

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Florida quarantine stations transferred to the Marine-Hospital Service.

On August 1 the Marine-Hospital Service assumes charge of all quarantine stations in Florida. One station at Mullet Key is purchased outright by a special act of Congress. All the other stations are leased for three years. The 5 principal stations, Key West, Mullet Key, Pensacola, Miami, and Fernandina, are equipped for disinfection. There are 6 other stations, which are chiefly boarding and inspection stations. State Health Officer Porter has been nominated for appointment as sanitary inspector, Marine-Hospital Service. All the officers and employees, consisting of 9 acting assistant surgeons, 2 sanitary guards, and 24 other employees are transferred to the Marine-Hospital Service.

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

Final disinfection of steamship Carlisle City.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., July 23, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with instructions of Bureau telegram of July 6, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report: The steamship *Carlisle City* arrived from San Diego on July 10, late in the afternoon, and was sent from the boarding station directly to quarantine and moored alongside the disinfecting hulk *Omaha*.

This vessel had a history of 6 deaths en route from Yokohama to San Diego; 1, a Chinese cook and member of the crew, died between Yokohama and Honolulu, two days out from the latter port. The vessel arrived at Honolulu on June 11 and sailed June 13; on June 14 a fireman was taken ill and died on the 19th; on June 17 a donkeyman and a greaser were taken sick; on June 19 the donkeyman died, and the greaser on the 21st. A sailor and a steerage passenger took sick on the 18th; the steerage passenger died in a few hours and the sailor on June 20. With the exception of the first case, all had fever, delirium, and painful glandular enlargements.

When the sickness appeared, after leaving Honolulu, and during its prevalence, the sick were isolated in a temporary hospital constructed between decks, the steerage and fore-castle emptied, washed down and disinfected, under the direction of Captain Patterson, by steam, sulphur, and chloride of lime. The effects of those taken sick were burned or thrown overboard, the bodies of those dead from disease were buried at sea without delay, and the bedding and utensils used in the hospital

burned and thrown overboard. The hospital was disinfected in the same manner as the forecastle and steerage.

The vessel arrived at San Diego late on June 22, and was held at that port until July 8, undergoing detention and disinfection and discharge of San Diego cargo on lighters. No further sickness occurred among the crew after the last death on June 21. The steerage passengers were all for San Diego, and were landed and kept in detention there. One cabin passenger, a ship's master (Captain Winn), and the captain's wife came with the vessel to San Francisco. Acting Assistant Surgeon McKay reports that all the crew and steerage passengers were given an immunizing dose of 10 cc. of Yersin serum each after arrival at San Diego, and the upper cargo holds and living apartments were disinfected by sulphur dioxide by the pot method.

All were well on departure of the vessel for San Francisco, with the exception of the third assistant engineer, who showed some suspicious symptoms. He was detained at San Diego, and subsequent developments showed that his illness was not dangerous. On arrival here, the ship was given a thorough fumigation in order to destroy all vermin on board and all accessible parts were then washed down with bichloride solution.

The cargo was discharged on lighters, exposed to the wind and sun, and allowed to go to the city. The stevedores working the cargo were quartered on the *Omaha*. About 900 tons of coal stored in the lower holds gave much trouble and delay in handling this vessel in quarantine. It was necessary to remove this before final disinfection, as the condition of these holds could not be known until empty; this coal was placed on lighters alongside the vessel and then transferred to the ship's bunkers, which had previously been disinfected. The work was performed very slowly by the stevedores and was the principal cause of delay in quarantine here.

After the discharge of the cargo, a careful search for rats was made in every part of the ship. In all 21 were found, and all of these, after examination in the station laboratory, were found healthy, excepting 4, which were dried and shriveled and presented nothing for examination; these 4 may have been plague rats, but if they were the putrefactive organisms had destroyed all traces of the bacillus pestis. No reliable information could be obtained relative to rats seen on the steamship immediately before the recent sickness. The rats were gathered with the usual precautions and immediately immersed in a strong solution of bichloride and subsequently buried.

All dunnage and sweepings in the cargo holds and between decks were carefully gathered and burned in the ship's furnaces. On completion of the ligherage of the coal in the lower holds, the vessel was thoroughly flushed down with strong bichloride solution and subjected throughout to a second fumigation. A careful examination of the crew and passengers was made each day. The stevedores, crew, and passengers, with their effects, were removed to the quarantine station and there bathed and their baggage disinfected by steam and formaldehyd.

It was not practicable nor considered necessary after the sixteen days' detention at San Diego to remove the crew to the quarantine station here. The stevedores were released on July 20, and the ship was given pratique late on July 21, she remaining at the quarantine anchorage until the morning of the 22d, when she proceeded to the city.

The *Carlisle City* is the first vessel to be disinfected at this station

since the installation of the second sulphur furnace on the *Omaha*. With the 2 furnaces working the time is reduced about one-half, and of course the volume of SO_2 poured into the vessel is much greater.

Respectfully,

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

History of the most recent plague cases in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 20, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of July 13, directing me to confirm by letter, after the definite decision, each diagnosis as made, giving the name of the person afflicted, the point whence he came to San Francisco, if a nonresident, and his address in the city, I have the honor to submit, herewith, the confirmations of 4 plague deaths reported in my telegrams of recent date.

Case 1.—Lee Ah Wah, aged 46 years; Chinese laborer; died July 5, in Wing Hi's undertaking establishment at 810 Sacramento street.

According to the statement of Wing Hi, who has known him for fifteen years, this man was a resident of and came direct from Bouldin Island, Cal., on July 1; repaired to his shop and died, not leaving the place until his death. He was very sick for five days, constantly complaining of severe pains, but refused to have a doctor called. There is another statement to the effect that Lee Ah Wah has been in Chinatown for a year at least; worked as a cook at a canning house, and lived at 714 Dupont street. It is claimed that he was a sufferer from rheumatism, and that his death was due to an overdose of Chinese medicine (Oe. P. Menth) taken for the alleviation of a headache. I have been unable to verify the latter story, and thought it probable that it was concocted by interested persons for the purpose of throwing doubt upon the origin of the disease. The complete necropsy was performed by Assistant Surgeon Currie on July 6. Characteristic lesions were found, namely, enlarged lymphatic glands, particularly prominent in the right inguino-femoral region; enlarged spleen, showing numerous small hemorrhages under the capsule. Smears made from glandular and splenic tissue showed numerous bacilli; some of which take the bipolar stain. Complete bacteriological examination of blood and tissues developed the bacillus pestis.

Case 2.—M, a Yoshiwara girl; age, 27 years; nativity, Japan; died July 9, after an illness of six days. She had been an inmate of a brothel, frequented mostly by Chinese, at 845 Washington street, for one year previously.

The post-mortem findings in these cases are characteristic, and need not be described in full, not here at least. There were lymphatic and splenic enlargements; a large mass of glands in the right femoral region showed hemorrhages and some distinct necrotic changes on section. Bacteriological investigation of blood taken antemortem, and blood and tissues taken post-mortem, showed distinctly the bacillus of pest.

Case 3.—S, a prostitute; aged 23 years; nativity, Japan; died July 9. She was an inmate of the same house, and was taken ill about the same time, with the same symptoms.

The Japanese physician in attendance states that she had lived at this number for at least five months. The necropsy made by Assistant Surgeon White, July 10, demonstrated the usual pathological conditions, which were in this case especially typical of the disease. A bun-

dant bipolar organisms were shown by smears; tube cultures were made, and the inoculation routine carried out to a final test. Pest bacilli were isolated in pure culture in this as well as the other cases.

Case 4.—F, a prostitute; age, 24 years; nativity, Japan; died July 12, after an illness of three days. This girl roomed at the same Yoshiwara house, 845 Washington street, up to July 8, but became alarmed over the illness of her companions and the visits of the health officers, and moved to 526 Pine street. As soon as apprehended there she was returned to the Washington street brothel, which had been by this time put under quarantine surveillance.

The pathological findings in this case were nearly identical with those recorded above; the bacteriological findings were the same. It will be observed that every opportunity was offered by the Japanese cases for the study of the disease during life. From them the bacteriologists of this office obtained blood specimens, and were enabled thereby to demonstrate suspicious organisms before death. The Japanese national traits will account for the granting of such courtesies, as they are less secretive and have greater confidence in occidental medical science than the Chinese. Cases which occur among the latter are seldom, if ever, seen during life, and are only shown to us after death through the workings of stringent municipal regulations.

Doctors Kellogg and Ryfkogel, experts of the city health office, pronounced these cases plague from the clinical symptoms alone, and so reported to their authorities. Other clinicians present, including 2 gentlemen who have had considerable experience with the phases of the disease in other countries, were of the same opinion. In all, there have been 4 cases among these Japanese prostitutes. U, the fourth girl, will recover; and will be, I believe, the first case of plague known to have recovered in San Francisco.

Respectfully,

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

Report of investigation of smallpox near Martinsburg, W. Va.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Bureau order of July 20, 1901, directing me to proceed to Martinsburg, W. Va., confer and advise with Dr. S. N. Myers, president of the State board of health, as to the smallpox situation in that vicinity, I arrived in Martinsburg at 3.30 a. m., July 21, 1901, called on Dr. Myers between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock the same morning, and visited with him the cases of eruptive diseases suspected of being variola.

There were 5 adults and 8 children, all colored, in strict quarantine, under guard, in a 2-story frame building located about 1 mile from Martinsburg, sitting back about 300 yards from the road and in full view of it, across a meadow, making enforced isolation of the suspects comparatively easy.

When examined by me on July 21, 2 of these patients, adults, showed characteristic markings of variola in discrete form. One of these cases was convalescent after three weeks duration while the second and more recently developed case was perhaps in the latter part of the second week of the disease, in a condition to warrant a favorable prognosis. The first case to develop was thought to have been contracted after exposure to fomites of a child relative then visiting in the house from Charlestown, W. Va., at which place it had passed through a mild attack of what was thought to be variola.

Of the children in the house, all of whom were between the ages of 6 months and 12 years, 2 seemed wholly protected by vaccination; 1 was at about the eighth day of the eruption of discrete variola, and 1 was immune from a previous attack of discrete variola.

The remaining children were passing through a mild modified type of variola, having been vaccinated successfully about eight days previous to the appearance of the eruption. The remaining 3 adults, who were free of the disease, are thought to be protected by previous vaccination.

With this condition of affairs it is believed that all cases in this house will have recovered sufficiently in about three weeks time to permit the routine disinfection of persons and premises and the raising of quarantine.

It appears that up to the 21st instant these were the only suspicious eruptive troubles known to exist in the vicinity of Martinsburg. Just prior to my intended departure, however, I was requested by Drs. Hedges and Myers to examine other eruptive diseases in 2 negro families living 2 or more miles in the country. The eruption in these latest cases had only made its appearance that day and no history of exposure to any exanthematous disease could be obtained, therefore a diagnosis was withheld until the following day, when the malady was pronounced r otheln.

The action of the health officers in guarding against the extension of the diseases to the outside public was prompt and efficient.

The usual methods of disinfection of persons and premises were advised and will, no doubt, be carried out by those in authority.

General vaccination was also advised, and will be attempted.

Respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Vaccination at the port of Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *July 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following crews of vessels were vaccinated during the week ended July 20, 1901: July 16, schooner *America*; number vaccinated, 6. July 17, steamer *Jno. Owen*; number vaccinated, 14. July 18, steamer *Thos. Wilson*; number vaccinated, 11; schooner *F. A. Georger*; number vaccinated, 5. July 19, schooner *W. LeBaron Jenney*; number vaccinated, 10.

Respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,
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 21, 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 14, 1901, British steamship *Drummond*, from St. Thomas, via Santiago de Cuba, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. July 16, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Alfred Dumois*, from Gibara, via Sama, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez. July 17, 1901, Danish steamship *Tyr*, 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 West Indian ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 27, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the arrival at this port of the following-named vessels for the week ended this day: July 22, British steamship *Drumelzier*, from Daiquiri, with ore. July 24, British steamship *Wearside*, from Santiago de Cuba, with ore. July 27, British steamship *Tolosa*, from Daiquiri, with ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Inspection service.—I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended July 20, 1901 :

Date.	Number of persons.	Sanitary condition.	Condition of—		Where from.	Destination.
			Baggage.	Merchandise.		
July 14 (a)	10	Good	Good	Good	Points along Rio Grande.	Texas points.
July 15 (a)	12	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 16 (a)	15	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 17 (a)	13	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 18 (a)	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 19 (b)	55	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Various points in Mexico.	Various points in United States.
July 20 (a)	10	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Points along Rio Grande.	Texas points.

a No through passengers from Mexico.

b Disinfected 225 pieces of Pullman linen.

NOTE.—For the week ended July 20, 1901, but 1 train arrived here from down in Mexico. A big strike is now in progress on the Mexican International Railroad, the engineers desiring more money. A number of workmen have left the Mexican International shops, and many engineers returned to this country.

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

El Paso, Tex., July 20, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of work at this station for week ended July 20, 1901 : Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 125; inspection (special) passengers from City of Mexico, 28; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 18; inspection of immigrants, 90; inspection of certificates of cause of death of body contained in hermetically sealed coffin en route to Los Angeles, Cal.; disinfection of baggage, clothing, blankets, etc., 60 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 417 pieces; disinfection of soiled Pullman linen, 2,473 pieces.

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

Laredo, Tex., July 18, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended July 13, 1901 : Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 477; immigrants inspected, 14; immigrants vaccinated, 5; detained 1 person five days out from Vera Cruz and isthmus of Tehuantepec and disinfected 1 valise and 1 trunk of wear-

ing apparel; refused entry 1 child immigrant with varicella, rest of family numbering 4 also did not enter; disinfected 3,750 pieces of soiled Pullman Company linen from Mexico.

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

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

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 250, including measles, 3; scarlet fever, 11, and 56 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 31,531. Total number of deaths, 30, including whooping cough, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Lawrence.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 62,559. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria, 3, and 9 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 13, 1901, from 83 observers, indicate that cholera infantum, cholera morbus, dysentery, intermittent fever, and enteric fever were more prevalent, and bronchitis, pleuritis, smallpox, and whooping cough were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 5, whooping cough at 13, diphtheria at 3, measles at 30, enteric fever at 38, scarlet fever at 51, smallpox at 57, and phthisis pulmonalis at 175 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

There were 2,458 deaths returned for the month of June, corresponding to a death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population. This number is 327 less than the number returned for the preceding month and 165 more than the number of deaths in June, 1900.

There were 420 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 143 deaths of children aged 1 to 4, inclusive, and 642 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of deaths were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 169; other forms of tuberculosis, 28; typhoid fever, 22; diphtheria and croup, 15; scarlet fever, 17; measles, 12; whooping cough, 9; pneumonia, 143; diarrheal diseases of children under 2 years of age, 103; meningitis, 41; influenza, 32; cancer, 106; accidents and violence, 198. There were also 6 deaths reported from smallpox during the month.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths reported from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, and influenza, as compared with the preceding month, and an increase in the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases and from accidents and violence. The latter included 7 deaths from lightning.

The aggregate reporting population for the month was 2,398,540, or 99.07 per cent of the total population of the State.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of June, 1901. Census population, 202,718. Total number of deaths, 174, including diphtheria, 14; enteric fever, 5; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga Springs*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 12,400. Total number of deaths, 26, including 2 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—Toledo.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5, and 15 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 295,000. Total number of deaths, 270, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 5; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston during week ended July 20, 1901.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, July 21, 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 Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	128
July 15	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	10
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	45
Do.....	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	8
July 16	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	25
July 17	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	17
Do.....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18
Do.....	Steamship Iberian.....	London, England.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Kansas.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
July 18	Steamship Ethelwold.....	Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	22
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	31
July 19	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	19
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	31
July 20	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	20
	Total.....		387

**GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.**

Report of immigration at New York during the week ended July 13, 1901.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 15, 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 Wordsworth.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	20
Do.....	Steamship Potsdam.....	Rotterdam.....	691
Do.....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	204
Do.....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	291
Do.....	Steamship Victoria.....	Naples.....	167
July 8	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	464
Do.....	Steamship Peninsular.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	318
July 9	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	103
Do.....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	598
July 11	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	278
Do.....	Steamship Buenos Aires.....	Cadiz.....	260
July 12	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	129
Do.....	Steamship Marco Minghetti.....	Genoa and Naples.....	544
Do.....	Steamship Friedrich der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	935
July 13	Steamship Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	886
Do.....	Steamship Dona Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	199
	Total.....		6,032

**THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.**

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

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

*Port of New York, July 25, 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 St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	272
Do.....	Steamship L'Aquitaine.....	Havre.....	424
Do.....	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	171
July 15	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	91
Do.....	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	517
Do.....	Steamship Sicilia.....	Genoa and Naples.....	376
Do.....	Steamship Hesperia.....	Naples.....	167
July 16	Steamship Trave.....	Genoa and Naples.....	408
Do.....	Steamship Grosser Kurfurst.....	Bremen.....	641
July 17	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	365
July 18	Steamship Spartan Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	518
July 19	Steamship Sardinian.....	Glasgow.....	85
Do.....	Steamship Albano.....	Hamburg.....	233
Do.....	Steamship Olbia.....	Marsilles and Naples.....	291
Do.....	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	605
July 20	Steamship Columbia.....	.....do.....	205
Do.....	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	399
Do.....	Steamship Pennland.....	Antwerp.....	482
	Total.....		6,200

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Correction of immigration report during May for Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, ME., July 18, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the report of inspection of immigrants, as sent from this station for the month of May, was incorrect and the inclosed report must be substituted. This does not affect the correctness of the report for June.

Respectfully,

S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Portland, Me., during the month of May, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 345; number passed, 333. Number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 12.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number of cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 12; total to be accounted for, 12; number cases deported, 1; number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, 11.

S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, 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 27			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.	Am. sc. Mabel Hooper (a)	July 18	Puerto Plata.....
			Am. sc. Eliza J. Pendleton (a).	July 20	Barbados.....
4	Cape Charles Quarantine, Va.....	June 20			
		June 27			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	June 20			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.			
		do.			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.			
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	July 6			
9	Eureka, Cal.....	July 13			
		July 20			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Br. sc. Demozelle (a).....	July 9	Sagua la Grande..
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.			
13	Newbern, N. C.....	do.			
14	Nome, Alaska.....	do.			
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	July 21			
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	July 13			
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.	Br. ss. Chingwo.....	July 8	Hongkong.....
		do.			
18	Reedy Island, Del.....	July 20			
		do.			
19	San Diego, Cal.....	do.			
		do.			
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	Br. ss. Carlisle City.....	July 10	Hongkong via San Diego.
		do.			
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 13			
22	Savannah, Ga.....	July 20	Nor. bk. Russell.....	July 9	Pernambuco.....
		do.	Am. sc. Wm. H. Shubert..	do.	Cardenas.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.			
24	Washington, N. C.....	do.			
	CUBA:				
25	Baracoa.....	July 13			
26	Batabano.....	do.			
27	Caibarien.....	do.			
28	Cardenas.....	do.			
29	Casilda.....	do.			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	St. Simons.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 24		1
	do.....	do.....	July 27		
4					16
5					7
6				Glandular region of Orientals on Br. bk. Dumfrieshire, from Hiogo, examined.	1
7					2
8				No report.....	
9				No transactions.....	
10				do.....	
11	Moss Point.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 14	do.....	3
12					1
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15				No transactions.....	
16					1
17	Seattle.....	Oriental crew bathed; dunnage and forecstle disinfected.	July 8	Glandular region of all Orientals on Br. ss. Braemar, from Hongkong, and Br. ss. Kaya Maru, from Honkong, examined.	18
18				1 steerage passenger on Belg. ss. Noordland, from Liverpool, who refused vaccination, detained fourteen days in quarantine.	16
19				Stevedores who discharged cargo of Carlisle City, and engineer and temporary employees to be released July 21.	1
20	San Francisco.....	Disinfected and held.....		6 deaths from bubonic plague en route. Malarial cases on U. S. army transport Indiana from Manila. 1 case of enteric fever on Br. ss. Mooltan from Valparaiso. Physical examination of Orientals on Am. ss. Peru, from Hongkong, and Br. ss. Glenloch, from Hiogo.	33
21				No report.....	
22	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 18		3
	do.....	do.....	July 16		
23				No transactions.....	
24				do.....	
25				No report.....	
26				do.....	
27				5 vessels passed without inspection.	
28				15 vessels passed without inspection.	3
29				No report.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
30	CUBA—Continued. Cienfuegos.....	July 20	Sp. ss. Niceto.....	July 18	Liverpool.....
31	Daiquiri.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
32	Gibara.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
33	Guantanamo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
34	Havana.....	July 13	U. S. Q. M. Dept. tug Gibbon. Am. sc. Clara E. Phinney.. Dan. ss. Granaria..... Am. sc. Senator Sullivan.. Br. sc. Helen E. Kenney.. Am. sc. E. Frank Neally (a) Nor. ss. Uto..... Prov. flag tug Humberto Rodriguez. Prov. flag barge Sn. Fernando.	July 8 June 22 July 7 June 27 June 29 July 12 do. July 11	Havana..... Mobile..... Hamburg..... New York..... Annapolis..... Punta Gorda..... Mobile..... Cardenas.....
35	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
36	Manzanillo.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
37	Matanzas.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
38	Nuevitas.....	July 6	Nor. ss. Hugin.....	July 1	Puerto Padre.....
39	Puerto Padre.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
40	Santa Cruz.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
41	Santiago de Cuba.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
42	HAWAII: Hilo.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
43	Honolulu.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
44	Kahului.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
45	Kihei.....	July 13 June 29 July 6	.....	.....	.....
46	PHILIPPINES: Cebu.....	June 22	.....	.....	.....
47	Iloilo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
48	Manila.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
49	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
50	San Juan.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
51	Subports— Aguedilla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
52	Arecibo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
53	Arroyo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
54	Fajardo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
55	Humacao.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
56	Mayaguez.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
30	New Orleans.....	Disinfected		3 vessels passed without inspection.	7
31	.....	.....		No report	
32	.....	.....		do.....	
33	.....	.....		do.....	
34	New York	Disinfected.....	July 9	.....	26
.....	Pascagonla.....	do.....	July 10	.....
.....	New Orleans,	do.....	do.....	.....
.....	Fernandina	do.....	July 13	.....
.....	Mobile.....	do.....	do.....	.....
.....	Key West.....	Partially disinfected.....	July 12	.....
.....	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 13	.....
.....	Tampa.....	Being disinfected .....		.....
.....	do.....	do.....		.....
35	.....	.....		7 vessels passed without inspection.	2
36	.....	.....		No report	
37	.....	.....		do..	
38	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 5	At request of captain and consignees.	4
.....	.....	.....		.....	10
39	.....	.....		.....	9
40	.....	.....		.....	4
.....	.....	.....		.....	5
41	.....	.....		No report	
42	.....	.....		No transactions.....	1
43	.....	.....		.....	15
44	.....	.....		No transactions.....	
.....	.....	.....		.....	1
45	.....	.....		No transactions.....	
.....	.....	.....		do.....	
46	.....	.....		No report	
47	.....	.....		do.....	
48	.....	.....		do.....	
49	.....	.....		No transactions.....	4
50	.....	.....		.....
51	.....	.....		No transactions.....	
52	.....	.....		do.....	
53	.....	.....		.....	1
54	.....	.....		No transactions.....	
55	.....	.....		.....	2
56	.....	.....		.....	1

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla	July 27	.....	.....	.....
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 20	Ss. Kanawha.....	July 18	Havana.....
			Sc. Eva L. Ferris.....	July 19	Para.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	July 13	Sc. Clover.....	July 12	Vera Cruz.....
		July 20	Ger. ss. Calabria.....	July 15	Livingston.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 13	Nor. ss. Tjomo.....	July 7	Havana.....
			It. bk. Maria Principia.....	July 8	Vera Cruz.....
			Nor. ss. Banes.....	July 9	Bocas del Toro.....
			Nor. ss. Hugin.....	do.....	Nuevitas.....
			Nor. ss. Columbia.....	July 12	Bocas del Toro.....
			Nor. ss. Kitty.....	do.....	Port Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Europa.....	July 13	Matanzas.....
		July 20	Nor. ss. Hydra.....	July 14	Progreso.....
			Sc. Mary B. Judge.....	do.....	Sagua.....
			Nor. ss. Simon Dumois.....	July 16	Bocas del Toro.....
			Nor. ss. Uto.....	do.....	Havana.....
			Nor. ss. Harald.....	July 18	Port Limon.....
			Nor. ss. John Wilson.....	July 19	Bocas del Toro.....
			Bk. Sidemand.....	July 20	Buenos Ayres.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
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.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	July 13	.....	.....	.....
		July 20	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3					2
4				No report.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7	New York..... Charleston.....	Fumigated; disinfected and held five days.	July 18	Coaled at quarantine.....	3
8				No report.....	
9				do.....	
10	Sabine Pass..... Galveston.....	Fumigated and held..... do.....	July 18	To be discharged July 17.....	6
11				No report.....	
12				do.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15	Mobile.....	Held to complete five days	July 9		6
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 14		
	do.....	Living quarters disinfected	July 9		
	do.....	Held to complete five days	July 10		
	do.....	Living quarters disinfected	July 12		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Held to complete five days			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 19		6
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	July 16		
	do.....	Held.....	July 19		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	July 18		
	do.....	do.....	July 19		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				No report.....	11
25				do.....	
26					7
					9
27				No report.....	
28				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1901, to August 2, 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 20..	12		
San Francisco.....	July 1-July 21..	3		
Total for State		15		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	June 16-July 13..	2		
Total for District, same period, 1900.		24		
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 23-July 27..	13		
Peoria	June 1-June 30..	25		
Springfield.....	..do	6		
Total for State.....		44		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6		
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		
Tippecanoe County .....	..do	32		
Total for State		123	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		106	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.		24	1	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	June 23-June 29...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		29		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 16-July 20...	9	1	
Shreveport.....	July 14-July 20...	1		
Total for State		10	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		103	23	
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.		14		
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.
Osceola County.....	do			Do.
Saginaw County.....	do			Do.
Van Buren County.....	do			Do.
Wayne County (Detroit).....	do			Do.
Total for State				
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2	1	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	June 17-July 15...	16		
Anoka County.....	do	16		
Becker County.....	do	5		
Beltrami County.....	do	41		
Benton County.....	do	24		
Big Stone County.....	do	4		
Brown County.....	do	15		
Carlton County.....	do	27		
Carver County.....	do	5		
Cass County.....	do	15	2	
Chippewa County.....	do	3		
Clay County.....	do	6	1	
Cook County.....	do	26		
Cottonwood County.....	do	2		
Crow Wing County.....	do	50		
Dakota County.....	do	2		
Dodge County.....	do	2		
Douglas County.....	do	16		
Fillmore County.....	do	9		
Freeborn County.....	do	4		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).....	do	26		
Houston County.....	do	7		
Hubbard County.....	do	1		
Isanti County.....	do	1		
Itasca County.....	do	8		
Jackson County.....	do	1		
Kanabec County.....	do	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Kitson County.....	June 17–July 15...	12		
Lesueur County.....	do.....	8		
Lyon County.....	do.....	10		
Martin County.....	do.....	1		
Meeker County.....	do.....	3		
Millelacs County.....	do.....	2		
Morrison County.....	do.....	11		
Murray County.....	do.....	1		
Nicollet County.....	do.....	3		
Norman County.....	do.....	2		
Olmsted County (Rochester).....	do.....	25		
Ottertail County.....	do.....	39		
Pine County.....	do.....	46	1	
Pipestone County.....	do.....	1		
Polk County.....	do.....	70		
Pope County.....	do.....	18	1	
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	do.....	13		
Red Lake County.....	do.....	9		
Red Wood County.....	do.....	18	2	
Renville County.....	do.....	7		
Rice County.....	do.....	32		
Rock County.....	do.....	1		
Roseau County.....	do.....	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	do.....	9 ^c		
Sherburne County.....	do.....	3		
Sibley County.....	do.....	27		
Stearns County.....	do.....	45		
Steele County.....	do.....	14		
Stevens County.....	do.....	3		
Traverse County.....	do.....	10		
Wabasha County.....	do.....	8	1	
Wadena County.....	do.....	8		
Waseca County.....	do.....	4		
Washington County.....	do.....	11		
Winona County (Winona).....	do.....	19	1	
Total for State.....		910	9	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		120		
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 17–July 21...	76		
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.....		7		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 17–July 21...	4		
Newark.....	July 1–July 21...	12	1	
Total for State.....		16	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		5		
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 25–July 20...	7		
Dunkirk.....	July 1–July 6...	1		
Elmira.....	June 16–July 13...	3		
New York.....	June 23–July 20...	289	85	
Total for State.....		300	85	
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		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Gaston County.....	May 1—May 31..	6		
Greene County.....	do	2		
Guilford County.....	do	4		
Johnston County.....	do	19		
Mecklenburg County.....	do	15		
Orange County.....	do	10		
Person County.....	do	29		
Polk County.....	do	2		
Robeson County.....	do	2		
Rockingham County.....	do	2		
Rowan County.....	do	2		
Stanly County.....	do	2		
Wake County.....	do	12		
Wayne County.....	do			Several cases.
Total for State.....		185		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		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 27..	1,807	18	
DeLaware 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	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Scioto County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	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	
Williams County.....	do.....	90		
Wood County.....	do.....	128	1	
Wyandot County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		3,007	38	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		1,318	16	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 1-June 30...	8		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		10		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (including Pittsburg).....	Feb. 1-July 27	101		
Armstrong County.....	do.....	1		
Bedford County.....	do.....	25		
Blair County.....	do.....	2		
Butler County.....	do.....	2		
Cumberland County.....	do.....	16		
Dauphin County (including Harrisburg).....	do.....	248		
Delaware County.....	do.....	32		
Erie County.....	do.....	31		
Fayette County.....	do.....	3		
Franklin County.....	do.....	51		
Greene County.....	do.....	2		
Lancaster County.....	do.....	3		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1		
Lebanon County.....	do.....	146	2	
Luzerne County.....	do.....	42	3	
Lycoming County (including Williamsport).....	do.....	101		
McKean County.....	do.....	8		
Mercer County.....	do.....	13	2	
Perry County.....	do.....	17		
Philadelphia County (in- cluding Philadelphia).....	do.....	44		
Toioga County.....	do.....	5		
Venango County.....	do.....	1		
Warren County.....	do.....	1		
Washington County.....	do.....	12		
Westmoreland County.....	do.....	26		
York County.....	do.....	12		
Total for State.....		946	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		153		
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		
Texas:				
Jasper County.....	June 17-July 17...		2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		409	2	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah:				
Salt Lake City	June 16-July 20...	12		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		13		
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 21...	10		
Total for State		26	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		10		
West Virginia:				
Bukeley County.....	July 21.....	9		
Wheeling	June 16-June 29...	2		
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay	June 24-July 7...	9		
Milwaukee.....	July 14-July 20...	1		
Total for State		10		
Grand total.....		6,145	158	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		2,654	52	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 28, 1901 to August 2, 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	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 29, 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.....	61	1		.86		.86
Portland, Me.....	68		2	.84		.24
Northfield, Vt.....	65		1	.79	1.51	
Boston, Mass.....	71		1	.78	1.92	
New Haven, Conn.....	72		2	1.19		1.09
Albany, N. Y.....	73		1	.91	.19	
New York, N. Y.....	74	2		1.03		.83
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	3		.98		.68
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	0		.98	.22	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	74	0		1.19		.89
Atlantic City, N. J.....	73	1		.77		.47
Baltimore, Md.....	77	3		1.01	.99	
Washington, D. C.....	77	3		1.03		.80
Lynchburg, Va.....	77	5		.91		.91
Cape Henry, Va.....	77	3		1.40		.90
Norfolk, Va.....	79	3		1.40		1.10
Charlotte, N. C.....	78	4		1.26		1.26
Raleigh, N. C.....	78	6		1.22		1.12
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78	4		1.42		.62
Hatteras, N. C.....	79	1		1.54		1.44
Wilmington, N. C.....	80	2		1.75		1.75
Columbia, S. C.....	81	3		1.39		1.29
Charleston, S. C.....	82	2		1.82		1.62
Augusta, Ga.....	81	3		1.19		.89
Savannah, Ga.....	82	0		1.39		.79
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	0		1.47		1.47
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1		1.05	1.25	
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.88	.62	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	78	4		1.12	.58	
Tampa, Fla.....	81	1		2.17		1.07
Pensacola, Fla.....	81	1		1.66	1.04	
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1.54	3.16	
Montgomery, Ala.....	81	3		.98		.78
Meridian, Miss.....	78	4		1.45		.65
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		1	.98	.42	
New Orleans, La.....	82		2	1.45	.15	
Shreveport, La.....	82	0		.72	1.28	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	81	3		.94		.34
Little Rock, Ark.....	80	4		.91		.71
Palestine, Tex.....	82	0		.49		.39
Galveston, Tex.....	84		2	.78	2.62	
San Antonio, Tex.....	83	1		.57	1.63	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0		.38	.02	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80	6		.77		.77
Nashville, Tenn.....	79	7		.91		.91
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	78	6		.91		.41
Knoxville, Tenn.....	77	7		.98		.98
Lexington, Ky.....	75	11		1.12		.92
Louisville, Ky.....	78	12		.84		.84
Indianapolis, Ind.....	76	10		.92		.92
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77	11		.76		.76
Columbus, Ohio.....	75	9		.70		.70
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	76	8		.98		.88
Pittsburg, Pa.....	75	7		1.00		.30
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	70	0		.70	.00	
Rochester, N. Y.....	71	3		.63	.67	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	70	2		.70	.50	
Erie, Pa.....	72	4		.63	.17	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	72	6		.77	.83	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	74	6		.70	.10	
Toledo, Ohio.....	72	7		.63	.07	
Detroit, Mich.....	72	6		.74	2.26	
Lansing, Mich.....	71	5		.70	1.50	
Port Huron, Mich.....	69	5		.55	.65	
Alpena, Mich.....	66		4	.66	1.74	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	63	1		.63	2.87	
Marquette, Mich.....	66		2	.63	2.87	
Escanaba, Mich.....	67	1		.77	1.33	
Green Bay, Wis.....	71	3		.63	1.07	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 29, 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.....	69	1		.56	.04	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70	8		.63	.17	
Chicago, Ill.....	73	7		.77	1.03	
Duluth, Minn.....	67		7	.77	.73	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	72	8		.70	.50	
La Crosse, Wis.....	73	9		.86	3.04	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	75	11		.85	1.25	
Davenport, Iowa.....	75	13		.80	.20	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	75	11		.77	.03	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	77	11		.86	1.04	
Springfield, Ill.....	76	10		.56		.56
Cairo, Ill.....	79	7		.73		.73
St. Louis, Mo.....	79	13		.84		.84
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	77	11		1.00		.70
Springfield, Mo.....	77	7		1.05		.05
Kansas City, Mo.....	77	9		.91	.69	
Topeka, Kans.....	77	9		1.10	2.60	
Wichita, Kans.....	80	6		.59		.49
Concordia, Kans.....	78	10		.70		.50
Lincoln, Nebr.....	77	11		.84		.24
Omaha, Nebr.....	76	12		.96	.04	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	75	11		.70	.30	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	11		.80		.30
Valentine, Nebr.....	73	7		.49	.21	
Huron, S. Dak.....	72	8		.70		.30
Pierre, S. Dak.....	75	9		.42	.88	
Moorhead, Minn.....	68	4		.81	1.99	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	70	4		.49	.61	
Williston, N. Dak.....	69	3		.37	.83	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	68	4		.42		.02
Helena, Mont.....	67	5		.17		.17
Miles City, Mont.....	75	5		.28		.18
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	72	6		.35	1.85	
Spokane, Wash.....	70	0		.11		.11
Walla Walla, Wash.....	76			.05		.05
Baker City, Oreg.....	69		2	.07		.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	73	3		.00	.00	
Pocatello, Idaho.....	71	7		.07		.07
Boise, Idaho.....	75	3		.00	.00	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	76	6		.14		.14
Lander, Wyo.....	67	5		.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	66	4		.42	.48	
North Platte, Nebr.....	73	7		.56		.26
Denver, Colo.....	71	5		.39		.39
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	2		.51		.31
Dodge City, Kans.....	77	5		.70	.50	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	81	3		.83		.83
Amarillo, Tex.....	75	1		.45	.85	
Ablene, Tex.....	84	0		.79		.20
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	67	1		.49	.51	
El Paso, Tex.....	81		1	.51		.31
Phoenix, Ariz.....	90	2		.28	.02	
Yuma, Ariz.....	94		2	.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	65		3	.14		.04
Tacoma, Wash.....	63		7	.14		.14
Portland, Oreg.....	67		5	.07		.07
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67		1	.00		.07
Eureka, Cal.....	56	0		.00	.00	
Redbluff, Cal.....	83	3		.00	.00	
Carson City, Nev.....	69	5		.00	.00	
Sacramento, Cal.....	72	2		.00	.00	
San Francisco, Cal.....	58		4	.00	.00	
Fresno, Cal.....	83			.00		
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	1		.00	.00	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70	0		.00	.00	
San Diego, Cal.....	68		2	.00	.00	

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *July 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 13, 1901:

Population according to census of 1901, 9,114; present officially estimated population, 9,114. 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, 4. Prevailing diseases, malarial in character. General sanitary condition of this port during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 10, schooner *Davy Crockett*; crew, 7; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 12, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 6; passengers in transit, 9; pieces of baggage disinfected, 17.

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 20, 1901.

QUEBEC, CANADA, *July 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 20, there were inspected at this port 621 immigrants; passed, 610; detained, 11; cause of detention, blindness, 1; childbirth, 1; debility, 1; hernia, 4; lordosis, 1; mutilated left hand, 1; mutilation both hands, 1; marasmus, 1.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Plague continues.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *June 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended June 25, 1901.

Six steamers were inspected during the week, 411 individuals were

bathed, and 469 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam.

Sulphur was burned in the holds of the steamers *Peru* and *Riojun Maru* to kill rats. Two individuals were rejected during the week because of fever. The plague situation remains practically unchanged, 155 cases and 152 deaths having been reported to the sanitary authorities during the week. The total cases reported thus far this year are, therefore, 1,423 and 1,354 deaths. The present epidemic has undoubtedly been more severe than any since 1894, and more Europeans have suffered than in any plague epidemic in this city.

Two cases of enteric fever were also reported to the sanitary authorities during the week. No reliable information was obtainable regarding the health of Canton during the week.

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 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 16, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 2 cases and 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, 2. Prevailing diseases, yellow fever, and malarial fever, both to a limited extent. The 2 deaths were Jamaica negroes—1 pulmonary hemorrhage and 1 cause unknown. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week fairly good. I hear of very little malarial fever. The only yellow-fever cases that I can obtain information of are those that occur in my practice. The native physicians never report these cases, if any exist. Either they are ignorant of the disease or endeavor to hide it.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 10, Norwegian steamship *Simon Dumois*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 13, Norwegian steamship *John Wilson*; 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.

Another case of yellow fever at Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a chart of a case diagnosed yellow fever, the patient being Mrs. F. E. Read, now convalescent, mention of which was made in my communication of July 10.

At the same time I advised the Bureau of Mrs. C. L. Withrow being ill with all the premonitory symptoms of yellow fever. Since then she has developed an unmistakable case of the disease.

All the cases so far reported have been Americans. If the disease exists among the natives I have been unable to find it out, although I hear of very little sickness of any kind.

The premises occupied by Mr. Ryan were disinfected under my direction at the request of the United Fruit Company.

Nothing definite can be said as to the source of the infection this year, although I think there can be no doubt that it is the result of last season's infection.

The coasting vessel *Sunrise* (United Fruit Company) makes no attempt to go to Port Limon unless a clean bill of health can be procured from the United States consular agent at this port; however, there is free communication with Colon by all classes of vessels.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Another case of yellow fever at Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report the existence of a sixth case of yellow fever in this port. The patient is a Colombian, and was sick four days before he was brought to the town of Bocas del Toro; was brought from a small settlement at the north end of the island on which this town is located.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 14, 1901.*

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

Present estimated population, 4,000. 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, 6. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever, syphilis, and tuberculosis. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week: The case of yellow fever reported July 4 as isolated in hospital is progressing slowly to convalescence. No other cases known to exist in Port Limon or vicinity at present.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 8, steamship *Alene*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, 4; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 10, steamship *Catalunia*; crew, 115; passengers from this port, 2; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 11, steamship *Olympia*; crew,

38; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 12, steamship *Hispania*; crew, 22; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage, disinfected, none. July 13, steamship *Harald*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

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

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

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

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

Present estimated population, 4,000; number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 1 case and 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, 4; prevailing diseases, malaria in its varied manifestations. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week: One new case yellow fever in the person of a sister of the case reported July 4; she lived in the house in which that patient spent the first two days of his illness, prior to being removed to and isolated in the hospital. She was taken sick July 17, the eighteenth day from the initial symptoms of the former patient. Removed to hospital July 18, there isolated and now doing well.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 16, steamship *Athos*; crew, 38; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, 2; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 17, steamship *Origen*; crew, 23; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 18, steamship *Beverly*; crew, 38; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 19, steamship *Venus*; crew, 28; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Foxhall*; crew, 26; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 20, steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 37; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

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

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

Observations on the mosquito as a carrier of yellow fever at Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 18, 1901.*

SIR: Pursuant to request made in circular letter of April 23, 1901, relative to taking observations as to methods of the conveyance of yellow fever, I have the honor to report the results of my investigation of the connection between the cases reported by me June 12 and July 4, 1901.

The former in the person of an Englishman, who, for the first day and a half of his illness remained in his dwelling house, and was taken to

the railroad hospital on the second day and was immediately isolated. His residence is on a high hill at the extreme western portion of the town; the railroad hospital is at the extreme eastern portion, about one-half mile distant.

The latter case, an American, had no personal acquaintance with the said Englishman, nor was there any visiting or intercourse between their respective houses. These dwellings are on the same hill less than 200 yards apart, and more or less surrounded by dense foliage and undergrowth.

A summary of the conditions is as follows: A case of yellow fever in a house in and around which mosquitoes are abundant, remains there nearly two days after initial chill; a second case taken sick twenty days subsequent in a house not 200 yards away, and in a like condition of attractiveness to mosquitoes. No history of any communication to person or fomites nor of any previous case in the second dwelling, no other known focus of infection in Port Limon or vicinity.

The wife of the second case did not become infected from the mosquitoes which probably conveyed the poison to her husband, neither has she contracted the disease from nursing and being isolated with him at the hospital for thirteen days, an instance of temporary immunity or nonreceptivity.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

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

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 15, 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 13, 1901:

Twenty-three deaths have occurred in this city; of these 5 occurred in the civil hospital. Causes of death are as follows: Pernicious fever, 3; enteritis, 2; sclerosis, arterial, 2; tuberculosis, 2; cachexia, 2; paludism, 1; nephritis, parenchymatous, 1; cancer, 1; abscess of the liver, 1; cholera infantum, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; hemorrhage, cerebral, 1; embolism, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; remittent fever, 1; meningitis, 1; old age, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 29.98. Six vessels have been inspected and passed at this port, 15 bills of health have been issued to outgoing vessels, and no alien steerage passengers have been landed at this port.

A case of leprosy arrived on steamship *Miguel Gallart*, from Santa Cruz, Canaries; it was refused admission at Havana, was allowed no communication with the shore at this port, and was ordered to be returned to port of embarkation.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero reports for the week ended July 5, 1901, 11 deaths in the city of Trinidad. No contagious diseases. Nine vessels inspected and passed during week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan B. Xiques reports 1 death in that port during week ended July 12, 1901, and no contagious diseases and 4 vessels inspected and passed.

Respectfully,

EDWARD F. NUNEZ,

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

In Temporary Charge.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 22, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the district under my command, for the week ended July 20, 1901:

Twenty deaths have occurred in this city, 6 of which occurred in the civil hospital. The following statement shows causes of deaths in city and in hospital: Tuberculosis, 2; typho malaria, 2; locomotor ataxia, 1; diabetes, 1; entero colitis, 1; nephritis, 1; rickets, 1; alcoholism, 1; death by drowning, 1; paludism, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; bronchitis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; old age, 1; endocarditis, 1; gangrene of the lungs, 1; heart failure, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 26.07.

The case of yellow fever reported July 15, in the person of Luis Fernandez Garcia, isolated at the lazaretto, according to daily reports is gradually improving.

The second case, that of Gumersindo Gomez Pérez, reported July 19, is isolated in Spanish lazaretto, and I am informed daily of his condition; the disease running its natural course. The premises occupied by patients were thoroughly disinfected in both cases.

Seven vessels have been inspected and passed, 11 admitted without inspection, 18 bills of health issued to vessels leaving Cienfuegos, 29 health certificates have been issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos, and 43 pieces of baggage inspected prior to embarkation. The steamship *Niceto* was disinfected prior to departure for New Orleans.

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

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths in that port; no contagious diseases; 5 vessels inspected and passed and no bills of health issued.

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 Havana—From Santiago de las Vegas—The 2 cases of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended July 20, 1901:

There have been no cases of yellow fever and no deaths from the disease reported in the city of Havana for the week. On the 19th instant Maj. W. C. Gorgas, surgeon United States Army, chief sanitary officer, reported 4 cases of yellow fever from Santiago de las Vegas, and as they originated outside of Havana they will not be carried on the report against this city.

Owing to the fact that cases of yellow fever have been drifting into Havana from Santiago de las Vegas, distant 20 miles from this city, and as the sanitary condition of the surrounding country is required in the preparation of bills of health, Acting Asst. Surg. E. F. McConnell was detailed to make an inspection of Santiago de las Vegas and obtain as much information as possible. A copy of his report is inclosed herewith.

Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco is now under instruction at this station. His duties at Caibarien are being performed by Acting Assistant Surgeon Giralt, who was detailed for that purpose.

Acting Asst. Surg. E. F. Nunez, temporarily in charge of the Cienfuegos Quarantine Station, reported 2 cases of yellow fever in that city. Copies of his reports are herewith inclosed.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. E. Menocal reports that 2 health certificates were issued to passengers sailing for Santiago, baggage to be disinfected. Three health certificates were issued to passengers bound for Porto Rico, via Santiago de Cuba, who arrived on the 19th instant from Vera Cruz. They presented successful vaccination marks, and their baggage was labeled to be disinfected at Santiago.

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 20, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected	277
Immunes examined for immunity and accepted.....	99
Immunes examined for immunity and rejected.....	11
Total	387

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	789
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.. ..	561
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	263
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	424
Total	2,037

Vaccination certificates issued.....	7
Persons vaccinated.....	1

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	183
Express disinfected.....	3
Freight disinfected.....	26
Total	212

Baggage inspected and passed.....	454
Express inspected and passed.....	36
Freight inspected and passed.....	613
To be disinfected.....	28

Total 1,131

Total number of pieces handled..... 1,343

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Vessels disinfected.....	5
Vessels partially disinfected.....	3
Viveros disinfected.....	12
Crew's baggage disinfected.....	622
Crews inspected.....	204

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Tuberculosis	17	Enteric fever	2
Enteritis	11	Malarial fever	2
Pneumonia	5	Total number deaths from all causes..	128

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Passengers arrived from Mexican ports.....	57
Taken to detention camp.....	38

No cases of sickness occurred during the stay of any of these passengers who were detained to complete five days from port of departure.

Report on Santiago de las Vegas.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 23, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 20th instant, I proceeded to Santiago de las Vegas, and have the honor to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of that town:

Santiago de las Vegas is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants (of whom 600 are nonimmunes), located on the line of the United Western Railway, 20 kilometers from Havana, and connected also with that city by a highway. The town is in a large tobacco district and the population depends mainly on that industry for a livelihood. The inhabitants are very poor, living in small, overcrowded, badly lighted houses amidst great squalor and filth. There are no sewers. The latrines empty into pits and cesspools. These becoming filled are abandoned and new ones made. No attempt on the part of the municipal authorities is made toward sanitation, and but little, if any, on the part of individuals in the care of their dwellings. The water supply is obtained from cisterns, though there are a few wells. The water, however, seems to be good.

During the Spanish régime, Santiago de las Vegas was used by the military authorities as a place of acclimatization for the newly arrived soldiers, quartering them in barracks erected for that purpose. It is probable that yellow fever existed to some extent among these troops; and it is equally probable that the town, if not infected before, became so then.

The working population consists almost entirely of nonimmune Spaniards, employed in the 2 tobacco factories. These men are all members of the Spanish beneficial societies, and upon the slightest suspicion of illness are transferred to the hospitals in Havana. In this way yellow fever could be easily contracted in Santiago de las Vegas and credited to Havana. There are some rumors of cases of yellow fever having existed during the early part of this year; but unfortunately they can not be substantiated.

Of the 4 cases recently reported all were tobacco workers employed in the factories. The resident medical men deny all knowledge of these cases, and the people are extremely loth to give any information, fearing, no doubt, the closing of their places of business.

It is probable that almost all the small towns in the tobacco district where there are employed large numbers of nonimmune Spaniards, as well as Santiago de las Vegas, are infected, the cases being either credited to Havana or not reported by the Spanish quintas.

From the 4 or 5 cases having occurred in as many different houses in Santiago de las Vegas, and the general sanitary condition of the town, together with the large number of nonimmunes, it is probable that

many new cases will develop unless active means are taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

E. F. McCONNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Surg. A. H. GLENNAN,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The two cases of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

[Case No. 1.]

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following history of the case of yellow fever reported to you by telegraph yesterday:

The patient, Luis Fernandez Garcia, is a native of Corunna, Spain, 38 years of age, a fisherman by occupation and living between Nos. 12 and 14 Independence avenue, in a lower-class tenement house, at the rear of a yard, occupied by 8 families, all of them Cubans with the exception of 2 Spaniards, who claim to be immune to yellow fever. The house is in the southeast end of the city, at a distance of about 200 yards from the water front; is an old wooden house with a central partition dividing it into 4 small compartments on either side, with a corridor on each front, with flooring, extending the length of the building; the whole not being kept very clean.

Fernandez arrived in Havana in the month of October, 1900, three days afterwards proceeded to the Hormiguero sugar plantation in this district, where he secured a position and lived until five months ago. In March last he arrived in this city, and has lived since then in the same house where he was taken sick.

According to information from his roommate, Fernandez was taken sick about 7 p. m., July 11—that is, five days ago. No physician, to my knowledge, was called in to see the case until he was taken for admission to the civil hospital yesterday noon. He was examined at the gate and immediately conveyed to the lazaretto where he is isolated.

His condition yesterday afternoon was as follows: Temperature, 39.4; pulse, 70; respiration, 22; sclerotics highly jaundiced; intense frontal headache; tenderness on pressure over epigastrium and back; nausea and vomiting; urine scanty and dark, containing about 40 per cent of albumin; his mind somewhat wandering; complaining of intense weakness and wakefulness. The case may be considered a severe one. This case originated in a section of the town not considered to ever have been an infected area.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Case No. 2.]

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following history of the second case of yellow fever, reported to you by wire, and investigated yesterday:

This case occurred in the center of the city, at a hardware store, 15 San Fernando street, situated between DeCluet and Hourrutiner streets,

in the person of Gumersindo Gomez Perez, a Spaniard, 19 years old, a native of Oviedo, who had been working as a clerk at the same store for the last eight months without going out of Cienfuegos or having any communication whatever with the first case.

Gomez was taken sick four days ago and immediately after was admitted at the Spanish hospital and placed in a separate room, where he was held under observation until yesterday, when the diagnosis of yellow fever was decided upon.

He was promptly transferred to the Spanish lazaretto, a well isolated place about one-fourth mile outside and to the southeast of the city limits, where a rural guard has been detailed to prevent any communication with the place.

This case is by no means so severe as the first one and will probably run a much milder course.

His condition yesterday at 4.30 p. m. was as follows: Temperature, 38.7; pulse, 78; face flushed; eyes injected; complained of no pain in the back, stomach, or head, although he assured me he had severe pains until the day before; tongue slightly coated, with bright red borders; had nausea and vomiting occasionally from the outset until the day before; urine clear, very little diminished in quantity and containing a small amount of albumin (about 10 per cent); complains of great weakness.

Both the room the patient occupied at the hardware store and that in the hospital were disinfected yesterday immediately after the nature of the case was known, by the local authorities.

I called on the director of the sanitary department day before yesterday and offered him the cooperation of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service for the disinfection of the premises where the first case of yellow fever occurred. He willingly accepted my offer and had the courtesy to express the desire that I personally direct the work, which I did.

The necessary chemicals, hand pumps, sulphur pots, etc., were furnished and 2 men, Mr. L. Berthe and one other employee of the Marine-Hospital Service.

I was accompanied by the city sanitary inspector, Mr. Planas and 3 helpers, furnished by the city authorities.

The disinfection was carried out by a thorough irrigation with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1-800, of the house and yard, followed by the sulphuring of the infected room, the 2 adjoining on each side and the 3 corresponding ones at the rear; the yards were swept carefully and the refuse burnt inside of the same patio; the unburnt matter was soaked in the bichloride solution. A large quantity of quicklime was spread over the ground of the corridor and different parts of the yard.

All the effects of the patient and roommates were disinfected by steam at the shore disinfecting plant.

The water-closets were also irrigated with bichloride solution and a good amount of quicklime thrown in afterwards.

The rooms where sulphur was used were carefully locked and keys delivered to the sanitary inspector; rooms to be opened today.

While at work in the disinfection of the premises of the first case of fever, the civil authorities undertook the disinfection of those of the second case, which I was unable to witness, although I am informed it was done properly.

In view of the fact that after a careful investigation of the cases of yellow fever, no information can be obtained as to their having been outside of the city for at least four months; that they had no communi-

cation with each other, as they are not personally acquainted and have lived in different neighborhoods, I have come to the following conclusions: (1) That the disease has originated in this city; (2) that everything tends to show the existence of more than one focus of infection.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Havana for the week ended July 20, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 20, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 20, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 14	Steamship La Navarre.....	Vera Cruz.....	8
July 15	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Seguranga.....	New York.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Yucatan.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	7
July 16	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Buenos Aires.....	Italy, Spain, and New York.....	28
July 17	Steamship Mexico.....	New York.....	52
July 18	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	4
July 19	Steamship Alfonso XII.....	Vera Cruz.....	14
	Total.....		124

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 Havana, Cuba, during the month of June, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,014; number passed, 1,012; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 2.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 2; total to be accounted for, 2; number cases deported, 1 (case of cataract amaurosis escaped from Tricornia detention camp); number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, none.

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 16, 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 13, 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, 5; heart disease, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; cerebral congestion, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; carcinoma, 1; cholera, infantile, 1; entero-colitis, 1; senility, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, traumatic, 1; Bright's disease, 1; malarial fever, 1; other causes, 4. It will be noted that for the past two weeks there has been a considerable increase in the death rate, although it does not appear to be due to the presence of any particular disease. The weather has been very warm, moist, and enervating, which probably accounts for the large number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Typhoid fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1. Seven vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 2 vessels were passed without inspection. Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. The American schooner *Wave*, bound for Key West, Fla., and the Norwegian steamship *Europa*, bound for Mobile, Ala., were disinfected July 10, 1901.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 13 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Enteritis, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 2; gastro-enteritis, 1; endocarditis, 1; meningitis, 1; heart disease, 1; tuberculosis, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 27.31 per 1,000. Eighteen vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were inspected and passed and 15 passed without inspection. Eighteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 17.04 per 1,000. Two vessels were inspected and passed and 7 vessels passed without inspection. Eleven 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. Five vessels arrived during the week and were passed without inspection. Five bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended June 29, 1901:

Santiago.—There was a total of 22 deaths reported during this period, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 26.60 per 1,000. The causes of death are reported as follows: Fever, intermittent malarial, 4; purulent infection, 1; tubercle of lungs, 1; tubercle, abdominal, 1;

meningitis, 1; tetanus, 1; organic diseases of the heart, 1; affections of the arteries, atheroma, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; asthma, 1; diarrrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 5; nephritis, acute, 1; septicæmia, puerperal, 1; no diagnosis, 1. Total, 22.

During the same period there were 8 vessels inspected and passed on arrival, 2 vessels were passed without inspection, and 9 vessels, leaving this port, were given bills of health. One immune and 4 nonimmune certificates were issued to persons leaving for United States ports. Their baggage was treated according to regulations and labeled accordingly. On June 25, 1901, the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* was disinfected prior to sailing for Porto Rico.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 9 deaths, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 32.35 per 1,000. The causes of death were the following: Cancer, 1; hemorrhage, 1; diarrrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 4; diarrrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 2; suicide by firearms, 1. Total, 9. During the week, 4 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, and 3 passed without inspection. Four vessels were given bills of health.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 6 deaths during the week, making an annual rate of mortality for the week of 17.33 per 1,000. The following were the causes of death: Fever, intermittent malarial, 3; broncho-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 1; diarrrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1. Total, 6. Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 were passed without inspection, and 3 bills of health were issued to vessels during the week.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death during the week, due to diarrrhea and enteritis (under 2 years). Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 3 vessels were given bills of health during the week.

I inclose weekly report of treatment of passengers' baggage, summary report for month of June, 1901, and vital statistics for month of June, 1901.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended June 29, 1901, for Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed								Inspected and passed.				
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.				Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.					
June 25	Steamship <i>Maria Herrera</i> (baggage arrived from Havana).....											6	10	4
Do...	Steamship <i>Maria Herrera</i> (baggage destined for Porto Rico).....	1	1	2										
	Total	1	1	2								6	10	4

[Inclosure.]

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

Number of vessels inspected on arrival.....	40
Number of vessels passed without inspection.....	11
Number of vessels cleared.....	38
Number of vessels disinfected.....	3
Number crew of incoming vessels inspected.....	1,553
Number passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	832
Number crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,527
Certificates of vaccination issued:	
For Cuban ports.....	73
For United States ports—	
Immune.....	47
Nonimmune.....	112
Applicants for immune certificates rejected.....	40
Number persons vaccinated.....	6
Number of immigrants inspected.....	83
Number pieces of baggage disinfected.....	67
Number pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	263
Quarantinable diseases reported.....	0
Number of deaths.....	75

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 12, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended July 6, 1901:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 24 deaths reported, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 29.02 per 1,000. The causes of deaths are reported as follows: Fever, intermittent malarial, 5; tubercle of lungs, 6; pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 7; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1; Bright's disease, 1; senile debility, 1; dropsy, 1. Total, 24.

During the same period 4 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels passed without inspection, and 5 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Six immune and 32 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers leaving this port for the United States. The baggage of these persons was treated according to regulations and so labeled.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 12 deaths, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 43.14 per 1,000. The following were the causes of deaths: Tubercle of lungs, 1; pneumonia, 2; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 7; appendicitis, 1; senile debility, 1. Total, 12.

During the week 7 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 5 vessels were passed without inspection, and 8 bills of health issued to vessels leaving this port.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 10 deaths, making the annual rate of mortality 28.88 per 1,000. The causes of deaths were the following: Fever, intermittent malarial, 2; tubercle of lungs, 5; pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1; gangrene, 1. Total 10.

During the week 3 vessels entered and were passed without inspection. One bill of health was issued during the week.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports no deaths at that port. One vessel was inspected and passed on arrival and 1 bill of health issued during the week.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended July 6, 1901.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.								Inspected and passed.				
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.								
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
June 30	Steamship Mortera (baggage arrived from Havana).....													
July 6	Steamship Saratoga (baggage destined for United States).....		1	2	4					3	10	6	20	28
	Total.....		1	2	4					3	10	8	23	29

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago for the week ended July 6, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 6, 1901: July 2, provisional flag steamship *Tomas Brooks*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 21 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

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

MANZANILLO, CUBA, July 6, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 6, 1901: July 4, Norwegian steamship *Fane*, from Puerto Cabello, with three immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

ENGLAND.

Report from London—Plague in Cape Colony, in Egypt, and on the steamship Laos between Port Said and Marseilles.

LONDON, ENGLAND, July 13, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of London and the United Kingdom remains satisfactory. The death rate in London further rose for the week ended July 6 to 14.4 per 1,000, but there were no deaths for any quarantinable disease. Two cases of smallpox were reported during the week. During the same period there was 1 death from smallpox in Glasgow.

The plague continues to subside in Cape Town, only a few cases having been reported in the past week. Cases, however, continue to occur at Port Elizabeth, and the number of points of infection is increasing. However, it is hoped that the last of the plague at the cape is near at hand.

In Egypt for the week ended June 30, there were 9 cases of plague reported—8 in Zagazig, with 3 deaths, and 1 in Alexandria. It is reported that there have been 3 cases of plague in Constantinople, 1 on July 2 and 2 on July 4.

The steamship *Laos*, which arrived at Marseilles at the beginning of the week, was quarantined because of plague. An Arab stoker was landed at Port Said suffering from the disease, and between there and Marseilles 15 fresh cases occurred among the stokers. No cases have been reported among the passengers, and they are being detained in quarantine.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague.

[Extract from an address delivered by Prof. Robert Koch before the British tuberculosis congress, London, July 23, 1901.]

* * * “The pestilence which is at this moment in the foreground of interest, the bubonic plague, may be instructive to us in several respects. “People used to act upon the conviction that a plague patient was in the highest degree a center of infection, and that the disease was transmitted only by plague patients and their belongings. Even the most recent international agreements are based on this conviction. Although, as compared with formerly, we now have the great advantage that we can, with the aid of the microscope and of experiments on animals, recognize every case of plague with absolute certainty, and although the prescribed inspection of ships, quarantine, the isolation of patients, the disinfection of infected dwellings and ships, are carried out with the utmost care, the plague has, nevertheless, been transmitted everywhere, and has in not a few places assumed grave dimensions. Why this has happened we know very well, owing to the experience quite recently gained as to the manner in which the plague is transmitted. It has been discovered that only those plague patients that suffer from plague-pneumonia—a condition which is fortunately infrequent—are centers of infection, and that the real transmitters of the plague are the rats. There is no longer any doubt that, in by far the majority of cases in which the plague has been transmitted by ocean traffic, the transmission took place by means of plague among the ship rats. It has also been found that wherever the rats were intentionally or unintentionally exterminated the plague rapidly disappeared; whereas at other places, where too little attention had been paid to the rat plague, the pestilence continued.” * * *

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague as reported from Egypt, India, and Africa.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 13, 1901.*

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

Plague.

TURKEY.—On July 2 a case of plague was ascertained at Stambul. Furthermore, on July 5, 2 more cases were recorded in the Italian hospital and the Kaszimpascha quarter.

EGYPT.—From June 14 to June 21 18 fresh plague cases and 6 deaths

occurred in Zagazig. Two cases were recorded at Minieh and 1 fatal case in Mansurah. From April 7 to June 17 4 fatal cases of plague occurred in Alexandria, and on June 18 a fresh case was reported at the same place. In the whole of Egypt June 21, there were 31 plague patients under treatment (26 in Zagazig, 4 in Minieh, and 1 in Alexandria), since April 7, 23 plague patients have died and 2 have been cured. The inhabitants of the infected town of Zagazig, just before the discovery of the first plague case, found several dead and dying rats, immediately after the rainfall of May 14.

From June 21 to June 28, 10 fresh cases of plague occurred in Zagazig with 4 deaths, in Minieh, 1 case and 1 death, in Alexandria 2 cases and 1 death, in Port Said 1 case and 1 death.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Presidency of Bombay from May 18 to May 24, 898 fresh cases and 760 deaths of plague were recorded. During the following week ended May 31, there occurred 861 new cases and 717 deaths from plague. In the course of the month of May, from week to week, the number of fresh cases (1,379, 1,156, 898, 861), and the number of deaths from plague (1,004, 919, 760, 717) decreased considerably.

In the city of Bombay during the report-week ended May 25, there were 233 fresh plague cases and 204 proved deaths from plague. During the following week ended June 1, there occurred 168 fresh cases and 157 deaths from plague. Besides these, in the last week 237 deaths were recorded as "suspected" plague.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week from June 2 to June 8, 13 patients were received at the plague hospital at Cape Town, among them being 7 Europeans. On June 8 there were 99 patients in the plague hospital. On June 8, 526 persons were under observation in the contact camps—that is to say 223 less than during the foregoing week.

At Imvani, a railway station between Queenstown and East London, 5 cases of plague (4 among soldiers) were recorded.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 15, 1901.*

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

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. 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 diseases, malarial, intermittent. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: July 10, steamship *Catabria*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, 4; passengers in transit, 4; pieces of baggage disinfected, 10.

Respectfully,

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

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

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*Quarantine precautions for outgoing vessels.*HONOLULU, H. I., *July 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that all the requirements outlined in your letter (J. H. W., W. P. W., and E. B. S.) of June 19, 1901, will go into full effect to-day.

Among the minor details to be carried out will be the spreading of rat poison on the wharves and the standing off from the wharves of all vessels at a distance of 8 feet, or the use of men to guard against rats. In all of this work I have received the cooperation of the shipping interests.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1901.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 3d instant, asking instructions as to the course to be pursued by you on account of the recent reappearance of bubonic plague in Honolulu, I have to inform you that it is deemed advisable that the baggage of all outgoing steerage passengers on vessels bound for the United States and dependencies should be disinfected before departure, and that all passengers should be inspected and none allowed to board the vessel except they are in sanitary condition.

The same rules will of necessity apply to the crew of the vessel.

This ruling is a general policy and it is believed that the minor details may be left to your discretion, also the time of termination of these special requirements.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER FOR HAWAII,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Honolulu, H. I.

*Quarantine transactions for the month of June.*HONOLULU, H. I., *July 1, 1901.*

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

PORT OF HONOLULU, INCOMING QUARANTINE.

Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	33
From domestic ports.....	38
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	1,364
Steerage.....	3,974
Number of crew inspected.....	3,923
Number of sick in detention from last month.....	0
Number in detention from last month.....	86
Number of sick in detention for this month.....	0
Number in detention for this month.....	122
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	253
Number of packages of freight disinfected.....	50

PORT OF HILO.

Number of vessels inspected.....	6
Number of passengers inspected.....	9
Number of crew inspected.....	458
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KAHULUI.

Number of vessels inspected.....	3
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Number of crew inspected.....	35
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KIHAI.

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

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of quarantine for week ended July 13.

HONOLULU, H. I., July 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of outgoing quarantine transactions for the week ended July 13, 1901: Steamer *Peru* for San Francisco, 45 cabin and 33 steerage passengers from Honolulu inspected and passed and 86 pieces of steerage baggage disinfected. Steamer *Colon* was given certificate without inspection as she lay at quarantine wharf throughout her stay here. Four new men taken on here were inspected and their baggage, 4 pieces, disinfected. Three sailing vessels together with their crews aggregating 43 men were inspected and their baggage, 29 pieces, disinfected.

Respectfully,

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

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

A death from plague in Honolulu July 17.

HONOLULU, H. I., July 19, 1901,
via San Francisco, July 26, 1901.

There was a death from plague in Honolulu July 17.

COFER.

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

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PŪERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, July 16, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 16, 1901:

Population according to census of 1896, 1856. 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 ; num-

ber of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good. Twelve inclosures, ship and passengers certificates.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 10, steamship *Anselm*, crew, 42; passengers from this port, 6; passengers in transit, terminus; pieces of baggage disinfected, 11. July 13, steamship *Habil*, crew, 14; passengers from this port, 3; passengers in transit, terminus; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 15, steamship *Alabama*, crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 16, *España*, crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, terminus; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

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

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

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Smallpox and typhus fever—Plague on steamship Laos at Marseilles.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 14, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On July 10, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 168 steerage passengers and 25 pieces of large baggage. Two hundred and sixty-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On July 11, the British steamship *Hurworth*, bound in ballast for Baltimore.

On July 13, the steamship *Nord America*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 960 steerage passengers and 170 pieces of large baggage. Eight hundred and seventeen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On July 14, the steamship *Scotia*, of the Hamburg American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 328 steerage passengers and 50 pieces of large baggage. Three hundred and twenty-eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox and typhus.

During the week ended July 14, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 153 cases of smallpox, with 20 deaths, and 4 cases of typhus, with no deaths.

Plague at Marseilles.

The transport *Laos*, which arrived at Marseilles July 7, was subjected to ten days' quarantine owing to a death on board from plague. While in quarantine 2 Arab stokers died of bubonic plague.

Plague in Egypt.

At present the number of cases of plague reported as existent in Egypt is 26. There are 21 cases at Zagazig, 1 at Minieh, 2 at Alexan-

dria, and 2 at Port Said. The total number of cases since April 7, according to reliable news reports, is 88, of which 37 have died.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

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

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

MALTA.

Quarantine regulations.

VALETTA, MALTA, *July 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith inclosed a copy in triplicate of a recent quarantine order issued by the Maltese local government.

Inasmuch as quite a number of our war ships will soon be en route home from Manila (according to the Army and Navy Journal), I would suggest that it would be well to notify them to be careful and not hold communication with Aden, Suez, or Port Said. Upon arrival at Suez from Colombo coal should be taken on board, if required, in quarantine. Passage through the canal should be in strict quarantine, and if coal should be required at Port Said it should be taken on board in quarantine. Mail matter should not be taken on board at either Port Said or Suez, but forwarded to the first Mediterranean port. By following these suggestions, our ships will, provided they bring their certificates of quarantine with them, if they carry clean bills of health from Manila, Singapore, or Colombo, be given free pratique at Malta, Gibraltar, or any other Mediterranean port.

Very often our ships experience annoyance through not having been aware of quarantine requirements at Mediterranean ports when at Suez, previous to passing through the canal. It is for the purpose of assisting them that I venture the above suggestions.

Inasmuch as some of the vessels may have left Manila before this reaches the Department I am taking the liberty to-day of addressing the commanders at Colombo explaining the conditions of affairs and inclosing copies of the order herewith inclosed.

Malta is very strict as to her quarantine regulations, and the same may be said of Gibraltar, but if a vessel governs her movements by the requirements of the quarantine regulations of either of the two above ports, previous to arrival in the Red Sea a lot of trouble will be avoided and she will have pratique given her when she arrives here. The inclosed regulations are not very explicit. I have had a talk with local government health authorities and the above suggestions seem to come nearer and more clearly to requirements.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. GROUT,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Quarantine regulations at Malta.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His excellency the governor, having heard the opinion of the council of health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 175 of July 5, 1901, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz:

A.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B.—VESSELS WITHOUT A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, are allowed to enter the quarantine harbor to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique when they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or when ten days have elapsed from date of departure.

C.—INFECTED VESSELS.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board, during the voyage or the preceding twenty-one days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the chief government medical officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases, are not allowed to enter the harbor, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the quarantine harbor only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D.—VESSELS FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES OR PORTS.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbor, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbor only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels without clean bills of health arriving from ports in the Persian gulf or from Chinese, Indian, or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbor, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbor to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports or from the ports in the sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus are allowed to enter the harbor to load under quarantine restrictions, unless ten days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until twenty days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a notice published by the collectors of customs.

E.—PASSENGERS.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an inspector of marine police or other superior officer, that they have not been in Egypt or in Constantinople within ten days. Whenever they do not make this declaration on oath, they shall undergo quarantine for ten days.

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto, to undergo quarantine for a period of ten days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian gulf, or from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports, shall be dealt with as follows:

(a) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique, but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments.

(b) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments, where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F.—Goods.

- 17. The importation is prohibited of—
 - (a) Coffee, in beans or ground, colored with substances injurious to health.
 - (b) Rags.
 - (c) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in Sections B, C, and D.
 - (d) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists.
 - (e) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves.
 - (f) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports.
 - (g) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.
- 18. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British consular authority that phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.
- 19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection of—
 - (a) Wearing apparel, soiled linen, and clothing, articles of bedding, feather, bones, and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.
 - (b) Used sacks, carpets and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.
 - (c) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, and 11.
- 20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for twenty-one days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the collector of customs, to be aired under the direction of the quarantine authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 13, 1901: Three cases of yellow fever are reported, and 2 deaths from the disease occurred during the week. The general death rate of the city shows a slight increase. One hundred and two passengers were inspected, 70 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled, and 6 vessels were given bills of health.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico—Mortality report for the week ended July 13, 1901.

Yellow fever.....	2	Enteritis.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	5	Malarial fever.....	4
Pneumonia.....	3	Tetanus.....	2
Pernicious fever.....	3	Total deaths from all causes.....	42
Dysentery.....	1		

[Telegram.]

A case of yellow fever at Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *July 26, 1901.*

One case yellow fever here taken off steamer from Progreso.

GREGORY.

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

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, July 11, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 10, 1901:

Population according to census of 1894, 3,000; present officially estimated population, 4,000. 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, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and dysentery. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week has been generally good. Three deaths, noted above, occurred in this port, and were due, respectively, to lunbricoides, senility, and puerperal fever, 2 of which were negroes and the third a Spanish woman.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 4, steamship *Hiram*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, 8; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 12. July 10, steamship *Condor*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 7.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—A case of yellow fever on the steamship Saint Simon.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 17, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival, upon the 16th instant, of the French steamship *Saint Simon*, from Port au Prince and Santo Domingo, with 1 case of yellow fever on board. The vessel declined disinfection or removal of the case. The case was in the person of a German woman, resident for three months at Cape Haitien, and homeward bound for Europe. The vessel was placed in strict quarantine, and all passengers, the dunnage, and the mail for this port removed to the station for disinfection and detention. The vessel took coal and water, under guard, and departed to day, the 17th, for Havre, via St. Thomas.

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.**Discharge of suspects on steamship Saint Simon.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at the expiration of five days after disinfection all the persons detained in quarantine from the French steamship *Saint Simon*, 26 in number, were well and presented no evi-

dence of yellow fever. Consequently 24 of them were discharged from quarantine on the evening of the 21st instant.

Two of these passengers, women, remain upon the island, one of them having been confined on the 19th instant, the other being her mother, who acts as her nurse. The labor was a difficult instrumental one, with a subsequent operation for lacerated perineum; therefore, it will be at least fifteen days from date of confinement before she will be able to travel.

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.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., July 15, 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 13, 1901. During the week no vessels were inspected and no bills of health issued. Nothing of interest has occurred in quarantine or sanitary lines.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan and subports for the week ended July 20, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 20, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 15	Spanish steamship Martin Saenz.....	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, La Palma, Mallorca, Valencia, Malago, Cadiz, and Las Palmas.	6
July 16	French steamship Saint Simon.....	Haitian ports and Santo Domingo.....	1
July 17	American steamship Maracaibo.....	Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Ponce, P. R.	1
July 19	Provisional flag steamship Julia.	Cuban ports and Santo Domingo.....	21
	Total .....	.....	29

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.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended July 20, 1901, at subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—July 16, French steamship *St. Domingue*, from Haitian and Santo Domingo ports, with 7 immigrants. July 18, provisional flag

steamship *Julia*, from Cuban and Santo Domingo ports, with 6 immigrants.

Other subports.—No transactions.

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.

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

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria.*—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Month of June, 1901. Population, 256,666. Total number of deaths, 497, including enteric fever, 15; measles, 1, and 55 from tuberculosis.

Santiago.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 75, including 9 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix.*—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 124,447. Total number of deaths, 196, including diphtheria, 2, and 4 from whooping cough.

Rouen.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 296, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 63 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1901. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 6, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 21.9, and the lowest in Swansea, viz, 11.0.

London.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 49; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 22; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea and dysentery, 45. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,654 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 14 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 6, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 31.0 per 1,000. In Dublin and

suburbs 153 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2, and 2 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 6, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 6.3, and the highest in Leith, viz, 24.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 606, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 25; scarlet fever, 7, small-pox, 1; and 25 from whooping cough.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila.*—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 244,732. Total number of deaths, 903, including enteric fever, 7; plague, 124, and 97 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Trinidad—Port of Spain.*—Four weeks ended May 25, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 140, including enteric fever, 3, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Four weeks ended June 22, 1901. Total number of deaths, 126, including enteric fever, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1901, to August 2, 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 25...		13	
Calcutta.....	May 19-June 22...		285	
Madras.....	May 18-June 7...		5	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 2-June 15...	35	18	
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 20...	6	1	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	July 4.....	1		
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 15-July 18...	2		
Havana.....	June 28-July 19...	5		From Santiago de las Vegas.
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 15.....		1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	June 14-June 27...	5	2	
Tampico.....	July 26.....	1		From steamship — from Progreso.
Vera Cruz.....	June 23-July 20...	17	10	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	July 16.....	1		On steamship Saint Simon from Cape Port au Prince and Santo Domingo.
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. Prevailing.
Canton.....	June 8.....			
Hongkong.....	May 19-June 22...	882	852	
Shanghai.....	June 9.....		1	From steamship Empress of China.
Sheck Lung.....	June 8.....			Pre vailing.
Tung Kun.....	do.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 7-July 10...	10	6	
Mansura.....	do.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	do.....	5	1	
Port Said.....	do.....	3	1	
Zagazig.....	do.....	69	28	
France:				
Le Frioul.....	July 7.....	15		From steamship Laos from Port Said.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	May 31-July 17...	6	6	
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	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Central Division—				
Khandesh District.....	May 12-June 8...	9	6	
Poona District.....	do.....	8	4	
Poona City.....	do.....	7	4	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	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 Mahratta County.	do.....	324	237	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Salem District.....	do.....	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 3-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 13.....	112	91	
Santa Rosa.....	May 19-May 25.....	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 2-July 4.....	4		

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden	May 1-May 31...		4	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...		140	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	June 2-July 6...	17		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	.....do	12	6	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 17-May 31...		15	
Rio	May 9-May 31...		38	
British Columbia:				
Victoria	June 16-June 30...	2		
Canada:				
Quebec Province:				
Beauce County.....	May 30-June 16...	7		
Beaulieu 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...	133	1	
Matane County.....	Apr. 10.....	17		
Missisquoi County.....	June 10.....	77		
Montreal County.....	Apr. 20.....	5		
Napierville County.....	Feb. 19.....	22	1	
Ottawa County.....	Mar. 8-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		
Témiscouata County.....	June 4-June 17...	1		
Terrebonne County.....	Apr. 23-May 9...	91		
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 19-June 15...	7	5	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	June 18-July 15...	20		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 12-June 8...	7		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	June 11-June 24...		3	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 9-July 13...	7	1	
London.....	.....do	19	2	
France:				
Paris.....	.....do		56	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	June 18-June 29...	3		
Gibraltar.....	June 3-June 23...	3		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-June 18...		22	
Calcutta.....	May 19-June 22...		63	
Karachi.....	May 20-June 9...	10	7	
Madras.....	May 18-June 14...		31	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-May 31...	2		
Naples.....	June 10-July 14...	496	103	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 11-June 30...	2	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 17-June 23...	2	1	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 16-July 13...	14	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 12-June 15...	21		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 26-July 6...	60	22	
Odessa.....	June 2-July 6...	6		
St. Petersburg.....	.....do	23	5	
Warsaw.....	May 26-June 22...		23	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 15-July 19...	40	4	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Sicily:				
Messina.....	June '9-July 13...	74	11	
Spain:				
Corunna.....	June 23-July 6.....		4	
Madrid.....	May 4-June 1.....		11	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	June 2-June 29...	5	.....
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.		
Acapulco.....	July 6	6,000	3													
Aix la Chapelle.....	July 13	137,842	240													
Alexandretta.....	June 29	8,000	1													
Amoy.....	June 1	350,000			700											
Amsterdam.....	July 13	525,049	116													
Antwerp.....	July 6	299,346	78	8				1		3						
Athens.....	do.....	200,000		15					1	1						
Bahia.....	May 25	200,000														
Do.....	June 1	200,000														
Do.....	June 8	200,000														
Do.....	June 15	200,000														
Do.....	June 22	200,000														
Do.....	June 29	200,000														
Barmen.....	July 6	142,000	41	7					1				1	1	1	
Barranquilla.....	July 7	40,000	38	3												
Beirut.....	June 29	125,000	15													
Do.....	July 6	125,000	13													
Belfast.....	do.....	344,876	136							16			1	15	3	
Belize.....	July 18	7,000	4							1						
Bergen.....	July 5	71,000	16													
Berlin.....	June 29	1,888,318	556	66						1	7	10	6			
Birmingham.....	July 6	523,284	130							1	3	1	5	1		
Bombay.....	June 25	770,843	671	104	62	3								2		
Bremen.....	June 22	160,823	40	11										1	1	
Do.....	June 29	160,823	47	3									1	4		
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	194	26						2	3		6	6		
Do.....	July 6	300,000	214	32									2	6		
Bristol.....	do.....	329,086	80	8						1			3			1
Brussels.....	do.....	570,844	143							2	2		2			2
Budapest.....	July 2	729,383												4		1
Calcutta.....	June 22	843,487	354		22	37		6								
Cartagena.....	July 30	25,000	13	1												
Catania.....	July 11	151,180	73	2						3	1			1		
Christiania.....	July 6	225,800	60										1			
Coburg.....	June 29	20,806	4	1												
Do.....	July 6	20,806	9	2												
Cologne.....	do.....	377,292	235	10						2	2			19		7
Colon.....	July 14	8,000	7													
Copenhagen.....	June 29	476,876	108	17										1		4
Corunna.....	July 6	40,500	19	4				1								
Crefeld.....	do.....	106,887	30													
Curaçao.....	June 27	30,828	1													
Do.....	July 6	30,828	3													
Dublin.....	do.....	373,179	153	19						2		3				2
Dundee.....	do.....	161,346	47										4		3	
Dusseldorf.....	do.....	212,334	111												3	
Edinburgh.....	June 29	317,885	100										1		7	
Do.....	July 6	317,885	108							1	1		2		4	
Flushing.....	June 29	18,991	8													
Do.....	July 6	18,991	6													
Do.....	July 13	18,991	8													
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 6	287,813	82							1			3		2	
Frankal.....	July 7	44,049	23	2						1	1					
Geneva.....	June 29	104,044	30							2						
Ghent.....	July 6	160,949	65								2					1
Glasgow.....	July 12	753,766	303				1					4	3	16		12
Gothenburg.....	July 6	129,000	23													
Halifax.....	July 13	45,000	13													
Hamburg.....	July 6	705,738	226									3		8		4
Havre.....	June 29	130,196	55	10									1	1		
Do.....	July 6	130,196	48	13									1			
Hongkong.....	June 15	283,418	242	151				3								
Do.....	June 22	283,418	255	2	152											
Iquique.....	June 15	33,106	32													1
Do.....	June 22	33,106	36													6
Kingston, Canada.....	July 19	18,300	6													
Königsberg.....	June 29	187,879									1					
La Rochelle.....	June 16	31,553									1					
Do.....	June 23	31,553														
Las Palmas.....	June 29	34,972	18													
Lausanne.....	do.....	46,407	17													
Leeds.....	July 13	438,814	153							1	1	4	6		1	
Leipzig.....	July 6	461,519	159									3	8		6	
Leith.....	June 29	77,670	15	1										2		1
Do.....	July 6	77,670	37	3										2		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.						
Liege.....	June 29	173, 289	57																	
Liverpool.....	July 6	686, 669	290						1	2		1								
London.....	do.....	6, 604, 287	1, 654							11	13	33								
Lyons.....	June 29	483, 147	186																	
Do.....	July 6	483, 147	172																	
Madras.....	June 21	452, 518	366																	
Magdeburg.....	June 15	228, 449	69	5																
Manchester.....	July 6	546, 494	158	19								5								
Messina.....	do.....	107, 000	36	4				1												
Monte Cristi.....	June 20	3, 000	0																	
Montevideo.....	June 1	215, 061	63																	
Do.....	June 8	215, 061	51																	
Moscow.....	June 29	1, 000, 000	1, 003	10																
Nottingham.....	July 6	239, 753	62																	
Nuremberg.....	June 29	262, 000	91	19								1								
Odessa.....	July 6	442, 000	257	26																
Panama.....	July 13	16, 000																		
Paris.....	July 6	2, 714, 068	825																	
Plymouth.....	do.....	106, 000		5																
Prague.....	do.....	255, 855	124	29								2		1		1				
Puerto Cabello.....	June 8	17, 000	16																	
Do.....	June 15	17, 000	12																	
Do.....	June 22	17, 000	7	1																
Do.....	June 30	17, 000	16																	
Puerto Cortez.....	July 18	2, 000	0																	
Quebec.....	July 13	73, 000																		
Do.....	July 20	73, 000																		
Rotterdam.....	July 13	335, 632	141																	
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	July 6	2, 150	1																	
Do.....	July 13	2, 150	0																	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	July 20	45, 000	9	2																
St John, West Indies.....	June 29	34, 042	10																	
Do.....	July 6	34, 042	6																	
Do.....	July 13	34, 042	12																	
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	July 20	3, 000																		
Santa Cruz.....	July 6	33, 500	16																	
Santander.....	July 7	53, 574	25																	
Sheffield.....	June 29	400, 000	128	19																
Do.....	July 6	400, 000	105	11																
Singapore.....	June 8	97, 111	249	31																
Smyrna.....	June 16	300, 000	51	10																
Do.....	June 23	300, 000	72	8																
Do.....	June 30	300, 000	60	6																
Solingen.....	June 29	15, 142	13																	
Do.....	July 6	15, 142	13																	
Stettin.....	do.....	210, 000	148																	
Stockholm.....	June 29	232, 574	101	14																
Stuttgart.....	July 4	176, 318	65																	
Do.....	July 11	176, 318	72																	
Sunderland.....	June 29	147, 207	45																	
Do.....	July 6	147, 207	54																	
Trieste.....	June 29	176, 456	80																	
Do.....	July 6	176, 456	86																	
Tuxpam.....	July 8	13, 000	9																	
Uvilla.....	July 13	800	0																	
Venice.....	June 22	174, 398	59																	
Do.....	June 29	174, 398	61																	
Do.....	July 6	174, 398	66	9																
Vera Cruz.....	July 13	32, 010	42	5																
Vienna.....	July 6	1, 691, 966	577																	
Warsaw.....	June 22	686, 010																		
Yokohama.....	June 23	189, 455																		
Zurich.....	June 29	161, 782	45																	
Do.....	July 6	161, 782	37																	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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