

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

Professor Kolle's researches on plague.

[By W. HAVELBUG, M. D., late sanitary inspector, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, at Rio de Janeiro.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 20, 1902.

The learned investigator, Professor Kolle, who has done so much in regard to plague, has published in various scientific journals and societies' transactions his results regarding the plague bacillus, and plague serum, and as these communications have not only high scientific value, but also a highly practical equivalent, one may be excused for giving an abstract of the same in these reports.

I.—Virulence of plague cultures and criteria for their recognition.

One of the most important advances in the diagnostic use of animal experimentation should be considered the method of cutaneous infection of guinea pigs. This method has not only a theoretical and diagnostic value, but has at the same time proved an excellent means for the general estimation of virulence in general, and of low virulence in particular.

The method is the following: The skin over a portion of the abdominal wall of the guinea pig is shaved, care being taken to avoid the slightest injury to the skin. The infective material is carefully rubbed into the shaved skin. Important, in order to rightly understand the occurrence of plague infection, is the fact disclosed here in the case of guinea pigs, that by this method of inoculation the animals present the picture of true bubonic plague—that is to say, the production of nodules in the various organs, principally in the spleen. In this manner guinea pigs, which would not be affected by large subcutaneous injections, even amounting to 2 mg. of agar culture (equal to a loop) of low virulence plague bacillus, may be infected and eventually succumb.

It has been found by repeated experiments that certain modifications of virulence which are unrecognizable in any other animal can be definitely appreciated in guinea pigs in which a certain area of the abdominal wall has been shaved and into which has been rubbed a definite quantity of a culture, viz, of a one-fifth loop, mixed with .2 c. c. bouillon.

That cultures should be maintained at the highest virulence is not only important for the production of vaccines for the purpose of prophylactic vaccinations, but also for the preparation and calibration of plague serum. Bacilli isolated from plague-infected men soon lose their virulence unless they are passed through animals. The most suitable are rats. In fact, without passage through rats it is impossible to maintain a culture at high virulence.

Batzaroff found that the most virulent plague germs were to be

obtained from the pneumonic lungs of rats which have been infected through the nasal aperture by infected cotton wool. Kolle and his colleague, Martini, have verified this statement. They found, however, that this method of infection is not a constant one. Martini has therefore constructed an inhalation apparatus by which he succeeded without fail in producing pneumonia. Twenty animals can at one time be dealt with under the fittingly closed bell glass of the apparatus, into which fluid containing plague culture is spread. The manipulation of the apparatus is entirely without danger to the operators. The most virulent cultures obtainable are those derived by the passage of bacilli through a series of rats so treated. Such cultures so obtained are not second to those from fresh human plague.

II.—*Chronic form of plague in rats.*

It is not sufficiently recognized in laboratory experiments that a chronic form of plague exists in rats. From an epidemiological point of view it is of great importance to observe that such chronic infection often occurs. Careful post-mortem examinations on rats, months before inoculated, no matter how, show chronic pathological changes, such as incapsuled caseous nodules in the submaxillary glands, caseous bronchial glands, and fibroid induration of the lungs. In all such cases can virulent plague bacilli be demonstrated, either by culture method or in animal inoculation. Such observations are of the utmost importance for the epidemiologist.

III.—*On the diagnosis of plague.*

The diagnostic value of cutaneous infection of guinea pigs is especially seen in cases where the plague bacilli are to be demonstrated from the corpses or decomposing fluids or suspected material, in which but a few germs are present, such as the blood in chronic cases, in all of which the virulence might be too low to infect rats. This method of cutaneous infection of guinea pigs has further the advantage over regular infection experiments on rats in as much as it not only allows the recognition of an extremely small number of germs, but also to a certain extent excludes the accompanying germs of decomposition. The shaved skin acts just like an agar plate, not only multiplying the germ in the body of the guinea pig, but what is more important, produces a pure culture of the same.

The great responsibility, which falls on the authorities, in arriving at a correct diagnosis of plague, especially in the first outbreak, necessitates a thorough preparation of the material and a completeness of technic, which is sketched out in the following :

A. Plague with buboes. With fluid, obtained either by means of syringe or through the opening of an abscess, are prepared : 1. Cover-glass preparations. 2. Cultures on agar plates and agar tubes. 3. Cultures in bouillon tubes, to be used later for inoculation of guinea pigs and rats. 4. Allow a few drops of the fluid to fall on the conjunctiva of 4 to 6 rats. 5. Subcutaneous inoculation of 4 to 6 rats with 1 drop of the fluid, if necessary, diluted with bouillon. 6. Apply the fluid to the shaved abdominal skin of 4 to 6 guinea pigs.

B. Plague without manifest buboes. The bacilli are in such cases generally difficult to demonstrate. 1. Pneumonia-plague. Treat the sputum according to A 1 to 6. 2. Should the suspicion exist of pneumonia plague, in which no sputum is obtainable, then should the blood be at once carefully examined. This is done by extracting a drop of blood from the finger every second hour and inoculating agar tubes with

the same. Further, should larger quantities (30 to 40 c. c.) be extracted by means of vivisection and collected in a sterile vessel and defibrinated; with the fluid thus obtained are inoculated (a) rats in the conjunctiva, into the peritoneum and subcutaneously inoculated (1 to 2 c. c.). (b) Guinea pigs on the shaved abdominal skin; (c) 10 to 20 agar plates smeared with 0.5 to 1 c. c. (d) Three flasks, containing 50 c. c.; bouillon each, inoculated with 1 to 2 c. c. of the fluid. 3. Tonsillar plague. Preparations from the tonsils should be made according to A 1 to 6.

C. By convalescents from plague (without local symptoms); 1. Extraction of blood by means of cupping instruments, for the purpose of determining the serum reaction. 2. Examination of the sputum and pharyngeal phlegm by means of cultures and inoculation of guinea pigs and rats.

D. Examination of the bodies of suspected rats.

1. In fresh, not decomposed bodies, careful necropsy should be made and preparation of the lymph glands, especially of the submaxillar and auricular glands. (a) Microscopical examination from the spleen, blood, and enlarged glands. (b) Inoculation of agar plates. (c) Inoculation of rats and guinea pigs, B 2 as above. (d) Feed rats on the cadaver.

2. By decomposed bodies of rats, fæces, etc., make a necroscopic microscopical preparation from any hemorrhagic glands that may exist; application from as much liquid of the glands as possible, from spleen emulsion or fæces on the shaved abdominal skin of guinea pigs.

E. Human plague bodies. (a) Fresh necroscopic preparation of material according to A 1 to 6. (b) Decomposed bodies. Treat according to D 2.

F. Suspected foul debris may be moistened with water and applied to the shaved skin of guinea pigs.

IV.—*Experiments with plague serum.*

It is well known that the great expectations hoped for from Yersin's serum have not been realized. The slight curative effect of this serum has been acknowledged also by French authors, and it has been recommended that the serum no longer be subcutaneously but intravenously employed. Lately, however, a more potent serum has been prepared in the Pasteur Institute, which has been used in treating plague patients in South America, Oporto, Alexandria, and Cape Town, without, however, any marked results. In India, since the failure of the first and second French serum, prepared in Pasteur's Institute, that of Lustig has been used. Reports from the medical authorities at Bombay showed that the serum possesses a marked curative action in the lighter cases of plague. In severe cases no serum as yet has succeeded. Indeed, injections of as much as 3 liters of serum have failed to save the patients.

Under these circumstances the efficacy of plague serum must, in the main, be proved by researches in animals. The value of the plague serum, produced as it is in great quantities by the Pasteur Institute in Paris from about 40 immunized horses, and from thence distributed over the whole world, may be more readily investigated, as in the case of plague. Not only men, but rats, mice, monkeys, guinea pigs, suffer either spontaneously or epidemically from this disease.

From this standpoint Professor Kolle has investigated the antipest serum of the Pasteur Institute with over 500 animals, with numerous collateral controls with normal serum. The animals employed were rats, guinea pigs, and mice. The observations were mainly made on mice, because in Pasteur's Institute it was on these animals that the efficacy

of the plague serum is tested in the following manner: A fine syringe needle, dipped into a diluted emulsion of bacilli, is plunged into the roots of the tail. The serum is injected either subcutaneously or intraperitoneally twenty-four hours before the infection is made. In this case, therefore, we are dealing with the examination of the serum only with regard to the protective bodies contained in it.

Kolle's experiments varied to the utmost possible extent. Cultures of the highest, as well as those of lesser virulence, were employed. Subcutaneous injections, injections into skin folds, and simple punctures, intraperitoneal injections, subconjunctival inoculations, and inoculations on the shaved abdominal wall, were carried out. The serum was sometimes subcutaneously, at others intraperitoneally, injected in doses of 0.4, 4 c. c. for rats; 0.5, 6 c. c. for guinea pigs; 0.05, 1 c. c. for mice. Some of these injections were made before the infection in order to observe the protective influence of the serum, others contemporaneously and at varying periods after the infection.

The curative effects of plague serum on animals infected with highly virulent cultures, no matter how the infection may be made, is by all three types of animals examined extremely slight, anyhow in as much as the life of the animals is concerned. All three animal types succumb to cultures of lesser and low virulence when the serum was given later than twenty-four hours after the infection, or when the animals showed signs of ailing before the serum injection was made. In almost all cases, however, the serum prolongs life somewhat.

The curative effects on mice can not be however denied when cultures of low virulence are employed; with these animals, it must be stated, that the results are rarely constant, which must be attributed to variable individual susceptibility.

One can not be too careful in avoiding the drawing of far-reaching conclusions as regards men from these animal experiments with cultures of low virulence, for in the case of plague-infected men it is not with a low but with extremely high virulent bacteria that they are infected. It is obvious from the grave clinical course of the disease so ending, as it does, in death, further from the fact that the majority of the bacilli isolated from plague deceased are of such virulence as to immediately kill the animals infected with them.

V.—Specific bactericidal substances in the plague serum.

The effective power of the serum must to a great extent be ascribed to specific bacteriolytic bodies present in it. If subcutaneous injections are made on guinea pigs or rats with 1 to 2 c. c. plague serum and if after about twenty-four hours 2 to 3 loops of low virulent bacilli mixed with physiological salt solution is injected in the peritoneal cavity, then one can observe in hanging drop preparations of fluid withdrawn from the peritoneum by means of capillary tube three to four hours later, a complete dissolution of the bacteria. We have therefore to do in plague serum with one of those substances, first accurately described by R. Pfeiffer and which we call bactericidal or antiinfectious. Such a body is analogous to those which have already been described in typhoid, cholera, and pyocyaneussera. There is much ground for believing that with the exception of the bactericidal power in the serum, no other, such as antitoxic, exists in it. A most important fact, however, is that both in men and animals when symptoms typical of poisoning, such as collapse, etc., occur the serum is powerless to combat these symptoms, and if it has any effect whatever it is rather in destroying those bacteria

existing in the circulation and tissues, and in so doing liberating the poison contained in them, and thus possibly doing more harm than good.

VI.—*Agglutination experiments.*

The serum is supplied by the Pasteur Institute both in dry and in fluid condition. If dried, it is mixed with 10 times its volume of sterile water in order to dissolve it, which takes three to four hours. Such dried serum forms an excellent means of carrying out observations on agglutination.

In spite of the powerfully agglutinating properties of the dried, as compared with the fluid serum, it has no stronger healing effect, as over 60 experiments on varied types of animals have proved. The agglutination property of the serum is absolutely specific. Experiments with the bacilli typhonomurium, fowl cholera, hog cholera, hog plague, pseudotuberculosis, bacillus Danysz, all bacilli which not only are similar, inasmuch as they produce hemorrhagic septicæmias, but are also morphologically akin, prove that the plague serum agglutinizes none of these. Only plague bacilli are affected, and these even in a dilution, greatest 1 to 6000, no matter how or where the bacilli are obtained.

To demonstrate agglutination quantitatively, one must take certain precautions. The best procedure is the following: Dilutions are made with 0.8 per cent salt solution of 1 to 10, 1 to 50, 1 to 100, 1 to 200, 1 to 300, 1 to 400, 1 to 500, 1 to 1,000. One cubic centimeter from each is put into a sterile tube. Series of tubes have thus been prepared, each containing 1 c. c. of fluid, in which 0.1, 0.05, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001 of serum is dissolved. Into each of these tubes is placed a loop full of bacilli, obtained from agar culture, and in which all lumps have been reduced to powder by rubbing the contents of the loops against the side of the glass. The phenomenon is best observed either by looking from above downward on a black ground, or upward in reflected daylight. In this manner it is easy to see the formation of clumps. The above method has advantages over the microscopical, because, in the latter scattered groups of bacteria, lying in merely biological relationship, as zoogloëa-form, and not separated by the manipulation, may be mistaken for the phenomenon of agglutination.

The reaction of agglutination should be easily recognizable with the naked eye in less than five minutes. The reaction is hastened by temperature of 35°. By the specific reaction the clump formation should be an ever increasing one.

Seeing that the reaction is so absolutely specific, the dried serum of the Pasteur Institute becomes a most valuable means for distinguishing the plague bacillus from its allies. Especially is it valuable in those cases, when the plague bacilli, having lost their virulence, are no longer capable of affecting the animals inoculated. Plague serum, through this property, has greater advantages in recognizing the bacillus than other characteristic culture appearances as the existence of branching, the involution forms on salt agar, the border formation of the colonies on agar culture and the growth at low temperature (0.5° C). A single successful agglutination experiment with a control allows one to arrive at once at an opinion. (In the same manner it can be assumed that when the serum of either men or animals exhibits the agglutination phenomenon, at some time they must have been infected with plague bacilli.) This agrees with the observations of the German commission in India, who stated that when the serum in dilution of 1 to 3 or 1 to 5

produces agglutination, the person is either suffering or recovering from plague.

It must be added, however, that only a small number of plague patients and convalescents exhibit this reaction of agglutination.

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.

The so-called "spotted fever" of the Rocky Mountains—A new disease in Bitter Root Valley, Mont.

Surg. J. O. Cobb, of the U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, was directed by Bureau telegram on June 23 to proceed to Missoula, Mont., in order to investigate an outbreak of the so-called "spotted fever" prevailing in that district. These orders were given as a result of information which was received from various sources that a new and strange disease prevailed in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana. The disease was said to be highly communicable, and, therefore, a matter of importance to the public health of the country.

Dr. Cobb's interesting report which follows has purposely been made brief and many interesting facts omitted because he found Dr. Louis B. Wilson and Dr. Wm. M. Chownning, representing the Montana State board of health, already on the field. These two scientists had, prior to Dr. Cobb's arrival, worked out many of the details concerning the cause of the disease and its method of transmission, which have since been published in The Journal of the American Medical Association (vol. 39, No. 3, p. 131). The report of Surgeon Cobb follows:

PORTLAND, OREG., July 1, 1902.

SIR: Complying with Bureau telegram of June 23, I proceeded to Missoula, Mont., to investigate an outbreak of so-called "spotted fever."

For a definite number of years (17) the disease has been known among the local practitioners of the Bitter Root Valley, and tradition reports from year to year back to the earliest settlements among the whites. So far as I could learn there have never been cases or fatalities from the disease among the Indians.

The disease has always been limited to the spring months, no case being reported later than July 20, and none earlier than 1 case on uncertain date in January. There is some doubt attached to the January case, which is supposed to have occurred several years ago. Usually the first cases appear in March, shortly after the first warm days. Every one with whom I talked is unanimous in the positive statement that the disease only occurs in the spring months, including, of course, the few warm days in March. In a few instances the disease has appeared in February, but in every case the month was very mild, having a number of warm days.

All clinical experience goes to show that the disease is not contagious or infectious. It is, therefore, without doubt, an inoculable disease, as an intra-corporeal parasite has been found constantly present in the blood of each examined case this year. The organism resembles very closely Theobald Smith's Texas cattle fever organism, and it is certainly reasonable to believe, from the knowledge at hand, that this disease is introduced in man in the same way and in like manner as in the Texas cattle fever organism, viz, by the tick.

During this spring there were more fatalities than usual in the locality infected and the matter was early brought before the State board of health. This board secured the services of Drs. Wilson and Chownning, bacteriologists of the University of Minnesota, to go to Missoula and work up the disease. These gentlemen have gone so far in their experimental work as to be able to show that an entirely new disease has been encountered, and one never before described.

Briefly and substantially, their investigations go to show that the disease is confined to the Bitter Root and Lolo valleys, covering an area of about 20 miles in width and 40 miles in length. Very queerly, too, they find that the disease is confined to one side of the valley, the west side. So far, I believe that no authenticated case has been contracted on the east side of the river.

Now, having found an intra-corpuscular organism in the blood of their cases, the next step was to find the host, and here they were astonished to learn that it was a common belief among the people of the valley that the disease in certain localities was caused by the bite of the tick. Clinically, they found this idea correct, inasmuch as, positively, every patient gave history or showed evidence of being bitten by the tick. Even the early cases in March or the exceptional cases in February, it is claimed that on warm days the tick can be found and patients claimed that they were bitten. The evidence was further strengthened by the fact that in many, I think in nearly all, the place, where the tick adhered and bit, the skin, the site of inoculation, was followed by decided inflammatory reactions, not a few instances having been recorded where a large area sloughed out entirely.

As hundreds of persons are bitten with ticks throughout this portion of the State, and as a great many are bitten by ticks from this infected locality and comparatively few contract the disease, it was fair to presume that all ticks did not harbor the parasite. This naturally led them to the presumption that the host was not the tick, but some animal infested by ticks. If the infected animal were the horse, cow, deer, sheep, or other ranging animal, then one would expect to find the disease gradually spread over a wider area from year to year.

Not to go further into the details of the matter, they found that the gopher (which in this section is the ground squirrel) were infested with ticks, and it is well known that this animal will not cross water except under extraordinary circumstances. This being true, it would give the necessary explanation why the disease was confined to such a small locality and why its limitation seemed to be so clearly defined. The next step was to obtain a great number of these animals for examination. This part of their work is uncompleted, but they have found enough to make them believe that the gopher of this particular section has in some way become infected with this organism and that it has acquired or inherited immunity. An intra-corpuscular organism has been found in the blood of some of the gophers from this locality, while the organism has not been observed in the blood of these animals obtained elsewhere or even from those just across a small river.

A further interesting observation is that the first cases follow closely the appearance of the spring crop of ticks and the disease subsides promptly upon the disappearance of the tick, which is usually about the first of July. This is a very strong point, for laying aside the difference in the clinical features of the diseases which have nothing in common with malaria, it seems nearly positive proof that the mosquito can be eliminated as a factor. For if it were the mosquito, one would naturally expect to find the disease increase and spread with the advance-

ment of the summer season—the mosquito season. However, all this has been carefully gone into by these gentlemen and will be published by them shortly in detail.

Clinically, the disease is very odd. There was only one remaining case, it being 30 miles up the Bitter Root Valley. He was in the ninth day of the disease and had the peculiar rash which the people for some time have named “spotted fever.” I examined the heart and lungs, and there seemed to be no complications of these organs. Besides the bluish spotting of the skin, the conjunctivæ are markedly infected, the tongue moist but slightly coated, the face and extremities puffy and bloated, but the skin did not pit on pressure. This patient was not delirious, and to me seemed to have a fair chance of recovery, but I was much astonished on being informed by Dr. Brice, his physician, that so far all such cases this year had died, and that only 2 bad cases, with well-marked eruptive lesions, have been known to recover.

As Drs. Wilson's and Chownning's report is soon to appear with its very comprehensive details, all may look forward to a most interesting communication on this new disease.

It seems unnecessary to say that the fear of contagion and infection is altogether groundless, and the alarm caused by newspaper reports is unjustifiable.

Respectfully,

J. O. COBB,
Surgeon.

Inspection service at Eastport, Me.—Yellow fever on British bark Birnam Wood from Rio de Janerio.

EASTPORT, ME., August 7, 1902.

SIR: I beg to submit the following report of work done at this inspection station during the week ended Thursday, August 7, 1902:

Vessels inspected.

Date.	Vessel.	From—	For—	Crew.	Passengers.	
					For Eastport.	In transit.
Aug. 1	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	30	.....
Do....	Ss. Viking.....	St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	do.....	6	10	.....
Do....	Ss. Aurora.....	do.....	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	4	7
Do....	Ss. Penobscot.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Portland and Boston.....	80	15	65
Do....	Ss. St. Croix.....	do.....	Eastport.....	70	.....	.....
Aug. 2	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	do.....	10	16	.....
Do....	Ss. State of Maine.....	Boston and Portland..	St. John, New Brunswick..	67	102	120
Do....	Ss. Aurora.....	St. Andrews, New Brunswick.	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	4	9
Aug. 4	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	30	.....
Do....	Ss. State of Maine.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Portland and Boston.....	67	9	35
Do....	H. M. S. Curlew.....	do.....	Eastport.....	20	.....	.....
Aug. 5	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	do.....	10	50	.....
Do....	Ss. Viking.....	St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	do.....	6	23	.....
Do....	Ss. Aurora.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	5	9
Do....	Ss. Penobscot.....	Boston and Portland..	St. John, New Brunswick..	80	107	160
Aug. 6	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	35	.....
Do....	Ss. Penobscot.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Portland and Boston.....	80	45	65
Aug. 7	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	50	.....
Do....	Ss. Aurora.....	St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	3	8
Do....	Ss. State of Maine.....	Portland and Boston..	St. John, New Brunswick..	67	105	150

The British bark *Birnam Wood*, Captain Swatridge, from Rio de Janeiro, June 19, in ballast for St. John, New Brunswick, anchored in Little Machias Bay Sunday night, August 3, flying signals of distress. Dr. Shaw, of Machias boarded the vessel and found that the bark had yellow fever on board, 3 of the crew having died and the captain and cabin boy being down with the fever. After fumigating the vessel, she was towed to St. John, New Brunswick, and arrived at quarantine outside Partridge Island, on August 5.

A telegram from St. John, New Brunswick, states that the first case was found on board July 1, and died July 18. The second victim died on July 13. The third and last to die was the second mate, who succumbed on August 2, and was buried at sea when the vessel was at anchor in Little Machias Bay. Ten in all contracted the disease, but the captain and the 6 others are convalescing. The captain and crew will be detained at the quarantine station at Partridge Island.

Respectfully,

EDWARD M. SMALL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Inspection service at Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH., August 2, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected at this station during the month of July, 1902, viz: July 1, steamship *John S. Kimball*; crew, 41; passengers, 28. July 2, steamship *Ohio*; crew, 73; passengers, 38. July 3, steamship *Roanoke*; crew, 76; passengers, 50. July 4, steamship *Valencia*; crew, 50; passengers, 30. July 6, steamship *Centennial*; crew, 54; passengers, 43. July 16, steamship *Senator*; crew, 63; passengers, 42. July 18, steamship *Indiana*; crew, 50; passengers, 13. July 29, steamship *Nome City*; crew, 45; passengers, 15. July 30, steamer *Oregon*; crew, 70; passengers, none.

Respectfully,

CHAS. B. FORD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from Cuban ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., August 3, 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:

July 28, steamship *Donald*, from Banes, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Quarantine Officer Rico; schooner *Sarah D. Fell*, from Sagua, with iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Pedro Garcia Riera, quarantine officer. July 29, schooner *George May*, from Havana, with iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan; steamship *Parran*, from Havana, with sugar; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan. August 1, bark *St. Mary*, from Matanzas, with iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. August 2, schooner *Merril C. Hart*, from Baracoa, with cocoanuts; no passengers; bill of health signed by quarantine officer; schooner *Isaac T. Campbell*, from Sagua, with iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Pedro Garcia Riera, quarantine officer; schooner *Mary B. Judge*, from Cardenas, with iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Enrique Saez, quarantine officer.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, In Command.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., August 2, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit summary of transactions at this station for the week ended August 2, 1902. Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 193; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 18; special inspection of passengers from San Luis Potosi, 7; inspection of immigrants, 206; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 439 pieces; disinfection of cattle hides, 400; vaccination of immigrants and their children, 10.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Laredo, Tex., August 4, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit following inspection report for week ended August 2, 1902: Number of trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains entering from Mexico inspected, 632; immigrants inspected 36; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 5. July 27, 1 person from Tampico detained requisite period. August 1, 4 persons from Tampico detained until requisite period.

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

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

FLORIDA—*Tampa.*—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Augusta.*—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 40,441. Total number of deaths, 95, including enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Columbus.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 4; colored, 29—including enteric fever, 4, and 4 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Muncie.*—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 22,670. Total number of deaths, 17, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton.*—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 36,336. Total number of deaths, 45, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 26, 1902, from 91 observers, indicate that intermittent fever, cholera infantum, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, dysentery, and diphtheria were more prevalent and enteric fever, scarlet fever, and pneumonia were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 7, diphtheria at 22, whooping cough at 26, enteric fever at 39, scarlet fever at 42, smallpox at 46, measles at 59, and phthisis pulmonalis at 218 places.

MONTANA—*Helena.*—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of May, 1902. Census population, 102,555. Total number of deaths, 95, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 3; whooping cough, 4, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1902. Total number of deaths, 74, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 4 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 134, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; scarlet fever 4; whooping cough, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1902. Total number of deaths, 132, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1902. Total number of deaths, 111, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; smallpox, 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

Cincinnati.—Month of June, 1902. Census population, 326,000. Total number of deaths, 471, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 9; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 4, and 79 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 16,486. Total number of deaths, 26, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Warren.—Three months ended July 31, 1902. Census population, 8,043. Total number of deaths, 21, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including 2 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 2, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Port of Philadelphia, August 2, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 2, 1902; also names of vessels and ports from which they came. July 27, steamship *Westernland*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 203 immigrants.

JAS. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Inspection of Immigrants at the port of Astoria, Oreg., Columbia River Quarantine Station, during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 73—2 American, 3 Norwegian, 6 Chinese, and 59 Japanese males and 3 Japanese females. Num-

ber passed, 73—2 American, 3 Norwegian, 6 Chinese, and 59 Japanese males and 3 Japanese females.

BAYLIS H. EARLE,
Assistant Surgeon.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3,307; number passed, 3,300; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 7.

J. A. NYDEGGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Boston, Mass., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 5,344; number passed, 5,340; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 4.

R. M. WOODWARD,
Surgeon.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Buffalo, N. Y., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 59; number passed, 59.

EUGENE WADIN,
Surgeon.

Inspection of immigrants at the port of Eagle Pass, Tex., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 112; number passed, 103; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 9.

LEA HUME,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Weekly report of inspection of persons and things at Eagle Pass, Tex., for the week ended August 2, 1902.

Date.	Number of persons.	Sanitary condition.	Condition of—		Where from.	Destination.
			Baggage.	Merchandise.		
July 27.....	36	Good	Good	Good	Various points in Mexico.	Various points in United States.
July 28.	41	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 29.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 30.....	40	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
July 31.....	43	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
August 1.....	39	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
August 2.....	38	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

LEA HUME, .
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of El Paso, Tex., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 820; number passed, 810; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 10.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 2, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, August 2, 1902

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 2, 1902; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 27	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	83
July 28	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	14
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	111
Do.....	Bark D. C. Mulhall.....	Grand Pabos, Province of Quebec.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Hanoverian.....	Liverpool, England.....	6
July 29	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	10
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	25
July 30	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	30
July 31	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	21
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	58
Do.....	Steamship Saxonian.....	Liverpool, England.....	771
Do.....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia..	67
Aug. 1	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	42
Aug. 2	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	52
Total.			1,291

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 2, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, August 4, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 2, 1902, also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 27	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	599
Do.....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	1,069
July 28	Steamship Oscar II.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	570
Do.....	Steamship Astoria.....	Glasgow.....	167
Do.....	Steamship Trave.....	Genoa and Naples.....	440
Do.....	Steamship Zeeland.....	Antwerp.....	859
July 29	Steamship Southwark.....	Southampton.....	234
July 30	Steamship Koenigin Luise.....	Bremen.....	576
Do.....	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	505
Aug. 1	Steamship Celtic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	691
Aug. 2	Steamship Philadelphia.....	Southampton.....	322
Do.....	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	162
Total			6,194

WM. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
2	Apalachicola, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
	Boca Grande, Fla.: ..				
5	Punta Gorda.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Punta Rassa.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Brunswick, Ga.	do.	Sp. bk. Havana (a).....	July 21	Havana
			Sp. bk. Lorenzo (a).....	do.	Rio Grande do Sul
8	Cape Charles, Va.	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
9	Cape Fear, N. C.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedar Keys, Fla.	July 19	.....	.....	.....
		July 26	.....	.....	.....
11	Columbia River, Oreg.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
12	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
13	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
14	Durch Harbor, Alaska.....	July 26	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do.	.....	.....	.....
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Am. sc. Gertrude A. Bartlett.	July 22	Progreso
			Am. bgtn. John H. Crandon.	July 27	Vera Cruz
			Br. ss. Blackheart.....	July 29	Rio de Janeiro
			Am. sc. Lena R. Storer ...	July 30	Colon
			Am. sc. Flora Morang.....	Aug. 1	Progreso
18	Key West, Fla.	do.	Am. ss. Roanoke.....	July 27	Sagua
			Am. sc. B. Frank Neally ..	Aug. 1	Matanzas
			Am. ss. Roanoke.....	do.	do
			Am. ss. Fanita.....	Aug. 2	Havana
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska.....	July 19	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	July 26	.....	.....	.....
24	Portland, Me.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do.	Am. sc. Manila.....	July 29	Tientsin
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.: ..				
27	East Pass.....	Aug. 8	.....	.....	.....
28	West Pass.....	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
30	San Diego, Cal.	do.	.....	.....	.....
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do.	Br. bk. Simla.....	July 23	Shanghai
			Am. ss. Umatilla.....	July 31	Victoria
			Br. bk. Eulomene.....	July 24	Newcastle
32	San Pedro, Cal.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
33	Santa Rosa, Fla.	July 30	Nor. bk. Magna (a).....	July 19	Buenos Ayres
			Am. bg. Tabor (a).....	July 23	Jucaro
			Am. bg. Ajax (a).....	do.	do
			Sp. ss. Urguillo.....	July 26	Vera Cruz
			Nor. ss. Norveg.....	July 27	Cape Town
			Br. ss. Grayfield.....	July 29	New York

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					2
5				No transactions.....	
6				No report.....	
7	Brunswick.....	Held for disinfection.....	July 30		1
8	do.....	do.....	July 27		
9				No report.....	
10				No transactions.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	1
13				No report.....	
14				No transactions.....	
15				do.....	
16				No report.....	
17	Biloxi.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 27	1 vessel spoken and passed.	
	Mobile.....	do.....		1 case yellow fever at Vera Cruz; recovered.	
	Pascagoula.....	do.....		2 cases malaria.....	
	do.....	do.....			
18	Key West.....	Disinfected.....	July 27		9
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 1		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 2		2
19				No report.....	
20				do.....	
21				No transactions.....	
22				do.....	
23					3
24					6
25	Port Townsend ..	Disinfected.....	July 29	Glandular region of fore-castle crew and steerage passengers on Jap. ss. Kinshiu Maru and Am. ss. Olympia, from Hongkong, examined.	
26					27
27					1
28				No transactions.....	
29				7 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	
30				No transactions.....	
31	San Francisco.....	Held for disinfection.....		Mud ballast from river below Shanghai.	28
	do.....	Boarded and passed.....	July 31		
	do.....	Disinfected, crew bathed ..	July 30	1 case of plague in port of departure.	
				2 cases sickness unknown on Fr. bk. Commander Marchand, from Newcastle, sent ashore at port of departure.	
32				No transactions.....	
33	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged and disinfected.	July 28		4
	do.....	Disinfected.....	July 29		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Held to discharge ballast and disinfect.			
	do.....	Disinfected.....		Previous ports, Colon and Cuban.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
34	UNITED STATES—Continued. Savannah, Ga.	Aug. 2	Nor. bktn. Austad (a)..... Ger. bk. Rionier (a)..... Nor. bk. Chris. Knudson .. Rus. bk. Schwanden..... Nor. bk. Emigrant.....	July 21 July 23 do..... July 23 July 31	La Guaira..... Cape Town..... do..... .....do..... .....do.....
35	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga. ....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Tampa Bay, Fla. ....	.....do.....	Ger. ship Siam (a) Am. Sc. Tortugas	July 22 July 31	Limerick..... Cardenas.....
37	Washington, N. C. ....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Cuba: Cienfuegos.....	July 26	.....	.....	.....
39	Havana.....	.....do.....	Am. sc. Wave..... Am. ss. Roanoke	July 20 July 21	Key West..... Tampa.....
			Sc. B. Frank Neally..... Nor. ss. Europa.....	.....do..... .....do.....	.....do..... Mobile.....
			Am. ss. Fanita..... Am. ss. Excelsior..... It. ss. Giuseppe Corvaja...	July 23 July 21 July 31	Key West..... New Orleans..... Havana.....
40	Matanzas	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
41	Nuevitas .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Santiago de Cuba.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
	HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:				
43	Hilo.....	July 12	.....	.....	.....
44	Honolulu.....	July 19	.....	.....	.....
45	Kahului, Maui .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Kihei, Maui.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Koloa, Kauai.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Lahaina, Maui.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
	PILIPPINES:				
49	Cebu.....	June 7 June 14 June 21	..... ..... Am. ss. Bohal.....	..... ..... June 16	..... ..... Tacloban.....
50	Iloilo.....	May 17 May 31 June 14 June 27	....................	....................	....................
51	Manila.....	June 7	Am. ss. Herminia (a)..... Br. ss. Melbourne (a)..... Br. ss. Sunkiang (a)	May 27 do..... .....do.....	Manila
					New York via Cavite. Hongkong via Amoy.

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed
34	Savannah	Disinfected and held.....	July 28	.....	2
	do.....	Fumigated and ballast discharged.	Aug. 1	.....
	do.....	do.....	July 31	.....
35	Tybee for orders...	Fumigated to kill rats.....	.....	Discharging ballast.....	
	.....	Held subject to fumigation and discharge of ballast.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	
36	Port Tampa	Held for discharge of ballast.	.....	.....	3
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	
38	Key West.....	Partly disinfected.....	July 20	No report.....	
39	do.....	do.....	July 22	.....
	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 23	.....
	Key West.....	Partly disinfected.....	do.....	.....
	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	July 26	.....
40	Mobile.....	do.....	.....	No report.....	
41	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
42	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	
44	.....	.....	.....	Glandular region of crew and steerage passengers on Am. ss. China and Am. ss. Peru, from Hongkong, examined.	7
	.....	.....	.....	1 case enteric fever on Am. ss. Mohican from Yokohama.	
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
46	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	
47	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	Cebu	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	18
	.....	.....	.....	3 cases cholera and 1 death in Dulag and Tacloban; cases removed at Tacloban, and vessel sent to Cebu; mechanically cleaned and disinfected; personal effects disinfected; all infected food destroyed by burning; water changed; tanks thoroughly cleaned; vessel newly painted throughout.	21
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
51	Daet.....	Disinfected and held under observation.	June 3	2 cholera deaths; 1 at Manila, 1 at station.	35
	Manila.....	Disinfected and held five days.	do.....	1 cholera death at Manila, 1 at station.	
	do.....	Remaining in quarantine under observation; re-disinfected and held.	.....	2 plague cases, 1 on arrival, 1 seven days after arrival; 2 plague deaths at station.	
	.....	.....	.....	Passengers and part of crew in barracks; second case developed June 2; fatal; personnel and ship disinfected.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
51	PHILIPPINES—Continued. Manila	June 7	Am. ss. Filipino (a)..... Br. ss. Rubi.....	May 30 June 1	Manila Hongkong.....
			Am. ss. Scout.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
			Br. ss. Loonsang.....	June 3	.....do.....
			Br. ss. Zafiro.....	June 7	.....do.....
		June 14	Br. ss. Sunkiang (a).....	May 27	Hongkong via Amoy.
			U. S. army transport Sheridan.	June 10	Manila
			Jap. ss. Rosetta Maru	June 13	Hongkong.....
			Br. ss. Perla	June 14	.....do.....
52	Porto Rico: Ponce.....	July 26			
53	San Juan.....	.....do.....	Sp. ss. Montserrat	July 20	Havana
54	Subports— Aguadilla .....	.....do.....			
55	Arecibo.....	.....do.....			
56	Arroyo.....	.....do.....			
57	Fajardo .....	.....do.....			
58	Humacao.....	.....do.....			
59	Mayaguez.....	.....do.....			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
51	Batangas	Held for disinfection.....	June 4	1 cholera death at Manila.	
	Manila	Disinfected.....	June 1	Crew and passengers bathed and effects disinfected; vessel, including water tanks, thoroughly disinfected; personnel rigidly inspected.	
	do	do	do	Crew of 11 persons bathed, and body clothing, and all effects disinfected; water in tanks discharged; tanks disinfected; personnel inspected.	
	do	do	June 3	All passengers and crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; personnel rigidly examined.	
	do	do	June 7	Crew and passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; tanks disinfected; personnel rigidly inspected.	
	do	Remaining in quarantine under observation; re-disinfected and held.		2 plague deaths at station. Held under observation; passengers detained in barracks released on the 12th, being taken to Manila by immigration department; crew on board detained to complete period of incubation; steamship agents preferred to leave ship at station rather than furnish new crew.	49
	San Francisco.....	Disinfected and held.....		1 case of cholera developed on board prior to sailing; entire personnel bathed and effects disinfected; steerage passengers segregated in groups in barracks; patient inspected 3 times daily.	
	Manila	Disinfected.....	June 13	Crew and passengers bathed and all effects and baggage disinfected; personnel rigidly inspected.	
	do	do	June 14	Crew and passengers bathed and all body clothing and baggage disinfected; personnel rigidly inspected.	
52					1
53	Las Palmas.....	Held in quarantine.....	July 21	Local baggage and mail disinfected; 7 nonimmunes detained to complete period.	4
54					1
55					1
56				No transactions.....	
57				do	
58				do	
59					3

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Aug. 9			
2	Bangor, Me	do.			
3	Boston, Mass	do.			
4	Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 2			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	Aug. 9			
6	Galveston, Tex.	Aug. 2			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do.			
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.	Aug. 9			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Aug. 2	Bk. Marthe	July 28	St. Lauriens
			Sc. A. S. Woolley	do.	Frontera
			Sc. Iolanthe	July 31	Santiago
			Nor. ss. Telefon	do.	Progreso
			Sc. Marta	Aug. 2	Frontera
10	New Bedford, Mass.	do.	Br. ss. Glenarm Head (a) ..	July 15	Vera Cruz
11	New Orleans, La.	July 26	Br. ss. Wimborne (a)	July 17	Rio de Janeiro
			Br. ss. Mombassa (a)	do.	do.
			Br. ss. Yucatan	July 20	Liverpool via West Indian ports.
			Am. sc. John S. Davis	do.	Chiltepec
			Am. ss. Breakwater	July 21	Puerto Cortez, etc.
			Am. ss. Chalmette	do.	Havana
			Nor. ss. Falk	do.	Cuban ports
			Ger. ss. Holstein	do.	Port Limon
			Br. ss. Beverley	do.	do.
			Nor. ss. Mercator	July 24	Progreso
			Nor. ss. John Wilson	do.	Bocas del Toro
			Dan. ss. Venus	July 26	Port Limon
			Br. ss. Antillian	do.	West Indian and Mexican ports.
12	Newport News, Va.	Aug. 9			
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.	do.			

a Previously reported.

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do	
3				do	
4					4
5				No report.	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected and held.			4
	do	do	Aug. 2		
	do	do			
	do	do	Aug. 2		
	do	do			
10					1
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held.	July 20		
	do	do	July 22		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	July 25		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected	July 21	1 case malarial fever.	
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held.	July 23		
	do	Disinfected	July 21		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held.			
	do	Disinfected	July 21		
	do	do	July 26		
	do	Disinfected and held.			
12				No report.	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 23, 1902, to August 15, 1902.

For reports received from December 23, 1901, to June 27, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 27, 1902.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Aug. 2	1 .....	.....
Total for State.....	.....	1 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	6 .....	.....
Alaska:				
Juneau	June 16.....	1 .....	.....	Imported from a mining camp.
Total for Territory.....	.....	1 .....	.....
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.	.....	22	1	Reported.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	June 7-July 26	3 .....	.....	Total number of cases from December 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902; 119 cases, 1 death.
Sacramento.....	June 14-July 19	11 .....	.....
San Francisco.....	June 15-Aug. 3	25 .....	.....
Stockton	June 1-June 30	14 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	53 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	17 .....	.....
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County (Denver included).....	June 1-Aug. 2	10 .....	.....
El Paso County.....	June 1-June 30	19 .....	.....
Gilpin County.....	do.....	2 .....	.....
La Plata County.....	do.....	8 .....	.....
Larimer County	do.....	6 .....	.....
Las Animas County	do.....	1 .....	.....
Montrose County.....	do.....	1 .....	.....
Ouray County.....	do.....	5 .....	.....
Park County.....	do.....	1 .....	.....
Prowers County	do.....	12 .....	.....
San Miguel County.....	do.....	2 .....	.....
Summit County.....	do.....	1 .....	.....
Teller County.....	do.....	1 .....	.....
Washington County.....	do.....	1 .....	.....
Weld County.....	do.....	22 .....	.....
Total for State.....	.....	92 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	428 .....	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington	July 27-Aug. 2	3 .....	.....
Total for District.....	.....	3 .....	.....
Total for District, same period, 1901.	.....	2 .....	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	June 14-June 21	4 .....	.....
Live Oak.....	July 11.....	1 .....	.....
Palmetto	do.....	1 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	6 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	.....	.....
Georgia:				
Augusta.....	June 1-June 30 .....	.....	1	
Total for State.....	.....	.....	1	
Total for State same period, 1901.	.....	.....	.....
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	June 14-Aug. 2	15 .....	.....
Cairo	June 29.....	1 .....	.....
Chicago.....	June 14-Aug. 9	30	1	
Freeport.....	July 6-July 12	1 .....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Joliet	July 2-July 15	15		
Peoria	July 1-July 31	14		
Total for State		76	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		73		
Indiana:				
Evansville	June 29-July 5	2		
Indianapolis	June 7-Aug. 2	62		
Muncie	June 1-July 31	4		
Terre Haute	June 14-June 28	4		
Total for State		72		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		123	3	
Iowa:				
Adams County	June 1-June 30			Present.
Allamakee County	June 1-July 31			Do.
Boone County	June 1-June 30			Do.
Calhoun County	do			Do.
Carroll County	do			Do.
Chickasaw County	do			Do.
Clarke County	do			Do.
Davis County	do			Do.
Dubuque County	July 1-July 31			Do.
Emmet County	June 1-June 30			Do.
Fremont County	July 1-July 31			Do.
Hamilton County	June 1-June 30			Do.
Harrison County	June 1-July 31			Do.
Johnson County	July 1-July 31			Do.
Kossuth County	June 1-July 31			Do.
Louisa County	do	12		Do.
Madison County	July 1-July 31			Do.
Mahaska County	June 1-June 30			Do.
Plymouth County	do			Do.
Pocahontas County	June 1-July 31			Do.
Polk County	June 1-June 30			Do.
Pottawattamie County	do			Do.
Sac County	do			Do.
Scott County (Davenport included)	do	18		Do.
Shelby County	July 1-July 31			Do.
Sioux County	June 1-June 30			Do.
Taylor County	July 1-July 31			Do.
Wapello County (Ottumwa included)	June 1-Aug. 2	18		Do.
Warren County	June 1-June 30			Do.
Webster County	do			Do.
Winnebago County	do			Do.
Winneshiek County	do			Do.
Woodbury County	do			Do.
Worth County	do			Do.
Total for State		48		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		9		
Kansas:				
Cherokee County	July 1-July 31	2		
Cloud County	do	2		
Ellis County	do	2		
Genesee County	do	1		
Kingman County	do	1		
Madison County	do	1		
Sumner County	do	56	1	
Rooks County	do	1		
Wichita	June 14-July 26	10		
Total for State		76	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		409	4	
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 14-Aug. 2	39		
Lexington	June 21-July 12	2		
Total for State		41		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 14-June 21	1	.....	Nine hours in city.
Total for State .....	.....	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	10	2	
Maine:				
Machias.....	June 26.....	1	.....	Imported from a lumber camp a few miles from Machias.
Total for State.....	.....	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	.....	.....
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	July 27-Aug. 2	1	.....
Cumberland	June 1-June 30	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	3	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston	June 21-Aug. 9	49	6	
Cambridge	do.....	45	18	
Chelsea	July 27-Aug. 2	1	.....
Everett	June 21-Aug. 2	16	3	
Fall River.....	July 27-Aug. 2	1	.....
Lowell	June 21-Aug. 9	22	2	
Malden	June 14-Aug. 2	3	.....
Medford.....	July 13-Aug. 2	3	1	
Melrose	June 21-July 13	2	1	
New Bedford.....	July 30-Aug. 2	1	.....
Newton.....	June 21-Aug. 2	8	.....
Somerville.....	June 21-Aug. 9	30	2	
Taunton.....	June 21-June 28	2	.....
Worcester.....	June 13-June 20	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	184	33	
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	27	6	
Michigan:				
Alpena County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Present.
Antrim County.....	July 12-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Arenac County	June 14-July 26	.....	.....	Do.
Bay County.....	July 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Benzie County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Berrien County.....	July 12-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Calhoun County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Cass County	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Do.
Charlevoix County.....	July 12-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Cheboygan County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Delta County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Eaton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Emmet County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Genesee County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Grand Traverse County.....	June 21-July 26	.....	.....	Do.
Grafton County.....	June 21-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Houghton County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Huron County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Ingham County.....	June 14-July 26	.....	.....	Do.
Ionia County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Iosco County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Isabella County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jackson County	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Kalamazoo County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kalkaska County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids included).	June 7-July 5	5	.....	Do.
Lapeer County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Mackinac County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mason County (Ludington included).	June 7-June 21	3	.....
Mecosta County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Menominee County.....	June 14-July 19	.....	.....	Do.
Midland County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Missaukee County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Montcalm.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Muskegon County.....	June 14-July 26	.....	.....	Do.
Newaygo.....	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Do.
Oakland County.....	June 21-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Otsego County.....	July 19-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Ottawa County.....	June 14-July 19	.....	.....	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Presque Isle County.....	June 14-July 5	5		Present.
Roscommon County.....	July 26-Aug. 2	2		Do.
Saginaw County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	2		Do.
St. Clair County.....	July 12-July 26	2		Do.
Sanilac County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	2		Do.
Schoolcraft County.....	June 14-July 5	5		Do.
Tuscola County.....	do			Do.
Washtenaw County.....	June 21-July 5	5		Do.
Wayne County (Detroit in- cluded).	June 21-Aug. 9	12		
Wexford County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	2		Do.
Total for State.....		20		Smallpox was reported present in 26 counties at 41 places during the week ended August 2, 1902.
Total for State, same period, 1901.		6	1	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	July 7-July 28	3		
Becker County.....	June 9-July 28	1		
Beltrami County.....	July 7-Aug. 4	8	2	
Benton County.....	July 21-July 28	1		
Blue Earth County.....	June 9-Aug. 4	47		
Brown County.....	July 7-July 28	3		
Carlton County.....	June 23-July 28	1		
Carver County.....	June 9-July 28	27		
Chippewa County.....	June 9-July 28	7		
Clay County.....	June 23-July 28	11		
Crow Wing County.....	June 9-July 28	14		
Douglas County.....	July 7-July 28	1		
Faribault County.....	June 23-Aug. 4	11		
Freeborn County.....	June 9-July 28	8	1	
Goodhue County.....	do	5		
Grant County.....	July 14-July 28	1		
Hennepin County.....	June 9-Aug. 4	36	1	
Itasca County.....	June 16-July 28	2		
Jackson County.....	July 7-July 28	1		
Kanabec County.....	June 23-July 28	21		
Kandiyohi County.....	July 21-July 28	1		
Lake County.....	June 9-July 28	1		
Le Sueur County.....	June 16-July 28	4		
Lincoln County.....	June 9-Aug. 4	47		
Lyon County.....	June 23-July 28	2		
McLeod County.....	do	11		
Martin County.....	June 30-July 28	3		
Meeker County.....	June 16-July 28	8		
Mille Lacs County.....	June 9-Aug. 4	9	1	
Morrison County.....	do	5		
Mower County.....	June 9-July 28	1		
Murray County.....	June 23-July 28	4		
Nicollet County.....	June 9-July 28	11		
Nobles County.....	June 9-Aug. 4	67		
Olmsted County.....	June 9-July 28	9		
Otter Tail County.....	do	22		
Pine County.....	June 16-July 28	35		
Pipestone County.....	June 9-July 28	2		
Polk County.....	June 23-Aug. 4	4		
Pope County.....	June 16-July 28	12		
Ramsay County.....	June 9-July 28	11		
Red Lake.....	July 28-Aug. 4	7		
Redwood County.....	June 9-July 28	1		
Renville County.....	do	4		
Rice County.....	June 30-July 28	4		
Roseau County.....	July 14-Aug. 4	25		
St. Louis County.....	June 16-July 28	8		
Scott County.....	June 9-July 28	2		
Sibley County.....	June 16-July 28	4		
Stearns County.....	June 9-July 28	20		
Steele County.....	June 16-July 28	2		
Swift County.....	June 30-July 28	26		
Todd County.....	do	3		
Traverse County.....	June 9-July 28	3		
Wabasha County.....	June 30-July 28	2		
Wadena County.....	June 23-July 28	4		
Washington County.....	do	2		
Watsonwan County.....	June 9-July 28	5		
Winona County.....	July 14-July 28	2		
Wright County.....	June 9-Aug. 4	10		
Yellow Medicine County.....	June 9-July 28	23		
Total for State.....		635	5	
Total for State, same period,		1152	10	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
Carthage.....	May 1-July 10	30		
St. Joseph.....	July 20-Aug. 2	30		
St. Louis.....	June 8-Aug. 3	117	3	
Total for State.....		177	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		82		
Montana:				
Butte.....	June 7-Aug. 3	7		
Helena.....	June 1-July 31	3		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 14-Aug. 3	54		
South Omaha.....	June 23-June 30	18		
Total for State.....		72		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		42		
New Hampshire:				
Nashua.....	June 21-Aug. 2	18		
Total for State.....		18		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		6		
New Jersey:				
Camden County (Camden included).	June 29-July 26	4		
Essex County (Newark included).	June 21-Aug. 2	57	16	
Hudson County (Jersey City included).	June 15-Aug. 3	101	19	
Union County (Elizabeth included).	Mar. 29-June 21	21	3	
Total for State.....		186	38	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		29	3	
New York:				
Auburn.....	June 1-June 30	2		
Buffalo.....	June 19-Aug. 5	9		One imported from Pittsburg, Pa.
Elmira.....	July 28-Aug. 2	1		
New York.....	June 21-Aug. 2	130	41	
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-Aug. 6	9		
Total for State.....		151	41	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		397	108	
North Carolina:				
Beaufort County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
Cabarrus County.....	do.	2		
Camden County.....	do.	4		
Carteret County.....	May 1-July 4	9		
Catawba County.....	May 1-May 31	20		
Craven County.....	Aug. 3	2		One imported.
Forsyth County.....	May 1-May 31	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.....		268		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		318		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota:				
Benson County.....	May 1-June 24	2	.....
Cavalier County.....	do	18	.....
Griggs County.....	do	4	.....
Kidder County.....	do	10	.....
Pierce County.....	do	1	.....
Richland County.....	do	2	1	
Sargent County.....	do	6	.....
Steele County.....	do	6	.....
Stutsman County.....	do	15	.....
Trails County.....	do	3	.....
Wells County.....	do	1	.....
Total for State.....		68	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		28		
Ohio:				
Allen County, Monroe Town- ship.	June 1-July 25	1	.....
Ashtabula County, Ashtabula.	do	2	.....
Auglaize County, Criders- ville.	do	3	.....
Belmont County—				
Bellaire.....	do	10	1	
Pultney Township.....	do	1	.....
Washington Township.....	do	6	1	
Butler County—				
Hamilton.....	do	17	.....
Hanover Township.....	do	2	.....
Middletown.....	do	5	.....
St. Clair Township.....	do	2	.....
Carroll County—				
Malvern.....	do	1	.....
Sherodsville.....	do	1	.....
Clark County, Springfield.....	do	12	1	
Clermont County, New Rich- mond.	do	2	.....
Clinton County, Midland.....	do	1	.....
Crawford County, Galion.....	do	1	.....
Cuyahoga County—				
Cleveland.....	do	301	44	
Collinwood.....	do	2	1	
Dover Township.....	do	1	.....
South Brooklyn.....	do	2	1	
Darke County, Union City.....	do	1	.....
Delaware County, Radnor Township.	do	1	.....
Fayette County, Jefferson Township.	do	5	.....
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do	27	.....
Mifflin Township.....	do	3	.....
Gallia County, Gallipolis Township.	do	2	.....
Geauga County, Burton Township.	do	2	.....
Green County, Xenia.....	do	4	.....
Hamilton County—				
Carthage.....	do	1	.....
Cincinnati.....	do	57	1	
Harrison.....	do	4	.....
Lockland.....	do	1	.....
Reading.....	do	41	.....
St Bernard.....	do	11	.....
Sycamore Township.....	do	7	.....
Hancock County, Findlay.....	do	2	.....
Harrison County, Stock Town- ship.	do	2	.....
Highland County, Greenfield.....	do	66	.....
Huron County—				
Norwalk.....	do	10	1	
Wakeman Township.....	do	6	.....
Jefferson County, Steuben- ville.	do	22	.....
Lake County—				
Willoughby.....	do	1	.....
Willoughby Township.....	do	1	1	
Licking County—				
Newark.....	do	2	.....
Pataskala.....	do	1	.....
St. Albans Township.....	do	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Lorain County—				
Elyria.....	June 1-July 25	1	1	
Lorain.....	do.	1		
Lucas County—				
Springfield Township.....	do.	5		
Toledo.....	do.	23	2	
Washington Township.....	do.	5		
Mahoning County, Youngs- town.	do.	1	1	
Marion County—				
Big Island Township.....	do.	2		
Marion.....	do.	17	1	
Pleasant Township.....	do.	9	1	
Prospect.....	do.	1		
Prospect Township.....	do.	1		
Meigs County—				
Letart Township.....	do.	1		
Middleport.....	do.	7		
Olive Township.....	do.	1		
Mercer County—				
Hopewell Township.....	do.	8		
Monroe County—				
Adams Township.....	do.	17		
Benton Township.....	do.	10		
Center Township.....	do.	1		
Clarrington Township.....	do.	14		
Montgomery County, Dayton.	do.	14		
Muskingum County—				
Fazeysburg.....	do.	11		
Zanesville.....	do.	1		
Ottawa County, Elmore.....	do.	2		
Paulding County, Paulding ..	do.	14		
Perry County, Madison Town- ship.	do.	1		
Portage County, Kent.....	do.	4	1	
Putnam County —				
Glandorf.....	do.	36	1	
Greensbury Township.....	do.	6		
Jennings Township.....	do.	3		
Ottawa.....	do.	2		
Ottawa Township.....	do.	16		
Pleasant Township.....	do.	13		
Union Township.....	do.	5		
Richfield County—				
Mansfield.....	do.	1		
Shelby.....	do.	4		
Ross County—				
Buckskin Township.....	do.	4		
Paint Township.....	do.	1		
Scioto County—				
Jefferson Township.....	do.	1		
Madison Township.....	do.	2		
Portsmouth.....	do.	6		
Seneca County, Fostoria.....	do.	2		
Shelby County, Jackson Center.	do.	8		
Stark County, Canton.....	do.	1		
Tuscarawas County, Mineral City.	do.	1		
Van Wert County, Harrison Township.	do.	1		
Warren County, Lebanon.....	do.	5		
Williams County, Edgerton ..	do.	5		
Wood County, Liberty Town- ship.	do.	3		
Total for State.....		952	61	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3,012	38	
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma County.....	June 16-July 9	6		
Total for Territory.....		6		
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oregon:				
Portland	June 1-June 30	46	.....
Total for State		46	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		8	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown	July 6-July 12	1	.....	Four cases imported.
Altoona	June 21-Aug. 9	5	.....
Butler	July 12-July 17	2	.....
Erie	June 29-Aug. 2	9	.....
Garland	July 1	4	1	
Johnstown	June 21-Aug. 2	39	2	Imported from Cleveland, Ohio.
Landor	July 24	1	.....
McKeesport	June 21-Aug. 2	12	2	
Philadelphia	June 23-Aug. 9	61	11	
Pittsburg	June 21-July 26	94	10	
Pottsville	July 1-July 31	1	.....
Scranton	June 14-July 19	9	.....
Total for State		238	26	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		960	7	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	June 14-July 19	11	.....
Total for State		11	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3	.....
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 7-July 12	5	.....
Total for State		5	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		22	1	
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-June 30	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		5	2	
Utah:				
Ogden	June 1-July 31	12	.....
Salt Lake City	June 14-July 26	13	1	
Total for State		25	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		19	.....
Vermont:				
Burlington	July 27-Aug. 2	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		.....	.....
Virginia				
Danville	July 8-July 14	3	.....
Petersburg	June 1-June 23	2	1	
Total for State		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1	.....
Washington:				
Adams County	Jan. 1-June 30	65	.....
Asotin County	do	21	.....
Chehalis County	do	8	.....
Challam County	do	8	.....
Cowlitz County	do	56	.....
Douglas County	do	1	.....
Ferry County	do	5	.....
Franklin County	do	7	.....
Garfield County	do	1	.....
King County	do	390	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington—Continued.				
Kitsap County	Jan. 1-June 30	3		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	37		
Okanogan County.....	.....do.....	17		
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	Jan. 1-July 27	56		
Skagit County	Jan. 1-June 30	1		
Snohomish County .....	.....do.....	24		
San Juan County .....	.....do.....	3		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	.....do.....	422		
Stevens County .....	.....do.....	7		
Wahkiakum County.....	.....do.....	2		
Walla Walla County.....	.....do.....	45		
Whatcom County.....	.....do.....	8		
Whitman County.....	.....do.....	25		
Yakima County.....	.....do.....	21		
Total for State.....		1,234	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		30	1	
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	June 16-July 27	10		
Milwaukee.....	June 21-Aug. 2	21		
Total for State.....		31		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		981	19	
Grand total.....		4,818	217	
Grand total, same period, 1901.		8,258	204	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 28, 1901 to August 15, 1902.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 12	1		
	Feb. 22	1	1	
	Apr. 20	1	1	From Berkeley.
	May 19	1	1	From Davisville.
	May 25	1	1	
	May 29	1	1	
	July 13	1	1	
	July 18	1	1	
	July 19	1	1	
	July 20	1	1	
	July 21	1	1	
	Aug. 7	1	1	

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

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 4, 1902.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	62	0	.....	.84	.....	.64
Portland, Me.....	68	0	.....	.84	.....	.34
Northfield, Vt.....	67	3	.....	.88	.....	.18
Boston, Mass.....	70	2	.....	.92	.....	.92
New Haven, Conn.....	71	3	.....	1.20	.50	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	72	2	.....	.95	.35	.....
New York, N. Y.....	73	3	.....	1.05	.45	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	3	.....	.98	.....	.78
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75	3	.....	.98	.....	.48
New Brunswick, N. J.....	74	2	.....	1.19	2.51	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72	2	.....	.87	.33	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	76	2	.....	.96	.44	.....
Washington, D. C.....	76	2	.....	.98	.....	.12
Lynchburg, Va.....	77	1	.....	.91	.29	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	77	1	.....	1.36	.44	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	78	2	.....	1.40	.....	.20
Charlotte, N. C.....	77	3	.....	1.26	.....	.66
Raleigh, N. C.....	77	3	.....	1.30	.10	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78	0	.....	1.51	.....	.51
Hatteras, N. C.....	79	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	80	0	.....	1.75	.....	.35
Columbia, S. C.....	80	2	.....	1.51	.....	.21
Charleston, S. C.....	82	0	.....	1.82	.....	.52
Augusta, Ga.....	81	1	.....	1.19	.....	.49
Savannah, Ga.....	81	3	.....	1.62	.....	.62
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	0	.....	1.45	.....	.15
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1	.....	1.12	.....	.62
Key West, Fla.....	84	0	.....	.91	.....	.11
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	78	0	.....	1.12	.....	.62
Tampa, Fla.....	81	.....	1	1.92	.....	1.52
Pensacola, Fla.....	81	1	.....	1.87	.....	.47
Mobile, Ala.....	81	1	.....	1.53	.....	.33
Montgomery, Ala.....	81	1	.....	.98	.....	.08
Meridian, Miss.....	78	2	.....	1.12	.....	.12
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81	.....	1	.89	1.71	.....
New Orleans, La.....	83	.....	1	1.40	.20	.....
Shreveport, La.....	83	.....	1	.58	3.22	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	80	0	.....	.90	.....	.60
Little Rock, Ark.....	80	.....	2	.92	6.48	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	82	.....	2	.53	1.97	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	84	0	.....	.96	.....	.96
San Antonio, Tex.....	84	.....	2	.67	.33	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	.....	2	.46	.....	.46
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80	.....	2	.77	4.13	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	78	2	.....	.87	.43	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77	3	.....	.91	.....	.51
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76	2	.....	.96	.94	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	75	5	.....	1.03	.....	.93
Louisville, Ky.....	77	5	.....	.84	.....	.24
Indianapolis, Ind.....	75	3	.....	.87	.....	.07
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77	3	.....	.81	.....	.21
Columbus, Ohio.....	75	1	.....	.70	1.60	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	75	3	.....	.87	.....	.17
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74	4	.....	.87	.....	.37
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	70	2	.....	.66	.14	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	71	3	.....	.67	.....	.47
Buffalo, N. Y.....	70	4	.....	.70	.....	.30
Erle, Pa.....	71	1	.....	.67	.....	.37
Cleveland, Ohio.....	71	1	.....	.73	.....	.03
Sandusky, Ohio.....	73	1	.....	.74	.....	.44
Toledo, Ohio.....	73	1	.....	.63	.....	.43
Detroit, Mich.....	71	3	.....	.66	.....	.26
Lansing, Mich.....	70	2	.....	.66	.....	.16
Port Huron, Mich.....	68	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Alpena, Mich.....	65	1	.....	.74	.....	.24
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	61	7	.....	.61	.....	.61
Marquette, Mich.....	64	4	.....	.63	.....	.53
Escanaba, Mich.....	66	2	.....	.80	.....	.60
Green Bay, Wis.....	68	4	.....	.67	.43	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	68	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69	3	.....	.63	.....	.53
Chicago, Ill.....	72	0	.....	.73	.....	.33
Duluth, Minn.....	66	2	.....	.77	.13	.....

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 4, 1902—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	71	3	.....	.74	.....	.54
La Crosse, Wis.....	71	3	.....	.80	.40	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	73	3	.....	.80	.....	.80
Davenport, Iowa.....	74	4	.....	.81	.....	.81
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	5	.....	.77	.....	.07
Keokuk, Iowa.....	76	4	.....	.80	.90	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	75	5	.....	.52	.28	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	78	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
St. Louis, Mo.....	78	4	.....	.84	.....	.74
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	77	1	.....	.74	.06	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	76	2	.....	.93	.....	.93
Kansas City, Mo.....	77	5	.....	.91	.....	.91
Topeka, Kans.....	76	4	.....	1.02	.....	1.02
Wichita, Kans.....	78	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
Concordia, Kans.....	77	5	.....	.69	.....	.69
Lincoln, Nebr.....	76	2	.....	.84	.46	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	75	3	.....	.87	.13	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	73	3	.....	.74	.....	.64
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	5	.....	.73	.....	.73
Valentine, Nebr.....	71	7	.....	.49	.61	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	69	7	.....	.66	.....	.56
Pierre, S. Dak.....	74	4	.....	.42	1.28	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	67	1	.....	.73	.67	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	70	0	.....	.49	.....	.39
Williston, N. Dak.....	69	.....	.....	.34	.....	.24
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	69	1	.....	.88	.....	.38
Helena, Mont.....	68	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Miles City, Mont.....	75	1	.....	.28	.....	.18
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	72	4	.....	.35	.....	.15
Spokane, Wash.....	72	.....	4	.03	.....	.03
Walla Walla, Wash.....	77	.....	5	.00	.00	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	70	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	73	.....	1	.00	.00	.....
Pocatello, Idaho.....	71	5	.....	.07	.....	.07
Boise, Idaho.....	74	2	.....	.00	.00	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	77	5	.....	.14	.....	.14
Lander, Wyo.....	66	6	.....	.19	.....	.19
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67	7	.....	.42	.....	.32
North Platte, Nebr.....	73	7	.....	.56	.....	.56
Denver, Colo.....	71	9	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	7	.....	.49	.....	.49
Dodge City, Kans.....	77	5	.....	.70	.....	.70
Oklahoma, Okla.....	80	2	.....	.73	.....	.73
Amarillo, Tex.....	74	4	.....	.68	.....	.68
Abilene, Tex.....	82	0	.....	.46	.74	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	6	.....	.80	.....	.80
El Paso, Tex.....	81	1	.....	.45	.....	.45
Phoenix, Ariz.....	89	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
Yuma, Ariz.....	92	.....	2	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	66	.....	2	.14	.....	.04
Tacoma, Wash.....	62	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Portland, Oreg.....	66	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67	.....	1	.03	.....	.03
Eureka, Cal.....	56	2	.....	.00	.00	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	83	.....	3	.00	.00	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	68	0	.....	.00	.00	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	0	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	59	3	.....	.00	.00	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	84	.....	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	1	.....	.00	.00	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69	3	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	68	.....	2	.05	.....	.01

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

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

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *July 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 26, 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, 6. Causes of death: Catarrhal gastro-enteritis, 1; diphtheria, 2; old age, 1; pneumonia, 1, and natural causes, 1. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. There have been a few cases of diphtheria in Belize during the last week, exact number of cases so far unknown.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 24, steamship *Condor*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 25, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, 21; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

QUEBEC, CANADA, *August 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that at this port, for the week ended August 2, there were inspected 822 immigrants; passed, 793; detained, 29. * * *

Respectfully,

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Decline of cholera epidemic in south China—Epidemic severe in north China.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *July 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended July 12, 1902.

Five vessels were inspected, 677 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 832 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected.

The return of communicable diseases shows that 28 cases of plague and 27 deaths, 2 cases of cholera and 2 deaths, and 1 case of enteric fever occurred in the colony during the week. Of the total plague cases 23 were Chinese, 2 Europeans, 2 Indians, and 1 Japanese.

The European and Indian cases were from the P. and O. steamship *Valetta*. The sickness aboard this steamer was mentioned in my report for the week ended July 5. Information has been received from all the United States consuls in China regarding the prevalence of cholera, plague, and other prevailing diseases in their respective districts. From these advices it appears that cholera has rapidly declined in south China, and that north China is being visited by a very severe epidemic. None of the coast ports, except Pakhoi, has reported severe epidemics of plague this year. Amoy has had fewer cases this year than any previous year since 1895.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

COLOMBIA.

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

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 22, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 21, 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, 4. Prevailing disease, malaria. Three of the deaths above noted were soldiers and due to malarial fever and dysentery; 1 was a plantation laborer, who died of 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: July 16, steamship *Colombia*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 19, steamship *Mount Vernon*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *John Wilson*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 29, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 28, 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, 4. Prevailing diseases, malarial fevers and some tropical dysentery. The 4 deaths above noted were all adults, and as follows: Eclampsia, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; gunshot wounds, 2. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Nearly all of the sick soldiers, mentioned in previous reports, were removed to Colon during this week.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 26, steamship *Harald*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Kitty*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

COSTA RICA.

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

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 31, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 31, 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, 5. Prevailing diseases were pulmonary tuberculosis and malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was fairly good. Five deaths occurred in this port, 1 Colombian, adult, white, female, from hepatitis, and 4 colored—3 males and 1 female—due, respectively, to pulmonary tuberculosis, phthisis, pernicious fever, and dentition. It is my belief that the adjacent territory is at this date also free from contagious or infectious diseases.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 25, steamship *Taunton*; crew, 23; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Algiers*; crew, 32; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 27, steamship *Alabama*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 28, steamship *Adirondack*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 5; passengers in transit, 3; baggage disinfected, none. July 29, steamship *Buckman*; crew, 34; passengers from this port, 8; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 30, steamship *Beverly*; crew 39; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 20, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana, I have the honor to transmit herewith, abstract of bills of health for the week ended July 19, 1902. It will be noted that 6 bills of health were issued during this period, to vessels leaving this port for the United States. The steamship *Vivina*, bound for Pensacola, Fla., was disinfected before departure.

Twelve deaths (from general causes) were reported during the week, giving an annual death rate of 15.64 per 1,000.

Nothing of special interest has been reported from the subports of this quarantine district.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *July 31, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended July 26, 1902:

OFFICE.

Number of immune certificates issued.....	91
Number of health certificates issued.....	6
Number of applications for immune certificates rejected.....	12
Number of vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	13
Number of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	727
Number of passengers, outgoing vessels, inspected.....	299

SANATOR.

Number of cargo vessels disinfected.....	6
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	285
Number of crews and passengers (outgoing) inspected.....	117

SHORE PLANT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	12
Number of pieces of express and freight matter disinfected.....	15
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	53
Number of pieces of express and freight matter inspected and passed.....	1,054

I inclose herewith the usual weekly mortuary report for the city of Havana.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Mortuary report of the city of Havana, Cuba, for the week ended July 26, 1902.

Enteric fever	3
Enteritis.....	11
Meningitis.....	7
La grippe.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	17
Pneumonia.....	4
Bronchitis.....	5
Measles	2
Cancer.....	8
Malaria.....	1
Total deaths from all causes.....	126

Report from Havana concerning the vaccination and detention of arrivals.

HAVANA, CUBA, August 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Service during the week ended August 2, 1902:

OFFICE.

Number of vessels issued bills of health and cleared.....	22
Number of crews, outgoing vessels, inspected	724
Number of passengers, outgoing vessels, inspected.....	236
Number of health certificates issued.....	10
Number of immune certificates issued.....	65
Number of applications for immune certificates rejected.....	2

SANATOR.

Number of vessels disinfected and cleared	3
Number of vessels disinfected but not cleared.....	2
Number of pieces of baggage and dunnage disinfected	214
Number of passengers and crews, outgoing vessels, inspected.....	34

SHORE PLANT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	52
Number of pieces of express matter disinfected.....	20
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	44
Number of pieces of express and freight inspected and passed	1, 472

I have to include in this report copies of correspondence that passed between this office, the State health officer of Florida, and the chief quarantine officer for the Republic of Cuba, relative to the quarantine detention of passengers from the United States who are not vaccinated.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 25, 1902.

SIR: My attention has been invited to an exaction by the Cuban health and quarantine service, in regard to persons arriving at the port of Havana, who have not been vaccinated. I am informed that the health authorities of Havana require a detention at Triscornia Camp of fifteen days for such persons, after they have been vaccinated. If this information is true, which I have no reason to doubt, the requirement as you know is in direct variance with the practice in the United States, and I am given to understand with the Cuban quarantine regulations, which were modeled after those of the United States Government. Even with vessels arriving with cases of smallpox aboard it is customary to detain after vaccination only those who, unvaccinated, have come in direct contact with the sick, or have been in an apartment of limited space or radius. After vaccination of the unprotected aboard, passengers are liberated, and apartments disinfected. With an efficient police department, a surveillance can be had over those arriving where smallpox may be suspected. I will be very much obliged to you to take this matter up with the proper authorities, with the view of having an unnecessary and harsh restriction modified or removed.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer.

DR. A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

[First indorsement.]

HAVANA, CUBA, July 23, 1902.

Respectfully forwarded to Dr. Eduardo F. Nuñez, chief quarantine officer for the Republic of Cuba, with the statement that if unvaccinated passengers coming to ports in Cuba from the United States are vaccinated upon board, it would seem to be unnecessary to detain them a further length of time, as at present is the case. It is recommended that the question be referred to the secretary of Government of the Republic of Cuba for consideration and modification of the order.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon.

[Second indorsement.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 29, 1902.*

Respectfully returned to Surg. A. H. Glennan with the information that the quarantine restrictions to passengers from the United States and other countries where small-pox prevails are limited to the detention and vaccination of only the unvaccinated steerage passengers until vaccination proves successful.

EDUARDO F. NUÑEZ,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

[Third indorsement.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 30, 1902.*

Respectfully returned to Dr. Jos. Y. Porter, State health officer of Florida, inviting attention to the second indorsement.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon.

I inclose herewith the usual mortuary data for the week.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon.

[Inclosure.]

Mortuary report for the city of Havana, Cuba, week ended August 2, 1902.

Enteric fever.....	8
Enteritis.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	22
Pneumonia.....	5
La grippe.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Malaria.....	4
Cancer.....	1
Meningitis.....	19
Total, all causes.....	131

Report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *July 30, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this port for the week ended July 26, 1902: Number of vessels outgoing inspected and cleared, 8; number of crew inspected, 198; number of passengers inspected, 18. No quarantinable disease was reported in this district. Mortality statistics for Matanzas are inclosed.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON ELDORF,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for week ended July 30, 1902, for Matanzas, Cuba.

Tuberculosis.....	9
Enteric fever.....	1
Meningitis.....	1
Infantile tetanus.....	1
Enteritis.....	2
Amyloid degeneration of liver.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Uraemia.....	1
Heart disease.....	1
Carcinoma.....	1
Spinal sclerosis.....	1
Senile debility.....	1

Total 22

Annual rate of mortality for week, 23.52 per 1,000.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 4, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana, Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this port for the week ended August 2, 1902: Vessels, outgoing, inspected and cleared, 11; crew inspected, 319; passengers inspected, 58; vessels disinfected, 1. No quarantinable disease was reported in this district. Mortality report for this port is inclosed.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for week ended August 2, 1902, for Matanzas, Cuba.

Tuberculosis.....	2
Malarial fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	1
Tetanus, traumatic.....	1
Meningitis.....	2
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Heart disease.....	2
Endocarditis.....	1
Eclampsia.....	1
Disease of brain.....	3

Total 16

Annual rate of mortality for week, 17.11 per 1,000.

*Report from Santiago de Cuba.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the mortality statistics for the week ended July 26, 1902. The weekly abstract of bills of health issued goes under a separate cover.

Respectfully,

RICHARD WILSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Surgeon A. H. GLENNAN.

Mortality statistics for the week ended July 26, 1902.

Typhoid fever.....	1
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia.....	2
Tubercle of lungs.....	2
Meningitis.....	2
Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage.....	2
Organic disease of the heart.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	3
Puerperal septicæmia.....	1

Total 14

Annual rate of mortality for the week 16.92 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

ENGLAND.

*Report from Liverpool.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *July 29, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended July 26, 1902, there were reported to the local health authorities the following cases: Smallpox, 6; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 25; scarlet fever, 74; diphtheria, 13; measles, 8. For the same period in Birkenhead there were

reported the following diseases: Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 12; erysipelas, 2, and measles, 25.

I transmit under separate cover the "Report of the health of the city of Liverpool during 1901," by Th. Hope, the medical officer of health.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt), Berlin:

Plague.

ITALY.—The steamship *Duca de Galliera*, after twelve days' quarantine at the island of Asinara, returned on July 9 to Genoa. The 2 suspicious plague patients have been detained at the quarantine station, where they are on the way to recovery.

RUSSIA.—In Odessa, on July 13, a case of suspected plague was registered.

EGYPT.—During the period from July 4 to July 10, 6 plague cases and 5 deaths were recorded, namely, 5 cases and 4 deaths in Alexandria; 1 case and 1 death in Tukh.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—According to an official notification dated June 16, Broach has been declared free from plague.

CHINA.—In Amoy the plague has become endemic. In the town of Tschang-Aschou especially the disease is increasing to an alarming extent.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from May 30 to June 5, another case of plague with fatal termination has occurred.

MADAGASCAR.—In Majunga the number of cases of plague in the middle of June amounted to 10 to 12 daily.

QUEENSLAND.—According to official bulletins, there were registered between May 11 and May 17, 3 plague cases and 1 death in Brisbane.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended June 14, 65 persons died of plague and 32 of cholera.

DUTCH INDIES.—According to a report dated June 10, cholera has again broken out in Batavia.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GUATEMALA.

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

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, July 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 29, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and

deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: July 29, steamship *Managua*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

GUY A. DARCANTEL,
For A. J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Fruit port.

PUERTO BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, July 28, 1902.

SIR: The sanitary condition of this port during the week ended July 26, 1902, has been good; 1 death (senile debility). The following vessels have cleared during the week: July 22, British steamship *Anselm*, for New Orleans, with 18 passengers and 45 pieces of disinfected baggage; Norwegian steamship *Condor*, for New Orleans, with cargo of coffee and fruit.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A death from plague at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., July 28, 1902,
via San Francisco, Cal., August 5, 1902

WYMAN, Washington, D. C.: There was a death from plague at Honolulu July 28.—COFER.

HONDURAS.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, July 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 26, 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, none. Prevailing disease, malaria; mild in type and few cases. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 21, British steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers

in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 24, Norwegian steamship *Gwent*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. B. ROBERTSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

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

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *July 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 30, 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 smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 24, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 9 (3 Belize); passengers in transit, 15; baggage disinfected, 10 pieces. July 28, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Plague and cholera reports from Egypt.

NAPLES, ITALY, *July 23, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 19, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

July 17, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 378 steerage passengers and 135 pieces of large baggage; 400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 13 steerage passengers was advised.

July 19, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 389 steerage passengers and 95 pieces of large baggage; 450 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 13 steerage passengers was advised.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended July 19, 1902, there was officially reported at Naples 1 case of smallpox with no deaths.

Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague in Egypt.

According to an official announcement made July 19, 1902, there have been 107 cases of cholera at Assiut since July 15. Fifty cases terminated fatally. A report dated July 23 states that 210 cases of cholera with 147 deaths have occurred at Monseha.

On July 19, there were 14 cases of bubonic plague in the whole of Egypt. At Alexandria there are 10 cases—6 Europeans and 4 natives. At Damanhur 2 natives are ill with the disease, and 2 also at Tukh. On April 7, 1902, the beginning of the second year of the epidemic, there were 22 cases of bubonic plague under treatment. Since that date, 225 cases have been reported with 147 deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NAPLES, ITALY, *July 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 26, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

July 23, the steamship *Algeria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 319 steerage passengers and 51 pieces of large baggage; 450 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 12 steerage passengers was advised.

July 23, the steamship *Sardegna*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 849 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large baggage; 600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 33 steerage passengers was advised.

July 24, the steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 240 steerage passengers and 54 pieces of large baggage; 350 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 7 steerage passengers was advised.

July 25, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 675 steerage passengers and 154 pieces of large baggage; 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 57 steerage passengers was advised.

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended July 26, 1902, the following ship was inspected:

July 26, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 484 steerage passengers; 570 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 83 steerage passengers was advised.

Smallpox at Naples.

For the week ended July 26, 1902, there was officially reported at Naples 1 case of smallpox with no deaths.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

Reports from Cairo, Egypt, state that Asiatic cholera prevails to an alarming extent in that city. July 27, there were 52 new cases reported at Cairo, 12 at Assiout, but none at Alexandria. It is stated that provisional hospitals are being erected and that the British regiments in garrison are to leave the city and form camps in the desert. The epidemic at Cairo is reported to have spread to all quarters of the city and that attempts to localize it have failed.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

The bacteriology of soiled garments.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following:

Numerous experiments have recently been made in Italy in the bacteriology of different fabrics commonly worn as garments or used as bedding. Drs. D. Viola and G. Morello give in the bulletin of the Sicilian society of hygiene the following conclusions based on their inquiries: Clothing, linen, and other garments are capable of holding a relatively large number of microorganisms, varying from a minimum of 915 to a maximum of 571,962 for each square centimeter of goods. While the greater part of these bacteria are common saprophytic forms, pathogenic germs are also found. The number of bacteria found in garments in actual contact with the human body is in direct ratio to the number of days the garments are worn. In general, the number of bacteria found in clothing of a person is proportional to the activity of his occupation. Wool has a greater capacity for germs than has cotton. Corresponding to the local bacteriological flora of the surface of the human body, there is a qualitative difference in the bacterial contents of clothing covering different parts of the skin. Wool is a more favorable habitat for bacteria than are cotton and silk. In clothing actually being worn pathogenic bacteria live a shorter time than in the same garments hanging in a wardrobe. Pathogenic bacteria flourish better in garments of wool and cotton that are alternately worn and exposed to the air off the body than in clothing constantly worn and hence subjected to the uninterrupted action of the condition offered by the living body. Under all conditions, pathogenic bacteria contained in clothing gradually die out. There is with the passage of time a gradual diminution in the number of disease-producing germs with which a given article of clothing has been contaminated. There is also a progressive decline in the power of development of the bacteria. They undergo a gradual attenuation and a diminution of their virulence.

The experiments conclude that garments are a potent means for the diffusion of infective agents, and that without special treatment pathogenic germs can retain their virulence in human raiment for a considerable but not indefinite period.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

KOREA.

Precautions against the introduction of cholera.

[No. 99.]

SEOUL, KOREA, June 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 27th instant, a meeting of the consuls of the treaty powers, the kamni, and the commissioner of customs was held at the custom-house in Chemulpo to decide, in accordance with section 9 of the regulations for the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases into Korea, whether vessels arriving from ports in China in which cholera is known to exist should be subjected to medical inspection. It was unanimously decided that all the ports of China, as well as Hongkong, were infected with cholera, and that quarantine regulations should be enforced, beginning from the 28th

instant, against all vessels arriving directly or indirectly from said ports.

No cases of cholera in Korea have been reported this year up to the present time, but as many cases are reported in China and a number in Japan, it will require every precaution to prevent its introduction into Korea, which is in almost daily communication with the countries named.

Respectfully,

GORDON PADDOCK,
United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Further concerning case of yellow fever on steamship Il Piemonte.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *August 4, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health, issued by this office for the week ended August 2, 1902.

During the same period there were recorded in the office of the juez civil, a total of 14 deaths due to the following causes: Malaria, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; diseases of the gastro intestinal tract, 5, and miscellaneous, 4.

The case of yellow fever removed from the Italian steamship *Il Piemonte*, July 27, 1902, is now convalescent and will be discharged from the hospital in a few days. Thus far there have been no further developments from this case. The health of the port continues quite satisfactory.

Respectfully, •

JOS. GOLDBERGER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *August 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended August 2, 1902: From yellow fever there were reported 14 cases and 9 deaths. There were 39 deaths from all causes. No deaths were reported from smallpox. During the month of July there were 62 cases of yellow fever and 38 deaths, the total number of deaths from all causes during the month being 145. The following items appear in July death list: Smallpox, 1; pernicious fever, 15; remittent fever, 11, and tuberculosis, 21.

During the past week there were no cases of sickness in the shipping.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Yellow fever in Merida and Progreso.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 5, 1902.*

SIR: The following is a copy of last report of our resident medical inspector at Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico. For the week ended July 27, 1902, the yellow fever situation was as follows: Merida, 3 cases, 1 death; Progreso, 2 cases, no deaths. To date there have been 7 cases

in Merida with 2 deaths; in Progreso, 3 cases, no deaths. Yellow fever is appearing in adjacent country districts at which no record is kept. One death, after an illness of twenty-four hours, occurred on 27th instant within a mile of Progreso, and several cases are rumored.

Respectfully,

HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,

Health and Executive Officer.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cholera in the islands from June 8 to June 21, 1902.

MANILA, P. I., June 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of cholera in the Philippine Islands for the weeks ended June 14 and June 21, 1902. It will be seen that the disease has been especially severe in the provinces of Laguna, Batangas, and Cavite, and has spread overland to the adjoining province of Tayabas. The disease has also increased in Manila, and at date of writing the epidemic is as severe as at any time since its commencement. The disease has spread rapidly in the provinces mentioned on account of the pueblos being badly crowded and in close proximity to others. Quarantine of one town so as not to infect others, if attempted, has not been effective, and cholera has continued its march practically unhindered.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosures.]

Cholera report, Manila, for period from June 7 to June 14, 1902, inclusive.

Date.	Number of cases.					Total.	
	Filipinos.	Chinese.	Americans.	Europeans.	Others.	Cases.	Deaths.
June 8.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	8	7
June 9.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4
June 10.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12
June 11.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	10	11
June 12.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	11	6
June 13.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	15	12
June 14.....	19	3	.....	.....	.....	22	16
Total.....	77	9	2	.....	.....	88	68

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended June 14, 1902.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Calabanga	Camarines Sur.	1	2	Santa Cruz	Laguna	28	19
Baao.	do.	1	1	Calamba	do.	109	98
Nabau	do.	5	4	Lilio	do.	2	2
Polo	Bulacan	3	3	Bay	do.	3	0
Malolos	do.	7	1	Pili	do.	4	1
Obando	do.	11	11	San Carlos	do.	4	4
Pulilan	do.	1	1	Magdalena	do.	18	16
Bustos	do.	4	2	Paete	do.	1	1
Santa Maria	do.	6	5	Cavite	Cavite	2	2
Baliuag	do.	6	2	Bacoor	do.	4	4
Paombong	do.	7	2	La Caridad	do.	11	6
Marilao	do.	5	3	Imus	do.	1	1
Santa Isabel	do.	1	1	San Roque	do.	11	11
Morong	Rizal	22	7	Rosario	do.	1	1
Malabon	do.	8	8	Desmarinas	do.	5	4
Novatas	do.	3	3	Naic	do.	3	3
Macabebe	Pampanga	1	1	San Francisco de	do.	7	4
Apalit	do.	8	8	Malabon			
Betis	do.	1	2	San Carlos	Pangasinan	38	32
San Fernando	do.	4	3	San Isidro	Nueva Ecija	2	2
Santo Tomas	do.	1	2	San Antonio	do.	4	4
Lubao	do.	4	3	Gapan	do.	1	1
Bacolor	do.	3	2	Jaen	do.	4	1
Arayat	do.	0	2	Batangas	Batangas	1	0
Balanga	Bataan	1	1	Lipa	do.	23	24
Samal	do.	5	3	Taal	do.	48	34
Orani	do.	1	0	Ambulong	do.	17	10
Abycay	do.	1	1	Santo Tomas	do.	12	12
Binan	Laguna	239	226	Tanuan	do.	100	59
Pilili	do.	6	0	Tanuan	Leyte	3	2
Cabuyao	do.	9	7	Palo	do.	2	2
Majayjay	do.	1	1	Tacloban	do.	8	6
Pagsanjan	do.	23	26	Calapan	Mindoro	1	1
Santa Rosa	do.	32	26	Tiaon	Tayabas	3	3
San Pablo	do.	11	11	Sampaloc	do.	2	2
San Pedro	do.	1	0				
Nagcarlan	do.	59	48				
Lumbang	do.	16	6	Total		1,001	807

Cholera report, Manila, for period from June 15 to June 21, 1902, inclusive.

Date.	Number of cases.					Total.	
	Philipinos.	Chinese.	Americans.	Europeans.	Others.	Cases.	Deaths.
June 15	22					22	17
June 16	21					21	16
June 17	18	1				19	12
June 18	26	1				27	21
June 19	35		1			36	28
June 20	27	1				28	19
June 21	28	3	1	2	2	36	26
Total	177	6	2	2	2	189	139

*Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended
June 2, 1902.*

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iriaga.....	Camarines Sur.....	1	1	Cavite.....	Cavite.....	3	3
Nabau.....	do.....	17	10	Bacoor.....	do.....	23	12
Polo.....	Bulacan.....	2	2	La Caridad.....	do.....	7	5
Obando.....	do.....	12	8	Santa Cruz de Malabon.....	do.....	3	3
Pulilan.....	do.....	1	1	Imus.....	do.....	12	8
Bulacan.....	do.....	2	2	Silang.....	do.....	12	9
Bustos.....	do.....	1	1	San Roque.....	do.....	14	7
Guiguinto.....	do.....	1	1	Rosario.....	do.....	2	0
Bigaa.....	do.....	2	2	Cavite Viejo.....	do.....	13	12
Santa Maria.....	do.....	3	3	Carmona.....	do.....	8	8
Baliuag.....	do.....	1	0	Naic.....	do.....	23	17
Paombong.....	do.....	3	2	S. F. de Malabon.....	do.....	15	9
Haganooy.....	do.....	1	0	San Carlos.....	do.....	49	43
Marilao.....	do.....	2	2	Penaranda.....	Nueva Ecija.....	1	0
Santa Isabel.....	do.....	4	4	San Isidro.....	do.....	3	3
Calumpit.....	do.....	3	2	San Antonio.....	do.....	1	1
Taguig.....	Rizal.....	13	13	Jaen.....	do.....	7	4
Caloocan.....	do.....	9	5	Balayan.....	Batangas.....	58	22
Malabon.....	do.....	8	5	Batangas.....	do.....	28	45
Novatas.....	do.....	2	2	Lipa.....	do.....	39	32
Pasig.....	do.....	2	1	Taal.....	do.....	72	39
Apalit.....	Pampanga.....	1	1	Ambulong.....	do.....	5	2
Betis.....	do.....	2	2	Lilio.....	do.....	7	6
Lubao.....	do.....	3	2	Lemery.....	do.....	65	64
Bacolor.....	do.....	4	4	Talisay.....	do.....	7	7
Guagua.....	do.....	1	1	Taysan.....	do.....	2	2
Bay.....	Laguna.....	3	3	Ibaan.....	do.....	30	26
Paquil.....	do.....	3	4	San Jose de Boc-Boc.....	do.....	32	28
Pili.....	do.....	8	4	Tanuan.....	do.....	49	29
Magdalena.....	do.....	1	1	San Jose.....	do.....	46	47
Louisiana.....	do.....	4	4	Dagna.....	Leyte.....	11	6
Alaminos.....	do.....	2	1	Tanuan.....	do.....	25	21
Biñan.....	do.....	176	190	Palo.....	do.....	21	14
Cabayao.....	do.....	43	29	Tacloban.....	do.....	8	5
Pagasanjan.....	do.....	22	17	Calapan.....	Mindoro.....	11	8
Santa Rosa.....	do.....	95	86	Mauban.....	Tayabas.....	12	12
San Pablo.....	do.....	37	36	Sariaya.....	do.....	4	2
Nagcarlan.....	do.....	142	104	Cayapo.....	Tarlac.....	7	4
Lumbang.....	do.....	8	3	Paniqui.....	do.....	12	8
Mavatic.....	do.....	3	2				
Santa Cruz.....	do.....	24	20				
Calamba.....	do.....	61	40				
				Total.....		1,482	1,154

Total cases reported in provinces March 20, 1902, to June 21, 1902, 5,892; total deaths, 4,268.

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 June 14, 1902.

Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from last week (a).....	23
Number of vessels entering quarantine during the week.....	49
Number of vessels discharged from quarantine.....	32
Number of crew quarantined during the week.....	1,458
Number of cabin passengers quarantined during the week.....	869
Number of steerage passengers quarantined during the week.....	3,845
Number of crew inspected during the week.....	7,321
Number of passengers inspected during the week.....	14,801
Number of vessels disinfected during the week.....	2
Number of vessels remanded to Mariveles station.....	1
Number of cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention—cholera.....	2
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	5,494
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	2,204
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine 7 p. m., June 14.....	40

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

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 June 21, 1902.

Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from last week (a).....	40
Number of vessels entering quarantine during the week.....	42
Number of vessels discharged from quarantine.....	53
Number of crew quarantined during the week.....	1, 273
Number of cabin passengers quarantined during the week.....	1, 071
Number of steerage passengers quarantined during the week.....	3, 204
Number of crew inspected during the week.....	4, 021
Number of passengers inspected during the week.....	11, 623
Number of vessels disinfected during the week.....	5
Number of vessels remanded to Mariveles station.....	0
Number of cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention—cholera.....	3
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	3, 781
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	706
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine 7 p. m., June 21.....	29

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

Quarantine transactions in the Philippines during May, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., June 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby submit report of the quarantine transactions of the quarantine service for the Philippine Islands for the month of May, 1902, as follows:

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued—	
To United States ports	6
To foreign ports	42
To domestic ports.....	194
Total.....	242
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	53
From domestic ports	199
Total.....	252
Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected—	
Cabin.....	1, 778
Steerage	12, 179
Total.....	13, 957
Number of crews of arriving boats inspected.....	10, 948
Number persons quarantined for observation (suspects and contacts)	3, 582
Number persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	4, 929
Number of persons detained at quarantine station.....	4, 929
Number of persons vaccinated—	
Crew	12
Passengers	8
Total.....	20
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from April	4
Number of vessels in quarantine.....	36
Number of infected vessels disinfected.....	38
Number of vessels disinfected for killing rats.....	1
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine May 31.....	4
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected, and so labeled.....	4, 614
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	104

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from April.....	33
Number of vessels entering quarantine during the month.....	231
Number of vessels discharged from quarantine.....	223
Number of vessels disinfected.....	17
Number of vessels remanded to Mariveles station.....	13
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine 7 p. m. May 31.....	41
Number of crew quarantined.....	7, 610
Number of cabin passengers quarantined.....	4, 539
Number of steerage passengers quarantined.....	17, 383
Number of crew inspected (a).....	29, 612
Number of passengers inspected (a).....	69, 080
Number of persons vaccinated.....	16
Number of persons bathed and body clothing disinfected.....	204
Number of cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention— Cholera.....	15
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected and so labeled.....	10, 080
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	5, 330
a Vessels and personnel inspected once daily.	

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS AT MANILA.

Total number of vessels remaining in quarantine from April.....	37
Total number of vessels entering quarantine.....	263
Total number of vessels in quarantine.....	300
Total number of vessels inspected.....	552
Total number of vessels disinfected.....	55
Total number of vessels remaining in quarantine, May 31.....	45
Total number of bills of health issued.....	242
Total number of crew and passengers in quarantine.....	32, 461
Total number of crew inspected.....	40, 560
Total number of passengers inspected.....	83, 037
Total number of persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	5, 133
Total number of persons vaccinated.....	36
Total number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	14, 694
Total number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	5, 434

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued—	
To United States ports.....	1
To foreign ports.....	5
To domestic ports.....	33
Total.....	39
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	8
From domestic ports.....	97
Total.....	105
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	303
Steerage.....	2, 421
Total.....	2, 724
Number of crew inspected.....	3, 775
Number of persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	0
Number of persons vaccinated.....	2, 285

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued.....	7
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	6
From domestic ports.....	41
Total.....	47

Number of passengers inspected—

Cabin.....	347
Steerage.....	1,472
Total.....	1,819

Number of crew inspected.....	1,655
Number of persons vaccinated.....	0

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon,**Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Plague and smallpox in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., June 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past two weeks, ended June 21, 1902, there occurred in Manila 1 fatal case of plague (Chinese), and 2 cases of smallpox, both Filipinos. The city has remained free from plague, except the case reported above.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon.**Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., June 28, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health for the week ended July 26, 1902. During the week 1 vessel was inspected and passed and 3 bills of health were issued. Nothing of special interest has occurred in quarantine or sanitary lines.

Respectfully,

FERNANDO ALEMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON GENERAL.

Inspection of immigrants at subports of Porto Rico for fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1902.

SIR: Referring to Bureau letter of the 9th instant (W. P. W.), directing me to forward a report for each of the subports of this island, showing number of immigrants inspected at each during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports desired. Instructions relative to the return of an immigration report to Asst. Surg. W. W. King at Ponce, P. R., have been complied with.

H. S. MATHEWSON,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon,**Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosures.]

Statement of the number of immigrants examined at the port of Humacao, P. R., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected	5
Number passed	5
Number certified as physically unsound.....	0
Disposition of those certified as physically unsound :	
Number of cases pending at beginning of year.....	0
Number certified as physically unsound.....	0
Total to be accounted for.....	
Number refused admission..	0
Number admitted.....	
Number cases pending at close of year.....	0

Statement of the number of immigrants examined at the port of Mayaguez, P. I., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected.....	110
Number passed.....	110
Number certified as physically unsound.....	0
Disposition of those certified as physically unsound :	
Number of cases pending at beginning of year	0
Number certified as physically unsound.....	0
Total to be accounted for.....	0
Number refused admission.....	0
Number admitted.....	
Number cases pending at close of year.....	0

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan and subports for the week ended July 26, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 29, 1902.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 26, 1902.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. immigrants.
July 20	Spanish steamship Montserrat.....	Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Barranquilla, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, and Ponce.	34
July 22	German steamship Polynesia.....	Hamburg and St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.	6
July 24	Spanish steamship Pio IX.....	Barcelona, Mallorca, Valencia, Torrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, St. Cruz, and Tenerife.	4
	Total		44

Respectfully,

P. DEL VALLE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan for the week ended August 2, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., August 5, 1902.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 2, 1902.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 29	Spanish steamship Leon XIII	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, and La Palma.	16
Do.....	Cuban steamship Maria Herrera	Cuban and Dominican ports.....	28
July 30	American steamship Philadelphia....	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guaira...	5
	Total		49

Respectfully,

P. DEL VALLE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

SAN JUAN, P. R., August 5, 1902.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended August 2, 1902, at the subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—July 27, Spanish steamship *Pio IX*, from Barcelona, Palma, Valencia, Torrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Canary Islands, and San Juan, P. R., with 1 immigrant.

Other subports.—No transactions.

Respectfully,

P. DEL VALLE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, P. R., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 148; number passed, 148.

P. DEL VALLE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report of immigrants inspected at the subports of Porto Rico during the month of July, 1902.

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

P. DEL VALLE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON GENERAL.

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

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres.*—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 860,000. Total number of deaths, 1,029, including diphtheria, 11; enteric fever, 27; measles, 1; smallpox, 10, and 159 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 310, including enteric fever, 3; smallpox, 21; plague, 14, and 42 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended June 30, 1902. Total number of deaths, 299, including enteric fever, 8; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; yellow fever, 1; smallpox, 14; plague, 6, and 51 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—Hamilton.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 52,550. Total number of deaths, 62, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 45,156. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria and 2 from tuberculosis reported.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of May, 1902, from 720 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 1,981,241, show a total of 2,201 deaths, including diphtheria, 30; enteric fever, 18; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 20; whooping cough, 13, and 184 from tuberculosis.

CHINA—Amoy.—Two weeks ended June 28, 1902. Estimated population, 250,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

* **CUBA—Guanabacoa.**—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 20,080. Total number of deaths, 32, including measles, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Havana.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 540, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1, and 68 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Hanover.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 243,146. Total number of deaths, 334, including 16 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 19, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,456.

London.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 48; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 20; whooping cough, 35; enteric fever, 11; smallpox, 15, and diarrhea, 48. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,650 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 3 from smallpox, and 8 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 19, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 35.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 155 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1;

measles, 8; typhus fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 19, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.2, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 20.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 475, including measles, 15; scarlet fever, 1, and 15 from whooping cough.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended June 21, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Forty-three deaths from cholera reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended July 12, 1902. Estimated population, 189,749. Total number of deaths, 203, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from measles.

MADAGASCAR—Majunga.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 6,300. Total number of deaths not reported. Thirty-seven deaths from plague reported.

ST. HELENA.—Week ended July 5, 1902. Estimated population, including prisoners of war and troops, 11,500. Total number of deaths, 4, including 1 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1902, to August 15, 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-June 28	295	.....	Estimated.
Canton	May 9 .....	.....	.....	Abating.
Chinkiang	June 24 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Choanchow	June 5 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Fatshan	May 9-July 6	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Hangchow	June 24-July 6	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong	To July 6	371	324	.....
Kiangyin	June 24 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Kweilam	To June 12 .....	.....	10,000	.....
Macao	May 31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Niuchwang	June 22-June 28	121	126	.....
.....	To June 28	330	271	.....
Peking	June 7 .....	.....	1	Imported.
Pinglo	To June 12 .....	.....	3,000	.....
Shanghai	May 1-May 31	20	.....	.....
Soochow	June 24 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Tangku	June 6 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Tientsin	June 7-June 21	581	401	.....
Wusieh	June 24 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Egypt:				
Moucha	July 15-July 23	227	162	.....
Cairo	July 22-July 23	5	4	.....
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu	July 30 .....	.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay	May 27-July 8	.....	7	.....
Calcutta	May 24-July 5	.....	233	.....
Karachi	May 25-July 6	213	171	.....
Japan:				
Ehime Ken	July 5	1	.....	.....
Formosa	June 1-July 3	11	5	.....
.....	Jan. 1-July 3	1,987	1,516	.....
Fukuoka Ken	July 3-July 5	49	7	.....
Karatsu	To June 22	41	21	.....
Mogi	July 22 .....	.....	.....	Reported.
Nagasaki Ken	June 15-July 20	16	13	.....
Saga Ken	June 16-July 3	129	50	.....
Shizuoka Ken	July 5	1	.....	.....
Tokio Fu	June 1-July 3	15	12	.....
Tokushima Ken	July 4	1	.....	.....
Java:				
Batavia	June 8-June 28	.....	83	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 10-June 21	645	511	.....
Provinces	Mar. 20-June 21	5,892	4,268	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 26-June 14	.....	378	.....

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	June 7-June 14	2	.....	.....
Pernambuco	June 16-June 30	.....	1	.....
Colombia:				
Panama	July 1-July 21	11	3	.....
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon	July 4-July 24	4	1	.....
Cuba:				
Gibara	July 16 .....	.....	1	.....
Mexico:				
Alvarado	July 7 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
City of Mexico	June 1-July 27	.....	2	.....
Coatzacoalcas	June 14-July 26	32	12	.....
Cordoba	July 7 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Jaltipan	July 19 .....	.....	.....	Reported epidemic.
Merida	To July 27	8	2	.....
Progreso	July 21-July 27	2	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	June 7-Aug. 2	135	70	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Brisbane	Feb. 1-May 31	74	25	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	April 15-June 30	.....	104	
China:				
Canton	May 10.....	.....	.....	Decreasing.
Chiangchow	June 5.....	.....	.....	Present.
Choanchow	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Honam	do.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Hongkong	May 10-July 7	.....	283	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Apr. 14-July 9	38	21	
Assiout Province.....	June 18.....	1	.....
Dakhalié Province	Apr. 14-June 18	9	4	
Galloubieh Province.....	May 2-July 9	37	20	
Garbieh Province.....	June 3.....	1	.....
Keneh Province	May 11-June 25	56	38	
Menoufieh.....	May 7-June 25	29	15	
Minieh	Apr. 26-June 25	27	15	
France:				
Dunkirk	June 11-June 13	.....	.....	Two deaths on ss. City of Perth from Calcutta, etc.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 26-June 28	0	0	
Bandra Port.....	June 7-June 28	2	2	
Bassein.....	do.....	1	1	
Bombay City.....	Apr. 26-June 28	.....	2,552	
Brooch District.....	do.....	46	37	
Bulsar Port.....	May 24-June 28	10	7	
Kaira District.....	Apr. 26-June 28	49	54	
Mahim.....	June 7-June 28	13	11	
Panch Mahals District.....	Apr. 26-June 28	42	40	
Rewakantha State.....	do.....	7	2	
Surat District, Port, and Town.....	do.....	71	50	
Thana District	do.....	72	44	
Utan.....	May 17-June 28	5	4	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	Apr. 26-June 28	0	0	
Khandesh District.....	do.....	49	42	
Nasik District.....	do.....	90	51	
Poonah District and City.....	do.....	7	5	
Satara District.....	do.....	521	325	
Sholapur District and Town.....	do.....	21	19	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	536	391	
Dabhal.....	June 21-June 28	3	4	
Dharwar District.....	Apr. 26-June 28	436	252	
Hyderabad Town and District.....	Apr. 26-June 28	26	27	
Hubli Town.....	do.....	0	0	
Kanara District.....	do.....	39	16	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	13	15	
Ratnagiri District and port.....	do.....	.....	11	
Revdanda.....	May 21-June 28	9	4	
Karachi City, District, and Port.....	Apr. 26-June 28	338	270	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	Apr. 26-June 28	45	40	
Baroda State.....	Apr. 26-June 28	118	89	
Billimora.....	June 21-June 28	5	2	
Cutch State.....	Apr. 26-June 21	121	98	
Janjira State and port.....	May 24-June 28	2	2	
Kodinar Port.....	June 7-June 28	2	1	
Kathiawar State.....	Apr. 26-June 28	564	270	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.....	Apr. 26-June 21	310	190	
Mandvi Port.....	May 24-June 28	.....	40	
Porbander Port.....	May 24-June 28	15	9	
Sachin State.....	Apr. 26-June 28	22	14	
Savanur State.....	May 24-June 21	0	0	
Veraval.....	May 24-June 28	.....	13	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 26-June 28	140	120	
Bengal—				
Bhagalpur.....	do.....	189	171	
Burdwan Division.....	do.....	114	100	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Bengal—Continued.				
Calcutta.....	Apr. 26-June 28	1,378	1,382	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do	0	0	
Orissa.....	do	9	9	
Patna.....	do	1,306	945	
Northwest Province and Oudh—				
Allahabad Division.....	do	406	339	
Benares Division.....	do	314	306	
Fyzabad.....	June 21-June 28	9	9	
Gorakpur.....	May 24-June 28	30	24	
Meerut.....	do		5	
Punjab—				
Delhi Division.....	Apr. 26-June 28	9,904	7,376	
Jind.....	June 21-June 28	1	1	
Jullunder Division.....	Apr. 26-June 28	8,682	5,614	
Lahore Division.....	do	14,734	8,879	
Maler Kotla.....	June 21-June 28	3	1	
Rawalpindi Division.....	Apr. 26-June 28	10,387	8,356	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City, District, and Military Station.....	do	347	219	
Chitaldrug District.....	do	0	0	
Hassan District.....	do	26	23	
Kadur District.....	do	0	0	
Kolar District and Gold Fields.....	do	45	35	
Mysore City and District.....	do	814	507	
Shimoga District.....	do	121	70	
Tumkur District.....	do	0	0	
Hyderabad State.....	do	40	25	
Bejar State, Akola District.....	do	19	18	One case imported.
Rajpunta State.....	June 7-June 28	1	1	
Kashmir—				
Jammu Province.....	Apr. 26-June 28	487	370	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 1-May 31	332	225	
Madagascar:				
Majunga.....	May 26-June 22		41	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 8-June 21	1	1	
Russia:				
Odessa.....	July 10.....			Present.
Turkey:				
Pera.....	July 5.....			Declared.

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	May 1-May 31		10	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	May 26-July 19	24		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	do	16	7	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 17-June 30		49	
Canada:				
Quebec.....	June 7-June 14	8	1	
St. John.....	July 13-July 26	2		
Winnipeg.....	June 7-June 28	3		One case imported.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 14-June 21		1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 26-July 12	13	9	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	June 1-July 13		3	
Panama.....	June 1-July 21	12		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	June 25-July 1		1	
England:				
Birmingham.....	May 31-July 26	34	2	
Liverpool.....	do	31	1	
London.....	do	632	127	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	May 31-July 5	1		
South Shields.....	do	6	1	
Sunderland.....	June 7-June 28	2		

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Marseille.....	June 1-June 30		6	
Paris	June 7-July 12		4	
Greece:				
Athens	June 29-July 5	1		
India:				
Bombay	May 13-July 8		60	
Calcutta.....	May 10-July 5		16	
Karachi.....	May 25-June 29	11	5	
Madras.....	May 10-July 4		8	
Ireland:				
Belfast.....	June 7-June 14		1	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-May 31	17	2	
Naples.....	June 21-July 26	12		
Palermo.....	May 24-July 19	71	10	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 1-May 31	73	3	
Yokohama.....	May 31-June 7	1		
Malta:				
Valletta.....	June 22-June 28	1		
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 1-July 27		9	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-July 12	3	3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	June 14-June 28	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Apr. 26-June 21	8	2	
Porto Rico:				
Arecibo.....	Feb. 1-June 15	381	1	
Bayamon.....	.....do.....	3		
Caguas.....	.....do.....	71		
Camuy.....	.....do.....	121		
Ciales.....	.....do.....	6		
Corozal.....	.....do.....	2		
Fajardo.....	.....do.....	1		
Hatillo.....	.....do.....	5		
Humacao.....	.....do.....	1		
Isabela.....	.....do.....	9		
Lares.....	.....do.....	3		
Ponce.....	.....do.....	128		
San Juan.....	.....do.....	110		
Utuado.....	.....do.....	79		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 31-July 19	63	19	
Odessa.....	May 24-July 19	34	4	
St. Petersburg.....	.....do.....	77	9	
Warsaw.....	May 18-July 19		16	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	July 6-July 12	6		
Glasgow.....	June 13-July 11	4		
Spain:				
Corunna.....	June 29-July 5		1	
Malaga.....	May 1-May 31		8	
Valencia.....	June 1-June 15		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 3-June 14		5	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	May 31-July 5	3		
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	June 16-June 22		1	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	June 5-July 7	163	12	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Euteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough
Amsterdam	July 19	534,663	121	19						1			12	1
Do.	June 26	531,663	141	20						1			13	1
Antwerp	July 12	285,621	76							1			6	1
Do.	July 19	285,621	94									1	9	2
Athens	July 12	200,000		12						1				
Beirut	do.	80,000	14											
Do.	July 19	80,000	12											
Bergen	do.	73,000	29	4										
Berlin	July 5	1,901,877	558	75						3		6	17	4
Birmingham	July 19	528,181	166							1	5	3	2	4
Bombay	June 24	776,006	540	43	39	1		7		4			9	1
Do.	July 1	776,006	554		45			3					10	1
Bristol	July 19	334,632	96							1	2	3	5	2
Brussels	July 12	582,665	156							3		1	4	1
Do.	July 19	582,665	128							1	1			
Budapest	July 15	729,383								2	2	1	2	
Do.	July 22	729,383								6	1	5		
Calcutta	June 28	847,796	420		37	26		1						
Cardiff	May 3	168,909	60	6						1	2			
Do.	May 10	168,909	43	2										3
Do.	May 17	168,909	48	5						1	1		1	1
Do.	May 24	168,909	50	3						1	2		1	1
Do.	May 31	168,909	44	5						2	2	1		1
Do.	June 4	168,909	41	6						1			1	
Do.	June 14	168,909	37	1						1	1	1	2	3
Do.	June 21	168,909	56	6						1	1	2	3	
Do.	June 28	168,909	49	3						1	2	3	2	2
Cartagena	July 20	8,000	13											
Catania	July 17	151,180	85	4						2				
Do.	July 24	151,180	78	2						6		1		
Christiania	July 19	226,000	34								1			
Coburg	do.	21,933	9	2										
Cognac	June 21	19,483	6											
Do.	July 5	19,483	7											
Do.	July 12	19,483	7											
Cologne	July 19	387,781	215	14								1	1	10
Colombo	June 28	158,093	97											
Colon	July 27	8,000	10											
Copenhagen	July 12	500,000	116	18								1		2
Do.	July 19	500,000	110	10								1	3	2
Corunna	do.	44,000	10	2										1
Crefeld	do.	106,887	25											
Curaçao	do.	31,013	10											
Dublin	do.	379,603	155	31				1	3			1	8	1
Dusseldorf	do.	224,550											1	1
Edinburgh	do.	322,966	95							1	1		6	2
Flushing	do.	19,227	7											
Do.	July 26	19,227	4											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	July 19	300,000	89									2	1	2
Funchal	July 20	44,049	22	2										
Geneva	July 5	107,484	21							2				
Do.	July 12	107,484	24									1		
Girgenti	do.	25,069	9											
Glasgow	July 18	775,601	241					3			1	1	4	3
Do.	July 25	775,601	205										4	7
Gothenburg	July 12	132,111	30	9								1		1
Halifax	July 21	40,787	9											
Hamburg	July 19	724,835	200							1	12	2	1	6
Havana	July 26	236,000	126	17						3			2	
Havre	July 12	130,196	56	11						1		1		1
Do.	July 19	130,196	45	8										1
Karachi	June 29	108,644	170		20	77		1						
La Rochelle	June 2	31,553	9							1				
Do.	June 9	31,553	5							1				
Do.	June 16	31,553	6											
Do.	June 23	31,553	9											
Do.	June 30	31,553	8											
Lau-anne	July 5	48,474	19											
Do.	July 12	48,474	17											
Leeds	July 19	437,036	139	16									5	2
Leipzig	July 26	473,908	141								3	3		
Leith	July 19	78,605	20	6									1	
Licata	July 12	24,000	14	1						8				
Liege	do.	173,189	45											
Liverpool	July 19	692,495	246							2	11	4	4	13
London	do.	6,705,731	1,650						18	17	15	28	51	52
Lyons	July 12	453,145	195								2	3		

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.
Madras.....	June 27	509,349	326					1				5
Magdeburg.....	June 7	226,539	93	6					1	1	1	7
Mainz.....	July 19	85,000	23	4								
Manchester.....	do.	550,355	195	22					2	5	3	3
Mannheim.....	July 12	146,372	58									
Do.....	July 19	146,372	50								1	
Mazatlan.....	July 12	20,000	25									
Do.....	July 19	20,000	19									
Messina.....	do.	107,000	25	4								
Mexico.....	July 20	368,777	306	46				10				1
Monte Cristi.....	July 26	8,000	2						1			
Munich.....	July 5	506,000	214	29							4	3
Do.....	July 12	506,000	34									5
Do.....	July 19	506,000	37									2
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do.	219,021	86									3
Ninchwang.....	June 28	100,000				126						2
Nuremberg.....	July 12	268,000	104	19						3	2	
Odessa.....	do.	458,000	255	19								4
Do.....	July 19	458,000	219	23						1		5
Osaka and Hiogo.....	July 5	263,464	117						2			
Do.....	July 12	263,464	121						1			
Palermo.....	do.	330,000	161	8								
Paris.....	July 19	2,660,559	886						5	1	13	17
Plymouth.....	do.	106,000	35	5								3
Port au Prince.....	July 14	60,000	28									
Do.....	July 21	60,000	33									
Prague.....	July 12	228,364	138	30					2	6	1	
Do.....	July 19	228,364	140	26					5	3		
Puerto Cortez.....	July 31	2,000	1									
Rheims.....	July 6	108,385		7					2			1
Do.....	July 13	108,385	33	5					1			
Do.....	July 20	108,385	37	5					1	1		
Roterдам.....	July 26	318,458	98									
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Aug. 2	40,711		2								
St. John, West Indies.....	July 12	34,971	12									
Do.....	July 19	34,971	8									
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Aug. 2	2,840	1									
Santa Cruz, Tenerife.....	July 12	36,500	10									
Santander.....	July 21	53,574	34									
Sheffield.....	July 12	412,000	112	7					1	2	3	5
Do.....	June 19	412,000	125	7					1	2	1	1
Smyrna.....	June 22	300,000	98	19				1				2
Do.....	June 29	300,000	73	19					5			
Do.....	July 6	300,000	88	18				1	3	1		1
Do.....	July 13	300,000	70	14					2			
Do.....	July 22	300,000	98	19				1	5			2
Solingen.....	July 12	15,142	11						1		1	
Do.....	July 19	15,142	12									
Southampton.....	do.	107,833	32	1								3
Do.....	July 26	107,833	23	3								1
South Shields.....	July 19	103,308	21	2								
Stettin.....	July 12	215,267	110							1	1	2
Do.....	July 19	215,267	117						2			
Stockholm.....	July 5	211,000	96	21								
Do.....	July 12	211,000	82	17							1	
Stuttgart.....	July 17	186,405	76	1								2
Do.....	July 24	186,405	61	1								
Sunderland.....	July 19	148,007	46	3								2
Tientsin.....	June 14	1,000,000				177						4
Do.....	June 21	1,000,000				224						
Trapani.....	July 12	61,437	16									
Vera Cruz.....	July 26	32,000	26	5			9				1	
Vienna.....	do.	1,728,604	593	117						9	5	14
Warsaw.....	July 12	736,625	316					5		6	8	3
Winnipeg.....	July 26	50,000										
Yokohama.....	July 12	189,455								1	1	
Zurich.....	do.	161,000	49									1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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