

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND CHANGE THE NAME OF
THE UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, and the Supervising Surgeon-General and the officers now or hereafter commissioned under the Act of January fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to regulate appointments in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States," and Acts amendatory thereof, shall hereafter be known as the Surgeon-General, surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held or construed to discharge any of the officers above named, or any of the acting assistant surgeons, pharmacists, and other employees of the Marine-Hospital Service, or to deprive any officer of his commission or the benefits derived by longevity of service. The care of sick and disabled seamen and all other duties now required by law to be performed by the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be performed by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and all funds and appropriations now provided by law for use by the Marine-Hospital Service and all properties and rights pertaining to said service shall be available for use for like purposes and in like manner, under the Treasury Department, by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Sec. 2. That the salary of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries and allowances of the commissioned medical officers of said service shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Sec. 3. That commissioned medical officers, when detailed by the Surgeon-General for duty in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia, in charge of the adminis-

trative divisions thereof, namely, marine hospitals and relief, domestic quarantine, foreign and insular quarantine, personnel and accounts, sanitary reports and statistics, and scientific research, shall, while thus serving, be assistant surgeons-general of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, but their pay and allowances shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service for officers in charge of said divisions; and the senior officer thus serving shall be the assistant within the meaning of section one hundred and seventy-eight, Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided, however,* That no such officer shall be detailed in charge of said divisions who is below the rank of passed assistant surgeon.

Sec. 4. That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in times of threatened or actual war to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest without, however, in any wise impairing the efficiency of the service for the purposes for which the same was created and is maintained.

Sec. 5. That there shall be an advisory board for the hygienic laboratory provided by the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, for consultation with the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service relative to the investigations to be inaugurated, and the methods of conducting the same, in said laboratory. Said board shall consist of three competent experts, to be detailed from the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of Animal Industry by the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, which experts, with the director of the said laboratory, shall be *ex officio* members of the board, and serve without additional compensation. Five other members of said board shall be appointed by the Surgeon-General of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be skilled in laboratory work in its relation to the public health, and not in the regular employment of the Government. The said five members shall each receive compensation of ten dollars per diem while serving in conference, as aforesaid, together with allowance for actual and necessary traveling expenses and hotel expenses while in conference. Said conference is not to exceed ten days in any one fiscal year. The term of service of the five members of said board, not in the regular employment of the Government, first appointed shall be so arranged that one of said members shall retire each year, the subsequent appointments to be for a period of five years. Appointments to fill vacancies occurring in a manner other than as above provided shall be made for the unexpired term of the member whose place has become vacant.

Sec. 6. That there shall be appointed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General, commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service are not available for this duty by

detail, competent persons to take charge of the divisions, respectively, of chemistry, zoology, and pharmacology of the hygienic laboratory, who shall each receive such pay as shall be fixed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The director of the said laboratory shall be an officer detailed from the corps of commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, as now provided by regulations for said detail from the Marine-Hospital Service, and while thus serving shall have the pay and emoluments of a surgeon: *Provided*, That all commissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not below the grade of passed assistant surgeon shall be eligible to assignment to duty in charge of the said divisions of the hygienic laboratory, and while serving in such capacity shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of their rank.

Sec. 7. That when, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference of said service with State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, the District of Columbia included, he may invite as many of said health and quarantine authorities as he deems necessary or proper to send delegates, not more than one from each State or Territory and District of Columbia, to said conference: *Provided*, That an annual conference of the health authorities of all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be called. each of said States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to be entitled to one delegate: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the said Surgeon-General to call a conference upon the application of not less than five State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, each of said States and Territories joining in such request to be represented by one delegate.

Sec. 8. That to secure uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics it shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, after the annual conference required by section seven to be called, to prepare and distribute suitable and necessary forms for the collection and compilation of such statistics, and said statistics, when transmitted to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau on said forms, shall be compiled and published by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service as a part of the health reports published by said service.

Sec. 9. That the President shall from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. He shall also prescribe regulations respecting its internal administration and discipline, and the uniforms of its officers and employees. It shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General to transmit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission by said Secretary to Congress, a full and complete report of the transactions of said service, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

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

Investigation of reported typhus fever at La Cananea, Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *June 16, 1902.*

SIR: In obedience to Bureau telegram of June 3, 1902, I left Los Angeles, Cal., the next day, for La Cananea, Sonora District, Mexico, for the purpose of investigating the rumors of typhus fever in that mining district.

I reached La Cananea the evening of June 6, and called on the chief surgeons of the La Cananea Mining Company, Drs. Van Dorn and Lang, who extended to me many courtesies and offered every facility for examining into the health of the camp. I examined all the patients in the company's hospital, which is a new, two-story brick hospital, unusually well appointed for an institution of that character in a mining camp. There were but 12 patients in the hospital, 4 medical and 8 surgical. Of the medical cases there were 2 pneumonia and 2 typhoid cases. There were 2 smallpox cases carefully isolated from the camp, both in the desquamative stage. There was very little sickness in the camp at this time. During May, the surgeons said that they had had many cases of fatal pneumonia, but no disease that had aroused any suspicion of typhus fever. I was shown extracts from the El Paso, Tex., papers, describing a fatal disease called "black heart" that was said to prevail in La Cananea. They claimed the rumors were spread by discontented miners who had been discharged. During the past six months they had 30 cases of smallpox, with no fatality. All cases had been isolated, and all exposed vaccinated. Over 2,400 vaccine tubes of glycerinated virus were used. I next called on the Mexican health officer, Dr. Barros, who was absent. He returned the call next day and extended the courtesy of inspecting the Mexican health reports for that district. The population of the district is about 12,000, chiefly Mexicans. No body can be buried without a certificate from the Mexican officials. The number of deaths recorded since January, 1902, is as follows: January, 9; February, 17; March, 33; April, 35; May, 35, and June, 9, making a total of 138. This is not a high death rate for a mining camp of 12,000 population, where conditions not conducive to good health obtain. The chief cause of death was disease of the pulmonary tract. In March, April, and early part of May the weather is inclement in this section, and many deaths from pneumonia were recorded. The cases were typical, it was stated; there was no eruption and nothing indicative of typhus or other quarantinable disease. During the early part of the winter there were many cases of influenza, but no deaths. In some of these cases, there were roseala rashes of two or three days' duration, which quickly passed away, did not become petechial, and were not accompanied by high fever or alarming symptoms.

I left La Cananea June 8 for Naco, Ariz., on the Mexican border and called on Dr. W. E. Lindley, who had been appointed county health officer during the rumors of "black heart" at La Cananea. He had made two trips to La Cananea, he told me, to look into the matter, and had met the trains from that place during the prevalence of smallpox, to keep contagious diseases from crossing the border. He said that he had found nothing suspicious, and saw nothing to suggest typhus.

I then went to Bisbee, Ariz., to the Copper Queen Mine by stage. The population of this mine is 7,000. Dr. A. R. Hickman, the surgeon in charge, showed me all the patients in his hospital, about a dozen, six of whom were medical cases. At this mine there had been the same high mortality from pneumonia, but no disease suspicious of typhus or

any other quarantinable disease, except a few cases of smallpox. One death from fever was described to me by Dr. Hickman. That was the only case that could have excited any suspicion. It was as follows: A miner, native of the United States, aged 35, died one week before my arrival. He was taken sick with a chill, high fever, and vomiting, and gradually grew worse. There was no diarrhea and no delirium, but the general condition resembled typhoid fever. The spleen was palpably enlarged. Twenty-four hours before death a condition resembling hemorrhagic purpura developed, beginning in the most dependent portions of the body, soon covering nearly all of the body, including the face. There were large hemorrhagic areas in the skin, with bloodless skin spots in between; no petechiæ. Two abscesses, deep cellulitis, developed over both elbows and in the buttocks. The patient died six days after onset. Post-mortem examination showed no internal changes other than enlargement of the Peyers patches and slight splenic enlargement. There was some hypostatic congestion of the lungs. Cultures from the abscesses over the elbows were made by Dr. Brown. These showed pure culture of typhoid bacilli, I was told. There were no inflammatory changes in brain or medulla. A culture was made from the spinal fluid and showed streptococci. The mine surgeons agreed on a diagnosis of typhoid, in a poorly nourished miner, with invasion of the blood by typhoid germs to the extent of producing a typhoidal septicæmia. There had been no other cases like this in camp and none had developed since. The reports from La Cananea had not been regarded as truthful.

I rejoined my station at Los Angeles, Cal., June 11, 1902.

Respectfully,

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

A case of smallpox at Juneau, Alaska.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, June 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on last Saturday evening, Mr. H. States was brought home to Juneau from his mining camp supposed to be suffering with measles. On examination it was found to be confluent smallpox in the fifth day of eruption. It was 12 p. m. when he arrived and by 4 a. m. he was removed to a temporary pest tent, and his 3 companions were isolated. The house has been fumigated and every precaution taken to prevent it from spreading. A pesthouse will be built at once. It is supposed that some Indians camped at his mining camp during the winter, as he had been out in the woods for the past four weeks away from any other possible contagion. The only known cases in southeastern Alaska are the two cases reported from Skagway.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL C. LEONHARDT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

A case of smallpox at Machias, Me.

MACHIAS, ME., June 19, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: A man from the lumber camps came to my office Monday morning and upon examination I found him to be a smallpox suspect. The board of health for Machias, Me., pronounced the case varioloid, reported at once by wire to the State board of health, and placed the patient in quarantine in our pesthouse. I have visited the patient to-day and found him doing well. Machias, Marshfield, Northfield, and Wesley are now being vaccinated. I think we shall stop the spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

SAM. B. HUNTER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection service at Eastport, Me.

EASTPORT, ME., June 26, 1902.

SIR: I beg to submit the following report of work done at this inspection station during the week ended Thursday, June 26, 1902:

Vessels inspected.

Date.	Vessel.	From—	For—	Crew.	Passengers.	
					For Eastport.	In transit.
June 20	Sc. Rattler.....	Boston.....	Eastport.....	4		
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	do.....	10	15	
Do.....	Ss. Aurora.....	St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	3	4
Do.....	Ss. Cumberland.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Portland and Boston.....	67	12	48
June 21	Ss. St. Croix.....	Boston and Portland..	St. John, New Brunswick..	70	50	100
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	15	
June 23	Ss. St. Croix.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Portland and Boston.....	70	6	45
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	12	
Do.....	Sc. Jas. A. Stetson.....	Boston.....	do.....	4		
June 24	Ss. Cumberland.....	Boston and Portland..	St. John, New Brunswick..	67	54	106
Do.....	Ss. Aurora.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	5	7
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	11	
Do.....	Sc. Portland Packet..	Portland.....	do.....	4		
June 25	Ss. Cumberland.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Portland and Boston.....	67	12	30
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	10	
Do.....	Ss. Viking.....	St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	do.....	6	6	
Do.....	Sc. Metropolis.....	Boston.....	do.....	4		
Do.....	U. S. S. Hydrographer	Portland.....	do.....	21		
Do.....	U. S. S. Carrie and Mildred.	do.....	do.....	7		
June 26	Ss. State of Maine....	Boston and Portland..	St. John, New Brunswick..	67	103	172
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	12	

Machias, Me., has a case of smallpox, originating in a lumber camp a few miles from town. The patient is isolated, and I learn of no infection from him. Numerous cases of mumps are reported at Eastport. Otherwise the health of the city is good.

Respectfully,

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

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from Cuban ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., June 22, 1902.

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

June 16, 1902, steamship *Donald*, from Banas, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by port physician Ariza. June 21, 1902, steamship *Russian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan; schooner *Greta*, from Havana, with iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan.

Respectfully,

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

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from Cuban ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the following vessels at this port for the week ended this day: British steamship *Wilhelmina*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore; British steamship *Tresco*, from Chericvico, with ore; Norwegian steamship *Iberia*, from Baracoa, with fruit; Norwegian steamship *Fulton*, from Baracoa, with fruit.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., June 21, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following summary of transactions at this station for the week ended June 21, 1902: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 182; special inspection of passengers from San Luis Potosi on account of typhus prevailing there, 3; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 22; inspection of immigrants, 213; disinfection of cattle hides, 419; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 512 pieces; disinfection of baggage of man and wife from Vera Cruz; vaccination of immigrant children, 9.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 112, including diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport.*—Month of May, 1902. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 50, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore.*—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 525,000—white, 445,000; colored, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 804—white, 589; colored, 215—including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 12; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 10, and 130 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester.*—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 121,064. Total number of deaths, 172, including 28 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 14, 1902, from 90 observers, indicate that diarrhea, remittent fever, enteric fever, cholera morbus, and diphtheria were more prevalent and scarlet fever, pneumonia, smallpox, and erysipelas were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 4, whooping cough at 20, diphtheria at 20, enteric fever at 40, scarlet fever at 61, measles at 64, smallpox at 72, and phthisis pulmonalis at 222 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis.*—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number number of deaths, 211, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 4, and 26 from tuberculosis.

St. Paul.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 170,000. Total number of deaths, 162, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin.*—Month of May, 1902. Census population, 5,843. Total number of deaths, 6, including 2 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of May, 1902, from 28 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 153,900—white, 91,160; colored, 62,740—show a total of 311 deaths, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 34 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the eight weeks ended May 24, 1902, from 71 localities having an aggregate population of 1,273,153, show 41 deaths from diphtheria, 39 from enteric fever, 18 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, and 8 from whooping cough.

Cleveland.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 390,000. Total number of deaths, 520, including diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 16; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; smallpox, 12, and 46 from tuberculosis.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—*Oklahoma City.*—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1902. Total number of deaths, 30, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1902. Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended June 21, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 21, 1902; also, names of vessels and ports from which they came. June 16, steamship *Brookline*, from Port Antonio, with 2 immigrants. June 19, steamship *Chemnitz*, from Bremen, with 1,355 immigrants. Total, 1,357.

LOUIS T. WEIS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended June 28, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Port of Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 28, 1902; also names of vessels and ports from which they came. June 23, steamship *Oxus*, from Port Antonio, with 2 immigrants. June 26, steamship *Brandenburg*, from Bremen, with 816 immigrants. Total, 818.

BERTRAM M. STUMP, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New York, N. Y., during the month of May, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 90,467; number passed, 90,178; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 289.

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

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended June 21, 1902.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, June 22, 1902.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 21, 1902;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 15	Steamship Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	138
June 16	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	14
Do.....	Steamship Cambrian	London, England	3
Do.....	Steamship Devonian.....	Liverpool, England.....	5
June 17	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	13
Do.....	Steamship Caledonian.....	London, England.....	1
June 18	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	1
June 19	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia	32
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	88
Do.....	Steamship Ivernia.....	Liverpool, England.....	893
June 21	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	12
	Total.....		1,200

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 21, 1902.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, June 23, 1902.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 21, 1902;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 16	Steamship Astoria.....	Glasgow	195
Do.....	Steamship Cymric	Liverpool and Queenstown	550
Do.....	Steamship Victoria	Naples.....	1,040
Do.....	Steamship Noordam.....	Rotterdam	1,184
Do.....	Steamship Vaderland.....	Antwerp	1,242
June 17	Steamship Oscar II.....	Copenhagen, etc	786
June 18	Steamship Friedrich der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	1,235
Do.....	Steamship Blücher.....	Hamburg	1,513
Do.....	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	509
Do.....	Steamship Trave.....	Genoa and Naples	914
June 19	Steamship Carthaginian	Glasgow	122
Do.....	Steamship Dona Maria	The Azores.....	571
June 20	Steamship Phoenicia	Genoa and Naples.....	1,659
June 21	Steamship La Savoie.....	Havre.....	723
Do.....	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg	386
	Total.....		12,634

WM. WILLIAMS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Buffalo, N. Y., during the
month of May, 1902.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 96; number passed, 74; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 22.

EUGENE WADDIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
2	Apalachicola, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Boca Grande, Fla: Punta Gorda.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Punta Rasa.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Brunswick, Ga.....	June 22	Urug. bk. Vilasar.....	June 15	Havana.....
8	Cape Charles, Va.....	June 21	Am. sc. Horatio L. Baker.....	June 16	Orchilla.....
			Br. ss. Alabama.....	June 18	Daiquiri via Baltimore.....
9	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedar Key, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Columbia River, Oreg.....	June 14	.....	.....	.....
12	Cumberland Sound, Fla.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
13	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal.....	June 14	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	Am. sc. B. Frank Neally.....	June 19	Sagua.....
18	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	Am. sc. Dr. Lykes.....	do.....	Matanzas.....
19	Newbern, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Nome, Alaska.....	June 7	U. S. S. Thetis.....	June 6	Port Townsend.....
21	Pascagoula, Miss.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
22	Port Angeles, Wash.....	June 14	.....	.....	.....
23	Portland, Me.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
24	Port Townsend, Wash.....	June 14	.....	.....	.....
25	Reedy Island, Del.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Georges Sound, Fla.: East Pass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
27	West Pass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	St. Johns River, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Am. ss. Umatilla.....	June 15	Victoria.....
			Am. ss. City of Puebla.....	June 21	do.....
31	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	June 18	Rus. bk. Ocean (a).....	June 1	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Br. ss. Kings County (a)...	June 4	Cape Town.....
			Br. ss. Drumelzier (a).....	June 6	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Dan. bktn. Norma (a).....	June 7	Para.....
			It. bk. Bersagliere (a).....	do.....	Sarona.....
			Nor. bk. Sunbeam (a).....	June 8	Buenos Ayres.....
			Rus. bk. Rhea.....	June 12	Port Natal.....
			It. ss. Mongibello.....	June 13	New Orleans.....
			Br. ss. Inverness.....	June 14	Tampico.....
			Sp. ss. Leonora.....	June 17	Cienfuegos.....

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				do.....	
4				No transactions.....	
5					
6				3 vessels passed without inspection.....	
7	Satilla River.....	Held.....		No report.....	1
8	Richmond.....	Passed on authority of Bureau telegram.	June 16	Discharging ballast preliminary to disinfection. 1 case malarial fever.....	5
	Norfolk.....	do.....	June 18		
9					1
10				No report.....	
11				Physical examination of oriental crews on Br. ss. Oceano, from Moran, Japan, and Am. sc. Fred. J. Dood, from Hakadate, Japan.	6
12				No report.....	
13					1
14					1
15					2
16				No report.....	
17	Key West.....	Disinfected.....	June 19	Cattle vessel.....	8
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
18					1
19				No transactions.....	
20	Nome.....	Boarded and passed.....	June 6		2
21				No transactions.....	
22				No transactions.....	
23				No report.....	
24				Glandular region of crew Am. sch. Otelia Pederson and Am. bktn. Robert Lewers. from Honolulu, examined.	7
25					22
26				No report.....	
27				No transactions.....	
28				4 vessels passed without inspection; 2 schooners spoken and passed.	
29					1
30	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed.....	June 16		15
	do.....	do.....	June 21	1 case malaria on Am. ss. Leelanaw from Panama. Malaria on U. S. army transport Kilpatrick from Manila. 1 case cholera on U. S. army transport Hancock, at Mariveles Quarantine Station.	
31				No transactions.....	
32	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	June 12		4
	do.....	do.....	June 14		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	June 12		
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	June 18		
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel cleaned.	June 13		
	do.....	Discharging ballast.			
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.			
	do.....	Boarded and passed.....	June 12		
	do.....	Living quarters disinfected.	June 15		
	do.....	Held to complete five days.	June 18	Previous ports Liverpool and Cuban.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
83	UNITED STATES—Continued. Savannah, Ga.....	June 21	Br. ss Frith of Forth (a).....	June 10	Boston
34	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	do.	Nor. bk. Infatigable(a).....	June 14	Cape Town.....
85	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	Am. sc. Calumet (a).....	June 11	Kingston.....
36	Washington, N. C.....	do.			
CUBA:					
37	Baracoa.....	June 9 June 16 June 23			
38	Batabano.....	June 9 June 16 June 23			
39	Caibarien.....	June 2 June 9 June 16 June 23			
40	Cardenas.....	June 21 June 28			
41	Casilda.....	June 17 June 24			
42	Cienfuegos.....	June 17 June 24			
43	Dalquiri.....	June 7 June 14 June 21 June 28			
44	Gibara.....	May 31 June 7 June 14 June 21 June 28			
45	Guantanamo.....	June 14 June 21 June 28			
46	Havana.....	June 14	Am. ss. Roanoke..... Am. sc. B. Frank Neally... Nor. ss. Europa..... Br. sc. La Plata..... Am. ss. Excelsior.....	June 10 June 12 June 9 May 30 June 9	Key West..... Tampa..... Mobile..... Port Tampa..... New Orleans.....
47	Isabela de Sagua.....	June 2 June 9 June 16 June 24			
48	Manzanillo.....	June 3 June 10 June 17 June 24			
49	Matanzas.....	June 2 June 9 June 16 June 24			
50	Nuevitas.....	June 10 June 17 June 24			
51	Puerto Padre.....	June 7 June 14 June 21 June 28			
52	Santa Cruz del Sur.....	June 7 June 14 June 21 June 28			
53	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 5 June 12 June 19 June 26			
HAWAII:					
54	Hilo.....	May 31			
55	Honolulu.....	June 7			
56	Kahului, Maui.....	June 7			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
33	Savannah	Disinfected.....	June 16	Previous ports Progreso and Tampico.	2
34	.....do	Fumigated to kill rats.....		Held to discharge ballast. No transactions.....	
35	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 16		2
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
37	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
38	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
39	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
40	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
41	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
42	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
43	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
44	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
45	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
46	Key West	Partially disinfected.....	June 10		
	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	June 13		
	Port Tampa .....	.....do	June 14		
	New Orleans .....	.....do .....	.....do		
47	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
48	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
49	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
50	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
51	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
52	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
53	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
54	.....	.....	.....	do.....	2
55	.....	.....	.....	Glandular region of crew and steerage passengers on Br. ss. Aorangi, from Sydney, examined. Scarlet fever on U. S. army transport Solace, from San Francisco.	8
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII—Continued.				
57	Kihel, Maui.....	June 7			
58	Koloa, Kauai.....	do.			
59	Lahaina, Maui.....	do.			
	PHILIPPINES:				
60	Cebu.....	May 3			
61	Iloilo.....	Apr. 19	Ss. Mayon.....	May 16	Sorsogon.....
		Apr. 26	Am. ss. Saculin.....	Apr. 20	Manila and Sorsogon.
		May 3	Br. ss. Kaifong.....	Apr. 24	Hongkong.....
62	Manila.....	Apr. 19	Am. ss. Mabilis.....	Apr. 8	Manila.....
			U. S. army transport Kintuck.....	do.	Tacoma via Hongkong.
			Am. sc. Santa Victoria (a).....	Apr. 8	Manila.....
			Br. ss. Yuensang (a).....	do.	Hongkong and Amoy.
			U. S. army transport Pronto (a).....	Apr. 9	Manila.....
			Am. sc. Calamba (a).....	Apr. 10	Manila.....
			Br. ss. Sunkiang (a).....	Apr. 11	Hongkong.....
			Am. ss. Sorsogon (a).....	do.	Manila.....
			Am. sc. Rosal (a).....	Apr. 12	do.....
			Am. sc. Mayo (a).....	do.	do.....
			Jap. ss. Rosetta Maru (a).....	Apr. 18	Hongkong.....
			Br. ss. Loonsang (a).....	do.	do.....
			Br. ss. Zafiro (a).....	Apr. 14	do.....
			Br. ss. Sam Shui.....	Apr. 14	Legaspi.....

Previously reported

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
57				No transactions.....	
58				do.....	
59				do.....	
60					17
61	Iloilo.....	Held.....	Apr. 17	Returned to Sorsogon without entry. 1 case malarial fever on Am. ss. Pleguezuelo, U.S.A., T. Erica from Cebu, and Ger. ss. Patain, from Singapore; sent to hospital.	5
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 23	Discharged by order of chief quarantine officer.	7
	do.....	Crew vaccinated.....	Apr. 24	134 stowaways on board.	5
	Subig.....	Held under observation five days from completion of disinfection.	Apr. 13		48
	Manila.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held under observation five days.	Apr. 14	1 case cholera at Manila.	
	do.....	Quarantined for disinfection and detention.	do.....	Personnel required to bathe daily; 1 case measles isolated in hospital.	
	Masbate.....	Held for observation of personnel.		1 case smallpox; persons unsuccessfully vaccinated, revaccinated; all detained in barracks; no new cases; vessel held because new crew could not be secured.	
	Niac.....	Detained in quarantine for observation.	Apr. 15	2 cholera deaths at Niac; no new cases.	
	Manila.....	Disinfected and held in quarantine to complete five days from disinfection.	Apr. 16	Inspected daily.....	
	Sorsogon.....	Quarantined for observation and disinfection.	Apr. 17	Held to complete five days; 2 cholera deaths at Manila.	
	Manila.....	Quarantined five days for observation.	Apr. 18	1 cholera case at Manila.	
	do.....	Held for five days after disinfection.	do.....	2 cholera cases at Manila.	
	do.....	Disinfected, and held to complete five days from time of departure from Hongkong.	Apr. 16	Personnel bathed and clothing disinfected; vessel mechanically cleaned and disinfected.	
	do.....	Quarantined for disinfection and detention to complete five days from port of departure.	do.....	Entire personnel bathed and effects disinfected; ship mechanically cleaned and disinfected; tanks cleaned and disinfected.	
	do.....	Held for disinfection and to complete five days from date of departure.	Apr. 17	Personnel bathed and baggage disinfected.	
	do.....	Quarantined for disinfection and detention.		1 case cholera, American teamster from Nueva Caceres; remanded to Mariveles for disinfection and detention; 25 crew and 43 passengers bathed and their baggage and personal effects disinfected; ship disinfected; all held five days.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
62	PHILIPPINES—Continued. Manila	Apr. 19	U. S. army transport Hancock.	Apr. 16	Manila
			Am. ss. Atlantis.....	Apr. 17	.....do.....
			Br. ss. Perla.....	Apr. 18	Hongkong and Amoy.
63	PORTO RICO:	June 14			
64	Ponce.....	do.....			
	San Juan.....	do.....			
	Subports—				
65	Aguadilla	do.....			
66	Arecibo.....	do.....			
67	Arroyo.....	do.....			
68	Fajardo	do.....			
69	Humacao.....	do.....			
70	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
62	Zamboanga.....	Quarantined for disinfection of ship and detention of personnel.	.....	1 fatal case cholera among troops while vessel was lying in Manila Bay; case occurred on third day after ship arrived; remanded to Mariveles; 168 crew, 57 cabin passengers, and 945 soldiers bathed and effects disinfected; troops segregated in barracks and held five days; ship, with crew and cabin passengers on board, for same period; ship mechanically cleaned and disinfected; bedding disinfected; baggage disinfected, 1,040 pieces.	.....
.....	Iloilo.....	Quarantined for disinfection and detention.	.....	1 case cholera at Manila; remanded to Mariveles; 5 of crew bathed and their effects disinfected; ship disinfected; vessel and personnel held to complete five days.	.....
.....	Manila.....	Held for disinfection of ship and detention of personnel.	.....	Ship and personnel disinfected and held five days after completion of the process; 66 crew and 180 passengers bathed and clothing and baggage disinfected; 168 pieces of large baggage disinfected.	.....
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
65	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
66	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1
67	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	2
68	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
69	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	June 28	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	June 23	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	June 21	Br. ss. Comeric.....	June 16	Antofogasta.....
			Sp. ss. Anselma de Lar- rinaga.	do.....	Cienfuegos.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	June 28	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	June 28	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La.....	June 14	Br. ss. Banana (a).....	June 3	Vera Cruz.....
			Nor. ss. Nor (a).....	June 4	Mexican ports.....
			Am. sc. Donna Chris- tina (a).	do.....	Tonala, Mexico...
			Br. ss. Bernard Hall (a).....	do.....	Liverpool via West Indian ports.
			Br. ss. Capella (a).....	June 5	Liverpool via Mexican ports.
			Am. sc. Clover (a).....	do.....	Tonala, Mexico...
			Br. ss. Floridian (a).....	June 7	Liverpool via Mexican ports.
			Am. ss. Breakwater.....	June 9	Puerto Cortez, etc.
			Am. ss. Chalmette.....	do.....	Havana
			Br. ss. Hogarth.....	do.....	Rio de Janiero....
			Br. ss. Beverly.....	do.....	Port Limon
			Br. ss. Olympia.....	June 11	do.....
			Br. ss. Foidhu .....	.....	Mexican ports via Tampa.
			Nor. ss. Taunton	June 12	Port Limon
			Nor. ss. Alabama	June 13	Bocas del Toro....
12	Newport News, Va.....	June 28	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C....	June 23	.....	.....	.....

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					1
5					
6	Galveston.....	Fumigated and held.....	June 19.....		3
	do.....	do.....	June 21.....		
7				No report.....	
8				do.....	
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11	New Orleans.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 8.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 9.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 10.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 12.....		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	June 9.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 14.....		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	June 9.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 11.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	June 12.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 13.....		
12				No report.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20					1

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health
and Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1902, to July 4, 1902.*

For reports received from December 28, 1901, to June 27, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 27, 1902.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alaska:				
Juneau	June 16.....	1		Imported from a mining camp.
Total for Territory.....		1		
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.				
California:				
Los Angeles.....	June 7-June 14	1		
Sacramento.....	June 14-June 21	3		
San Francisco.....	June 15-June 22	2		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1		
Colorado:				
Denver.....	June 7-June 14	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Florida:				
Jacksonville	June 14-June 21	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	June 14-June 21	1		
Chicago.....	June 14-June 28	14	1	
Total for State		15	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		6		
Indiana:				
Indianapolis.....	June 7-June 21	18		
Terre Haute.....	June 14-June 21	2		
Total for State		20		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Kansas:				
Wichita	June 14-June 21	4		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1		
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 14-June 28	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 14-June 21	1		Nine hours in city.
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3	1	
Maine:				
Machias.....	June	1		Imported from a lumber camp a few miles from Machias.
Total for State				
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Massachusetts:				
Boston	June 21-June 28	8	2	
Cambridge	do.	7	7	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts—Continued.				
Lowell	June 21-June 28	1	.....
Malden	June 14-June 21	2	.....
Melrose	June 21-June 28	1	.....
Newton	do.....	2	.....
Somerville	do.....	4	1	
Worcester.....	June 13-June 20	1	.....
Total for State		26	10	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		6	.....
Michigan :				
Alpena County.....	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Present.
Arenac County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Bay County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Benzie County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Calhoun County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Cass County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Cheboygan County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Delta County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Eaton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Emmet County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Genesee County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Houghton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Huron County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Ingham County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Ionia County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Iosco County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Isabella County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kalamazoo County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kalkaska County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids included).	June 7-June 28	5	.....	Do.
Lapeer County.....	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Do.
Mackinac County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mason County (Ludington included).	June 7-June 21	3	.....
Mecosta County.....	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Do.
Menominee County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Midland County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Missaukee County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Montcalm.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Muskegon County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Newaygo.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Ottawa County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Presque Isle County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Saginaw County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Sanilac County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Schoolcraft County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tuscola County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wayne County (Detroit included).	June 21-June 28	4	.....
Wexford County.....	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State		12	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		8	.....
Minnesota :				
Becker County.....	June 9-June 16	1	.....
Blue Earth County.....	do.....	13	.....
Carver County.....	do.....	4	.....
Chippewa County.....	do.....	2	.....
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	9	.....
Freeborn County.....	do.....	1	1	
Goodhue County.....	do.....	5	.....
Hennepin County.....	do.....	2	.....
Lake County.....	do.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	do.....	2	.....
Mille Lacs County.....	do.....	1	.....
Morrison County.....	do.....	1	.....
Mower County.....	do.....	1	.....
Nicollet County.....	do.....	1	.....
Nobles County.....	do.....	10	.....
Otter Tail County.....	do.....	5	.....
Olmsted County.....	do.....	7	.....
Pipestone County.....	do.....	2	.....
Ramsay County.....	do.....	4	.....
Redwood County.....	do.....	1	.....

Smallpox was reported present in 40 counties; at 79 places during the week ended June 21, 1902.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Renville County.....	June 9-June 16	1	.....
Scott County.....	do	2	.....
Stearns County.....	do	13	.....
Traverse County.....	do	3	.....
Watsonwan County.....	do	2	.....
Wright County.....	do	1	.....
Yellow Medicine County.....	do	1	.....
Total for State.....		96	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		14	1	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 8-June 22	52	3	
Total for State.....		52	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....				
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 14-June 21	19	.....
Total for State.....		19	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		5	.....
New Hampshire:				
Nashua.....	June 21-June 28	11	.....
Total for State.....		11	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		1	.....
New Jersey:				
Hudson County (Jersey City included).....	June 15-June 22	33	3	
Essex County (Newark included).....	June 21-June 28	20	5	
Total for State.....		53	8	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		2	.....
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 19-June 27	3	.....	One imported from Pittsburgh, Pa.
New York.....	June 21-June 28	46	10	
Total for State.....		49	10	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		1	.....
North Carolina:				
Beaufort County.....	May 1-May 31	1	.....
Cabarrus County.....	do	2	.....
Camden County.....	do	4	.....
Carteret County.....	do	1	.....
Catawba County.....	do	20	.....
Forsyth County.....	do	6	.....
Gaston County.....	do	50	.....
Haywood County.....	do	10	.....
Johnston County.....	do	3	.....
Lincoln County.....	do	1	.....
Mecklenburg County.....	do	68	.....
New Hanover County.....	do	1	.....
Rockingham County.....	do	29	.....
Rowan County.....	do	8	.....
Stanly County.....	do	3	.....
Surry County.....	do	20	.....
Union County.....	do	25	.....
Wilson County.....	do	4	.....
Yadkin County.....	do	2	.....
Total for State.....		258	.....
Total for state, same period, 1901.....		185	.....
Dakota:				
Benson County.....	May 1-June 24	2	.....
Cavalier County.....	do	18	.....
Griggs County.....	do	4	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Kidder County.....	May 1-June 24	10		
Pierce County.....	do	1		
Richland County.....	do	2	1	
Sargent County.....	do	6		
Steele County.....	do	6		
Stutsman County.....	do	15		
Trail County.....	do	3		
Wells County.....	do	1		
Total for State.....		68	1	
Total for state, same period, 1901.				
Ohio:				
Ashtabula.....	June 14-June 21	2		
Cincinnati.....	June 20-June 27	1		
Cleveland.....	June 21-June 28	17	5	
Dayton.....	do	3		
Hamilton.....	June 14-June 21	8		
Toledo.....	do	2		
Total for State.....		33	5	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		36		
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona.....	June 21-June 28	1		
Philadelphia.....	do	15	1	
Scranton.....	June 14-June 21	5		
Total for State.....		21	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		5		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	June 14-June 21	7		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		2		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	June 7-June 28	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	June 14-June 21	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		2		
Washington:				
Tacoma.....	June 14-June 21	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	June 16-June 23	2		
Milwaukee.....	June 21-June 28	3		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Grand total.....		774	40	
Grand total, same period, 1901.		283	3	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 28, 1901 to July 4, 1902.

[For reports received from December 28, 1901, to June 27, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 27, 1902.]

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 12	1	.....
	Feb. 22	1	1	From Berkeley.
	Apr. 20	1	1	From Davisville.
	May 19	1	1	
	May 25	1	1	
	May 29	1	1	

NOTE.—In the last number PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, June 20, 1 plague death at San Francisco, May 26, was erroneously reported.

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.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Portland, Me.....	June 14	50, 145	17	3								1		
Do	June 21	50, 145	15	1										
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	175, 597	42	3							1	1	1	
Quincy, Mass.....	do.....	23, 899	9	3										
Sacramento, Cal.....	do.....	29, 282	9	1										
San Francisco, Cal.....	June 15	342, 782	146	22						1		3		
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	June 14	6, 587	1											
Scranton, Pa.....	June 21	102, 026	33									1		1
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	16, 013	16	4										
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do.....	10, 266	2	1										
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	61, 643	14	3										
South Bend, Ind.....	do.....	35, 999	7	2										
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	12, 068	1											
Tacoma, Wash.....	June 15	37, 714	10											
Taunton, Mass.....	June 21	31, 036	8	2										
Terre Haute, Ind.....	do.....	36, 673	12	4								1		
Titusville, Pa.....	do.....	8, 244	0											
Toledo, Ohio.....	do.....	131, 822	25										1	
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	23, 481	5	1										
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	8, 529	1											
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	278, 718	116	12						1		2		2
Weymouth, Mass.....	do.....	11, 324	1											
Wichita, Kans.....	do.....	24, 671	6	1										
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	28, 757	8	2								2		
Winona, Minn.....	do.....	19, 714	3	1									1	
Worcester, Mass.....	June 20	118, 421	32	4										
Youngstown, Ohio.....	June 14	44, 885	15	3						2				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 23, 1902.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	56	0		.83	.07	
Portland, Me.....	65		5	.77	.63	
Northfield, Vt.....	66		2	.72	.08	
Boston, Mass.....	68		2	.70	.00	
New Haven, Conn.....	68		2	.66	.74	
Albany, N. Y.....	70		6	.84		.14
New York, N. Y.....	70		2	.73	1.97	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	72		4	.98		.28
Philadelphia, Pa.....	73		8	.76	1.54	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	71		3	.91	1.89	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	69		3	.77	2.83	
Baltimore, Md.....	75		3	.91	.59	
Washington, D. C.....	75		5	.94	.69	
Lynchburg, Va.....	76		6	.78	1.02	
Cape Henry, Va.....	74		2	.91		.41
Norfolk, Va.....	77		3	.98	.12	
Charlotte, N. C.....	78		2	1.05		1.05
Raleigh, N. C.....	79		3	.91		.71
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	75		1	1.11		1.11
Hatteras, N. C.....	75	1		1.09		.69
Wilmington, N. C.....	78		2	1.40	.00	
Columbia, S. C.....	79		1	.99		.19
Charleston, S. C.....	80	0		1.32		.68
Augusta, Ga.....	80	0		1.12		.82
Savannah, Ga.....	80	0		1.68		.88
Jacksonville, Fla.....	80	2		1.33		.53
Jupiter, Fla.....	79	3		1.49		.49
Key West, Fla.....	83	0		.95	.85	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		1	.94		.64
Tampa, Fla.....	80	0		2.62	.58	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	2		1.33	.07	
Mobile, Ala.....	80	2		1.41		.91
Montgomery, Ala.....	80	2		1.12	.18	
Meridian, Miss.....	78	2		1.50		1.30
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80	0		.98		.98
New Orleans, La.....	81	1		1.67		.47
Shreveport, La.....	81		1	.87		.57
Fort Smith, Ark.....	78		4	.98		.68
Little Rock, Ark.....	79		5	.95	.15	
Palestine, Tex.....	80	0		.92		.92
Galveston, Tex.....	82	0		1.14	.46	
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	2		.59		.59
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	1		.60		.60
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80		6	1.10	.00	
Nashville, Tenn.....	78		6	1.05		.95
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77		1	1.07		.07
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75		3	.98	.32	
Lexington, Ky.....	75		9	1.01	.19	
Louisville, Ky.....	76		8	1.03		.53
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74		10	1.12		.82
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75		7	1.11		.91
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		9	.77		.47
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	78		7	1.25		.75
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73		9	.82		.82
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	65		7	.84	.06	
Rochester, N. Y.....	68		8	.76	.14	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	67		7	.82	.18	
Erie, Pa.....	69		9	.91		.21
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69		7	.88		.08
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71		7	.90		.50
Toledo, Ohio.....	72		10	.82		.62
Detroit, Mich.....	69		7	.84		.64
Lansing, Mich.....	69		9	1.02		.42
Port Huron, Mich.....	66		8	.83		.03
Alpena, Mich.....	62		6	.87		.27
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	62		12	.77		.07
Marquette, Mich.....	62		10	.84		.14
Escanaba, Mich.....	63		11	.90		.40
Green Bay, Wis.....	69		11	.85		.65
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66		8	.91		.71
Milwaukee, Wis.....	65		5	.98		.78
Chicago, Ill.....	69		7	.91		1.91
Duluth, Minn.....	60		4	1.09		.39

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 23, 1902—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	69		11	1.03		.43
La Crosse, Wis.....	70		12	1.11		1.01
Dubuque, Iowa.....	71		11	1.26		1.16
Davenport, Iowa.....	72		10	.99		.69
Des Moines, Iowa.....	71		11	1.26	1.14	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74		12	1.06		.46
Springfield, Ill.....	74		8	1.02		.62
Cairo, Ill.....	77		7	1.05		.45
St. Louis, Mo.....	76		8	1.20		.50
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	75		13	1.12		.32
Springfield, Mo.....	74		10	1.01	.59	
Kansas City, Mo.....	75		11	1.13	.17	
Topeka, Kans.....	75		11	1.12	.38	
Wichita, Kans.....	75		9	1.18	3.12	
Concordia, Kans.....	73		11	.98	.52	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	72		12	.98		.18
Omaha, Nebr.....	74		14	1.39	.41	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	72		14	.91		.81
Yankton, S. Dak.....	71		13	.98		.48
Valentine, Nebr.....	68		11	.83		.63
Huron, S. Dak.....	68		14	.84		.64
Pierre, S. Dak.....	70		11	.85		.55
Moorhead, Minn.....	66		12	1.18		.78
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	66		12	.82		.42
Williston, N. Dak.....	65		11	.84	.06	
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	63		1	.77	.03	
Helena, Mont.....	60		4	.56		.56
Miles City, Mont.....	69		11	.70		.70
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	66		12	.87		.47
Spokane, Wash.....	62	2		.40		.30
Walla Walla, Wash.....	66	2		.35		.35
Baker City, Oreg.....	56	4		.34		.34
Winnemucca, Nev.....	64	2		.16		.16
Pocatello, Idaho.....	63	1		.24		.24
Boise, Idaho.....	66	0		.15		.15
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	69	0		.14		.14
Lander, Wyo.....	62		4	.28		.18
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	64		6	.29		.19
North Platte, Nebr.....	70		10	.82		.02
Denver, Colo.....	69		3	.30	.00	
Pueblo, Colo.....	71		5	.29		.09
Dodge City, Kans.....	75		11	.77		.57
Oklahoma, Okla.....	73		6	.49		.09
Amarillo, Tex.....	78		5	.70		.70
Abilene, Tex.....	80		2	.70		.36
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	87	3		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	82		2	.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	85	5		.03		.03
Yuma, Ariz.....	86	0		.00	.00	
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	60	6		.35		.35
Tacoma, Wash.....	59	5		.42		.42
Portland, Oreg.....	61	7		.42		.32
Roseburg, Oreg.....	62	2		.28		.28
Eureka, Cal.....	55		1	.24		.24
Red Bluff, Cal.....	77	5		.07		.07
Carson City, Nev.....	62	4		.07		.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	69	5		.01		.01
San Francisco, Cal.....	59	1		.07		.07
Fresno, Cal.....	75	9		.00	.00	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	63	1		.00	.00	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	66	0		.00	.00	
San Diego, Cal.....	64		2	.00	.00	

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *June 2, 1902.*

SIR: I beg leave to report that for the week ended May 31, 1902, there were reported 93 deaths in Bahia. The following were the chief causes of death: Appendicitis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 2; eclampsia, 2; colitis, 1; malarial fever, 1; gastritis, 3; hepatitis, 3; meningitis, 3; senile debility, 1; Bright's disease, 1; nephritis, 2; stillborn, 6; tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 9, and from other causes, 50.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 14, 1902:

Population according to census of 1901, 9,113; present officially estimated population, about 7,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 13, steamship *Anselm*, crew, 41; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, 12; baggage disinfected, 2 pieces; steamship *Condor*, crew, 16; passengers from this port, none.

Respectfully,

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

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

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec and Halifax for the week ended June 21, 1902.

QUEBEC, CANADA, *June 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 21, there were inspected 748 immigrants; passed, 724; detained, 24. * * *

Respectfully,

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

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

QUEBEC, CANADA, *June 24, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 21 there were inspected at the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 49 immigrants; passed, 48; detained, 1.

Respectfully,

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

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

CHINA.

Report from Canton—Cholera and plague in province of Kwangtung.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, copies of 2 dispatches from the consul of the United States at Canton, China, in regard to cholera and bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosures.]

CANTON, CHINA, *May 10, 1902.*

SIR: On May 1, I learned from the missionaries of the American Scandinavian Mission and through 2 Chinese officials, that the bubonic plague was ravaging the lower or eastern portion of Honam. They reported that it had become epidemic, and that from 8 to 10 victims were discovered in each of a number of houses inhabited chiefly by coolies of the lowest class. I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my dispatch to United States Minister Conger at Peking:

"SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*: Plague epidemic east Honam. Canton decreasing.—MCWADE."

Of my own personal knowledge I was aware that the plague had begun to abate in Canton, therefore I noted that fact in the foregoing cablegram.

The morning and afternoon passenger steamships arriving here from Hongkong bring daily, as a rule, a number of dead and dying victims of the plague who have been stricken in Hongkong and are sent here to die and for burial by their relatives and others. Some of the unfortunates die on the way here. Of course, their arrival aids materially in spreading the disease.

I note as a fact that the authorities of that colony instruct their port and other physicians to make a personal examination of all Chinese arriving there from Canton, but the same physicians are not instructed to make any examination whatever of those who leave Hongkong for Canton. I do not report that fact by way of complaint, but merely for your information.

A few days ago one of the customs officials in Canton had an unpleasant experience of one of the methods used by Chinese residents in Hongkong to get rid of their dead who are victims of the pestilence. He opened a barrel, which had arrived that morning among the cargo of the Hongkong steamship *Powan*, and which, according to its invoice, was alleged to contain 90 cattle of shark's fins, a Chinese delicacy. When the lid of the barrel was removed 2 human feet protruded, and an examination disclosed that the barrel contained a Chinaman who had died of plague in Hongkong.

Early this morning I received the following self-explanatory report from Dr. Swan, physician in charge of the Canton Hospital:

"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL,
Canton, China, May 9, 1902.

"SIR: Notwithstanding the various reports with regard to the presence of bubonic plague and cholera in Canton during the past two or three weeks, I have not been able to get any reliable information showing that either disease was present to any marked extent until to-day when I obtained information from a reliable source that bubonic plague was present to a considerable extent in the Manchu or Kiha portion of the city,

the western section of the old part of the city. As near as I can judge from the report given by my informant, who resides near the portion of the city mentioned, there are from 40 to 50 deaths occurring daily from plague and cholera, but far the larger portion are due to plague. In the eastern portion of the city, where I have been several times of late, there seems to be practically none, either of cholera or plague. We have had in the past two weeks 3 cases of plague appear for treatment at the hospital, but only 1 of them resided in the city. On the whole I should say that there are very few cases of cholera occurring, and that plague is not at all general. The outbreak I refer to above is of quite recent occurrence and we may well hope that the recent rains will give us more favorable conditions and a less number of these infectious cases of disease. I may add that I have all along made careful inquiries with regard to the prevalence of disease but have not been able to hear of any marked increase. In fact, cholera has decidedly lessened, and the character of the attack is considerably modified and milder than it was at first, though this we might naturally expect.

"Any reliable information I can get along this line I will forward to you promptly.

"I am pleased to note that the experiment carried on by Dr Adolph Razlag in the treatment of leprosy is so far meeting with considerable success, the 4 cases under observation showing marked improvement. Three other cases coming each morning for the treatment are also showing improvement. The treatment carried on is not so much in the line of special new remedies as in the thorough and careful manner in which the remedies are applied.

"Respectfully,

JOHN M. SWAN.

"Hon. ROBERT M. MCWADE,

"United States Consul, Canton, China."

As I write, news comes to me from reliable sources that the plague and cholera are still epidemic at Fatshan, which is distant from here about one hour by steam launch. It is one of the dirtiest cities in south China and the filth of its streets is proverbial.

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. MCWADE,

United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CANTON, CHINA, April 25, 1902.

SIR: In further continuation of my dispatch No. 189, regarding cholera and other pestilential conditions, I have the honor to report as follows:

With a much-desired rainfall came a recrudescence of the plague, which has now become a yearly scourge in this and in many other localities in the province of Kwangtung.

From the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, I learned this morning that the present visitation is of a much more malignant type than heretofore, and that in a number of cases death has resulted in a few hours. In this type the bubo or swelling, instead of appearing in the armpit or groin and remaining there, quite suddenly disappears from one part of the body and equally as suddenly reappears in another. Isolated cases are reported of native victims being found dying in the streets. The latest was reported to me to-day by the Rev. C. A. Nelson, of the American Board Mission, who almost stumbled over the writhing body on his way to the bridge crossing the narrow creek dividing Canton from Shameen.

The bodies of the native victims who have died in poverty are promptly buried by a Chinese Benevolent Society, which furnishes coffins, bearers, and a place of interment. As I have already indicated in my previous dispatches, the plague and cholera conditions are due almost entirely to the absolute want of sanitary arrangements. The exceedingly narrow streets of the city, rarely at any time more than 8 feet in width, are nearly all more or less open sewers or cess pools, the pavement of the streets merely consisting of large blocks of granite laid transversely from wall to wall.

The following communication on the sanitary state of the city from the Rev. Mr. Nelson speaks for itself:

"CANTON, CHINA, April 25, 1902.

"SIR: It seems quite unnecessary for anyone to inform you regarding the unsanitary conditions of this great city; the filth is apparent to all. There is need of a mighty Hercules to cleanse this Augean stable, but how are the waters in the river and in the canals to be cleansed?"

"A few days ago, Mrs. Nelson went by boat into the Lung Shun Canal which enters just west of Shameen and divides Wong Sha from the suburb. Shortly after entering the canal, she saw a dead rat floating, next a dead pig, and a few moments afterwards, a dead babe came floating along and joined the pig and rat, and together they floated into the Pearl River.

"C. A. NELSON."

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

On receipt of reliable information to-day, through Chinese sources, that plague is epidemic at Pakhoi and its immediate vicinity, I cabled to the Department as follows, transmitting a duplicate to Minister Conger at Peking:

"SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*: Plague epidemic Pakhoi.—McWade."

No reliable data can be gathered that will give anything even approximating to the number of deaths from the scourge in that locality, or indeed in any other, for the officials are very reticent when approached on this subject.

I have to-day prepared for H. E. Tao Mu, viceroy of the Two Kwangs, the following recommendations which he will instruct the sanitary board of Canton to carry into effect:

The hospital boats or junks which did such magnificent service last year should be again set aside for similar use, after their interiors have been thoroughly washed and cleaned, dilute carbolic acid being lavishly used.

Plenty of sunlight and pure air, cleanliness of person and residence, and freedom from excitement are the chief preventives of the plague.

Cleanliness is the one great preventive. When the people and their houses and shops and the streets and drains are kept clean the disease will rarely appear, and when it does will not remain for a long time and will have but few victims. Dirt, darkness, and bad food are the chief encouragements of the disease.

When, however, the precaution of cleanliness of persons, houses, streets, and drains has been neglected, and the disease has appeared and begun to make headway, the first measures to be taken are to insist on absolute cleanliness everywhere, to confiscate and immediately destroy by fire all impure, rotten, or otherwise bad food, to compel the clothing and furniture, etc., of the victims to be swiftly conveyed from the city in hermetically sealed coffins.

The interior of the houses and shops should be thoroughly cleaned and then white-washed, plenty of lime being used. If there is a night-soil receptacle or a water-closet attached to the house or shop it should always be supplied with dilute carbolic acid, which will speedily kill and destroy the germs of the disease. The streets and drains should be liberally and profusely flushed or flooded for several hours daily with water from the river, the flushing or flooding to be done invariably when the river begins to ebb towards the sea. The ebbing tide of the river will thus carry away to the sea the impurities and filth of the houses, shops, drains and streets of the city.

Your excellency will note that I do not suggest the cremation of the victims' bodies, because of the deep-seated antipathy of the natives to that procedure, but I do recommend that when the bodies are being interred, plenty of quicklime should be placed in the graves. I also recommend the absolute prohibition of the visits of relatives, friends, and others to the houses or places where any person, man, woman, or child, has died of the plague.

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. McWADE,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

COLOMBIA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *June 17, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 16, 1902:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial in character. The government physician informs me of 3 deaths during the week, diagnosed as follows: One, infantile diarrhea; 1 soldier, chronic dysentery; 1 soldier, malarial poisoning. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. From persons visiting the subport of Chiriqui Grande I learn there are a number of soldiers suffering from chills and fever and dysentery. There

is no physician with the troops at that place. There is 1 case of typhoid fever at the United Fruit Company's hospital. The patient (European) is a bridge builder and came from Costa Rica several months ago. This is the first case of this disease I have seen in Bocas del Toro since I came here in 1895.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 12, steamship *Harald*, crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 13, steamship *Duncan*, crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 14, steamship *Colombia*, crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *June 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 19, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 2 cases, no deaths; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was not good. The 2 cases of yellow fever noted herein (Italian laborers in this port) developed the disease, respectively, June 14 and June 18, and they are under treatment in the Costa Rica Railway hospital here. The 2 deaths, also noted herein, colored, male and female infants, were, respectively, due to chronic gastro-enteritis and remittent fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 12, steamship *Holstein*, crew, 23; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 13, steamship *Venus*, crew, 29; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 14, steamship *Brighton*, crew, 22; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 15, steamship *Algiers*, crew, 31; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 16, steamship *Alleghany*, crew, 42; passengers from this port, 13; passengers in transit, 5; baggage disinfected, none. June 18, steamship *Beverly*, crew, 39; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 12, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Havana, Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for Matanzas, Cuba, together with the sanitary report of subports in this quarantine district obtained from the reports made to the quarantine officer in command at this port, for the week ended June 7, 1902.

Matanzas.—Sixteen deaths are recorded due to the following causes, viz: Tuberculosis, 4; fever infectiosa (?), 1; broncho-pneumonia, 2; nephritis, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; syphilis, 1; heart disease, 2; other causes, 4. Annual rate mortality, 18.25 per 1,000. Population, 48,552. No quarantinable disease was reported. The term "fever infectiosa" given above, being very indefinite, I made inquiries of the sanitary director, to whom it was reported, regarding its meaning. I was informed that many medical men in this city refer to a class of infection originating in the intestine, distinguishing it from typhoid fever, which runs a longer course; others classify the same as "entero septic fever," which is to say "coli infection." The sanitary director also states that he is using every effort to rid his statistics of such vague terms, and will require diagnosis in accordance with some standard nomenclature of diseases. Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels: June 4, Italian steamship *Guisepe Corvaja* with 24 crew, bound for Mobile via Havana. June 5, British steamship *Avonmore* with 23 crew, bound direct for New York. June 7, Spanish steamship *Leonora* bound for Pensacola via Caibarien and Cienfuegos.

Cardenas.—Nineteen deaths are recorded due to the following causes: Enteritis, 4; heart disease, 3; meningitis, acute, 3; icterus grave, 1; athrepsia, 1; typhoid fever, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; cancer of tongue, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; eclampsia, 1, and general debility in children, 1. Population, 33,019; death rate, 39.90.

Isabela de Sagua.—No sanitary report was received from this port.

Caibarien.—Three deaths are reported due to the following causes: Entero-sepsis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1, and pyelo-nephritis, 1. Population, 8,650; rate of mortality, 18.10 per 1,000.

Respectfully,

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 21, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Havana, Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for Matanzas, Cuba, together with the sanitary report of subports in this quarantine district, for the week ended June 14, 1902:

Matanzas.—Twelve deaths are recorded due to the following causes: Tuberculosis, 3; meningitis, 2; enteritis, 1; dysentery, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; myocarditis, 1; other causes, 3. Annual rate of mortality for the week, 12.89 per 1,000. Population, 48,552. Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels: June 16, Spanish steamship *Catalina*, with 56 crew and 23 passengers, bound for New Orleans via Cuban and Mexican ports. June 18, U. S. schooner *Doctor Lykes*, bound for Key West; Norwegian steamship *Urd*, with cargo of

sugar; crew, 24; bound for Philadelphia; Spanish steamship *Berenguer el Grande*, with crew, 46; 2 passengers, bound for New Orleans via Cuban ports. June 19, Cuban steamship *Olinda*, crew, 53; passengers, 65; bound for New York. June 20, British steamship *Victoria* with crew, 26; cargo, sugar; for Boston; British steamship *Kennett*, with crew, 21; cargo of sugar; bound for New York.

Cardenas.—Thirteen deaths are recorded due to the following causes: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; heart disease, 3; strangulated hernia, 1; athrepsia, 1; malarial fever, 1; rachitis, 1; meningitis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1, and gastro-enteritis, 1. Rate mortality for the week, 27.31.

Isabela de Sagua.—Nine deaths are recorded, making the rate mortality 22 per 1,000 for the week. The causes stated are as follows: Bronchitis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; remittent malarial fever, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; septicæmia, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; carcinoma, 1, and tuberculosis of bones, 1.

Caibarien.—Three deaths are reported.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *June 21, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, I have the honor to submit the following report for the two weeks ended June 21, 1902.

Nuevitas.—Four bills of health were issued to vessels clearing for ports in the United States, 16 health certificates were issued to passengers, and 5 persons were vaccinated. The mortuary reports show 5 deaths from the following causes: Inanition, 1; infantile cholera, 2, and enteric fever, 2.

Puerto Padre.—Three deaths—hydrophobia, 1; malignant pustule, 1, and suicide, 1.

Gibara.—Meningitis, 1. No quarantinable disease has been reported anywhere in this district.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Santiago de Cuba—Mortuary statistics.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 13, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surgeon Glennan, Havana, I have the honor to forward mortuary statistics for June 1 to June 7, 1902, and June 8 to June 14, 1902. It will be observed that the death rate for the week ended June 14 is just double that for the week ended June 7. It is also more than a third in excess of the corresponding week of last year.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER B. McDOWELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosures.]

Mortuary statistics from June 1 to June 7, 1902, inclusive, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Causes of death—	Deaths
Fever, intermittent malarial.....	1
Diphtheria	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	3
Apoplexy	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1
Tetanus, infantile.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	1
Bright's disease.....	2
Unspecified causes of death.....	1
Total.....	15

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.1 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

Mortuary statistics from June 8 to June 14, 1902, inclusive, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Causes of death—	Deaths.
Fever, intermittent malarial.....	4
Lagrippe.....	3
Tubercle of lungs.....	5
Tetanus, infantile.....	2
Organic disease of the heart	1
Bronchitis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	2
Bright's disease.....	1
Malformations, congenital	1
Congenital debility.....	1
Suicide by poison.....	1
Unspecified causes of death	1
Total.....	30

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 36.27 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

DUTCH GUIANA.

End of yellow-fever epidemic at Demerara.

DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA, June 4, 1902.

SIR: I have to advise the Department that the epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed in Dutch Guiana, and which was duly reported to the Department, has ceased, and clean bills of health are being issued to vessels clearing from the ports of that colony.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. MOULTON,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, June 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended June 14, 1902, there were reported to the local health authorities the following cases: Smallpox, 3; typhus fever, 3; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 109; diphtheria, 16, and measles, 146. For the same period there were reported in Birkenhead, 1 case of smallpox, 8 cases of scarlet fever, 1

case of diphtheria, 7 cases of enteric fever, 2 cases of erysipelas, and 28 cases of measles. It is reported that a British ship has been quarantined for plague at Dunkirk, France.

Respectfully,

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

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

FRANCE.

Precautions against plague adopted at Marseille, France.

[Abstracted by Jno. F. Anderson, assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, from an article in the *Lancet* by its special sanitary commission, May 24 and May 31, 1902.]

The quarantine station for ships arriving at Marseille is on the island of Frioul, a few miles from the city. Formerly this station enjoyed a most unenviable notoriety, but now that modern appliances and methods have been adopted, it is considered one of the most up-to-date quarantine stations in Europe. The station is now provided with a landing stage, alongside of which ships can come and passengers and articles requiring to be disinfected can be landed.

From the landing stage to the shore is a jetty; down the center of this jetty is a high palisade; on one side of this barrier the infected goods are landed, and on the other the disinfected goods are placed aboard barges to be returned to the vessels at anchor.

A narrow-gauge railway is laid on each side of this jetty. One leads to the front of the disinfecting house and the other starts at the back or clean side and returns on the uninfected side of the jetty.

When it is desired to carry out sulphur fumigation aboard ship the rule is to use 20 grammes of sulphur per cubic meter (*a*).

The disinfection that is carried on ashore is of two kinds; that which is applied to the outside of boxes, bales, etc., and the through and through disinfection of body linen, bed clothes, and such articles. For the first, by a rather ingenious arrangement of hydrants, creolin is sprayed under pressure on the outside of the packages. This system was first used to disinfect some 2,000 tons of bone dust from India, but of its value I have doubts, as unless the mass was constantly turned to expose all of its surface much would escape contact with the fluid.

On the arrival of a ship from a port infected with yellow fever or plague she is boarded and the passengers are carefully examined. Next to the rats the chief source of danger is considered to be the native crew—Indians, Lascars, and others—and they are made to strip. The wisdom of this was recently proved, for on a ship whose personnel were thought to be in good health, 2 natives were found with buboes due to plague infection. In such a case—that is, with plague actually on board—ten days' quarantine is imposed. If no sickness of this kind is on board all the linen not disinfected en route is removed and disinfected, and the ship with saloon passengers is allowed to proceed to Marseille. The bedding, mattresses, table linen, and body linen are disinfected with steam under pressure.

While the linen and baggage is being disinfected, the passengers and crew are being attended to. They are conducted into a portion of the

a The United States quarantine regulations require 5 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet.

building divided into 20 compartments, each subdivided into 3 subdivisions. The first of these has a seat and when the occupant removes his clothes, he puts them into a bundle and affixes a tag to them; they are immediately taken off to be steamed; he then enters the second compartment where he is provided with soap, and by opening a valve receives a warm douche; he then proceeds to the third compartment, dresses himself and awaits his steamed clothes. Then he either returns to the ship or is conducted to the detention building. There is always kept a supply of antiplague serum, and on the arrival of an infected ship, all persons not refusing it are injected.

On the arrival of a ship from a port infected with plague the hold is fastened up; the passengers and crew are medically examined, and the linen and bedding disinfected. Then the ship is allowed to proceed to Marseille, but required to fly the yellow flag to signify that the rats have not been examined. On arrival at the dock all cables are required to be fitted with funnels and guards are placed at the gangways to prevent rats coming ashore. After the passengers have landed the hold is searched for dead rats, and, if such are found, it is considered as justifying extreme precautions. If no dead rats are found, traps are set, and both these and the dead ones examined for plague. If plague-infected rats are found the ship is sent back to Frioul to kill the rats and for an efficient disinfection. The rats on the docks are constantly being warred on and examined. On one occasion the rats of 1 dock were found infected. The dock was at once closed and the rats were exterminated.

As showing the importance of an examination of the rats on ships, the following figures are of great interest: From January to March of this year, 44 ships arrived from plague-infected ports; of this number, 7 were found with plague-infected rats aboard.

The dead rats are handled by means of a square of cloth wet in bichloride solution. Sulphur is used to kill the rats, but the objections noted by the authorities are that it does not kill quickly and the rats are able to get into inaccessible places before dying and that ship-owners complain of its effect on the ironwork and cargo. Experiments are now being made with CO₂.

In 1896 there arrived at French ports from plague-infected countries 11 ships; in 1897, 80; in 1898, 209; in 1899, 368; in 1900, 655, or a total of 1,348 ships; of this number 801 arrived at Marseille.

Nothing could show more forcibly the great increase of plague in different parts of the world. There has been plague in Egypt, Portugal, Italy, Scotland, England, and Turkey, but not 1 case has been reported in France.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *May 13, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the Kaiserlichen-Gesundheitsamt (Imperial health office), at Berlin.

Plague.

TURKEY.—The governor-general of Erzerum made known on May 18, that in the vicinity of Bajazid there are no plague cases, but, according to the statements of medical men, only influenza and typhoid fever prevail.

EGYPT.—From May 16 to May 22, inclusive, 32 new plague cases and 21 deaths have been registered. From May 23 to May 29, 16 plague cases and 10 deaths were reported.

BRITISH INDIA.—According to the weekly bulletins from the Bombay Presidency, there were registered during the week ended May 16, in the city of Bombay, 311 plague cases and 300 deaths. In the town and port of Karachi there occurred 71 cases and 65 deaths.

MADAGASCAR.—During the period from May 19 to May 27, 8 cases of plague and 4 deaths occurred in Majunga.

QUEENSLAND.—During the week ended April 26, there were recorded in Brisbane 7 fresh plague cases and 1 death.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week from April 27 to May 3, 441 persons died of plague and 82 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

TURKEY.—In Medina, between May 6 and May 13, 21 cases of cholera were reported. In Yambo, between April 12 and May 19, 341 cases of cholera were recorded, 207 with fatal termination.

DUTCH INDIES.—From April 9 to April 22, there occurred, in Tegal, 18 cases of cholera and 12 deaths.

JAVA.—Between March 21 and March 31, 1,110 new cases of cholera and 770 deaths were registered.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

GUATEMALA.

Reports from Puerto Barrios—Sanitary conditions and inspection of vessels.

PUERTO BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, *June 16, 1902.*

SIR: The sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week ended June 14, has been good. The following steamships have cleared from this port: June 10, British steamship *Anselm*, for New Orleans, with 7 passengers and 15 pieces of disinfected baggage. June 12, Norwegian steamship *Condor*, for New Orleans, with cargo of fruit.

Respectfully,

D. P. ALBERS,
*Resident Medical Inspector for the
Louisiana State Board of Health at Puerto Barrios.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of outgoing quarantine for the week ended June 7, 1902.

HONOLULU, H. I., *June 9, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of outgoing quarantine transactions at this port for the week ended June 7, 1902: Steamships inspected and passed, 2; sailing vessels inspected and passed, 3; cabin passengers inspected and passed, 12; steerage passengers inspected and passed, none; crews inspected and passed, 86; baggage disinfected, 40 pieces; sailing vessels disinfected, 4.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report of outgoing quarantine for the period from June 8 to June 11, 1902.*HONOLULU, H. I., *June 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of outgoing quarantine transactions at this port for the four days from June 8 to June 11, 1902, inclusive: Steamers inspected and passed, 1; sailing vessels inspected and passed 5; cabin passengers inspected and passed, 90; steerage passengers inspected and passed, 160; crew inspected and passed, 92; pieces of baggage disinfected, 311 (and 113 hides); sailing vessels disinfected, none.

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.

*Weekly report of conditions and transactions at La Ceiba—Fruit port.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *June 14, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 14, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, about 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing disease, malaria. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 8, British steamship *Usk*, crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 12, Norwegian steamship *Geo. Dumois*, crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. B. ROBERTSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

*Weekly report of conditions and transactions at La Ceiba—Fruit port.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *June 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 21, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, about 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. Prevailing disease, malaria and some dysentery. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 17, Norwegian steamship *Gwent*, crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 19, American steamship *David*, crew, 23; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 21, British steamship *Usk*, crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. B. ROBERTSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *June 18, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 18, 1902:

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856. Present officially estimated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from 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, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 12, steamship *Anselm*, crew, 41; passengers from this port, 3; passengers in transit, 4; baggage disinfected, 2 pieces. June 14, steamship *Hiram*, crew, 15; passengers from this port, 3; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

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

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

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Sanitary conditions and mortality statistics.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *June 23, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this port during the week ended June 21, 1902. During the same period there were recorded in the office of the juez civil a total of 15 deaths, as follows: Malaria, 4; disease of the gastro-intestinal tract, 3; tuberculosis, 2; pneumonia, 3; cardiac disease, 1; aneurism, 1, and infiltration of urine, 1.

There has been considerable rain during the past few days, probably the beginning of the wet season. The outlying portions of the city being rather low, barely above sea level, have been converted into puddles of varying dimensions. It is expected that the mosquito will take advantage of this opportunity to multiply its kind. The temperature, in the shade during the day has varied from 26° to 28° C.; otherwise, the sanitary condition of the port remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

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

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

NICARAGUA.

*Weekly reports of conditions and transactions at Bluefields—Fruit port.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *June 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 21, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, a mild form of 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: June 15, steamship *Jno. Wilson*, crew, 18; passengers from this port, 9; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 13 pieces. June 20, steamship *Geo. W. Kelly*, crew, 22; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 21, steamship *Nicaragua*, crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

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

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Report from Manila.*MANILA, P. I., *May 17, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Manila still remains free from plague, no cases having occurred during the two weeks ended May 10, 1902. The smallpox for this period was as follows: Six cases and 2 deaths.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report of outgoing quarantine for the week ended May 10, 1902.*MANILA, P. I., *May 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of outgoing quarantine transactions for the week ended May 10, 1902.

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.

PORTO RICO.

Weekly report of outgoing quarantine at Manila, P. I., instituted for protection of other Philippine ports on account of the prevalence of cholera in Manila—Week ended May 10, 1902.

Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from last week (a).....	44
Number of vessels entering quarantine during the week.....	52
Number of vessels discharged from quarantine.....	59
Number of crew quarantined during the week.....	1, 804
Number of cabin passengers quarantined during the week.....	902
Number of steerage passengers quarantined during the week.....	4, 124
Number of crew inspected during the week.....	8, 818
Number of passengers inspected during the week.....	22, 084
Number of vessels disinfected during the week.....	3
Number of vessels remanded to Mariveles station....	3
Number of cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention, cholera.....	6
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	2, 102
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	860
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine.....	37

a Vessels are held in quarantine five days before being allowed to sail and inspected daily.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Ponce, P. R., during the month of March, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 37; number passed, 37.

W. W. KING,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan for the week ended June 21, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 24, 1902.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 21, 1902.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 17	French steamship St. Simon.....	Ports of Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	2
June 18	American steamship Caracas.....	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guayra...	6
Do.....	Spanish steamship Montevideo.....	Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Baranquilla, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Ponce.	18
Do.....	Dominican schooner Perla de Ozama.	Santo Domingo, Curaçao, West Indies.....	2
June 19	Cuban steamship Julia.....	Cuban and Dominican ports.....	25
June 21	German steamship Canadia.....	Hamburg, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies..	3
	Total.....		56

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

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

Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

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

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

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Four weeks ended May 15, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths 661, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 42; yellow fever, 1; plague, 61, and 84 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUINEA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 153, including 4 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health, for the month of April, 1902, from 759 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,090,563, show a total of 2,490 deaths, including diphtheria, 36; enteric fever, 24; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 13; whooping cough, 10, and 233 from tuberculosis.

CHINA—Amoy.—Week ended April 26 and week ended May 17, 1902. Estimated population, 250,000. Number of deaths not reported. Cholera and plague present in sporadic form.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended June 1, 1902. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 24, including 1 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 7, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,909.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended June 14, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 189, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 20; scarlet fever, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand three hundred and five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 54; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 13; whooping cough, 49; enteric fever, 11; smallpox, 29, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,738 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 12 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 12 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 7, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.08 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 43.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 45 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 7, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.6, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 27.5

per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 623, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 22; scarlet fever, 3, and 15 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 502,782. Total number of deaths, 884, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 9; measles, 10, and 91 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Week ended May 24, 1902. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Two weeks ended June 14, 1902. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1902. Estimated population, 183,679. Total number of deaths, 145, including 2 from diphtheria.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended May 17, 1902. Estimated population, including troops and prisoners, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 7 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 24, 1902, to July 4, 1902.

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

[For reports received from December 28, 1901, to June 27, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 27, 1902.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy	May 31			Present. Abating. Epidemic.
Canton	May 9			
Fatshan	do.....			
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 26-May 3		84	

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
City of Mexico	June 1-June 8		1	
Vera Cruz	June 7-June 21	45	21	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco	April 15-May 15		71	
China:				Decreasing. Epidemic.
Canton	May 10			
Honam	do.....			
Hongkong	May 10-May 17	31	34	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Apr. 14-June 4	18	11	
Dakhalieh Province	do.....	9	4	
Galionbieh Province	May 2-June 4	25	12	
Garbieh Province	June 3.....	1		
Keneh Province	May 11-June 5	56	38	
Menoufieh	May 7-June 4	7	4	
Minieh	Apr. 26-June 5	27	15	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City	Apr. 26-May 17	0	0	
Bombay City	do.....	1,188	1,177	
Broach District	do.....	38	29	
Kiara District	do.....	48	54	
Panch Mahals District	do.....	32	31	
Rewa Kantha State	do.....	6	2	
Surat District and Town	do.....	10	10	
Thana District	do.....	24	17	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District	do.....	0	0	
Khandesh District	do.....	49	42	
Nasik District	do.....	50	30	
Poonah District and City	do.....	7	4	
Satara District	do.....	302	200	
Sholapur District and Town	do.....	21	19	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District	do.....	224	194	
Dharwar District	do.....	198	116	
Hyderabad Town and District	do.....	23	24	
Hubli Town	do.....	0	0	
Kanara District	do.....	9	6	
Kolaba District	do.....	6	9	
Ratnagiri District	do.....		7	
Karachi City and District	do.....	80	71	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State	do.....	25	22	
Baroda State	do.....	61	46	
Cutch State	do.....	105	86	
Kathiawar State	do.....	230	131	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	do.....	153	89	
Sachin State	do.....	7	5	
Savanur State	do.....	0	0	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Madrass Presidency.....	Apr. 26-May 17	50	45	
Bengal—				
Blagalpur.....	do	138	121	
Burdwan Division.....	do	57	53	
Calcutta.....	do	945	930	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do	0	0	
Orissa.....	do	9	9	
Patna.....	do	1,047	756	
Northwest Province and Oudh—				
Allahabad Division.....	do	27½	211	
Benares Division.....	do	166	165	
Punjab—				
Delhi Division.....	do	7,424	5,289	
Jullunder Division.....	do	6,376	3,911	
Lahore Division.....	do	11,371	6,986	
Rawalpindi Division.....	do	7,277	5,909	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City, District, and Military Station.....	do	101	67	
Chitaldrug District.....	do	0	0	
Hassan District.....	do	2	1	
Kadur District.....	do	0	0	
Kolar District and Gold Fields.....	do	22	16	
Mysore City and District.....	do	230	149	
Shimoga District.....	do	43	29	
Tumkur District.....	do	0	0	
Hyderabad State.....	do	40	25	
Berar District.....	do	16	14	
Kashmir—				
Jammu Province.....	do	460	347	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	May 26-May 31	3		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	May 26-June 7	9	2	
Canada:				
Winnipeg.....	June 7-June 21	2		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 26-May 17	9	7	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	June 1-June 8		1	
Panama.....	June 1-June 16	25		
England:				
Birmingham.....	May 31-June 7	9		
Liverpool.....	do	2		
London.....	do	188	29	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do	1		
South Shields.....	do	6	1	
Sunderland.....	June 7-June 14	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 13-May 27		16	
Calcutta.....	May 10-May 17		4	
Madrass.....	May 10-May 16		2	
Ireland:				
Belfast.....	June 7-June 14		1	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	May 24-June 7	20	4	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 1-June 8	2	2	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-June 21	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Apr. 26-May 3	6	2	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 31-June 7	22	4	
Odessa.....	May 24-June 7	11	1	
St. Petersburg.....	do	24	5	
Warsaw.....	May 18-May 24		1	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 13-June 20	2		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Mazatlan.....	June 7	20,000	22														
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	40	3													
Mexico.....	June 8	368,777	385	41			1	2	19								1
Moscow.....	May 31	1,000,000	537	18				3	5	4		9	10	17	4	4	3
Munich.....	June 7	506,000	210	35									2	4	3	3	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do.....	219,021	86							1		2	1	5	5	5	5
Nottingham.....	do.....	239,753	65														
Nuremberg.....	May 31	268,190	94	7								1					5
Odessa.....	do.....	458,000	157	16				1				2	2	2	2	3	3
Do.....	June 7	458,000	139	17								2	2	2	2	1	1
Osaka and Hiogo.....	May 24	268,464	114										1				
Palermo.....	May 31	330,000	147	7				2									
Do.....	June 7	330,000	156	4				2									
Panama.....	June 9	16,000															
Do.....	June 16	16,000															
Paris.....	June 7	2,660,559	913							4		2	15	33			7
Plymouth.....	do.....	106,000	36	7											4		
Port au Prince.....	May 26	60,000	13														
Do.....	June 2	60,000	25														
Prague.....	May 31	228,264	163	41									1				
Puerto Cortez.....	June 12	2,000	1								1						
Do.....	June 19	2,000	0														
Rheims.....	June 8	108,385	42	6				1		1	1						2
Rotterdam.....	June 14	342,810	90							1			1				
St. John, New Brunswick.	June 21	40,711	7	1													
St. John, West Indies.....	May 24	34,971	8														
Do.....	May 31	34,971	12														
St. Petersburg.....	do.....	1,248,643	705	83				1		11	8	26	16				2
Do.....	June 7	1,248,643	675	93				4		12	11	17	14				8
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	June 21	2,840	1														
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	May 31	36,500	11	2													
Santander.....	June 9	53,574	54														
Seoul.....	May 24	300,000															
Sheffield.....	May 31	412,000	149	15					1				3	5			2
Do.....	June 7	412,000	137	13						1	1	2	3				1
Singapore.....	May 3	91,777	416	10		84											
South Shields.....	June 7	103,308	35	2				1				1					4
Sunderland.....	do.....	147,983	65	9								2					2
Trapani.....	do.....	61,437	17														
Uttala.....	do.....	800															
Vera Cruz.....	June 14	32,000	37	4			9										
Vienna.....	May 31	1,726,604	794	161						1	9	11	27				4
Do.....	June 7	1,726,604	756	140						1	2	10	31				7
Warsaw.....	May 24	736,625	231					1	1		1	2	2				2
Yokohama.....	do.....	189,455										1					
Do.....	May 31	189,455									1						
Zurich.....	do.....	161,782	55										1	1			
Do.....	June 7	161,782	57											1			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.