonstrate its value by using it on some cases in Merida. Yellow fever and malaria are so similar that it is not reasonable to suppose that the remedies should be radically different. Quinine, a vegetable alkaloid, will cure malaria, and I believe that an alkaloid made from the Simaba cedron will cure yellow fever.

All of the recent investigators have worked along the line of serum therapeutics for a remedy for yellow fever, notwithstanding the fact that the specific bacillus that causes the disease is unknown. Quinine was known to be a specific for malaria some time before the advent of Lavanan, yet it will be some time before any serum will usurp its place with the doctors in the malarial districts, notwithstanding the fact that the plasmodium has been clearly demonstrated.

I think that this remedy is well worth investigating, and would be pleased to be placed in a position where its usefulness or uselessness can be clearly demonstrated. I have been unable to learn of its previous use in yellow fever cases, and if you have any such history, would be glad to have it.

I would like to get into some epidemic anywhere that I could give the drug a thorough trial, and would like to have someone thoroughly posted on the physiological action of drugs to make the observations. Merida might furnish a few cases for experimental purposes, but they would be in private houses. A Government hospital would be the better place and where the disease is epidemic.

In regard to the treatment of yellow fever, the hypodermic injections of quarts of a physiological saline solution is a life-saver where there is much congestion. A suppression of urine can be relieved in a few minutes by the injection of a quart of the solution, either hypodermically or intravenously. If a pint is injected twice a day there is no fear of collapse or black vomit. It will increase the amount of urine and diminish the albumin. After the third day of the disease it should be used regularly where there is more than 5 per cent of albumin in the urine. The hypodermic injections of the physiological solution can be alternated with enemas of the same solution at a lower temperature.

By this treatment you supply the blood that is lost by the congestion and keep a vital fluid flowing through the system.

But this treatment is symptomatic. What we want is something that will prevent the congestion, or relieve the condition that causes it.

I would like for you to call the attention of the men in yellow fever districts to the use of the physiological salt solution, more especially those men in Cuba, and have reports of cases so treated sent in to the department.

So much for my facts and theories in regard to the treatment of yellow fever, and I trust that you will send me some comments on them, for it has been all that I have accomplished during the past five years.

If you can not give me a commission to demonstrate the value of the fluid extract of cedron in the treatment of yellow fever in some port where it is epidemic, give me permission to visit Merida on account of

the Department, and provide for the necessary expenses, and I will try to get enough material here to prove its value one way or another.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of vessels at Tampico, during the two weeks ended June 30, 1901.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, July 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of vessels inspected during the two weeks ended June 30:

June 17, steamship *Chatton*, British; master, Sanderson; crew, 26; water ballast; for ports north of Hatteras via Cuban ports; steamship *Albis*, Norwegian; master, Langlie; crew, 20; cargo, cattle; for Havana, Cuba. June 20, steamship *Seneca*, American; master, Johnston; crew, 54; passengers, cabin 7, steerage 6; cargo, general and cattle; for New York via Havana; steamship *Nord*, Norwegian; master, Enger; crew, 20; passengers, cabin, 5; cargo, cattle; for Havana, Cuba. June 21, steamship *Aldbrough*, British; master, Farrant; crew, 25; water ballast; for ports north of Hatteras via Cuban ports. June 22, steamship *Vittoria*, British; master, McKenzie; crew, 26; passengers, cabin, 1; cargo, general; for ports north of Hatteras via Vera Cruz; steamship *Newholm*, British; master, Voss; crew, 25; water ballast; for Pensacola, Fla. June 24, steamship *Bergen*, Norwegian; master, Hendrickson; crew, 21; cargo, cattle; for Havana, Cuba. June 27, steamship *Seguranca*, American; master, Leighton; crew, 60; passengers, cabin, 6; steerage, 7; cargo, general and cattle; for New York via Havana. June 28, steamship *Navigator*, British; master, Edgar; crew, 34; cargo, general; for New Orleans, La., via Progreso. June 30, steamship *Broadgarth*, British; master, Rowell; crew, 29; water ballast; for Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully,

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

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox for the three weeks ended June 15, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., June 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 27 cases of plague, with 24 deaths, occurred in Manila during the week ended June 1, 1901. Twenty-two Chinese and 5 Filipinos were affected.

During the same period there was reported 1 case of smallpox, with no deaths.

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., June 12, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the number of cases of plague in Manila for the week ended June 8, 1901, showed a slight decrease, only 20 cases, with 14 deaths, having occurred during that period. Those affected were 10 Chinese, 9 Filipinos, and 1 Spaniard.

During the same week 4 cases of smallpox, with no deaths, were reported.

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, June 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that plague in Manila showed a further decrease during the week ended June 15, 1901. During this time 10 cases, with 5 deaths, were reported, 8 being Chinese and 2 Filipinos.

During the same period there were 2 cases of smallpox, with no deaths, and 128 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully,

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

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

Maritime quarantine transactions at Manila for the two weeks ended June 15, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., June 11, 1901.

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

Number of vessels inspected.....	67
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	420
Number of crew inspected.....	1,386
Number of passengers inspected.....	967
Number passengers and crew rejected.....	1
Cause of rejection, smallpox.....	1

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	71
Number of crew inspected.....	772
Number of passengers inspected.....	9,108

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew.....	72
Number of vaccinations, passengers.....	510

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., June 18, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended June 15, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected.....	32
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	284
Number of crew inspected.....	872
Number of passengers inspected.....	525
Number of rejections (cause of rejection, smallpox, 1; plague suspect, 1).....	2

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	52
Number of crew inspected.....	572
Number of passengers inspected.....	7, 405

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew.....	21
Number of vaccinations, passengers.....	425

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

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

Maritime quarantine transactions in the Philippine Islands for May, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., June 21, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions for month of May, 1901, as follows:

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued—	
To United States ports.....	11
To foreign ports.....	40
To domestic ports.....	315
Total.....	366
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	62
From domestic ports	290
Total	352
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	1, 720
Steerage.....	20, 480
Total.....	22, 200
Number crew inspected.....	11, 327
Cargo disinfected, horse equipment, United States Cavalry, bags.....	400
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected and so labeled.....	7, 013
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed, labeled.....	2, 084
Number vaccinations—	
Number crew vaccinated	423
Number passengers vaccinated	2, 951
Total	3, 374

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Number of vessels inspected	317
Number of passengers inspected	5, 953
Number of crew inspected	6, 448
Number of passengers and crew rejected (cause of rejection, fever, 4; smallpox, 7; scarlet fever, 1; plague suspects, 2; plague, 1)	15
Number pieces of baggage disinfected and so labeled.....	3, 763

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	374
Number of crew of ferryboats inspected.....	3, 427
Number of passengers inspected	44, 229
Number ferryboats disinfected (smallpox).....	1
Number of crew vaccinated.....	14
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	78

SUMMARY.

Total number of vessels inspected	1, 043
Total number of passengers inspected.....	72, 382
Total number of crew inspected.....	21, 202
Total number of persons vaccinated.....	3, 466
Total number of pieces of baggage disinfected	10, 776
Total number bills of health issued.....	366
Total number of crew and passengers rejected	15
Total number of vessels disinfected.....	1

PORT OF CEBU.

Number of bills of health issued to foreign ports.....	6
Number of vessels inspected.....	81
From foreign ports.....	3
From domestic ports	78
Total.....	162
Number of passengers inspected.....	1, 205
Cabin	136
Steerage.....	1, 069
Total.....	2, 410
Total number of crew inspected.....	2, 436
Total number of crew and passengers vaccinated.....	321

PORT OF ILOILO.

Number of bills of health issued to foreign ports.....	5
Number of vessels inspected	33
From foreign ports.....	6
From domestic ports	27
Total.....	66
Number of passengers inspected	3, 057
Cabin	232
Steerage.....	2, 825
Total.....	6, 114
Number of crew inspected.....	1, 577

Respectfully,

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

PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce.*PONCE, P. R., *July 8, 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 July 6, 1901, also mortality report of the city for the month of June, 1901. Two vessels were inspected and passed, and 5 bills of health were issued.

Nothing of interest in sanitary or quarantine lines has occurred.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, plays, and surrounding country) during the month of June, 1901.

PONCE, P. R., *July 8, 1901.*

Diseases of—		Metritis.....	2
Digestive system	39	Asphyxia.....	1
Respiratory system.....	12	Wounds.....	4
Circulatory system.....	8	Dysentery	1
Nervous system.....	8	Puerperal fever.....	1
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition.....	30	Uræmia.....	1
Malaria	17	Poisoning	1
Tuberculosis.....	6	Dystocia	1
Cancer	2		
Tetanus (infantile).....	1	Total.....	136
Rheumatism	1		

Number of deaths reported during June, 1901 (<i>a</i>)	136
Number of deaths reported during June, 1900 (<i>a</i>)	443
Number of births reported during June, 1901 (<i>a</i>).....	80
Number of births reported during June, 1900 (<i>a</i>).....	133

a These figures are for the city proper, the plays, and surrounding district of Ponce.

Summary of transactions of Service during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of vessels inspected during June, 1901	15
Total number of vessels inspected during June, 1900	22
Total number of bills of health issued during June, 1901	19
Total number of bills of health issued during June, 1900	18
Number of vessels in quarantine during June, 1901	2
Number of passengers inspected during June, 1901 (incoming).....	108
Number of passengers inspected during June, 1901 (in transit).....	238
Number of crew inspected during June, 1901.....	557
Number of immigrants inspected during June, 1901.....	11
Rejections.....	0

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Ponce, P. R., during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 11; number passed, 11.

W. W. KING,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, P. R., during the week ended July 6, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 8, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 6, 1901:

July 3, French steamship *St. Simon*, from Havre, Bordeaux, and St. Thomas, with 6 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, SAN SALVADOR, June 21, 1901.

SIR: I beg to confirm my cable of yesterday, sent from La Libertad, though headed San Salvador, which is as follows:

"San Salvador, June 20, 1901.—Se retary of State, Washington: Yellow."

There have been cases of yellow fever in San Salvador. Every attempt is made by the authorities to keep such information as quiet as possible, and it is only by continued vigilance that the truth in regard to such matters becomes known, as interments are made by the police at night. I have known that there were several cases, but their isolation did not justify my cabling. At the hotel where I was stopping the proprietor gave me an introduction to his son, a lad of 15, who informed me that he had returned from the college where he was receiving an education in this city; that he had returned home on account of the Government having the college closed, one of the inmates having succumbed to an attack of yellow fever after three days' illness; further, that there were 4 more students ill with the same disease, indicating that it has assumed an epidemic form.

I shall watch the ports and report at once should there be any disease at any of them. The case in Jucuapa, a deserted town, its inhabitants having fled to various parts of the republic, has spread the disease to Santiago de Maria, considered at one time as one of the healthiest towns of the republic.

Respectfully,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended May 24, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious or infectious diseases reported in the colony.

Week ended June 14, 1901. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious or infectious diseases reported in the colony.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 41,100. Total number of deaths, 92, including 4 from smallpox.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended July 5, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended July 6, 1901. Estimated population, 1,375. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 4, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Inagua.—Three weeks ended June 24, 1901. Estimated population, 1,460. One death. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 8, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 199, including 2 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of May, 1901, from 702 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,051,210, show a total of 2,060 deaths, including diphtheria, 33; enteric fever, 14; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 14; whooping cough, 6, and 211 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 29, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,217. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 21.7, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 8.5.

Hull.—Two weeks ended June 22, 1901. Estimated population, 241,125. Total number of deaths, 136, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 10; whooping cough, 6, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended June 29, 1901. Estimated population, 279,809. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 18, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand two hundred and ten deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 51; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 18; whooping cough, 25; enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 23. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,619 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 1 from smallpox, and 11 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 29, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 38.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and

suburbs 135 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 29, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 9.5, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 19.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 552, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 25; scarlet fever, 2, and 30 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population, 230,969. Total number of deaths, 476, including enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 15; smallpox, 2, and 41 from tuberculosis.

Milan.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 510,124. Total number of deaths, 900, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 9, and 18 from measles.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended June 8, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended June 20, 1901. Estimated population, 131,701. Number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from enteric fever, 1 death from smallpox, and 1 from plague reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 22, 1901. Estimated population, 208,113. Total number of deaths, 193. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NICARAGUA—*San Juan del Norte*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Corunna*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 40,500. Total number of deaths, 99, including enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 3, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended June 23, 1901. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 220, including enteric fever, 7, and 1 from smallpox.

Vigo.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 43. No contagious diseases reported.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended June 22, 1901, from 18 cities and towns show a total of 496 deaths, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 85 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Three weeks ended June 21, 1901. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1901, to July 26, 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 28, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-June 18.....		10	
Calcutta.....	May 19-June 15.....		248	
Madras.....	May 18-June 7.....		5	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 2-June 8.....	9	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 23-May 29.....		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 17-May 31.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 15-May 26.....		23	
Colombia:				
Bocas del Toro.....	June 26-July 10.....	4	1	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	July 4.....	1		
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 15-July 18.....	2		
Havana.....	June 28.....	1		From Santiago de las Vegas.
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 15.....		1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	June 14-June 27.....	5	2	
Vera Cruz.....	June 23-July 13.....	16	9	
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 20.....			Several cases.

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Feb. 16-June 29.....	749	351	
Maitland.....	June 9-June 15.....	2		
Port Elizabeth.....	.....do.....	3		
Simonstown.....	.....do.....	1		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 3-July 6.....	4	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 26-June 1.....		700	Estimated.
Canton.....	June 8.....			Prevailing.
Hongkong.....	May 19-June 15.....	727	700	
Shanghai.....	June 9.....		1	From steamship Empress of China.
Shek Lung.....	June 8.....			Prevailing.
Tung Kun.....	.....do.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 7-July 3.....	8	5	
Manura.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	.....do.....	5	1	
Port Said.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Zagazig.....	.....do.....	63	25	
France:				
Le Frioul.....	July 7.....	15		From steamship Laos from Port Said.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	May 31-July 6.....	5	5	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Bombay City.....	May 12-June 8.....	893	780	
Surat District.....	.....do.....	183	125	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	302	286	
Central Division—				
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	9	6	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	8	4	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	7	4	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	May 12-June 8...	747	540	
Dharwar District.....	do	470	310	
Kanara District.....	do	9	4	
Kolaba District.....	do	24	22	
Ratnagiri District.....	do	83	69	
Sindh—				
Hyderabad District.....	do	1	.....
Karachi District.....	do	22	22	
Karachi City.....	do	360	336	
Political Charges—				
Baroda State.....	do	5	2	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do	1	.....
Cutch State.....	do	110	105	
Janjira State.....	do	14	12	
Kathiawar State.....	do	14	11	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta County.....	do	324	237	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Salem District.....	May 12-June 8...	26	17	
Bengal:				
Bhagalpur Division.....	do	25	24	
Burdwan Division.....	do	8	8	
Calcutta.....	do	223	216	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do	3	1	
Orissa Division.....	do	0	0	
Patna.....	do	1,117	857	
Presidency.....	do	6	5	
Northwest Province and Oudh:				
Agra Division.....	do	3	2	
Allahabad.....	do	23	23	
Benares.....	do .....	.....	235	
Punjab Province:				
Delhi Division.....	do	198	123	
Jullunder Division.....	do	780	498	
Lahore Division.....	do	264	90	
Rawalpindi.....	do	1,044	587	
Mysore State:				
Bangalore City.....	do	5	5	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do	12	12	
Bangalore District.....	do	75	50	
Kolar District.....	do	17	13	
Mysore City.....	do	30	21	
Mysore District.....	do	68	43	
Shimoga.....	do	10	5	
Rajputana State.....	do	1	.....
Kashmir.....	do	76	41	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 8-June 12...	.....	2	On steamship Kintuck and on steamship Empress of China.
Yamanashi Ken.....	June 22.....	1	1	
Mauritius.....	June 7-June 20...	.....	3	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	June 23.....	1	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	May 19-May 25...	1	1	
Manila.....	May 11-June 15...	112	91	
Santa Rosa.....	May 19-May 25...	1	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 3.....	2	.....

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...	.....	4	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	.....	140	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	June 2-June 29...	13	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 2-June 29...	10	5	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 17-May 31.....		15	
Rio	May 9-May 31.....		88	
British Columbia:				
Victoria	June 16-June 30...	2		
Canada:				
Quebec Province:				
Beauce County.....	May 30-June 16...	7		
Beauharnois County.....	May 15-May 22...	8		
Brome County.....	May 15.....	14		
Chateaugay County.....	Apr. 11.....	2		
Compton County.....	July 2-July 6...	1		
Gaspé County.....	June 12.....	26		
Hochelaga County.....	May 24-June 24...	2		
Huntingdon County.....	Apr. 4.....	8		
Iberville County.....	May 14.....	4		
Jac. Cartier County.....	May 18.....	1		
Joliette County.....	June 20-June 23...	1		
La Prairie County.....	Mar. 2-June 10...	183	1	
Matasquin County.....	Apr. 10.....	17		
Missisquoi County.....	June 10.....	77		
Montreal County.....	Apr. 20.....	5		
Napierville County.....	Feb. 19.....	22	1	
Ottawa County.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 2...	19	1	
Pontiac County.....	Feb. 28-May 28...	44		
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 12-July 10...	5	1	
St. Hyacinthe.....	May 18.....	1		
Shefford County.....	May 20.....	3		
Stanstead County.....	June 10-June 25...	2		
Temiscouata County.....	June 4-June 17...	1		
Terrebonne County.....	Apr. 22-May 9...	91		
China:				
Hongkong	May 19-June 15...	7	5	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	June 18-July 8...	16		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 12-June 8...	7		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	June 11-June 24...		3	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 9-July 6...	7	1	
London.....	do.....	7	2	
France:				
Paris.....	June 9-July 6...		51	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	June 18-June 29...	3		
Gibraltar:				
Gibraltar.....	June 3-June 23...	3		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-June 18...		22	
Calcutta.....	May 19-June 15...		57	
Karachi.....	May 20-June 9...	10	7	
Madras.....	May 18-June 14...		31	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-May 31.....	2		
Naples.....	June 10-June 30...	343	83	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 11-June 20...	1	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 17-June 23...	2	1	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 16-July 6...	10	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 12-June 15...	21		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 26-June 29...	51	19	
Odesa.....	June 2-June 29...	4		
St. Petersburg.....	June 2-June 22...	16	4	
Warsaw.....	May 26-June 22...		23	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 15-July 12...	37	3	
Sicily:				
Messina.....	June 9-July 6...	69	7	
Spain:				
Corunna.....	June 23-July 6...		4	
Madrid.....	May 4-June 1...		11	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	June 2-June 22...	4		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 11-June 8...	84	7	
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	June 9-June 15...	2		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 29	137,645	52									4		
Alexandretta.....	June 22	8,000	5											
Amsterdam.....	July 13	2,300	0											
Antwerp.....	June 6	525,053											1	4
Do.....	June 22	299,346	73	11				1		2	1		1	
Do.....	June 29	299,846	65	9				1		1	1		1	
Athens.....	do.....	200,000		7										
Barmen.....	June 22	142,000	44	6							1			1
Do.....	June 29	142,000	33	7										1
Barranquilla.....	June 30	40,000	36	2										
Beirut.....	June 22	80,000	16											
Belfast.....	June 29	350,462	156							7	1		11	5
Belize.....	July 11	37,000	3								1			
Berlin.....	June 22	1,888,111		100						1	10	7	12	
Bombay.....	June 18	770,848	645	91	54	3		6		3				
Breslau.....	June 22	300,000	225	31							1		2	
Bristol.....	June 29	329,086	64	7							1	2	1	1
Brussels.....	do.....	570,844	153								2	5	2	3
Cairo.....	June 24	570,062	406	19			1	4	9			4	4	2
Calcutta.....	June 15	843,487	382		48	53		6						
Callao.....	June 9	30,000	18	4										
Do.....	June 16	30,000	20	5										
Cardiff.....	June 22	165,200	46								1	2		1
Catania.....	June 27	151,180	71	1						4		1		
Do.....	July 4	151,180	83	2						4		1	2	
Christiania.....	June 29	228,800	49							2				
Coburg.....	June 22	20,804	8											
Cognac.....	do.....	19,488	8											
Do.....	June 29	19,488												
Cologne.....	June 22	377,292	189	11										3
Do.....	June 29	377,292	209	12						1	3	2	17	4
Colombo.....	June 1	157,252	102							3			1	
Do.....	June 8	157,252	98											
Do.....	June 15	157,252	111							1				
Colon.....	July 7	8,000	7											
Corunna.....	June 29	40,500	99	25				3		4		1		
Dublin.....	do.....	373,179	135	17						1	1	1	2	3
Dundee.....	do.....	161,346	59											5
Dusseldorf.....	June 22	212,334	74											2
Do.....	June 29	212,331	89											
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 22	280,000	83											1
Do.....	June 29	280,000	96							1			5	
Funchal.....	June 30	44,049	19	2										
Geneva.....	June 22	104,044	35								2			
Ghent.....	June 29	160,949	55											1
Gibraltar.....	June 30	24,701	15											
Girgenti.....	June 22	25,069	7											
Do.....	June 29	25,069	8											
Glasgow.....	July 5	753,766	273					1			2	4	15	14
Gothenburg.....	June 22	129,000	23							1				
Guayaquil.....	May 18	60,000	75					1						
Do.....	May 25	60,000	65					2						
Do.....	June 1	60,000	59					2						
Do.....	June 8	60,000	64					2						
Halifax.....	July 6	45,000	8											
Havre.....	June 22	130,196	63	15						3				
Hongkong.....	June 1	283,418	303		207			1						
Karachi.....	June 9	108,808	98		25			1						
Kingston, Canada.....	July 12	18,300	1											
Las Palmas.....	June 22	34,972	16											
Lausanne.....	do.....	46,407	17											
Leeds.....	July 6	438,814	152								6	2		3
Leipzig.....	June 22	461,519	146									2	4	
Do.....	June 29	461,519	149							1		1	4	
Licata.....	June 22	23,500	7						1					
Do.....	June 29	23,500	17							5				
Liverpool.....	do.....	686,669	273						1		5	2	8	1
London.....	June 29	6,604,287	1,619	1,619				2		4	14	22	62	36
Lyons.....	June 22	473,137	141											
Madras.....	June 14	452,518	354					2					5	
Madreburg.....	June 11	228,636	71	7								2		
Do.....	June 18	228,636	74	7						1	3			1
Do.....	June 25	228,636	71	7								1		
Do.....	June 1	228,636	80	8						1				
Do.....	June 8	228,636	78	8							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.						
Mainz.....	July 6	84,335	34	6																
Manchester.....	June 29	55,784	187	26																
Mannheim.....	June 22	143,652	55																	
Do.....	June 29	143,652	56																	
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	24	1																
Mexico.....	June 30	368,777	463	45																
Do.....	July 7	368,777	380	37																
Moscow.....	June 22	1,000,000	907					7												
New-Castle-on-Tyne.....	June 29	214,881	75																	
Nottingham.....	do.....	239,753	67																	
Nuremberg.....	June 15	262,000	69																	
Do.....	June 22	262,000	105	13																
Odessa.....	do.....	442,000	225	26																
Do.....	June 29	442,000	252	22																
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 15	215,675	77																	
Do.....	June 22	245,675	87																	
Palermo.....	do.....	330,000	116	13																
Do.....	June 29	330,000	135	10																
Panama.....	July 8	16,000							1											
Paris.....	June 29	2,714,068	848						10			4		1	6	14				7
Plymouth.....	do.....	106,000	26																	
Port au Prince.....	June 24	60,000	33																	
Do.....	June 1	60,000	25																	
Prague.....	June 29	215,855	123	29								1		1	3	3				1
Puerto Cortez.....	July 11	2,000	1																	
Quebec.....	June 29	75,000																		
Do.....	July 6	75,000																		
Rotterdam.....	do.....	335,632	102																	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	July 13	45,000	9																	
St John, West Indies.....	June 8	34,042	16																	
Do.....	June 15	34,042	10																	
Do.....	June 22	34,042	6																	
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	July 13	3,000	1																	
St. Petersburg.....	June 22	1,267,062	710																	
Santa Cruz.....	do.....	33,500	14																	
Do.....	June 29	33,500	12																	
Santander.....	June 30	53,574	28																	
Singapore.....	June 1	97,111	223	48																
Solingen.....	June 22	44,985	21																	1
Southampton.....	June 29	104,911	25	4																
Do.....	July 9	104,911	24	4																1
South Shields.....	June 29	97,800	22																	1
Stettin.....	June 22	210,000	141																	
Do.....	June 29	210,000	153																	
Stockholm.....	June 15	282,574	111	18																
Do.....	June 22	282,574	83	10																
Stuttgart.....	June 29	176,318	50																	
Tampico.....	July 9	7,000	23	5																
Trapani.....	June 22	61,437	18																	
Do.....	June 29	61,437	17																	
Trieste.....	June 22	176,456	75																	
Utilia.....	July 6	800	0																	
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	32,000	37	8																
Victoria, British Columbia.....	June 8	20,000	7																	
Do.....	June 15	20,000	8	1																
Do.....	June 22	20,000	4																	
Do.....	June 30	20,000	7																	
Vienna.....	June 29	1,691,996	568																	
Warsaw.....	June 15	686,010	298																	
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	July 13	3,000	0																	
Winnipeg.....	July 6	45,642		1																
Do.....	July 13	45,642																		
Zurich.....	June 22	161,782	44																	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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