

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Report of investigation of smallpox in Pickens County, Ga.

MOBILE, ALA., August 14, 1901.

SIR: In obedience to Bureau telegram of August 8, directing me to proceed to Jasper, Ga., and investigate suspected smallpox, I have the honor to state that I left Mobile on the 8th, but as there is only one daily train to Jasper I did not reach the latter place until about noon of the 10th. Jasper is located on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad, 65 miles north of Atlanta. It is the county seat of Pickens County. Jasper is in the Blue Ridge Mountains and is about 1,700 feet above the sea level; the place is healthy, with pure air and water, and is consequently a summer resort of some pretensions. There were a number of people there from Atlanta and Macon during my visit.

I was met at the train by Judge Simons, who is the mayor of the town as well as United States Commissioner. There are 2 physicians in Jasper and they had been unable to agree as to the diagnosis. Both gentlemen were good enough to accompany me when I visited the cases, of which I saw 8 in and around Jasper. The disease is undoubtedly smallpox of a somewhat mild type and can be readily traced from Jasper to Tate and from Tate to Ducktown, Tenn., where I saw the disease during the early spring of the present year. The cases seen at Jasper are as follows:

Case 1.—Colored boy, probably 20 years old, had been a waiter in the principal hotel up to a day or two of being taken sick. This case was in papular stage, just beginning to vesiculate; the eruption is well developed on face, hands, and arms, and over body, also on soles of feet and palms of hands.

Case 2.—Is convalescent, well marked and badly pitted, walking around on streets though he is not through peeling.

In the next house I saw 5 cases in different stages, rather light, in children. Two persons who had been successfully vaccinated did not have the disease.

Case 3.—In an old man, in pustular stage, pustules are very thick all over body, face, scalp, soles of feet, and palms of hands, confluent on arms and in places on face. Conjunctiva and throat badly affected. I think this man will die; he has a severe case of typical smallpox, and yet one of the physicians stated that he regarded it as undoubted chickenpox. He stated, however, that his knowledge was gained from text books and he was willing to accept my opinion.

On my return to the city I saw the ordinary and had a long talk with him regarding the management of cases (some of those seen were out in the county a mile from town). Both the mayor and ordinary promised

to isolate cases at once in a smallpox hospital, to disinfect the infected houses, destroy old bedding, etc., and begin vaccination at once.

By special request I visited the village of Tate. The large marble quarries are located there; also the first case of smallpox in this section developed here in a negro woman who came from Ducktown. Dr. Tate visited the cases here and at Nelson with me. The first case seen at Tate was extremely mild, in a young white woman, who had been vaccinated a year ago. She had not more than half a dozen pustules. The husband, who had not been vaccinated, contracted the disease first; he was convalescent, but had suffered much more severely than his wife. Two children in the family did not have the disease. I saw 4 more cases here—all in negroes. One case in a negro woman, convalescent at the time, was remarkable from the fact that she was very much disfigured by the cicatrices, having suffered from the confluent form. Dr. Tate told me there had been 25 cases in this place.

The marble mills or manufactures are located at Nelson, 5 miles from Tate. I saw 3 or 4 cases at Nelson—all in negroes. In several families, all who had not been vaccinated contracted the disease, while those who were thus protected escaped. Thanks to Dr. Tate, a great many people around Tate and Nelson were vaccinated some time since, as he inaugurated compulsory vaccination on his own responsibility.

On my return to Jasper I found that Dr. Richards had wired for and obtained a supply of vaccine virus, and I assisted him in vaccinating quite a number of people at the hotel.

Respectfully,

W. P. McINTOSH,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

End of smallpox in Lexington, Ky.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Lexington, Ky., is free from smallpox. No case has been reported since July 1.

Respectfully,

F. O. YOUNG,
President Board of Health.

Result of house-to-house sanitary inspection of the city of Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA, FLA., August 5, 1901.

SIR: I herewith hand you a copy of the result of the midsummer house-to-house sanitary inspection of the city of Tampa, Fla.: Number houses inspected, 4,322; number houses occupied, 4,322; number houses vacant, 123; total number of inhabitants, 19,442; total number sick, 46.

Nature of sickness.—Malarial fever, 10; chills and fever, 19; dysentery, 3; consumption, 4; pneumonia, 3; dropsy, 1; typhoid fever, 5; bilious fever, 1.

The inspectors who made the canvass pronounce the average sanitary condition good.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WALKER,
Chief.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from Cuban ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., August 11, 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: August 7, 1901, Ameri-

can tug *Ouba* and barges *Mantanzas* and *Cardenas*, from Havana; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan. August 8, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Gwent*, from Gibara, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez.

Respectfully,

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

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

BALTIMORE, MD., August 17, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the following arrivals at this port for the week ended this day: August 13, British steamship *Fontabelle*, from Demerara, in ballast; Norwegian steamship, *Dudley*, from Banas, with fruit; British steamship *Heathford*, from Daiquiri, with ore. August 14, British steamship *Indianapolis*, from Santiago de Cuba, 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 August 10, 1901:

Date.	Number of persons.	Sanitary condition.	Condition of—		Where from.	Destination.
			Baggage.	Merchandise.		
Aug. 4 (a)	130	Good	Good	Good	Various points in Mexico.	Various points in United States.
Aug. 5 (b)	129	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.....
Aug. 6 (c)	138	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.....
Aug. 7 (d)	137	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.....
Aug. 8 (e)	145	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.....
Aug. 9 (f)	129	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1 Vera Cruz	Do.....
Aug. 10 (g)	140	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Various points in Mexico.	Do.....

a Fumigated 173 pieces of Pullman linen.

b Fumigated 210 pieces of Pullman linen.

c Fumigated 250 pieces of Pullman linen.

d Fumigated 235 pieces of Pullman linen.

e Fumigated 278 pieces of Pullman linen.

f Fumigated 196 pieces of Pullman linen; 1 suspect held in quarantine; fumigated baggage of 1 passenger.

g Fumigated 204 pieces of Pullman linen.

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

El Paso, Tex., August 10, 1901.—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of work at this station for week ended August 10, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 172; inspection (special) passengers from City of Mexico, 12; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 16; inspection of immigrants, 138; disinfection of trunks, clothing, blankets, etc., 98 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 417 pieces; disinfection of Pullman soiled linen from Mexico, 3,355 pieces; disinfection of a carload of hides from Mexico.

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

Laredo, Tex., August 9, 1901.—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended August 4, 1901: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 465; immigrants inspected,

40; immigrants vaccinated, 4. Two bundles of immigrant clothing disinfected; Pullman Company soiled linen from Mexico disinfected, 3,795 pieces.

Laredo, Tex., August 13, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit following report for week ended August 10, 1901: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 605; immigrants inspected, 112; immigrants vaccinated, 26. One person six days out from Vera Cruz, originally from Yucatan peninsula, detained; trunk and valise disinfected. Disinfected 3,102 pieces of Pullman Company soiled linen.

Respectfully,

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

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

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of July, 1901. Census population, 102,479. Total number of deaths, 150, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 38 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of July, 1901, from 166 towns having an aggregate census population of 905,856, show a total of 1,297 deaths, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 13; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 8; smallpox, 1, and 113 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hartford.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 79,950. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 3; measles, 2, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1901. Total number of deaths, 113, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 220,000; colored, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 574—white, 362; colored, 212—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 78 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 10, 1901, from 91 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, enteric fever, influenza, scarlet fever, and tonsillitis were more prevalent, and dysentery, remittent fever, pleuritis, smallpox, and whooping cough were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 6, whooping cough at 14, measles at 16, diphtheria at 23, scarlet fever at 45, smallpox at 64, enteric fever at 69, and phthisis pulmonalis at 195 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 84, including enteric fever, 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of May, 1901. Census population, 102,555. Total number of deaths, 61, including scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of June, 1901. Total number of deaths, 71, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of July, 1901. Census population, 56,987. Total number of deaths, 114, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 11 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Eight weeks ended August 10, 1901. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 114, including diphtheria, 2, and 2 from enteric fever.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of July, 1901. Census population, 352,387. Total number of deaths, 467, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 5, and 40 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1901, from 21 towns having an aggregate population of 103,630—white, 63,870; colored, 39,760—show a total of 213 deaths—white, 102; colored, 111—including enteric fever, 9; measles, 1; whooping cough, 6, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Zanesville*.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including whooping cough, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of July, 1901. Census population, 80,865—white, estimated, 50,627; colored, estimated, 30,238. Total number of deaths, 149—white, 70; colored, 79—including enteric fever, 7, and 21 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Roanoke*.—Month of July, 1901. Census population, 21,495. Total number of deaths, 41, including 4 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of July, 1901. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended August 17, 1901.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, August 17, 1901.

August 13, steamship *Fontabelle*, from Barbados, West Indies, with 11 immigrants; steamship *Frankfurt*, from Bremen, with 332 immigrants. Total, 343.

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Boston during week ended August 10, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, August 11, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 10, 1901;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 4	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	171
Aug. 5	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	9
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	44
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	16
Aug. 6	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	53
Do....	Steamship Nodby.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	1
Do....	Steamship Devonian.....	Liverpool, England.....	12
Aug. 7	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	24
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	16
Aug. 8	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	52
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	65
Do....	Steamship Assyrian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	70
Aug. 9	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	5
Do....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	284
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	28
Aug. 10	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	43
Aug. 11	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	113
Total.....			1,006

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 10, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, August 12, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 10, 1901;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 4	Steamship Neustria.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	346
Do....	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	626
Aug. 5	Steamship Astoria.....	Glasgow.....	127
Do....	Steamship Celtic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	200
Do....	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	353
Aug. 6	Steamship Königin Luise.....	Bremen.....	515
Do....	Steamship Coleridge.....	Barbados.....	49
Aug. 7	Steamship Barcelona.....	Hamburg.....	179
Do....	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	550
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	366
Aug. 8	Steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresa..	Bremen.....	347
Do....	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	153
Aug. 9	Steamship Montserrat.....	Genoa.....	28
Do....	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	370
Aug. 10	Steamship Auguste Victoria.....	.....do.....	158
Do....	Steamship Laurentian.....	Glasgow.....	20
Do....	Steamship Calabria.....	Naples.....	302
Do....	Steamship Duchessa Di Genova... .	.....do.....	434
Total.....			5,123

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 17, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, August 17, 1901.

August 11, 1901, steamship *Waesland*, from Liverpool and Queens-town, with 151 immigrants.

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of El Paso, Tex., during the month of July, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 335; number passed, 328; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 7.

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Laredo, Tex., during the month of July, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 142; number passed, 137; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 1.

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

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant 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.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Aug. 10	Am. sc. Helen M. Atwood (a)	July 30	San Juan.....
			Am. sc. Rebecca J. Moulton (a)	Aug. 3	Matanzas.....
			Sp. bktn. Maria Theresa..	Aug. 6	Havana
			Sp. bg. Margarita Sinter..	Aug. 7	.....do.....
			Am. bg. John McDermott	Aug. 8	San Juan.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
10	Fernandina, Fla.....	do.	Am. sc. Henry P. Mason..	Aug. 6	Havana
11	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Nor. ship America (a)	July 24	Cape Town.....
			Am. bgtn. J. B. Rabel (a)	July 30	Demerara
			Am. sc. Susie B. Dantzler	Aug. 4	Caibarien
			Am. sc. Hildegard.....	do.	Campeche.....
			Am. sc. Nan M. Dantzler	Aug. 7	Vera Cruz.....
			Am. sc. Eleanor.....	Aug. 9	.....do.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	.....
14	Mullet Key, Fla.....	do.	Br. ss. Fernlands (a).....	Aug. 3	Bahia.....
			Br. ss. Sandfield.....	Aug. 5	St. Vincent.....
			Sp. ss. Maria.....	Aug. 9	Arroyo
			Ger. bk. Matador.....	do.	London.....
			Prov. flag cattle barge Tinima.	do.	Nuevitas.....
15	Newbern, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
16	Nome, Alaska.....	July 20	.....	.....	.....
17	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
18	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
19	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	Reedy Island, Del.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
21	San Diego, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	Br. ss. Belgian King.....	Aug. 28	Hongkong via San Diego.
23	San Pedro, Cal.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
24	Savannah, Ga.....	Aug. 10	Am. sc. Louis V. Chap- plis.	Aug. 6	Matanzas.....
25	South Atlantic Quar- antine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Uruguayan bk. Maria Blanquer (a).	July 30	Rio de Janeiro.....
26	Washington, N. C.....	do.	Nor. bk. Alert.....	Aug. 10	Sapelo.....
	CUBA:				
27	Baracoa.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
28	Batabano.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
29	Caibarien.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
30	Cardenas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
31	Casilda.....	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
32	Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
33	Daiquiri.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....

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.....	Aug. 5	.....	1
.....	Brunswick.....	Held to complete five days.....	Aug. 4	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Ballast discharged; hold and all compartments fumigated.	Aug. 10	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Ballast discharged; disinfected and held.	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Disinfected and held.	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	1 spoken and passed.....	3
8	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
10	Fernandina.....	Held one day to complete five days.	Aug. 8	do.....	14
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
12	Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 10	.....	1
.....	Pascagoula.....	do.....	Aug. 4	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 10	1 case malarial fever in quarantine and at sea.	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
.....	Moss Point.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
14	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 8	.....	9
.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 9	.....	.....
.....	Charlotte Harbor.....	Disinfected and returned to Charlotte Harbor.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....
.....	Port Tampa.....	Held to discharge ballast.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Washed with bichloride of mercury.	Aug. 10	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Glandular region of oriental crew on Br. ss. Hyson, from Hong-kong, examined.	21
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
22	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed.....	Aug. 8	On certificate of U. S. quarantine officer at San Diego. Physical examination of oriental passengers on Br. ss. Zealandia from Honolulu; 1 case malarial fever on Am. ss. Acapulco, from Panama, en route.	23
23	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
24	Savannah.....	Held one day to complete five days.	Aug. 7	.....	8
25	Brunswick.....	Undergoing disinfection.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Held for observation.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
29	.....	.....	.....	9 vessels passed without inspection.	1
30	.....	.....	.....	do.....	5
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
32	.....	.....	.....	2 vessels passed without inspection.	7
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	CUBA—Continued.				
34	Gibara.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
35	Guantanamo.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
36	Havana.....	Aug. 3	Sp. bktn. Maria Teresa..... Am. sc. Star of the Sea..... Prov. barge San Fernando. Am. sc. Henry P. Mason..... Nor. ss. Tjomo..... Am. sc. Frank B. Neally.....	June 6 July 7 Aug. 7 July 17 July 30 Aug. 2	Montevideo..... Newport News..... Tampa..... New York..... Mobile..... Key West.....
37	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
38	Manzanillo.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
39	Matanzas.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
40	Nuevitas.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
41	Puerto Padre.....	July 27 Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
42	Santa Cruz.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
43	Santiago de Cuba.....	July 27	Nor. ss. Hugin..... Prov. flag ss. Maria Herrera.	July 23 July 25	Mobile..... Havana.....
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo.....	July 20 July 27	.....	.....	.....
45	Honolulu.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
46	Kahului.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
47	Kihel.....	July 13 July 20	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINES:				
48	Cebu.....	June 22 June 29	.....	.....	.....
49	Iloilo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		July 6	.....	.....	.....
50	Manila.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....
		July 6	.....	.....	.....
	PORTO RICO:				
51	Ponce.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
52	San Juan.....	Aug. 3	Ger. ss. Hercynia.....	Aug. 2	Colon.....
	Subports—				
53	Aguadilla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
54	Arecibo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
55	Arroyo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
56	Fajardo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
57	Humacao.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
58	Mayaguez.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34					10
35				2 vessels passed without inspection.	2
36	Brunswick	Disinfected.....	Aug. 2		26
	Tampa	do	do.		
	Port Tampa.....	Partially disinfected.....	Aug. 1		
	Fernandina	Disinfected.....	Aug. 2		
	Mobile.....	do	do.		
	Key West.....	Partially disinfected	do.		
37				11 vessels passed without inspection.	2
38				4 vessels passed without inspection.	2
39				2 vessel passed without inspection.	6
40				No report.	
41					4
					7
42					7
43	Santiago.....	Disinfected.....	July 23		7
	San Juan.....	do.....	July 25	3 vessels passed without inspection. 1 case malaria on Nor. ss. Tyr from Philadelphia.	
44					1
45					1
				1 case of bubo on Am. sc. F. M. Slade, from Newcastle, New South Wales, held four hours until diagnosis was established.	11
					11
46					1
47				No transactions.	
				do	
				do	
48					31
					14
49					10
					15
50				2 cases of measles on U. S. army transport Lawton, from San Francisco, at sea; patients allowed to remain on board.	68
					68
51					1
52	Havre.....	Held in quarantine	Aug. 2		5
53				No report.	
54				do	
55				do	
56				do	
57				do	
58				do	

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	July 27	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Aug. 10	Sp. ss. Felix de Albazelo..... Sp. ss. Neptuno.....	Aug. 8 do.	St. Vincent do.
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.	Nor. ss. Tjomo..... Nor. ss. Hydra..... Nor. ss. John Wilson..... Nor. ss. Banes..... Ss. Columbia..... Bk. Lancashire..... Schr. Governor Blake.....	Aug. 5 do. Aug. 6 Aug. 8 Aug. 9 do. Aug. 10	Havana Progreso..... Bocas del Toro..... do. Port Limon..... Kingston..... Cayman Brac.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	Aug. 10	Sp. bk. Tafalla (a)..... Br. sc. Benefit (a)..... Br. ss. Lady Lewis (a)..... Am. sc. Anna M. Stam- mer (a). Br. ss. Floridian (a)..... Sp. ss. Sardinero..... Am. ss. S. Oteri..... Br. ss. Beverley..... Am. ss. Geo. M. Kelly..... Br. ss. Milwaukee..... Br. ss. Louisiana..... Am. ss. Arkadia..... Br. ss. Dictator..... Am. ss. Stillwater..... Am. ss. Breakwater..... Dan. ss. Venus..... Br. ss. Comino..... Am. ss. Catania.....	July 30 do. Aug. 1 do. Aug. 3 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 do. Aug. 6 do. do. do. Aug. 7 Aug. 8 do. do. do. do.	Havana Tanala..... Santos..... Santa Ana..... Liverpool via West Indies and Mexican ports. Vera Cruz..... Puerto Cortez via Belize. Port Limon..... Bluefields..... Durban via Syd- ney. Cienfuegos..... San Juan via Porto Rican ports. Tampico via Mex- ican ports. Bocas del Toro..... Port Limon..... do. Cardenas via Cai- barien. Ponce via Porto Rican ports.
18	Newport News, Va.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
23	Providence, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	Quintana, Tex.....	Aug. 3	.....	.....	.....
25	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

municipal quarantine stations.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1901, to August 23, 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		
Alaska:				
Kluckwan	July 26.....			Reported.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		28	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	June 2-July 20...	12		
San Francisco.....	July 1-Aug. 11...	7		
Total for State		19		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	May 1-July 31...	74		
Bent County	do	9		
Boulder County.....	do	28		
Chaffee County.....	do	2		
Clear Creek County.....	do	3		
Costilla County.....	do	6		
Custer County.....	do	2		
Delta County.....	do	17		
Douglas County.....	do	10		
El Paso County.....	do	20		
Fremont County.....	do	2		
Garfield County.....	do	6		
Gilpin County.....	do	1		
Gunnison County.....	do	1		
Jefferson County.....	do	9		
Kit Carson County.....	do	1		
Lake County.....	do	18		
La Plata County.....	do	7		
Larimer County	do	1		
Las Anamas County.....	do	9		
Mesa County.....	do	2		
Mineral County.....	do	41		
Montrose County.....	do	12		
Morgan County.....	do	2		
Otero County	do	9		
Ouray County.....	do	9		
Park County.....	do	9		
Pitkin County	do	5		
Prowers County	do	2		
Pueblo County.....	do	7		
Rio Grande County.....	do	6		
Routt County	do	9		
Saguache County.....	do	11		
San Juan County.....	do	12		
San Miguel County	do	1		
Summit County.....	do	10		
Teller County.....	do	42		
Washington County	do	5		
Weld County.....	do	8		
Total for State		428		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		68		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	June 16-July 13...	2		
Total for District, same period, 1900.		24		
Georgia:				
Pickens County.....	July 1-Aug. 10...	37		
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 23-Aug. 17...	14		
Peoria	June 1-July 31...	51		
Springfield	do	6		
Total for State.....		71		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		121		

Smallpox in the United States, etc —Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	June 1-July 31...	42	.....
Allen County.....	do.....	12	1	
Cass County.....	do.....	3	.....
Clinton County.....	do.....	20	1	
Davies County.....	do.....	27	1	
Dearborn County.....	do.....	4	.....
De Kalb County.....	do.....	7	.....
Jay County.....	do.....	1	.....
Kosciusko County.....	do.....	11	.....
Laporte County.....	do.....	6	1	
Marion County.....	do.....	6	.....
Montgomery County.....	do.....	1	.....
Ohio County.....	do.....	6	.....
Owen County.....	do.....	1	.....
Porter County.....	do.....	3	.....
Posey County.....	do.....	4	.....
Randolph County.....	do.....	3	.....
Spencer County.....	do.....	12	.....
Switzerland County.....	do.....	11	.....
Tippecanoe County.....	do.....	32	.....
Total for State.....		212	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		130	5	
Iowa:				
Clinton.....	June 16-June 22...	1	.....
Ottumwa.....	June 2-June 29...	8	.....
Total for State.....		9	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		12	.....
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	June 1-July 31...	23	.....
Anderson County.....	do.....	1	.....
Barber County.....	do.....	2	.....
Barton County.....	do.....	43	1	
Bourbon County (Fort Scott).....	do.....	26	.....
Chautauqua County.....	do.....	1	.....
Cherokee County.....	do.....	32	1	
Clark County.....	do.....	4	.....
Clay County.....	do.....	3	.....
Cloud County.....	do.....	1	.....
Crawford County.....	do.....	122	.....
Douglas County.....	do.....	5	.....
Greenwood County.....	do.....	4	1	
Hamilton County.....	do.....	2	.....
Jefferson County.....	do.....	27	.....
Labette County.....	do.....	26	.....
Lane County.....	do.....	6	.....
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	.....
Shawnee County.....	do.....	6	.....
Stevens County.....	do.....	8	.....
Sumner County.....	do.....	17	.....
Sedgwick County (Wichita).....	do.....	18	1	
Washington County.....	do.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		409	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		30	1	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	June 23-June 29...	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		32	.....
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 16-July 20...	9	1	
Shreveport.....	July 14-July 24...	1	1	
Total for State.....		10	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		130	30	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	July 7-Aug. 17...	4	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.....		29	6	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		21		
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.
Oscoda 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.		10	1	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	June 17-July 29...	31		
Anoka County.....	do.....	16		
Becker County.....	do.....	12		
Beltrami County.....	do.....	55		
Benton County.....	do.....	24		
Big Stone County.....	do.....	11		
Blue Earth County.....	do.....	4		
Brown County.....	do.....	16		
Carlton County.....	do.....	28		
Carver County.....	do.....	5		
Cass County.....	do.....	17	2	
Chippewa County.....	do.....	3		
Clay County.....	do.....	16	1	
Cook County.....	do.....	26		
Cottonwood County.....	do.....	2		
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	53		
Dakota County.....	do.....	2		
Dodge County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	26		
Fillmore County.....	do.....	13		
Freeborn County.....	do.....	4		
Goodhue County.....	do.....	1		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).....	do.....	34		
Houston County.....	do.....	8		
Hubbard County.....	do.....	6		
Isanti County.....	do.....	1		
Itasca County.....	do.....	8		
Jackson County.....	do.....	1		
Kanabec County.....	do.....	2		
Kittson County.....	do.....	12		
Lesueur County.....	do.....	8		
Lyon County.....	do.....	10		
Martin County.....	do.....	1		
Meeker County.....	do.....	3		
Millelacs County.....	do.....	3		
Morrison County.....	do.....	12		
Murray County.....	do.....	1		
Nicollet County.....	do.....	3		
Norman County.....	do.....	22		
Olmsted County (Rochester).....	do.....	41		
Ottertail County.....	do.....	42		
Pine County.....	do.....	59	1	
Pipestone County.....	do.....	1		
Polk County.....	do.....	75		
Pope County.....	do.....	19	1	
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	do.....	17		
Red Lake County.....	do.....	10		
Red Wood County.....	do.....	18	2	
Renville County.....	do.....	7		
Rice County.....	do.....	39	1	
Rock County.....	do.....	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Roseau County.....	June 17–July 29...	1	.....
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	do	98	.....
Sherburne County.....	do	3	.....
Sibley County.....	do	27	.....
Stearns County.....	do	98	.....
Steele County.....	do	14	.....
Stevens County.....	do	6	.....
Todd County.....	do	3	.....
Traverse County	do	10	.....
Wabasha County	do	8	1	
Wadena County	do	8	.....
Waseca County.....	do	4	.....
Washington County.....	do	14	.....
Winona County (Winona).....	do	21	1	
Total for State.....		1,152	10	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		271	3	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 17–Aug. 11...	87	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 16–Aug. 10...	24	.....
South Omaha	June 25–July 31...	19	.....
Total for State		43	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 16–July 13...	3	.....
Nashua.....	July 21–Aug. 3...	3	.....
Total for State		6	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		12	.....
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 17–July 27...	10	.....
Newark.....	July 1–Aug. 10...	23	4	
Total for State.....		33	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5	.....
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 25–July 27...	8	3	
Dunkirk.....	July 1–July 6...	1	.....
Elmira	June 16–Aug. 10...	6	.....
Gowanda.....	July 29.....	7	.....
New York.....	June 23–Aug. 10...	412	121	
Total for State		434	124	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6	1	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	May 1–June 30...	1	.....
Buncombe County.....	do	26	.....
Burke County.....	do	9	.....
Cabarrus County.....	do	7	.....
Caswell County.....	do	13	.....
Chatham County.....	do	4	.....
Cleveland County.....	do	14	.....
Cumberland County.....	do	22	.....
Durham County.....	do	20	.....
Gaston County.....	do	14	.....
Greene County.....	do	2	.....
Guilford County.....	do	1	.....
Johnston County.....	do	19	.....
McDowell County	do	5	.....
Mecklenburg County.....	do	23	.....
Orange County.....	do	24	.....
Person County.....	do	78	.....
Polk County.....	do	2	.....
Robeson County.....	do	2	.....
Rockingham County.....	do	4	.....
Rowan County.....	do	3	.....
Sampson County.....	do	1	.....
Stanly County.....	do	5	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Wake County.....	May 1-June 30...	19		Several cases.
Wayne County.....	.....do.....			
Total for State.....		318		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		440		
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	July 14-July 20...	1		
Buffalo.....	July 1-July 6...	2		
Fargo.....	July 7-July 13...	1		
Fisher.....	.....do.....	1		
Glaston.....	July 1-July 6...	5		
Kensal.....	July 7-July 13...	1		
Lakota.....	July 1-July 6...	2		
Lidgerwood.....	.....do.....	2		
Mayville.....	July 14-July 20...	1		
Valley City.....	July 1-July 6...	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-Aug. 17...	1,309	18	
Defiance County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	21		
Delaware County.....	.....do.....	4		
Erle 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-Aug. 2...	82	1	
Hancock County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	6		
Hardin County.....	.....do.....	166		
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	9		
Henry County.....	.....do.....	6		
Hocking County.....	.....do.....	5	2	
Huron County.....	.....do.....	44	1	
Jackson County.....	.....do.....	3		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	32	1	
Knox County.....	.....do.....	1		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	17	1	
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	80		
Lorain County.....	.....do.....	75	2	
Lucas County (Toledo).....	Jan. 1-July 13...	16		
Mahoning County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	6		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	1		
Mercer County.....	.....do.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	.....do.....	5		
Morgan County.....	.....do.....	1		
Ottawa County.....	.....do.....	34	1	
Paulding County.....	.....do.....	38		
Perry County.....	.....do.....	57		
Pike County.....	.....do.....	2		
Portage County.....	.....do.....	23		
Putnam County.....	.....do.....	9		
Richland County.....	.....do.....	67	1	
Scioto County.....	.....do.....	168	2	
Seneca County.....	.....do.....	3		
Shelby County.....	.....do.....	43		
Stark County.....	.....do.....	1		
Summit County.....	.....do.....	2	1	
Trumbull County.....	.....do.....	15	1	
Tuscarawas County.....	.....do.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Van Wert County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	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		3,012	38	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1,353	17	
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.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 18...	156	2	
Luzerne County.....	Feb. 1-July 27...	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).	Feb. 1-Aug. 17...	60	1	
Tioga County.....	Feb. 1-July 27...	5		
Venango County.....	.....do.....	1		
Warren County.....	.....do.....	1		
Washington County.....	.....do.....	12		
Westmoreland County.....	.....do.....	26		
York County.....	.....do.....	12		
Total for State		972	8	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		10		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	June 23-July 6...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Tennessee:				
Knoxville.....	June 1-June 30...	8	1	
Memphis.....	June 23-Aug. 3...	11		
Nashville.....	July 1-July 6...	3		
Total for State		22	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Texas:				
Jasper County	June 17-July 17...		2	
San Antonio.....	July 1-July 31...	5		
Total for State.....		5	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		409	2	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Salt Lake City	June 16-Aug. 10...	20		
Total for State.....		21		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		18		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia:				
Roanoke	June 1-June 30...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		25	1	
Washington:				
Clallam County.....	June 18.....	3		
Seattle.....	June 1-June 30...	13	1	
Tacoma.....	June 18-Aug. 11...	15		
Total for State		31	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		35		
West Virginia:				
Berkeley County	July 21.....	9		
Wheeling	June 16-June 29...	2		
Total for State		11		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Wisconsin:				
Ashland County	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	1		
Clark County.....	do.....	17		
Douglas County.....	do.....	3		
Dunn County.....	do.....	6		
Kewaunee County.....	do.....	1		
Marathan County.....	do.....	2		
Showano County.....	do.....	8	8	
Winnebago County.....	do.....	5		
Eighty places.....	May 5-May 31...	347	0	
Sixty-seven places	June 1-June 30...	288	3	
Fifty-two places.....	July 1-July 31...	268	0	
Nine places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	35	8	
Total for State		981	19	
Grand total.....		8,695	223	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		3,546	108	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 28, 1901, to August 23, 1901.

[For reports received from January 1, 1901 to June 23, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 23, 1901.]

PLAGUE.

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

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

[illegible]

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Aug. 10	7,147	0										
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,293,697	477	70						9	2	6	14
Do.....	Aug. 17	1,293,697	507	58		1				24	1	9	11
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Aug. 10	321,616	154	12						14	5	2	1
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	15,369	5										
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	175,597	64	8								1	
Do.....	Aug. 17	175,597	69	5					1	1		2	
Quincy, Mass.....	Aug. 10	23,899	7	2									
Reading, Pa.....	Aug. 12	79,961	16										1
Sacramento, Cal.....	Aug. 3	29,282	9										
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Aug. 10	53,531	14									1	
San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 3	17,700	5	2									
San Francisco, Cal.....	Aug. 4	342,782	114	11								2	
Do.....	Aug. 11	342,782	128	20						2		1	
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Aug. 3	6,587	3	1									
Shreveport, La.....	Aug. 10	16,013	1	1					1				
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	61,643	9	1									
Do.....	Aug. 17	61,643	14										
South Bend, Ind.....	Aug. 10	35,999	11	1									
Springfield, Mass.....	do.....	62,069	14										
Tacoma, Wash.....	Aug. 4	37,714	8	1								1	
Do.....	Aug. 11	37,714	10	1									
Taunton, Mass.....	Aug. 10	31,036	8										
Toledo, Ohio.....	do.....	131,822	26	2					1				
Do.....	Aug. 17	131,822	82	3					1				1
Waltham, Mass.....	Aug. 10	23,481	6										
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	8,529	3										
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	278,718	109	16					6			1	9
Weymouth, Mass.....	do.....	11,324	1										
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	38,878	11						1			1	
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	28,757	7									1	
Do.....	Aug. 17	28,757	11	1									
Winona, Minn.....	Aug. 10	19,714	6										
Woburn, Mass.....	do.....	14,254	5	3									
Worcester, Mass.....	Aug. 9	118,421	19	1					1				
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Aug. 10	44,885	11							1		1	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 19, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	60	2	.....	.77	.....	.57
Portland, Me.....	67	1	.....	.86	.....	.76
Northfield, Vt.....	61	3	.....	1.17	.....	.47
Boston, Mass.....	69	1	.....	1.07	.....	.87
New Haven, Conn.....	70	2	.....	1.19	2.21	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	70	2	.....	.91	.....	.61
New York, N. Y.....	73	3	.....	1.08	.52	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	3	.....	1.05	.....	.75
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74	2	.....	.99	2.91	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	72	2	.....	1.12	1.08	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72	2	.....	1.19	3.21	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	75	3	.....	.91	.79	.....
Washington, D. C.....	74	3	.....	.91	.19	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	75	1	.....	.91	4.69	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	77	1	.....	1.26	2.44	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	77	3	.....	1.41	1.69	.....
Charlottesville, N. C.....	76	2	.....	1.24	.26	.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	76	4	.....	1.51	1.69	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78	2	.....	1.63	.....	.33
Hatteras, N. C.....	77	3	.....	1.40	.....	.30
Wilmington, N. C.....	78	2	.....	1.68	.....	.28
Columbia, S. C.....	80	0	.....	1.64	.....	.64
Charleston, S. C.....	81	1	.....	1.72	.....	.32
Augusta, Ga.....	79	1	.....	1.19	.....	.79
Savannah, Ga.....	80	0	.....	1.82	.....	1.12
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	.....	1	1.47	1.83	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	.....	3	1.07	3.03	.....
Key West, Fla.....	84	.....	2	1.07	.....	.57
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	.....	1	1.06	1.84	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	81	.....	1	2.15	3.05	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	81	1	.....	1.96	2.04	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	80	0	.....	1.59	4.41	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	80	0	.....	.93	1.97	.....
Meridian, Miss.....	78	0	.....	.84	3.36	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80	0	.....	.77	1.03	.....
New Orleans, La.....	81	1	.....	1.40	.00	.....
Shreveport, La.....	82	2	.....	.39	.....	.29
Fort Smith, Ark.....	79	3	.....	.84	.....	.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	79	1	.....	.98	.....	.98
Palestine, Tex.....	81	3	.....	.63	.....	.63
Galveston, Tex.....	83	3	.....	1.29	.....	1.29
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	6	.....	.90	.....	.80
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	4	.....	.67	.....	.67
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80	.....	4	.81	5.26	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	78	.....	4	.70	4.70	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77	.....	3	.84	4.56	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75	.....	1	.95	5.25	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	74	.....	2	.78	.....	.08
Louisville, Ky.....	77	.....	1	.82	.....	.23
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74	2	.....	.71	.49	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75	1	.....	.88	.....	.58
Columbus, Ohio.....	73	3	.....	.77	.....	.47
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	74	0	.....	.91	.....	.41
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73	3	.....	.70	.60	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68	0	.....	.56	.....	.36
Rochester, N. Y.....	68	2	.....	.70	.....	.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68	6	.....	.70	.....	.70
Erie, Pa.....	69	3	.....	.77	1.13	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69	3	.....	.70	1.70	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71	3	.....	.70	.20	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	71	3	.....	.63	.77	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	69	5	.....	.63	.....	.63
Lansing, Mich.....	69	5	.....	.61	.59	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	67	5	.....	.56	.....	.56
Alpena, Mich.....	63	5	.....	.77	.....	.67
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	61	7	.....	.56	.04	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	63	7	.....	.63	.....	.53
Escanaba, Mich.....	64	4	.....	.91	.....	.81
Green Bay, Wis.....	67	5	.....	.63	.....	.63

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 19, 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.....	67	5	.....	.58	.....	.38
Milwaukee, Wis.....	68	6	.....	.60	.....	.10
Chicago, Ill.....	71	3	.....	.67	.73	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	64	8	.....	.71	.....	.31
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	69	7	.....	.77	.....	.57
La Crosse, Wis.....	70	2	.....	.67	.....	.47
Dubuque, Iowa.....	72	2	.....	.65	.....	.65
Davenport, Iowa.....	73	3	.....	.82	.....	.52
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	3	.....	.74	.....	.74
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75	3	.....	.59	.....	.39
Springfield, Ill.....	74	2	.....	.51	1.79	.....
Calro, Ill.....	78	.....	2	.63	1.17	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	78	2	.....	.77	.....	.57
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	77	1	.....	.53	.....	.43
Springfield, Mo.....	76	2	.....	.90	.....	.80
Kansas City, Mo.....	77	3	.....	.90	.....	.90
Topeka, Kans.....	75	3	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Wichita, Kans.....	79	1	.....	.90	.....	.90
Concordia, Kans.....	76	2	.....	.63	.....	.63
Lincoln, Nebr.....	74	2	.....	.70	.....	.70
Omaha, Nebr.....	74	2	.....	.76	.....	.76
Sioux City, Iowa.....	73	3	.....	.97	.....	.57
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72	6	.....	.70	.....	.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	72	2	.....	.49	.....	.19
Huron, S. Dak.....	70	4	.....	.59	.....	.49
Pierre, S. Dak.....	74	2	.....	.37	.43	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	66	6	.....	.58	.....	.58
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	68	6	.....	.42	.....	.42
Williston, N. Dak.....	67	3	.....	.27	.....	.27
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	66	6	.....	.31	.....	.31
Helena, Mont.....	67	1	.....	.14	.....	.....
Miles City, Mont.....	72	6	.....	.21	.....	.21
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	71	1	.....	.28	.....	.08
Spokane, Wash.....	69	7	.....	.07	.....	.07
Walla Walla, Wash.....	74	8	.....	.05	.....	.05
Baker City, Oreg.....	66	6	.....	.00	.10	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	72	2	.....	.00	.....	.....
Pocatello, Idaho.....	70	4	.....	.07	.....	.07
Boise, Idaho.....	73	7	.....	.07	.....	.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	75	.....	1	.14	.56	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	65	3	.....	.21	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65	3	.....	.35	.....	.05
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	2	.....	.56	.....	.56
Denver, Colo.....	70	2	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	1	.....	.49	.....	.29
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	2	.....	.68	.....	.68
Oklahoma, Okla.....	81	1	.....	.65	.....	.55
Amarillo, Tex.....	73	2	.....	.75	.....	.65
Ablene, Tex.....	83	1	.....	.63	.....	.53
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	67	1	.....	.59	.01	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	80	2	.....	.42	.....	.32
Phoenix, Ariz.....	89	.....	1	.27	.23	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	91	.....	1	.11	.....	.01
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	64	4	.....	.14	.....	.14
Tacoma, Wash.....	62	4	.....	.14	.....	.14
Portland, Oreg.....	67	5	.....	.12	.....	.12
Roseburg, Oreg.....	66	8	.....	.07	.....	.07
Eureka, Cal.....	56	.....	2	.00	.00	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	81	3	.....	.00	.00	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	68	2	.....	.01	.19	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	73	.....	1	.00	.00	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	.....	2	.00	.00	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	82	2	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	3	.....	.00	.00	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	71	1	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	70	.....	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, *August 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 3, 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, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial in character. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 2, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 2; passengers in transit, 26; pieces of baggage disinfected, 3; steamship *Manchuria*; crew, 37; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Managua*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. August 3, steamship *Bergenser*; crew, 17; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Plague situation improving.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *July 8, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection service at this station for the week ended July 6, 1901. Six steamers were inspected during the week, 480 individuals were bathed, 617 bundles of clothing and bedding and 2,666 pounds of human hair were disinfected by steam. There were 4 rejections during the week because of fever. Forty-seven cases of plague and 46 deaths were reported during the week, bringing the total for the year thus far up to 1,532 cases and 1,461 deaths. One case of enteric fever with 1 death was also reported during the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *July, 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work for the week ended July 13, 1901. Sixteen vessels were inspected during the week, and the usual disinfection was carried on. There were 18 persons rejected because of fever. The plague situation shows great improvement, 26 cases and 21 deaths have been reported during the week. Of this number 2 were Europeans who are now under treatment in the hospital. The total cases thus far this year are, therefore, 1,558 and 1,482 deaths. Two cases of enteric fever were also reported during the week. I also transmit, under same cover, an abstract of mortality statistics in the colony during the month of May. As will be seen the total deaths reported were 1,010. Of this number 557 were due to plague. The death rate among the British and foreign population was 54 per 1,000 per annum, being double the rate for the month of April, 1901. This may be accounted for in part from the fact that out of a total of 47 deaths, 19 were due to plague. No definite information was obtainable from Canton during the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

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

	Population.				Population.		
	British and foreign.	Chinese land.	Chinese harbor.		British and foreign.	Chinese land.	Chinese harbor.
Specific diseases—				Circulatory system—			
Smallpox	0	4	0	Heart disease.....	0	9	2
Fever, enteric.....	3	3	1	Respiratory system—			
Diarrhea.....	1	25	4	Bronchitis.....	2	19	6
Dysentery.....	1	2	0	Pneumonia.....	3	6	1
Bubonic plague.....	19	526	12	Phthisis.....	3	55	10
Malarial fever.....	3	43	6	Pleurisy.....	0	0	1
Beriberi.....	2	17	7	Empyema.....	0	1	0
Septic—				Asthma.....	0	1	0
Septicæmia.....	0	1	0	Digestive system—			
Puerperal fever.....	0	2	0	Hernia, strangulated.....	0	1	0
Veneral syphilis.....	0	12	0	Pancreatitis.....	1	0	0
Effects of injuries.....	2	8	1	Icterus and gall stone.....	0	2	0
Developmental—				Urinary system—			
Immaturity at birth..	0	4	0	Bright's disease....	0	4	1
Debility.....	0	9	1	Generative system—			
Old age.....	1	15	6	Pyometria.....	0	1	0
Marasmus.....	0	11	0	Abortion.....	1	0	0
Tabes mesenterica...	0	1	0	Post-partum hemorrhage.....	0	1	0
Miscellaneous—				Placenta Previa.....	0	1	0
Cancer of stomach...	1	0	0	Childbirth.....	0	1	0
Cancer of uterus.....	0	1	0	The skin—			
General tuberculosis	1	14	0	Ulcer of foot.....	0	1	0
Nervous system—				Hip joint disease....	0	1	0
Meningitis.....	0	1	1	Undefined—			
Meningitis, tuberculous.....	2	1	0	Dropsy.....	0	1	0
Abscess of brain.....	0	1	0	Tumor of rectum....	0	1	0
Apoplexy.....	0	2	0	Undiagnosed.....	0	10	11
Paralysis.....	1	1	0				
Infantile convulsions.....	0	32	0				
Tetanus.....	0	3	0				
Trismus.....	0	48	0				
Epilepsy.....	0	1	0				
Spinal sclerosis.....	0	1	0				
				Total ..	47	884	79

British and foreign population, 9,324; death rate, 54.0 per 1,000. Chinese land population, 235,240; death rate, 44.9 per 1,000. Chinese harbor population, 38,790; death rate, 25.7 per 1,000. The whole colony, 283,354; death rate, 42.7 per 1,000, exclusive of army and navy.

[No. 113.]

Plague in the province of Kwangtung, including Canton.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Canton, China, June 25, 1901.

SIR: On June 11, 1901, I received the following letter of instructions:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1901.

SIR: I have to apprise you of the receipt of a letter, dated the 29th ultimo, from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he requests that you be instructed to forward periodically, for the information of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, all the information in your possession regarding the prevalence of bubonic plague in Canton and surrounding districts.

You will please forward this information as requested.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. ROBERT M. MCWADE,
Consul of the United States, Canton, China.

On June 11, 1901, I addressed a circular note, of which the following is a true copy, to each of the American medical and other missionaries in the province of Kwangtung:

CANTON, CHINA, June 11, 1901.

SIR: Please forward to me, periodically, for the information of the United States Department of State and the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, all the reliable information that you can gather regarding the prevalence of the bubonic plague in your district and its vicinity.

Please include all existing plague conditions and let your reports thereon be thorough and exhaustive.

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. MCWADE,
United States Consul.

Dr. JOHN M. SWAN.

It is to be remembered that Kwangtung is 79,456 square miles in extent, that it has no railroads, and that its means of communication either overland or by the many waterways through its interior are precarious on account of the long distances between villages, or the slowness of the chair bearers on land and the junks and lorchas on the rivers and creeks, the latter of which are infested with bands of robbers or pirates, who seem to be as ubiquitous as they are audacious in their operations. Those conditions are the chief causes of the continual delay in the transmission of all correspondence of an official business or of a private or social nature, and are self-explanatory of the apparent tardiness of the replies to my circular note.

The first replies which I quote herewith relate to Canton and its vicinity. Canton is the chief treaty port of southern China. It is situated on the banks of the Pearl or Canton River and its silk, matting, blackwood, tea, and other industries afford profitable employment to its over two millions of population, as well as to another half million Cantonese who live entirely on the sampans, launches, junks, flower boats, and other craft which swarm on the river and its adjacent creeks.

The following are the answering reports:

CANTON, CHINA, June 20, 1901.

SIR: In response to your request for reliable information regarding the prevalence of bubonic plague in Canton, the conditions under which it exists or develops, and our method of treating the same at this hospital, I have the honor to report as follows:

Prevalence.—During my frequent visits in and about the city of Canton I heard of a few sporadic cases as early as February of this present year, but saw none until in March, when cases of plague began to appear off the Hongkong steamers. Reliable reports reached us during March that this dread disease prevailed to a considerable extent in Chan Tsun, a large village about 15 miles southwest of Canton. During April

the number of sporadic cases increased in Canton, but did not reach epidemic proportions, the entire number of cases per diem hardly exceeding 25. Early in May, in a district in the western suburb of the city, called Tai-ho-ki, there were from 10 to 20 deaths daily for about two weeks, when the disease again subsided in that locality. Again, at about the same time, the disease reached epidemic proportions in the region of the little north gate of the city, some 15 or 20 deaths occurring daily for about two weeks. With the exception of these two localities, I do not think the disease has existed in epidemic form in Canton during this present year, and, indeed, for several years past. Since the latter part of May there has been a distinct subsidence of the disease, but there are still a good many sporadic cases occurring throughout the city and on the Honam side of the river. Within a few days I have visited the headquarters of a large charitable work, which is conducted by Chinese, for the relief of plague patients. Two large boats, 1 for men and 1 for women, capable of holding 25 or 30 patients each, were for the accommodation of patients, a third boat being reserved for nurses and attendants. I found these thoroughly clean and well ventilated, the patients being well provided for. Chinese physicians visited the boats each morning and evening. I was shown the records in connection with this work and noted the following numbers, which covered the twelve days previous to my visit:

Patients received from Hongkong steamers, 21; patients received from Canton City, 27; patients received from other places, 9. Total, 57. Of this number there were discharged cured, 9 cases. Fatal, 48.

I may mention that those engaged in this work have sent boats to all the steamers arriving from Hongkong, for the special purpose of taking off all plague cases or the bodies of those who have died while on the way up from Hongkong. The work is conducted free of charge.

I have just received from the 2 native charity organizations in Canton the following items: Number of free coffins provided during the past four months by Oiyuktong, 1,128; number of free coffins during same time last year, 760. This year's excess, 368. Number of free coffins provided by Koongtsai native hospital during past four months, 240; during same time last year, 180. This year's excess, 60.

As the large majority of cases of plague occur among the poorer classes, I consider the above figures as indicating, to some extent, the prevalence of the disease. I may mention also that there has been no marked increase in the price of coffins in Canton, which would indicate there was no very excessive demand.

Conditions favoring the development of plague.—These are summed up in a lack of fresh air and sunshine; poor feeding, overcrowding, and an utter disregard of the ordinary laws of cleanliness and sanitation. Rats are the principal carriers of the poison.

Treatment.—In a large general hospital like the Medical Missionary Society's institution it would not be possible to receive with safety plague patients, but we have never refused to attend cases which apply to us for aid. Our method is to either place these cases in boats out on the river or treat them in their homes, providing proper accommodations are furnished. We have had in all about 100 cases during the past four months. The usual mortality of about 90 per cent has prevailed. A considerable number of cases apply to us more for diagnosis than anything else and we are often unable to retain the patient under observation. In the various forms of treatment we have tried the result has been very much the same. The free administration of carbolic acid internally does not commend itself to us, largely on account of the dangerous depression it may induce. My usual method is to reduce the temperature and keep it down with phenacetine or one of the coal-tar derivatives, and with the free use of strychnia nitrate and alcoholic stimulants sustain the vital powers of the patients. Prejudice on the part of the Chinese and a lack of a proper supply of serum have prohibited a practical application of that treatment as either a cure or preventive. I have rarely found the disease present where there was a fair amount of fresh air and sunlight.

In closing, I may mention that this report, brief and imperfect as it is, is based on my own personal observation and experience. I have been in all sections of the city and am thrown in daily contact with hundreds of the Chinese. Many of the reports given out from Canton are mere rumor and nothing more. There are almost no reliable statistics to which we can resort in order to form a correct opinion. So far as I am aware, the prevalence of plague this year has not disturbed the social or commercial life about us as it did during the first epidemic early in 1894, and again, to a slight extent, in 1898.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. SWAN,
Surgeon in Charge of the Canton Hospital.

Hon. ROBERT M. MCWADE,
United States Consul, Canton, China.

CANTON, CHINA, *June 17, 1901.*

SIR: Your circular requesting information as to prevalence of the bubonic plague is before me.

It is quite prevalent in Canton at present. Pupils in all three of Mrs. Graves' day schools have died from it recently, and the attendance in one school has been much reduced. It seems to be becoming endemic in Canton, though it is more violent in some years than in others.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that it is propagated by rats, which are attacked by the disease in sewers and run about in a dazed state and try to get into the houses as far from the ground as they can, ascending to the second and third stories.

The treatment is a very important point. In Hongkong 94 per cent of those who come under the care of the English doctors die. This is a fearful mortality. The Chinese treatment may be empirical, yet if they succeed in saving their patients it is worth examining into. One of my members has quite a reputation as a specialist in plague cases. His patients have put out wall placards saying that he cures 90 per cent of his patients. He tells me this is exaggerated but that about 60 per cent of his patients recover. He says that many cases are hopeless. If they have diarrhea and can not see a lamp waved before them or their tongue and pulse do not change after one dose of his medicine he has no hope. He says the poison is in the blood, and his principle is to remove it by diaphoretics and a gentle aperient. He uses local applications to the buboes and says they either subside and are scattered or grow pale and flabby. Some of the Chinese depend much on rubbing the skin of the chest and limbs. The Chinese treatment seems to be to try and "purify the blood," as they say, by diaphoretics, diutics, and local treatment of the buboes to dissipate them.

I mention this simply as a matter of information. Perhaps something is worth trying in view of the 94 per cent of mortality in the Hongkong hospital.

Respectfully,

Hon. ROBERT M. MCWADE,

United States Consul, Canton, China.

Rev. R. H. GRAVES, M. D.

Fa Ti, situated on the banks of the Pearl River, has a population of about 50,000, is about 2 miles by water from Canton, and is almost immediately opposite the southeast end of Shameen. The following report is from that locality:

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, *Fa Ti, China, June 25, 1901.*

Bubonic plague has been prevailing in Canton and vicinity as an epidemic for three or four months. In my immediate neighborhood the deaths have been comparatively few. None of the cases have been under my observation. My medical assistant has seen 3 cases, 2 of which he reports as recovered. The treatment which I recommend is:

1. Place the patient in an open room, or better in a boat on the river with unrestricted access of fresh air.

2. Give fractional doses of calomel, repeated every half hour or hour till action is produced. Use at the same time an antiseptic internally.

3. Antiseptic compresses to buboes, which are to be opened as soon as pus is formed. No statistics are obtainable in Canton to show the mortality. A very significant indication is the increased number of coffin shops which have sprung up in my immediate vicinity.

J. P. KERR,
Surgeon in Charge.

Swatow, with a population of about 40,000, lies on the northern bank of the River Han, and directly opposite to the lower mouth of the Formosa Channel, an unenviable position as regards typhoons, which almost yearly sweep with terrific force across the lower coast of China, destroying many lives and considerable property. It is the shipping port for Chao-Chow Fu, the seat of the local government, which is 35 miles inland, and for San Ho Pa, which is about 40 miles up the Han. Swatow is the headquarters for American missionaries laboring on the eastern border of the Kwangtung Province. Here are the reports from that section:

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION, *Swatow, China, June 17, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to yours of the 11th of June, I beg leave to state that the bubonic plague has for the past three months raged with great severity and mortality in the Swatow district. Some cities and villages report the death of one-tenth of the inhabi-

tants, others claim that at least one-fourth of the population have fallen victims to this dreadful disease. It is exceedingly difficult to give you exact statistics, as there are no sanitary regulations and no health officers in the interior cities and villages. The percentage of deaths has been at least 95 per cent of all those attacked.

The poison seems always to pertain to the place, clothes, and bedding of the infected. Rats, flies, and fleas here in our district usually die before human beings are attacked. Many villages are entirely deserted, the people having fled to boats and to the hills to escape the disease. This measure has proved a wise one, but few of those thus fleeing being attacked.

China furnishes the most favorable of plague conditions, filth and overcrowding everywhere reigning supreme, with rats innumerable to convey the disease from one place to another. No drug seems to have much effect upon the poison of the disease. My aim has been to support the patient until the force of the poison has been expended. For this purpose tincture cinchona compound quinia sulphas, infusio digitalis, aromatic spirits ammonia, and spirits chloroform have been used. I have my assistants use a solution of carbolic acid and spirits camphor as a mouth wash when they go into an infected locality. I also have them take 5 grains quinine thrice daily. Fumigation and disinfection when indicated.

I regret that I can report but little of interest or importance.

Respectfully,
 Hon. ROBERT M. MCWADE,
United States Consul, Canton, China.

ANNA K. SCOTT, M. D.

SWATOW, CHINA, June 17, 1901.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 11th instant regarding the bubonic plague, I can not furnish any statistics. The port physician assures me there is no possibility of getting any very definite figures of deaths or cases which have recovered. But the news we get from time to time is appalling compared with the condition in previous years.

The epidemic is this year much more wide-spread than in years past. Instead of being confined to a few large centers it is heard of all about in villages as well as in market towns and cities. Some places are practically depopulated, all the people having fled to other towns or to temporary shelters in the fields or on the hillside. In one town back of Swatow numbering over 3,000, there are said to be only 200 or 300 people now in the place. The plain over across the bay is full of mat sheds where the poor people are taking refuge from this dread invader. Some weeks ago I passed a village some 60 miles from here, where the people were living in boats, or in the fields; last week a young man whom I sent to the town of Nam-Leng, where they tried to use us to open a market and failed, came in with the news that he was the only person left in the village; he had been having the chapel full on Sundays, but after there had been a number of deaths in the neighboring hamlet and the rats began dying in their houses the people started for the fields. He urges them to bury the rats, but it is absolutely useless to attempt sanitary regulations with a lot of uninstructed people here; they threw the rats into the drains or any place that was convenient. As in Kit-Yang, Mr. Speicher took great pains to get instructions from 3 physicians and the city elders had these embodied in a printed sheet which was put up all over the city, but they kept on pitching the clothes and other effects of those who had died from plague into the streets as before, and the bodies into an open lot unburied, notwithstanding the mandarin had bought a large public burial ground for the city across the river.

Beside these distressing exhibitions of callousness to the spread of the disease, there are many other conditions which favor the increase of contagion. Thieves go to the deserted villages and sell plunder from infested houses. Then the Chinese festivals in honor of the gods whose protection they invoke help amazingly to scatter the poison. Many are the places of which I have heard where they were free from plague until a new god was installed or an old one honored by a festivity that attracted crowds from the surrounding region and then the cases began to appear.

The continued wet weather has been in favor of the spread of plague, and unless there is more sunny weather there is no prospect of diminution. Thus far we have been spared any serious trouble on our compound. One sick woman brought a child down here, but was sent home and there has been no contagion therefrom. In Swatow the hospital gatekeeper died, and in a village occupied by native Christians there were some cases, so the people nearly all fled. We hope to keep our place here clear a few weeks longer, at least until the schools are dismissed, and by that time the worst of the season should be past.

Respectfully,
 Hon. ROBERT M. MCWADE,
United States Consul, Canton, China.

REV. JOHN M. FOSTER.

SWATOW, CHINA, June 19, 1901.

SIR: Your request for information on the plague at hand. I have been inland from Swatow ever since the settlement of our case made the resumption of our work advisable. Whatever information I give must be accepted as that of a person who has no knowledge of medicine. I will also confine my remarks to the county of Iio-Pheng, of which Ung-Kung, the center of our mission work, is the principal city, the city through which the exports and imports for a large district pass. The city lies near the coast, on a low level plain, a part of which has been reclaimed from the sea, the land having been filled and the sea driven back by the silt from the river.

The first case of plague was, so far as I know, in the spring of 1897, and was contracted by a visit to a city some 40 miles away. The estimated number of deaths that year was about 40.

The spring of 1899 saw a decided increase in the number of deaths. During the spring of 1900 there were perhaps an equal number of deaths, but there were many cases of recovery, as many as 8 out of 10 in one family, of which I had a report. As a rule, the cases of recovery were marked by the quick appearance of the buboes, and by their prominence. As an epidemic the disease disappeared with August. Sporadic cases, however, are reported to have appeared until this year in January, when it again became epidemic and the worst ever experienced. In the city of 40,000 the records of the coffin dealers show that there have been about 4,000 deaths, or 10 per cent of the population. This record doubtless contains other than deaths by plague, but it must also be remembered that those who die under 10 years of age are buried without coffins, and many even older. I firmly believe that the loss of life has not been less than 10 per cent. And the end is not yet. In those parts of the city first attacked, the disease is reported to be abating, while it is increasing in other parts.

Until this year there had never been plague in any other part of this county, but this year it has appeared elsewhere, in villages a few miles distant from Ung-Kung. In one of these villages the loss of life has been about 10 per cent of the whole population, and at present shows no signs of abating.

I add a few observations. The first cases of plague are usually preceded by the death of rats in the house where the cases occur or in close proximity. Frequently the rats attacked fall from the roof to the floor and die almost immediately. At times they appear in the middle of the room running about in a circle and are easily picked up. I have known families where the children were allowed to play with these sick rats, with, I hardly need to add, most fatal results.

The first cases are usually found in shops, frequently in those of druggists and rice merchants.

The shopkeepers are the easiest victims, since they are frequently confined to narrow and ill ventilated quarters and take no exercise. The women come next.

In one village where no cases of plague have yet occurred, the rats have died in the house of a man recently returned from foreign parts, Bangkok I believe.

At Ung-Kung the disease has been worst where the drainage has been poorest.

There has been difficulty in getting men who were willing to carry off the dead bodies. This has been almost wholly done by members of a village separated from the infected city by an open space of not more than 300 yards, yet there has not been a single death in this village.

In a house of 3 connected rooms a man occupying the back room died of plague. That room was closed up, while the rest of the house was still inhabited. No more deaths have occurred there.

The Chinese have no regular method of treatment. Each so-called doctor follows his own plan, which is simply haphazard.

A season of rain is almost always followed by an increase of the disease. This fact is partly accounted for by the people being kept indoors in infected houses.

Respectfully,

Rev. A. F. GROESBECK.

Hon. ROBERT M. MCWADE,

United States Consul, Canton, China.

It is due to our self-sacrificing missionaries that I should report to you that nowhere in any of the plague-stricken sections, towns, or villages have any of them faltered in their labors.

When the awful pestilence was doing its deadly work there they could be found ministering to those in the early stages of the disease and comforting and consoling the dying. I found the same conditions, the same heroism, when smallpox and cholera were epidemic. Leprosy is always here—contagious and repulsive. Its victims experienced the

same tender and solicitous care from the fearless American missionaries of all denominations. During my visits to the leper villages or settlements on the outskirts of Canton, I invariably hear of their good work and see many evidences of it. We have, indeed, every reason to feel proud of our missionaries—men and women.

I have just received from his excellency Wong, the governor of Kwangsi, copies of the joint proclamations issued jointly by him and his excellency Viceroy Tao Mu, but he does not refer to the plague in his accompanying official dispatch, so I infer that it has made but little if any progress in that province. Kwangsi has a population of 7,313,895, and comprises 78,250 square miles of territory.

From Yunnan, which is 107,869 square miles in extent, and has a population of 5,561,320, there are also no reports.

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. McWADE,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[No. 116.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Canton, China, July 1, 1901.

SIR: In further continuation of my No. 113, regarding plague conditions in the province of Kwangtung, I have the honor to report the receipt of the following additional communications thereon:

CANTON, CHINA, *June 27, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to your letter for information regarding the bubonic plague, I send the following observations:

The plague seems to travel along the great trade routes, locally, as well as generally. At present we find the plague from Hongkong all the way along the West River for 400 miles, and the larger the trade center the more the plague exists. Not that all the germs are carried there, but that one or two cases that go there probably die, and this is the match that sets on fire the existing conditions and the scourge begins.

The first time a city or market town is attacked it carries away more than in a second or third attack. Such as in 1894, the first time it visited Canton, more died than in any year since. The same applies to Hongkong, but the death rate percentage of those attacked may be more as the years go on, showing that while the poison is more violent fewer persons take it.

The poison seems to be heavy and lies low; it almost always attacks those who sleep on the ground floor. Two exceptions to this rule have come under my notice. One, a boys' school on the second floor, the other a girls' school on the third floor; but afterwards, when cleaning and repairs were being done, a dead rat was found in each case on that floor. There is no question but that rats are the great disseminators of the plague, and when a rat is attacked it seems ever to seek the highest level it can get.

The poison is not transmitted so much from person to person as from place to person—such as if a person comes in contact with a plague patient, nurses him, etc., he is not so likely to take it as a person who goes to or sleeps one night in the house where the patient contracted the disease.

Treatment.—There is no specific remedy. If possible, remove the patient from the place where he has contracted it at once. The main idea in treatment is to increase all the secretions by purgatives, diuretics, and diaphoretics. My treatment has been generally—

Internally.—Hydrargyri subchlorodum, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; sodii bicarbonas, 3 grains; 3 or 4 times a day, with acetanilidum, 5 grains; quinine, 5 grains, 3 times a day.

Externally.—Hot applications to the buboes, mustard, cantharis, etc. One Chinaman I treated said he had to change his clothes six times in one night he was so wet with perspiration, but he was one of the few that pulled through this year. The death rate is about 95 per cent this year.

Respectfully,

REV. THOMAS McCLOY, M. D.,
American Southern Baptist Convention.

HON. ROBERT M. McWADE,
United States Consul, Canton, China.

- UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST MISSION, HONAM,
Canton, China, June 29, 1901.

SIR: In response to your request for information concerning the bubonic plague, allow me to say in the first place that no absolutely reliable statements can be made about it. The disease is certainly epidemic, but both the physicians of our mission (Drs. Shumaker and Bigler) do not regard it as contagious. A house or region having become once infected seems to retain the germs for a long time. This year the plague in Canton has seemed to get worse and better by localities.

In most cases plague is known by a high fever, delirium, and glandular swelling in the groin or under the arm-pit, or less likely under the knees or inside the elbow. These swellings are called "buboes," hence the name "bubonic plague."

There is no known specific for the disease, and very little can be done for the victim. The foreign doctor can only prolong life for a day or two by the use of stimulants. The average case unattended will live for about two days.

CAUSES.

1. The utter disregard of the laws of health, leading to carelessness in food, exposure to the sun, taking cold, etc.

2. Filth, in the houses, in the streets, everywhere.

3. Rats, unexplainable, but true.

The first appearance of bubonic plague in Canton was eight years ago (1894), announced only by a general pestilence among rats.

In response to my inquiries I am told that the epidemic has swept across the entire country in this part of the province. "No village has escaped." Shun Tak district was reported to me as the worst stricken part of the country, the cities of Tai Leung and Kwai Chan being specially mentioned.

Honam has suffered much, but there is not so much plague now as one week ago. The worst reports I have heard are: A high-class family surnamed Au was wiped out entirely. One large hong employing about 45 men lost over 20 of them. For a month or more the Honam coffin shops were unable to supply the demand for coffins. I could get no estimate of the actual number of deaths.

San Tong, a place I frequently visit and with which I am better acquainted than any other, is a market of about 13,000 inhabitants, and from January 1 to June 1 of this year 1,200 plague deaths have been reported there.

Now, sir, I am aware there is very little "information" in the above, but I am glad to fulfill so reasonable and worthy a request from you.

Respectfully,

Hon. ROBERT M. MCWADE,

United States Consul, Canton, China.

Rev. E. B. WARD.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. MCWADE,

U. S. Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

COLOMBIA.

Reports from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port—The eighth case of yellow fever occurs.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, August 6, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the existence of another case of yellow fever, making the eighth for the season. The patient is Mrs. N. H. Secrist. She was taken sick during the night of August 2, but I did not see her until this morning when I was called to see her. She was at her home about 6 miles from the town at a place called Flat Rock, on the north side of the island that Bocas del Toro is located on. She will be brought to town to-morrow morning in order to be cared for, and be near a physician. I have advised Dr. Wailes and Dr. Carter of the facts in the case. Neither of them has seen the case, and they do not think it necessary, although I have invited them to go with me.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*The ninth case of yellow fever at Bocas del Toro.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *August 14, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report the existence of another case of yellow fever at this port, making the ninth known case for the season. This case occurred in the town of Bocas del Toro. The patient is a Colombian; 5 years of age, and a son of the judge of the circuit court, Señor Don Caesar Julio. The patient was sick four days when I was called to see him. Dr. Wailes and Dr. Carter have seen the case with me and concur in the diagnosis.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *August 7, 1901.*

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

Population according to census, not obtainable; present officially estimated population, —, —. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, cases, 2; deaths, 1; 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. Of the deaths from other causes, 1 was from tuberculosis; 1, cause unknown. No change from previous reports; general sanitary condition can be called fairly good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 31, steamship *John Wilson*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. August 2, steamship *Banes*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. August 3, steamship *Stillwater*; crew, 27; 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.

COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon—Fruit port—Four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths.*PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *August 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report that since August 3, the date of my last special report, there have been 4 new cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths in Port Limon. Three of these cases are in natives of Costa Rica, residents of Port Limon for about two months; the other being a Spaniard also a resident here for months. Another native left here for San José, August 5; was there taken sick August 6, and died August 9, of yellow fever. The one American, Mr. Wallace Whitman, taken sick August 1 is now well.

The closest inquiries fail to obtain an accurate history of these natives

prior to their being taken to the hospitals, but there appears to be one set, which came here from a railroad camp some 40 miles interior, already sick with yellow fever, and another set which contracted the disease in Port Limon.

These natives, as a rule, are a poorly fed, ill-nourished people, in a constant state of receptivity for anything and everything, and with no reserve power of resistance. In every way in my power I am aiding the local physicians, in isolation, disinfection, and general sanitation.

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, *August 12, 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 August 10, 1901.

Twenty-nine deaths have occurred in this city during the week, of which 9 occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases have been reported. The following shows causes of death: Paludism, 4; tuberculosis, 4; remittent fever, 2; pernicious fever, 2; insufficiency, mitral, 3; old age, 1; endocarditis, 1; sclerosis, arterial, 1; ulcer of the stomach, 1; heart failure, 1; cancer of the uterus, 1; typhoid fever, 1; malaria, 1; la grippe, 1; alcoholism, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; enteritis, hemorrhage, cerebral, 1; suicide by hanging, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 37.80.

Twelve vessels were inspected and passed, and granted pratique, and 18 bills of health were issued to outgoing vessels.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. A. Cantero reports 7 deaths in city of Trinidad. No contagious diseases reported; 9 vessels inspected and passed and granted pratique.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. J. R. Xiques reports 1 death at that port. No contagious diseases reported; 8 vessels inspected and passed and granted pratique. The steamship *Euskaro* from Liverpool, disinfected at this station previous to sailing for New Orleans, August 10, 1901.

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—Yellow fever from neighboring places.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the first quarantine district of the island of Cuba for the week ended August 10, 1901:

The chief sanitary officer reported on the 7th instant a case of yellow fever from Regla, and on the 8th 1 from San Antonio de los Banos, and as these cases were contracted in Regla and San Antonio de los Banos, respectively, and came to Havana after being taken sick, they will not be carried on the report against the city of Havana.

On the 5th instant the Ward Line steamer *Monterey* arrived from Mexican ports, and, on inspection, 1 steerage passenger, in transit for New York, was found suffering from fever. He was removed and sent to Las Animas Hospital under observation, and the nonimmune passengers were sent to the Tricornia Detention Camp, as usual. The following day, the 6th instant, a second steerage passenger, also in transit for New York, was sent to Las Animas Hospital, under observation, with fever. These 2 cases were seen by the board of yellow-fever experts, who decided that the first case was one of malarial fever. The second case is still under observation, the board being unable to present a positive diagnosis.

Batabano.—Acting Asst. Surg. Jose M. Campos reports that he inspected 6 vessels on arrival and issued 6 bills of health during the week. The conditions in the port are good and there are no contagious diseases reported. By request of Maj. W. C. Gorgas, surgeon, United States Army, and chief sanitary officer of the city of Havana, a list of nonimmune passengers bound for Havana, and their addresses in that city, arriving at Batabano from the south coast ports, is telegraphed to this office by the quarantine officer at Batabano and forwarded to him.

The board of yellow fever experts decided that the second case ex steamship *Monterey* was one of yellow fever.

I inclose the usual mortuary and other statistics.

Respectfully,

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

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended August 10, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected	360
Persons examined for immunity and accepted.....	71
Persons examined for immunity and rejected.....	5

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	839
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	628
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	268
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	441
Vaccination certificates issued.....	10
Persons vaccinated.....	3

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	706
Express disinfected.....	3
Freight disinfected.....	33
Baggage inspected and passed.....	1,209
Express inspected and passed.....	42
Freight inspected and passed.....	1,489
To be disinfected	60

Total handled..... 3,542

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Vessels disinfected.....	3
Vessels partially disinfected.....	5
Fishing smacks disinfected.....	5
Baggage of crews and passengers disinfected.....	276
Passengers and crews inspected.....	124

TRISCORNIA DETENTION CAMP.

Nonimmune passengers arriving from Mexican ports.....	17
Immigrants permitted to depart for other ports in Cuba.	2

MORTUARY REPORT.

Tuberculosis	11	Enteric fever.....	2
Pernicious fever.....	1	Remittent fever	1
Pneumonia.....	7	Enteritis	7
Intermittent fever.....	1	Total number deaths from all causes..	96

Inspection of immigrants at Havana for the week ended August 3, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, August 3, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 3, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 30	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	16
Do.....	Steamship Segurança.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso	24
July 31	Steamship Mexico.....	New York	11
Do.....	Steamship Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Genoa, Spain, Canary Islands, Porto Rico..	128
Aug. 1	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	22
Aug. 2	Steamship Alfonso XIII	Bilbao, Santander, Corunna.....	107
Do.....	Steamship Chalmette	New Orleans.....	1
Aug. 3	Steamship Florida.....	...do.....	19
Total			328

Respectfully,

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

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended August 10, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, August 10, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 10, 1901:

Date.	Name.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 4	Steamship Conde Wifredo	Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico.	54
Do....	Steamship City of Washington	New York.....	8
Do....	Steamship Lafayette.....	Saint Nazaire and Spain.....	60
Aug. 5	Steamship Monterey.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	15
Aug. 6	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	10
Do....	Steamship Porto Rico.....	Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico	75
Aug. 7	Steamship Morro Castle.....	New York.....	5
Aug. 10	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	12
	Total.....		239

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.

Report of immigrants inspected at Havana, Cuba, during the month of July, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 970; number passed, 968; 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, none; number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, 2.

F. E. TROTTER,

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, August 3, 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 27, 1901:

Santiago de Cuba.—During this period there was a total of 23 deaths reported, due to the following causes: Tubercle of lungs, 2; cancer of the uterus, 2; rheumatism, chronic, 2; encephalitis, 1; meningitis, simple, 1; tetanus, 4; organic diseases of the heart, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 2; Bright's disease, 3; congenital debility, 1; ill-defined or unspecified causes of death, 2. Total, 23. Population, 43,000. Annual rate mortality for the week, 27.81.

During the same week 7 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels were passed without inspection, and 8 vessels leaving this port, were given bills of health. Two vessels were disinfected prior to sailing, the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera*, destined for Porto

Rico, on July 25, 1901, and the Norwegian steamship *Hugin*, destined for Mobile, Ala., on July 26, 1901. Four immune and 4 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers embarking on the steamship *Maria Herrera* for Porto Rico.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 8 deaths, an annual rate of mortality of 28.07 per 1,000 for the week. The causes of death were reported as follows: Malarial cachexia, 1; cancer of the buccal cavity, 1; alcoholism, chronic, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 2; tetanus, 1; pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1. Total, 8.

Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 4 vessels were passed without inspection, and 5 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 7 deaths for the week, making the annual rate of mortality 20.22 per 1,000. The following were the causes of death: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; tubercle of lungs, 2; cancer of the uterus, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1; unspecified causes of death, 1. Total, 7.

During the same period 2 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 2 vessels were passed without inspection, and 2 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports no deaths. Three vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 3 bills of health were 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 27, 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.
July 25	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage destined for Porto Rico).....		4	10	11									
Do	Steamship Saratoga (baggage destined for New York via Cienfuegos).....											1	3	
	Total.....		4	10	11							1	3	

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 3, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer of the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended August 3, 1901:

Santiago.—There was a total of 20 deaths reported during this period, making the annual rate mortality for the week 24.18 per 1,000. The following were the causes of death reported: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; croup, 1; tubercle of lungs, 6; organic diseases of the heart, 1;

broncho-pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 3; nephritis, acute, 1; Bright's disease, 1; gangrene, 1; congenital debility, 1; ill-defined or unspecified causes of death, 3. Total, 20.

During the same period 8 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 5 vessels passed without inspection, and 6 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Nine immune and 22 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers embarking on the American steamship *Saratoga*. The baggage of these persons was treated according to regulations and so labeled.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 2 deaths for the week, making the annual rate mortality 7.18 per 1,000. The causes of death were: Meningitis, simple, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1. Total, 2.

Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels passed without inspection, and 8 vessels leaving this port were given bills of health.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 3 deaths, giving an annual rate mortality of 8.66 per 1,000 for the week. The causes of death were: Tubercle of lungs, 1; alcoholism, chronic, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1. Total, 3.

During the week 1 vessel was inspected and passed on arrival, 4 vessels passed without inspection, and 2 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death due to perocarditis. Two vessels were inspected and passed and 2 bills 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 August 3, 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.
1901. Aug. 2	Steamship Saratoga (baggage de- stined for United States).....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	30	36

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended July 27, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 27, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 27, 1901: July 21, Spanish steamship *Martin Saenz*, from Genoa via Spanish ports with 3 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 Santiago during the week ended August 3, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 3, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 29	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	San Juan, P. R., and Santo Domingo.....	6
July 31	Provisional flag steamship Tomas Brooks.	Kingston, Jamaica, and Port au Prince....	10
Aug. 3	Spanish steamship Puerto Rico	Barcelona via Spanish ports.....	10
Do....	British steamship Ardanrose.....	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.....	1
	Total.....		27

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Guantanamo for the week ended July 27, 1901.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA, July 27, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 27, 1901. July 24, American steamship *Saratoga*, from New York, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

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

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

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 555; number passed, 555.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Daiquiri, Cuba, during the month of July, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 193; number passed, 193.

JUAN J. DE JONGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3 ; number passed, 3.

R. DE SOCARRAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,

DENMARK.

Quarantine against Porto Rico raised.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1901.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that the chargé d'affaires ad interim of the United States at Copenhagen reports in his No. 5, of the 18th ultimo, that the fifteen day quarantine formerly declared against vessels coming from Ponce, P. R., has been raised.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ENGLAND.

Report from London.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *August 10, 1901.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 3 the health of the United Kingdom remained satisfactory. In the 33 great towns of England and Wales the death rate rose from 17.9 to 21.2 per 1,000, probably due to the high temperature. There were no cases of quarantinable disease, excepting 1 death from typhus fever in Belfast.

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

The antipest serum of Yersin.

[Sent by Richard Guenther, Consul-General at Frankfort.]

FRANKFORT, GERMANY, *July 16, 1901.*

SIR : During the last southern summer, experiments have been made on the island Réunion with Yersin's antipest serum and the report concerning it has just been published. Toward the end of last November an unusual mortality was observed among rodents.

The first unmistakable case of pest in a human being occurred on December 1, the last toward the end of February ; 67 cases were closely observed, of them 53 at the harbor.

The majority of patients were creoles. Of the 48 afflicted, 31 died ; the others were 13 Indians, 4 Malays, 1 Chinaman, and 1 Kaffir.

The pest was mostly in the form of bubonic plague, only in a few cases lungpest. The serum was injected partly under the skin and partly into the veins in 15 cases. Of these, 9 cases were cured, so that

the fatal cases amounted to 40 per cent, while with those not treated with the serum it was 84 per cent.

Of the 6 persons who died in spite of the serum treatment, 4 were in a too advanced stage of the disease and only with 2 the serum was ineffective, although the condition of the patients was favorable, but in one of those two cases another poisoning must be considered as the real cause of death. That the serum must be considered as effective is borne out by the fact that in the bodies of those treated only very few pest bacilli were found. The reports concerning the serum from India have also been favorable.

Respectfully,

RICHARD GUENTHER,
U. S. Consul-General.

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

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Reports of transactions on outgoing vessels for the weeks ended July 27 and August 3, 1901.

HONOLULU, H. I., *July 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my report on the transactions in outgoing quarantine for the week ended July 27, 1901, as follows: Number of steam vessels inspected and passed, 3; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 12; number of crew of sailing and steam vessels inspected and passed, 158; number of cabin passengers inspected and passed, 28; number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, 7; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 138.

Respectfully,

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

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

HONOLULU, H. I., *August 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my report of outgoing quarantine work at this station for the week ended August 3, 1901, as follows: Number of steam vessels inspected and passed, 2; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 6; number of crew of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 94; number of cabin passengers inspected and passed, 66; number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, 51; number of pieces baggage disinfected, 132.

Respectfully,

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

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

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *August 6, 1901.*

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

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856; present officially esti-

mated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from small-pox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none; prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 31, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 23; passengers in transit, terminus; pieces of baggage disinfected, 41. August 4, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. August 5, steamship *Adria*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; 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.

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 4, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

July 31, the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 490 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large baggage. Five hundred and thirty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

August 3, the steamship *Lombardia*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 527 steerage passengers and 100 pieces of large baggage. Four hundred and eighty-one pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox and typhus.

During the week ended August 4, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 127 cases of smallpox with 12 deaths, and 5 cases of typhus with no deaths.

Plague in Turkey and Egypt.

Under date of July 28, 1901, another case of plague was reported at Constantinople.

July 29, the number of cases of bubonic plague in Egypt was 13. Of these cases, 10 were at Zagazig and 3 at Alexandria. Since April 7, 1901, there has been a total of 98 cases of plague in Egypt, with 42 deaths.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Destruction of rats—Dysentery returns—Plague in Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 24, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since July 16, the date of my last report, no case of plague has appeared in Japan outside of the colony of Formosa. As regards the island just named the latest returns, about July 18, show recorded cases from January 4 amounting to 4,168, with a mortality of 3,268.

Notwithstanding the absence of human plague from Japan, the war against the rat goes on actively. Statistics just published show that, in Tokyo, June 11 to June 26, 216,879 were killed, while, during the entire month of June, 68,035 were destroyed in Osaka, 26,234 in Kobe, and 18,367 in Yokohama.

An isolated case of so-called cholera is announced from time to time as, on the 19th instant, 2 in widely separated districts of Tokyo.

Dysentery is somewhat severely prevalent in certain country neighborhoods of this, Kanagawa Ken, but Yokohama itself is practically free from this epidemic.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**A case of smallpox on the steamship City of Peking, at Yokohama.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on inspecting the steamship *City of Peking* yesterday morning, I found, among her firemen, a case which is probably one of smallpox modified by vaccination.

I at once requested the Japanese quarantine officers to send the ship to the quarantine station of Nagahama for thorough disinfection, and she is now there undergoing the process.

I shall visit her this afternoon, when, if all is satisfactory, the ship will proceed on her voyage. I have ordered general vaccination of all on board.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, August 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this station during the week ended August 3, 1901: There has been but 1 death from yellow fever. Thirty-three deaths are given as the city's mortality for the week. A death from cholera nostras was reported. Six vessels were given bills of health and 87 passengers inspected. I inclose the weekly mortality report.

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 August 3, 1901.

Yellow fever.....	1	Malarial fever.....	1
Pernicious fever.....	4	Pneumonia.....	1
Tuberculosis	5	Tetanus	1
Enteritis.....	5	Deaths from all causes.....	33
Cholera nostras	1		

*Report from Progreso—Yellow fever prevalent at Merida.*PROGRESO, MEXICO, *August 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended August 3, 1901:

From all causes there were 6 deaths, none of which were from any contagious diseases.

The 1 case of yellow fever that was reported on July 26 has been the only manifestation of the disease so far in this port, but it has assumed quite an epidemic form in Merida, where there are at present about 10 cases. There were 3 deaths from the disease in Merida during the past week.

Smallpox has about disappeared in and about Merida, there having been no deaths from that cause during the past ten days.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Plague and smallpox in Manila.*MANILA, P. R., *July 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to give the plague data for the week ended June 29, 1901, as follows: Fifteen cases with 11 deaths—11 Filipinos, and 4 Chinese. During the same period there was 1 case of smallpox and there were 159 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Plague in Manila.*MANILA, P. I., *July 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that plague is commencing to diminish in Manila, since only 8 cases with 7 deaths were reported for the week ended July 6, 1901. Six Chinese and 2 Filipinos were affected. During the same period no smallpox was reported and 125 deaths from all causes occurred.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in other places besides Manila.

MANILA, P. I., July 6, 1901.

SIR: Reporting further relative to plague in the Philippine Islands, I have the honor to state as follows relative to the occurrence of the disease in other towns of the islands outside of Manila:

Cavite, 3 cases; Naic, 3 cases; Santa Rosa, 1 case; Paranaque, 3 cases; Malabon, 3 cases; Malolos, 6 cases; Concepcion, 1 case, and San Antonio (Zambales), 1 case—all in the island of Luzon and not far distant from Manila. In addition to the above, Asst. Surg. H. A. Stansfield reports 2 cases in Cebu.

All these cases, except those in Cebu, have been traced to Manila—that is, the patients have recently been visiting in this city in infected districts and infected houses, leaving the city in apparently healthy condition and plague developing soon after reaching their homes. All these cases and those exposed to infection have been isolated and disinfection has been done as thoroughly as possible, and no further increase in the number of cases is expected.

Cavite, Naic, and Paranaque are situated on Manila Bay, and Santa Rosa on the Laguna de Bay. There is daily communication with these places by ferries and launches. Malabon is near Manila, in direct communication with the capital, and Malolos is on the railroad about 30 miles from Manila.

One of the cases at Naic occurred among the troops stationed there, the infection having been contracted in a Chinese joint from which a previous case had occurred among the Chinese. This is the only European affected during the present epidemic. The board of health sent an expert, disinfectors, and disinfecting apparatus to this place, and the town has been thoroughly inspected, cleaned, and disinfected as far as practicable.

The troops have been held in quarantine, and it is reasonable to suppose that no further cases will occur among them.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

Quarantine transactions of outgoing vessels at Manila for the week ended July 6, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., July 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended July 6, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected.....	56
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	604
Number of crew inspected.....	513
Number of passengers inspected.....	473
Number of rejections (cause, fever).....	1

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	78
Number of crew inspected.....	832
Number of passengers inspected.....	7,319

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, passengers..... 331

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SPAIN.

Mortality of Madrid.

VALENCIA, SPAIN, July 31, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith statistics of mortality of the city of Madrid, Spain, for the year 1900. The pamphlet from which the inclosure is taken has recently been issued by the sanitary bureau at Madrid.

The following excerpts may be of interest:

The total number of deaths during the past ten years was 219,869; births, 209,452, or an excess of deaths over births of 10,413, or 867 per annum. As the population of Madrid (census of 1897) is 512,150 inhabitants, it results that with an unusual death rate of 867 the city would be depopulated in 507 years.

Total deaths in 1890, 17,379; births, 15,611. Excess of deaths over births, 1,768.

In number of marriages Spain is the first nation in Europe and one of the first in number of births; nevertheless, it does not progress, and should have, according to the calculations of Fouillée, a population of 40,000,000, whilst it has but 17,000,000. Why? Because its death rate as a nation is the second in Europe.

The diseases which occasioned the greatest number of deaths at Madrid were smallpox, measles, and tuberculosis. The total number of deaths amongst children under 8 years of age is 7,745 or 44.5 per cent.

Respectfully,

R. M. BARTLEMAN,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Deaths from tuberculosis in 1900, 1,259; deaths from smallpox in 1900, 1,055; deaths from measles in 1900, 777.

Deaths of children under 8 years in 1900, 7,745, including diphtheria, 158; enteric fever, 29; measles, 781; scarlet fever, 64; whooping cough, 21, and 360 from tuberculosis.

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

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle.*—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 59, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 7; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 4, and 8 from typhus fever.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 119,907. Total number of deaths, 96, including enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from plague.

Month of April, 1901. Total number of deaths, 82, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from plague.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 2, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. One death and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended August 3, 1901. Estimated population, 1,375. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—*Abaco*.—Two weeks ended August 1, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Long Cay.—Four weeks ended July 28, 1901. Estimated population, 2,934. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended August 6, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*British Columbia*—*Victoria*.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 1 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 215,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including 10 from tuberculosis.

COLOMBIA—*Cartagena*.—Two weeks ended July 28, 1901. Estimated population, 9,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1901. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 27, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 34.3, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 9.7.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended July 27, 1901. Estimated population, 279,809. Total number of deaths, 155, including enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 4, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and eighty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 60; scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 24; enteric fever, 10, and diarrhea and dysentery, 289. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,173 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 18 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 13 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 27, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 91.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 155 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 27, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 14.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 567, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 6, and 9 from whooping cough.

HONDURAS—La Ceiba.—Period from May 1, 1901, to July 10, 1901. Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 150, including 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended July 6, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Forty-three deaths from cholera reported.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended July 20, 1901, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 740,000 show a total of 470 deaths, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 3; measles, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Three weeks ended July 12, 1901. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 20. No contagious diseases.

Week ended July 26. Total number of deaths, 6. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 23, 1901, to August 23, 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 23, 1900, to June 23, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 23, 1901.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-July 16...	.....	20	
Calcutta.....	May 19-July 13...	.....	340	
Madras.....	May 18-July 5...	.....	9	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	July 14-July 20...	1	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 2-July 6...	121	76	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 23-May 29...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 17-July 15...	.....	4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 15-July 15...	.....	46	
Colombia:				
Bocas del Toro.....	June 26-Aug. 14...	9	1	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	July 4-Aug. 10...	10	3	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 15-July 18...	2	.....
Havana.....	July 23-July 27...	7	.....	Six from Santiago de las Vegas.
	July 28-Aug. 10...	6	1	1 from Regla, 1 from San Antonio de los Baños, and 1 from steamship Monterey.
	.....do.....	1	1	
Marianao.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Matanzas.....	July 21-July 27...	.....	1	
Pinar del Rio.....	July 28-Aug. 3...	1	.....
Regla.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 15.....	.....	1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	June 14-July 23...	.....	8	
Progreso.....	July 22-July 23...	1	.....
Tampico.....	July 26.....	1	.....	From steamship ——— from Progreso.
Vera Cruz.....	June 23-Aug. 10...	20	12	
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-July 13...	751	353	
Maitland.....	June 9-June 15...	2	.....
Port Elizabeth.....	June 9-July 13...	25	10	
Simonstown.....	June 9-June 15...	1	.....
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30...	15	3	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 3-July 6...	4	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 26-June 1...	.....	700	Estimated.
Canton.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Prevailing.
Hongkong.....	May 19-July 6...	352	920	
Shanghai.....	June 9.....	.....	1	From steamship Empress of China.
Sheek Lung.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Prevailing.
Tung Kun.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Apr. 7-July 31...	14	7	
Mansura.....	do.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	do.....	5	1	
Port Said.....	do.....	6	2	
Zagazig.....	do.....	74	31	
France:				
Le Frioul.....	July 7.....	15	.....	From steamship Laos from
Hawaiian Islands:				Port Said.
Honolulu.....	May 31-July 17...	6	6	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Bombay City.....	May 12-July 6...	1,082	958	
Surat District.....	do.....	299	202	
Thana District.....	do.....	346	318	
Central Division—				
Khandesh District.....	do.....	9	6	
Poona District.....	do.....	10	6	
Poona City.....	do.....	7	4	
Satara District.....	do.....	17	8	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	1,963	1,429	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	1,186	770	
Kanara District.....	do.....	15	8	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	62	53	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	99	81	
Sindh—				
Hyderabad District.....	do.....	1	.....
Karachi District.....	do.....	22	22	
Karachi City.....	do.....	373	350	
Political Charges—				
Baroda State.....	do.....	38	21	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	1	.....
Cutch State.....	do.....	173	155	
Janjira State.....	do.....	14	12	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	26	20	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta County.	do.....	775	542	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Salem District.....	do.....	41	28	
Bengal:				
Bhagalpur Division.....	do.....	25	24	
Burdwan Division.....	do.....	8	8	
Calcutta.....	do.....	274	267	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do.....	3	1	
Orissa Division.....	do.....	0	0	
Patna.....	do.....	1,158	892	
Presidency.....	do.....	6	5	
Northwest Province and Oudh:				
Agra Division.....	do.....	3	2	
Allahabad.....	do.....	23	23	
Benares.....	do.....	.....	242	
Punjab Province:				
Delhi Division.....	do.....	202	129	
Jullunder Division.....	do.....	882	566	
Lahore Division.....	do.....	264	90	
Rawalpindi.....	do.....	1,121	646	
Mysore State:				
Bangalore City.....	do.....	7	7	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	do.....	22	17	
Bangalore District.....	do.....	149	131	
Kolar District.....	do.....	25	20	
Mysore City.....	do.....	146	103	
Mysore District.....	do.....	220	158	
Shimoga.....	do.....	39	27	
Rajputana State.....	do.....	1	.....
Tumkur District.....	do.....	11	9	
Kashmir.....	do.....	97	55	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	June 3-June 12.....	.....	2	
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 4-July 18	4,168	3,268	On steamship Kintuck and on steamship Empress of China.
Yamanashi Ken.....	June 22.....	1	1	
Mauritius.....	June 7-July 18...	.....	6	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Paraguay:				
Asuncion	June 23.....	1	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	May 19-July 6...	4	1	
Cebu	July 6.....	2	.....
Concepcion .....	.....do	1	.....
Manila	May 11-July 6...	144	122	
Malolos	July 6.....	3	.....
Malabon .....	.....do	6	.....
Naic .....	.....do	3	.....
Paranaque.....	.....do	3	.....
San Antonio.....	.....do	1	.....
Santa Rosa.....	May 19-July 6...	2	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 2-July 28...	5	.....

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden	May 1-May 31...	.....	4	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	.....	387	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	June 2-July 20...	19	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	.....do	20	9	
Brazil:				
Ceara	June 1-June 30...	.....	1	
Pernambuco	May 17-July 13...	.....	96	
Rio	May 9-July 14...	.....	142	
British Columbia:				
Victoria	June 16-June 30...	2	.....
Canada:				
Quebec Province:				
Beauce County.....	May 30-June 16...	7	.....
Beauharnois County.....	May 15-May 22...	8	.....
Brome County.....	May 15.....	14	.....
Chateauguay County.....	Apr. 11.....	2	.....
Compton County.....	July 2-July 6...	1	.....
Gaspe 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	
Mataane 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 23...	2	.....
Temiscouata County.....	June 4-June 17...	1	.....
Terrebonne County.....	Apr. 22-May 9...	91	.....
China:				
Hongkong	May 19-June 15...	7	5	
Colombia:				
Cartagena	July 1-July 7...	.....	1	
Panama	June 18-Aug. 5...	33	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 12-June 8...	7	.....
Egypt:				
Cairo	June 11-July 22...	.....	5	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 9-Aug. 3...	8	1	
London.....	.....do	57	3	
France:				
Marseilles.....	June 1-June 30...	.....	4	
Paris	June 7-Aug. 3...	.....	72	
Germany:				
Berlin	June 18-June 29...	3	.....
Gibraltar.....	June 3-July 14...	5	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-July 16.....		37	
Calcutta.....	May 19-July 13.....		79	
Karachi.....	May 20-June 30.....	23	13	
Madras.....	May 18-July 12.....		52	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-May 31.....	2		
Naples.....	June 10-Aug. 4.....	736	143	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 11-June 30.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 17-June 28.....	2	2	
Merida.....	July 7-July 13.....		4	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 16-July 27.....	17	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 12-June 29.....	23		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 26-July 20.....	67	27	
Odessa.....	June 2-July 27.....	11	1	
St. Petersburg.....	.....do.....	27	6	
Warsaw.....	May 26-July 20.....		27	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	July 14-Aug. 3.....	11		
Glasgow.....	June 15-Aug. 9.....	47	4	
Sicily:				
Messina.....	June 9-July 27.....	102	20	
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 22.....	119	8	
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 27	6,000	4											
Do.....	Aug. 3	6,000	1											
Alexandretta.....	July 20	8,000	3											
Amherstburg.....	do.....	2,300	0											
Do.....	July 27	2,300	2											
Do.....	Aug. 3	2,300	2											
Do.....	Aug. 10	2,300	1											
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 3	525,636	142						1		1			2
Antwerp.....	July 27	299,346	82	4								2		
Athens.....	do.....	200,000	12						2				3	
Barranquilla.....	July 22	40,000	41											
Do.....	July 28	40,000	49	4										
Beirut.....	July 27	345,876	132						1	9		1	11	2
Belize.....	Aug. 8	9,000	3											
Belleville.....	Aug. 5	10,359	3											
Do.....	Aug. 12	10,359	4	7										
Bergen.....	July 26	71,000	23											
Bombay.....	July 16	770,843	738	107	101	2		6					1	2
Bristol.....	July 27	329,086	.....							1		3	1	2
Brussels.....	do.....	582,665	162								1		2	3
Cairo.....	July 8	570,062	476	35				1	7	3		7	6	.....
Do.....	July 15	570,062	455	33					8	5		8	1	2
Do.....	July 22	570,062	506	20				1	9	8		9	2	1
Calcutta.....	July 13	843,487	260		16	15		3						
Catania.....	Aug. 1	151,180	90	3						8				
Christiania.....	June 27	225,800	98											
Cognac.....	July 20	19,483	5										1	
Do.....	July 27	19,483	5											
Colon.....	Aug. 4	8,000	4											
Copenhagen.....	July 20	576,876	132	18						1		2		
Corunna.....	July 27	40,500	21	6						1				
Crefeld.....	do.....	106,887	36											
Curaçao.....	do.....	30,828	5											
Dresden.....	July 13	405,750	134	20								1	2	3
Do.....	July 20	405,750	147	6						1	3	1	1	
Dublin.....	July 27	375,076	155									1		4
Dundee.....	do.....	161,346	47										4	
Do.....	Aug. 3	161,346	71										2	1
Edinburgh.....	July 27	317,885	104							1		1	1	3
Flushing.....	Aug. 3	18,992	6											
Funchal.....	July 28	44,049	19	2						1				
Geneva.....	July 13	104,044	38								2			
Do.....	July 20	104,044	26	5							1			
Ghent.....	July 27	160,949	73	5							1	1		
Girgenti.....	do.....	25,069	9											
Glasgow.....	Aug. 2	760,423	271								4	1	11	5
Gothenburg.....	July 27	12,900	52									1		
Hamburg.....	do.....	706,738	277								3		7	5
Havre.....	July 20	130,196	72	18						2		1		
Hongkong.....	June 29	283,418	211	1	61					2				
Do.....	July 6	283,418	140	1	46					1				
Karachi.....	July 14	108,808	60											
Kingston, Canada.....	Aug. 9	18,300	7											
Lausanne.....	July 13	46,407	18											
Do.....	July 20	46,407	13											
Leith.....	July 27	77,670	34											1
Licata.....	do.....	23,500	12						4	1				
Liverpool.....	do.....	686,669	454						1		4	1	3	3
London.....	do.....	6,604,287	2,173							17	24	35	78	37
Lyons.....	July 20	453,145	187							1				
Madras.....	July 12	452,518	369											
Mainz.....	July 27	84,335	43	4				3					3	
Manchester.....	do.....	505,343	251	20							1	2	5	5
Mannheim.....	do.....	144,322	80									1	1	
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	25	4				6						
Mexico.....	July 28	368,777	364	53				1	17	3			8	
Moscow.....	July 20	1,000,000	715	2				2		1	5	4	3	6
Nottingham.....	July 27	239,753	95										3	
Odessa.....	do.....	442,000	234	18					1		3	1	8	2
Palermo.....	do.....	330,000	126	6						1				
Panama.....	Aug. 5	20,000	1					1						
Paris.....	July 27	2,714,068	859					3		9	6	13	15	8
Prague.....	do.....	205,855	118	26						1	4	1		
Puerto Cortez.....	Aug. 8	2,000	0											

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Rheims.....	June 2	107,989	40	7						1			1	
Do.....	June 9	107,989	52	10									1	
Do.....	June 16	107,989	37	10									1	1
Do.....	June 23	107,989	46	5										1
Do.....	July 1	107,989	69	6										1
Do.....	July 8	107,989	26	7										
Do.....	July 14	107,989	57	6						2				
St. John, New Bruns- wick.....	Aug. 10	41,000	21	2										
St. Stephen, New Bruns- wick.....	.....do.....	3,000	0											
Santa Cruz.....	July 20	33,000	12											
Santander.....	June 26	53,574	26											
Southampton.....	July 27	104,911	33	5								1		1
South Shields.....	.....do.....	97,800	29								2		1	
Sunderland.....	.....do.....	147,207	84							1		2		3
Trapani.....	July 28	61,437	25											
Tuxpam.....	July 29	13,000	5											
Utiila.....	July 27	800	0											
Venice.....	July 20	174,378	79	8						1				
Victoria.....	July 13	20,000	6											
Do.....	July 20	20,000	4	1										
Do.....	July 27	20,000	6											
Vienna.....	.....do.....	1,691,996	576								10	4	5	1
Warsaw.....	July 20	711,988	369					3	1	1	5	10	31	13
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 10	25,692								3				

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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