

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

Professor Virchow's pathologic-anatomical museum.

[By W. Havelburg, M. D., late Sanitary Inspector U. S. M. H. S. at Rio de Janeiro.]

On October 13, 1901, Prof. Rudolph Virchow completed his eightieth year. This event was made the occasion for a gathering of representatives from all the civilized countries of the world to do him honor; and it may readily be understood that the medical world was well to the fore in thankfully acknowledging Virchow's great achievements.

Instead, however, of receiving at this age, merits, the reward of his work dedicated to mankind, the celebrant accomplished by a mighty creation, which affords to scientific circles as well as to the general public an endless mass of useful instruction, and which was made accessible on this occasion, a further achievement, which, with his mighty epoch-making scientific work, will render this distinguished and learned man immortal. This was the foundation of a pathological museum. A similar institute of the same nature does not exist in the world, and the well-known and doubtless as prominent Musée Dupuytren in Paris, in comparison with Virchow's creation, is but a fragment. The pathological museum will become for medical men a scientific place of pilgrimage and each one may derive his instruction therefrom, whether he be occupied in practical work as a medical man, or whether his mind be directed toward the general standpoints of medicine, as investigator or as guardian of the sanitary conditions in the state. It is, therefore, permissible to send in a short account for these pages in order to make known to the readers of the same, particularly to the medical readers, the existence of this new pathological museum.

Virchow's political activity necessitated his giving up in 1849, at 27 years of age, his duty as prosecutor of the great Hospital of the Charité, which at the same time serves the university clinics. He was, however, appointed to the professorship of pathological anatomy in Würzburg, and returned thence in 1856 to Berlin as professor. Since that time he has collected and preserved the vast and scientifically interesting material of the completed sections and provided each preparation with a superscription. Thus is a treasure of 23,066 preparations accumulated and set up in a museum. A small article about the collection has been published by Virchow, and he says there that the greater portion of the preparations belong to the most recent time, but many a valuable piece has been preserved for a decade, and even for longer. For example, the dried preparations of intestines of the first cholera epidemic in Berlin (1832) date from a time when methods of preserving were not very perfect. In the division devoted to military surgery, bone preparations are to be found, one, of the wars which Prussia led in the eighteenth century, particularly under Frederick the Great; one,

of the war with Napoleon I, and, further, one, of the battles of 1864, 1866, 1870, and 1871.

As preserving fluid, spirits are essentially employed. But in late years a more complicated fluid has taken its place, the so-called Kaiserling method, which consists in the use of formalin, in the after treatment of the preparations with alcohol, and in preservation in a watery solution of glycerin and acetate of potassium. In this manner the natural color, preeminently the blood-red, is retained in the preparations. Thus exist in the museum the most instructive preparations concerning the anatomical changes in tuberculosis, apoplexy, intestinal complaints, etc.

That portion of the collection which is open to the view of the general public is found in the first and second stories of the splendid building. The cases contain the following exhibits, recorded according to the order of the rooms: Deformities of the limbs, hypertrophies of the bones, plaster casts, ecchondromata, anomalies of the pelvis, exostoses, periosteal inflammation, caries and necrosis of bones and joints, diseases of the joints of both pelvis and leg; veterinary diseases, abnormalities in horns; diseases of the liver and gall bladder; age and pressure changes in bone and all varieties of bone disease; abnormal twin formations, hemicephaloids, veterinary abnormalities, harelips, congenital hernia and tumors, spin bifida, placental anomalies, placental moles, sirens, etc; gall, intestinal, and urinary stones; diseases of the brain, spinal cord, and the membranes; of the kidneys and suprarenals, bladder, omentum, peritoneal cavity, spleen, liver, intestine, stomach, and pancreas.

Particularly well arranged are the tubercular diseases in the various cabinets, more especially those of the spleen, the omentum, peritoneum, liver, stomach, intestines, bones, genital organs, brain, spinal cord, kidneys, suprarenals and bladder. Especially well preserved in both form and color are the lung preparations. Then follow the tubercular lesions of the heart, glands (scrofula), and larynx, tubercular lesions of animals, miliary tuberculosis, and caseous hepatization of the lung.

Next come exhibits of tropical and foreign diseases, elephantiasis, madura-foot, leprosy, and wax models from Hawaii, out of Dr. Arning's collection, leprosy from Grenada and also from Germany.

Following these are the diseases of the skin, anomalies of the sternum, a selection of malignant tumors and of intoxications, diseases of the larynx, the female genitals, the teeth, syphilis of the various organs, diseases of heart and vessels, of bone, and cartilage.

Next are to be seen the collection of hydrocephaloids, cephalone, skulls of various peoples, animal parasites, echinococcus, trichina, cyslicercus, various worms, tapeworms, etc., vegetable parasites, thrush, actinomycetes, etc.

Next we find artificially deformed skulls, abnormalities of the skull, sutures, and skullbase; then shot and cut injuries of the bone, changes due to phosphorus, gout, arthritis nodosa, cephalæmatomata, osteomalacia, and rickets.

Out of the collection of skeletons may be mentioned: Syphilitic changes, fractures, acromegaly, osteomalacia, microcephaly, nanocephaly; race skeletons (dwarfs, negritos, platycnemian, neolithidiiian); atrophy of the bones and exostoses, deformities of the vertebral column, and amputation slumps.

Further are exhibited wax models of giants, akromegales, and tailed human beings.

So much is open to the general public. In the third, fourth, and fifth stories of the building are special collections for the more exact study of students and doctors.

Beside these are the diseases of the blood, the peculiarities of the leucocytes, the malarial plasmodia, and other cell-inclusions in beautiful pictures, exhibited in specially revolving stands (tourniquets). It is just this portion of the collection which allows one to observe on pictures what with the naked eye one otherwise can not see, and the number of these figures might still be further enlarged. The erection of a very fine auditorium specially arranged for the demonstration of projection views is a guarantee that the instruction will be arranged for the laity, as well as for specialists.

How thoroughly throughout and in what minute detail the pathological museum has been placed can be seen by the fact that besides the apartments for the director, assistants, and draftsman, microphotographic rooms have been built, workrooms for the mounting of preparations and their temporary conservation, even a bathroom for the laboratory attendants is to be found.

Self-dependent as in certain respects this new pathological museum is, it yet stands in organic and local connection with the pathological institute, which, like the whole Hospital of the Charité, will be remodeled in compliance with modern demands, and will also in a short time be rebuilt in new and more splendid form. Besides the relation which exists between the pathological institute and the clinical divisions of the hospital, because the necropsis are performed there, various physical, clinical, and bacteriological sections will be added separately in the new institute for scientific purposes. All this has been already taken in hand according to plans of the old master Virchow.

It will be readily understood that these magnificent scientific institutions will be extraordinarily conducive to medical knowledge, and serviceable to its adepts, and that for all specialists from near and far this foundation of Virchow, the result of his busy life, will form a form of pilgrimage.

It has been much discussed whether the teaching of general principals in medical subjects serves a purpose or not. It has been stated that such teaching is conducive to quackery. However, the way in which Virchow would work upon the laity through the collection in the pathological museum excludes this fear. Moreover, the collection is just so arranged as to give the laity an idea what assiduous and searching work the study of morbid processes demands, and how those, knowingly or not, deceive the patients, who assert that they have in their ostensible various methods of treatment anything like a means of universal cure. That which is brought to view is intended to work educationally upon the onlooker. Therein lies a suggestion towards the furtherance of which the pathological museum can work far beyond the boundaries of the medical world for public and private care of health. That this is no theoretical supposition is proved to me by the fact that during my visits to the museum I have repeatedly met a lay public who admired with evident interest the objects of the museum. The visitors to the museum were very numerous, especially considering that the museum is still new, and that its existence is not yet brought into general knowledge. But there is no doubt that at a time well within sight the pathological museum will form one of the many sights which exercise an attraction upon the visitors to the German capital. This means a step forward in the development of the whole of medicine, and in the

event of this example being followed, it should lead in a national way to a step forward in the care of health, conditional upon a higher understanding, among doctors and public, of pathological conditions.

W. HAVELBURG.

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

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., August 17, 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:

August 10, steamship *Manhasset*, from Matanzas, with sugar; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. August 12, steamship *Donald*, from Banes, with fruit; no passengers; Cuban bill of health signed by Quarantine Officer Rico. August 14, schooner *Dora Mathews*, from Havana, with scrap iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan. August 15, schooner *Tyree*, from Cardenas, with scrap iron; no passengers; Cuban bill of health signed by Quarantine Officer Saez. August 16, steamship *Alabama*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Richard Wilson.

Respectfully,

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

BALTIMORE, MD., August 23, 1902.

SIR: I have to report the arrival of the following vessels at this port for the week ended this day: British steamship *Lincluden*, from Daiquiri, with ore; British steamship *Saint Oswald*, from Santiago de Cuba, with ore; Norwegian steamship *Sanna*, from Daiquiri, with ore; British steamship *Hestia*, from Daiquiri, with ore.

Respectfully,

N. A. RYAN,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., August 16, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of transactions at this station for the week ended August 16, 1902. Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 163; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 22; inspection of immigrants, 124; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 514 pieces; disinfection of baggage of passengers ten days out from Vera Cruz, 10 pieces.

Notice in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of August 1, 1902, "weekly report from El Paso, Tex., July 19, 1902," inspection of immigrants, —, has probably been omitted by oversight, should read, "inspection of immigrants, 235."

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Laredo, Tex., August 17, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit following inspection report for week ended August 16, 1902: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains entering from Mexico inspected, 501; immigrants inspected 49; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 11 August 14, 1 immigrant certified for deportation and deported suffering from lupus of the face.

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

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

CALIFORNIA—Sacramento.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including diphtheria, 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—Reports to the State board of health for the month of July, 1902, from 164 towns having an aggregate census population of 901,422, show a total of 1,394 deaths in July, including diphtheria, 11; enteric fever, 12; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 26, and 119 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—Davenport.—Month of July, 1902. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 55, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

KANSAS—Wichita.—Two weeks ended August 16, 1902. Estimated population, 28,163. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—Cumberland.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 17,128. Total number of deaths, 43 including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 121,064. Total number of deaths, 144, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of July, 1902. Total number of deaths, 177, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever 3, and 14 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 16, 1902, from 83 observers, indicate that neuralgia, influenza, inflammation of kidneys, scarlet fever, inflammation of bowels, and erysipelas were more prevalent, and enteric fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 7, diphtheria at 13, whooping cough at 22, measles at 24, smallpox at 38, scarlet fever at 52, enteric fever at 76, and phthisis pulmonalis at 222 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of vital statistics says—

There were 2,347 deaths returned to the department of state for the month of July, or 113 more than the number recorded in June. The death rate was 11.3 per 1,000 population.

There were 509 deaths of infants under 1 year of age; 186 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, inclusive, and 625 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 152; other forms of tuberculosis, 28; typhoid fever, 37; diphtheria and croup, 26; scarlet fever, 10; measles, 13; whooping cough, 26; pneu-

monia, 102; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 200; cancer, 140; accidents and violence, 235.

There were four deaths from smallpox, distributed as follows: One each in the city of Alpena, Alpena County; Custer Township, Antrim County; Sherman Township, Iosco County, and Flynn Township, Sanilac County. Two deaths from lightning occurred during the month, 1 in Frankenmuth Township, Saginaw County, and 1 in Sanilac Township, Sanilac County. There were also 4 deaths reported from tetanus, following wounds received on July 4

The month was a very favorable one, most of the diseases recorded showing a diminished frequency. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from typhoid fever; an increase, not as marked as usual, in the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases of children, and the usual increase of deaths from violence, chiefly due to drowning, that occurs at this season.

NEBRASKA—*South Omaha*.—Month of July, 1902. Census population, 26,001. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of July, 1902. Census population, 56,987. Total number of deaths, 127, including enteric fever, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 390,000. Total number of deaths, 647, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 12; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 8; smallpox, 19, and 34 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 81,320—white, 51,128; colored, 30,192. Total number of deaths, 168—white, 99; colored, 69—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 4, and 26 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 100,000—white, 67,250; colored, 32,750. Total number of deaths, 141—white, 62; colored, 79—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1902. Total number of deaths, 208—white, 107; colored, 101—including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1902. Total number of deaths, 209—white, 93; colored, 116—including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 6, and 24 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 115,000. Total number of deaths, 79, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Tacoma.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 314, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 3; measles, 4; whooping cough, 8, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Inspection of immigrants at Baltimore for the week ended August 23, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Port of Baltimore, Md., August 23, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 23, 1902; also names of vessels and ports from which they came: August 20, steamship *Cassel*, from Bremen, with 420 immigrants.

LOUIS T. WEIS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 16, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Port of Boston, August 17, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 16, 1902; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immi- grants.
Aug. 10	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	130
Aug. 11	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Jamaica.....	8
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	79
Aug. 12	Steamship Cambroman.....	Naples, Italy.....	544
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	44
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	19
Aug. 13	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Armenian.....	Liverpool, England.....	6
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	56
Do....	Steamship Ivernia.....	Liverpool, England.....	725
Aug. 14	Steamship Consuelo.....	Hull, England.....	3
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	43
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	61
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	95
Aug. 15	Steamship Otero.....	Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	58
Aug. 16	Steamship Prince George.....	.....do.....	62
Total.....		.....	1,930

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Weekly report of inspection of persons and things at Eagle Pass, Tex., for the week ended August 16, 1902.

Date.	Number of persons.	Sanitary condition.	Condition of—		Where from.	Destination.
			Baggage.	Merchandise.		
August 10 ..	40	Good	Good	Good	Various points in Mexico.	Various points in United States.
August 11 ..	29	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
August 12 ..	32	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
August 13 ..	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
August 14 ..	17	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
August 15 ..	42	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
August 16 ..	27	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

LEA HUME,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 16, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, August 16, 1902.

August 10, steamship *Haverford*, from Liverpool and Queenstown,
 with 291 passengers.

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 16, 1902

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, August 18, 1902.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 16, 1902,
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 10	Steamship Ryndam	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	608
Do....	Steamship La Touraine.	Havre	830
Aug. 11	Steamship Vaderland.....	Antwerp.....	999
Do....	Steamship Montevideo.....	Cadiz.....	62
Aug. 12	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	Naples.....	1,166
Do....	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	126
Do....	Steamship Hohenzollern.....	Naples and Genoa.....	253
Do....	Steamship Donna Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	638
Do....	Steamship Moltke.....	Hamburg.....	468
Aug. 13	Steamship Laurentian.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	25
Do....	Steamship Nord America.....	Naples.....	448
Aug. 14	Steamship Barbarossa.....	Bremen.....	513
Do....	Steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia.....	Genoa and Naples.....	322
Do....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	254
Aug. 16	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	268
Do....	Steamship La Lorraine.....	Havre	728
	Total.....		7,708

WM. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 15; number passed, 14; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 1.

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon.

Statement of the number of immigrants examined at the port of Galveston, Tex., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

GALVESTON, TEX.. June 30, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,093; number passed, 1,090; number certified as physically unsound, 3.

C. E. D. LORD,
Assistant Surgeon.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Francisco Quarantine Station, Angel Island, Cal., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 690 ; number passed, 690.

HUGH S. CUMMING,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., during the month of July, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 177 ; number passed, 169 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 8.

F. TOWNSEND,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

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. 23	.....	.....	.....
2	Apalachicola, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
5	Boca Grande, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Punta Gorda.	Aug. 23	.....	.....	.....
7	Punta Rassa.	Aug. 16	Swed. bk. Hedvig (a).....	Aug. 7	Port Elizabeth via Barbados.
8	Brunswick, Ga.	do.	Sp. bktn. Joven Antonio (a).....	Aug. 8	Havana.
9	Cape Charles, Va.	do.	Nor. bk. Hermod (a).....	Aug. 7	Pernambuco via Barbados.
10	Cape Fear, N. C.	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
11	Columbia River, Oreg.	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
12	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do.	Br. sc. La Plata.....	Aug. 11	Havana.
13	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
14	Durch Harbor, Alaska.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal.	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do.	.....	.....	.....
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla.	do.	Am. ss. Roanoke.	Aug. 11	Sagua.
			Am. sc. Lily White.	Aug. 13	Havana.
			Am. sc. B. Frank Neally.	do.	do.
			Am. sc. Wave.	do.	do.
			Am. ss. Fanita.	do.	do.
			Am. ss. Roanoke.	Aug. 16	do.
			Am. sc. Dr. Lykes.	do.	do.
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 23	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska.	July 19	.....	.....	.....
		July 26	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
24	Portland, Me.	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do.	.....	.....	.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.:	do.	.....	.....	.....
	East Pass.	Aug. 23	.....	.....	.....
28	West Pass.	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
30	San Diego, Cal.	do.	.....	.....	.....
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do.	Br. bk. Simla (a).....	July 28	Shanghai.
			Am. ss. Queen.	Aug. 10	Victoria.
		
			Am. ss. Umatilla.	Aug. 15	do.
32	San Pedro, Cal.	do.	.....	.....	.....
33	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Aug. 14	It. bk. Bice (a).....	Aug. 1	Cape Town.
			Br. ss. Kingsland (a).....	Aug. 2	Rio de Janeiro.
			Nor. bk. Elieser (a).....	Aug. 3	Santos via Bar- bados.
			It. ss. Giulia R.	Aug. 6	Buenos Ayres.
			Am. ss. Pensacola.	Aug. 9	Tampico.

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4				No transactions.....	
5				No transactions.....	
6				No report.....	
7	Brunswick.....	Held for disinfection.....	Aug. 15		
8	do.....	do.....	Aug. 12		7
9	Wilmington.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 14		
10				No transactions.....	
11				do.....	2
					3
12	Fernandina.....	Held to complete five days.	Aug. 12	7 Japanese crew on Ger. ss. Elba, from Shimonoseki, Japan, examined. 8 vessels spoken and passed.	
13					2
14				No transactions.....	
15					3
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18	Key West.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 11		5
	do.....	Disinfection completed.....	Aug. 13		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 16		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
19				No transactions.....	
20				do.....	
				do.....	
				do.....	
21					9
					3
22				1 vessel spoken and passed.	1
23				No transactions.....	
24					2
25				Glandular region of fore-castle crew and steerage passengers on Jap. ss. Shimano Maru examined.	4
26					21
27				No report.....	
28				No transactions.....	
29				9 vessels spoken and passed; 3 steamships passed without inspection.	1
30					2
31	San Francisco.....	Ballast discharged; hold disinfected.	Aug. 11	Mud ballast from river below Shanghai.	21
	do.....	Boarded and passed.....	Aug. 10	1 case cholera on U. S. army transport Crook at Mariveles Quarantine, and malaria on U. S. army transport Lawton, both from Manila.	
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15		
32				No report.....	
33	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged; disinfected.	Aug. 11		1
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 8		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Discharging ballast.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 11		

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. 16	Nor. bk. Emigrant.....	July 31	Cape Town.....
35	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	.....do.....	Nor. bk. Ilos.....	Aug. 10	Lourenço Marquez
36	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	.....do.....	Ger. ship Siam (a).....	July 22	Limerick.....
37	Washington, N. C.....	.....do.....	Cuban ss. Aviles.....	Aug. 7	Havana.....
38	CUBA: Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
39	Havana.....	.....do.....	Am. ss. Roanoke.....	Aug. 5	Key West.....
			Cuban ss. Aviles.....	.....do.....	Havana.....
			Nor. ss. Europa.....	Aug. 4	Mobile.....
			Sc. La Plata.....	July 10	Tampa.....
			Am. ss. Fanita.....	Aug. 7	Key West.....
			Am. ss. Excelsior.....	.....do.....	New Orleans.....
			Am. sc. Elsie A. Bayles.....	Aug. —	Pascagoula.....
40	Matanzas.....	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
41	Nuevitas.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Santiago de Cuba.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
43	HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: Hilo.....	July 26	.....	.....	.....
44	Honolulu.....	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
		.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Kahulin.....	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
		July 26	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
46	Kihai.....	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
		July 26	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
47	Koloa.....	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
48	Lahaina.....	Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
		July 26	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
49	PHILIPPINES: Cebu.....	July 5	.....	.....	.....
50	Iloilo.....	July 12	.....	.....	.....
51	Manila.....	June 28	.....	.....	.....
52	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 9	.....	.....	.....
53	San Juan.....	.....do.....	U. S. S. Potomac.....	Aug. 3	La Guaira.....
	Subports—	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
54	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.
34	Tybee, for orders.	Held subject to fumigation and discharge of ballast.			4
35	Savannah	Fumigated to kill rats.....	Aug. 15	Tybee, for order.....	1
36	Port Tampa	Held for discharge of ballast.		Case enteric fever reported last week recovered.	6
37	do	Held to complete five days	Aug. 11	No transactions.....	
38				No report.....	
39	Key West.....	Partly disinfected.....	Aug. 5		
	Tampa	Disinfected.....	Aug. 6		
	Mobile	do	do		
	Fernandina.....	do	Aug. 7		
	Key West	Partly disinfected	do		
	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 9		
	Savannah.....	Being disinfected.....	Aug. —		
40				No report	
41				do	
42				do	
43					2
					2
44				Glandular examination of crew and steerage passengers on Jap. ss. America Maru from Hongkong.	13
					12
45				No transactions.....	1
					1
46				No transactions.....	
				do	
				do	
47				do	
				do	
48				do	
				do	
				do	
49				No report.....	
50				do	
51				do	
52					4
					2
53	San Juan.....	Boarded and passed.....	Aug. 3		2
54				No transactions.....	
55					1
56				No transactions.....	
57				do	
58					2
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. 23	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	Aug. 23	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Aug. 9	Nor. ss. Atlas	Aug. 3	Progreso.....
			It. ss. G. Corvaja.....	do.....	Matanzas.....
			Nor. bk. Anton.....	Aug. 6	Port Natal.....
			Nor. ss. Europa.....	Aug. 9	Havana.....
			Sc. Gov. Blake.....	Aug. 13	Nipe, Cuba.....
			Swed. ss. Hispania.....	do.....	Port Limon.....
		Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass. (a).....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La.....	Aug. 2	Nor. ss. Mercator (b).....	July 24	Progreso.....
			Nor. ss. Antillian (b).....	July 26	West Indies and Mexican ports.....
			Nor. ss. Hugin.....	July 27	Mexican ports.....
			Br. ss. Traveler.....	do.....	do.....
			Fr. ss. Cordoba.....	do.....	Santos via Rio de Janeiro.....
			Am. ss. Excelsior.....	July 28	Havana.....
			Br. ss. Anselm.....	do.....	Puerto Barrios.....
			Br. ss. Olympia.....	do.....	Port Limon.....
			Am. ss. Esther.....	July 29	Bluefields.....
			Am. ss. Algiers.....	July 30	Port Limon.....
			Am. ss. Geo. W. Kelley.....	do.....	Bluefields.....
			Mex. ss. Bonito Juarez.....	do.....	Laguna.....
			Br. ss. Barbadian.....	July 31	West Indian and South American ports.....
			Sp. ss. Miguel L. Penillos.....	do.....	Mexican ports.....
			Nor. ss. Alabama.....	do.....	Port Limon.....
			Br. ss. Navigator.....	Aug. 2	Liverpool via Mexican ports.....
			Nor. ss. Nor.....	do.....	Vera Cruz.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	Aug. 23	.....	.....	.....
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. O.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

a Report received too late to appear in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS on August 23, 1902.

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					2
5				No report.	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9	Mobile.	Disinfected and held.	Aug. 6		7
	do	Held	Aug. 5		
	do	Disinfected.	Aug. 8		
	do	Held	Aug. 11		
	do	Disinfected and held.			6
	do	Disinfected.	Aug 13		
10				No report	
11	Mobile.	Disinfected and held.	July 24		
	do	do	July 31		
	do	do	Aug. 1		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected.	July 28		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	New Orleans.	Disinfected.	July 29		
	do	do	July 30		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held.			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected.	July 31		
	do	Disinfected and held.			
	do	do			
12				No report.	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	

b Previously reported.

**Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health
and Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1902, to August 29, 1902.**

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Aug. 2	5		
Sacramento.....	June 14-July 19	11		
San Francisco.....	June 15-Aug. 17	35		
Stockton.....	June 1-June 30	14		
Total for State.....		65		Total number of cases from December 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902; 119 cases 1 death.
Total for State, same period, 1901.		20		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County (Denver in- cluded).	June 1-Aug. 2	10		
Boulder County.....	July 1-July 31	2		
El Paso County.....	June 1-July 31	20		
Gilpin County.....	June 1-June 30	2		
La Plata County.....	July 31.....	10		
Larimer County.....	June 1-July 31	15		
Las Animas County.....	June 1-June 30	1		
Montrose County.....	do.....	1		
Ouray County.....	do.....	5		
Park County.....	do.....	1		
Prowers County.....	do.....	12		
Pueblo County.....	July 1-July 31	4		
Routt County.....	do.....	1		
San Miguel County.....	do.....	2		
Summit County.....	do.....	1		
Teller County.....	June 1-July 31	3		
Washington County.....	do.....	5		
Weld County.....	June 1-June 30	22		
Total for State.....		117		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		428		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	July 27-Aug. 9	7		
Total for District.....		7		
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1901.		2		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	June 14-Aug. 9	6		
Live Oak.....	July 11.....	1		
Palmetto.....	do.....	1		
Pensacola (Escambia County)	Aug. 10-Aug. 23	5		
Total for State.....		13		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Georgia:				
Augusta.....	June 1-June 30		1	
Total for State.....			1	
Total for State same period, 1901.		37		
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.		74		
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	June 29-July 5	2	.....
Indianapolis.....	June 7-Aug. 9	64	.....
Knightstown.....	July 1-July 31	.....	12	
Laporte County.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Martin County.....	.....do.....	.....	2	
Muncie.....	June 1-July 31	4	.....
Terre Haute.....	June 14-June 23	4	.....
Total for State		74	15	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		212	4	June, 570 cases and 2 deaths in 60 counties; July, 502 cases and 15 deaths in 46 counties.
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 16	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-Aug. 16	13	.....
Total for State		79	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		410	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kentucky :				
Covington	June 14-Aug. 9	42		
Lexington	June 21-July 12	2		
Total for State		44		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		32		
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.
Portland	Aug. 3-Aug. 9	1		
Total for State		2		
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. 23	66	12	
Brockton	Aug. 10-Aug. 16	1		
Cambridge	June 21-Aug. 16	50	21	
Chelsea	July 27-Aug. 2	1		
Everett	June 21-Aug. 16	19	4	
Fall River	July 27-Aug. 2	1		
Fitchburg	Aug. 10-Aug. 16	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 12	2	1	
New Bedford	July 30-Aug. 2	1		
Newton	June 21-Aug. 2	8		
Somerville	June 21-Aug. 16	31	2	
Taunton	June 21-June 28	2		
Worcester	June 13-June 20	1		
Total for State		211	43	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		34	8	
Michigan :				
Alpena County	June 14-Aug. 16			Present.
Antrim County	July 12-Aug. 9			Do.
Arenac County	June 14-July 26			Do.
Bay County	July 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Benzie County	June 14-July 5			Do.
Berrien County	July 12-Aug. 2			Do.
Calhoun County	June 14-Aug. 9			Do.
Cass County	June 14-June 21			Do.
Charlevoix County	July 12-Aug. 16			Do.
Cheboygan County	June 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Clinton County	Aug. 9-Aug. 16			Do.
Delta County	June 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Eaton County	do.			Do.
Emmet County	June 14-July 5			Do.
Genesee County	June 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Gladwin County	Aug. 2-Aug. 16			Do.
Grand Traverse County	June 21-Aug. 16			Do.
Gratiot County	June 21-Aug. 16			Do.
Houghton County	June 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Huron County	June 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Ingham County	June 14-July 26			Do.
Ionia County	June 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Iosco County	do.			Do.
Iron County	Aug. 2-Aug. 16			Do.
Isabella County	June 1-Aug. 2			Do.
Jackson County	June 14-Aug. 16			Do.
Kalamazoo County	June 14-July 5			Do.
Kalkaska County	do.			Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids included).	June 7-July 5	5		Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Lapeer County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Present.
Livingston County.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Mackinac County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Mason County (Ludington included).	June 7-June 21	3	.....	.....
Mecosta County.....	June 14-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Menominee County.....	June 14-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Midland County.....	June 14-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Missaukee County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Montcalm.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Muskegon County.....	June 14-July 26	.....	.....	Do.
Newaygo County.....	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Do.
Oakland County.....	June 21-July 5	5	.....	Do.
Otsego County.....	July 19-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Ottawa County.....	June 14-July 19	19	.....	Do.
Presque Isle County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Roscommon County.....	July 26-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Saginaw County.....	June 14-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
St. Clair County.....	July 12-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Sanilac County.....	June 14-Aug. 2	.....	.....	Do.
Schoolcraft County.....	June 14-July 5	5	.....	Do.
Tuscola County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Washtenaw County.....	June 21-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Wayne County (Detroit included).	June 21-Aug. 16	12	.....	Do.
Wexford County.....	June 14-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State.....	.....	20	.....	Smallpox was reported present in 25 counties at 38 places during the week ended August 16 1902.
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	.....	.....
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-Aug. 18	4	.....	.....
Blue Earth County.....	June 9-Aug. 11	53	.....	.....
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-Aug. 11	8	.....	.....
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. 18	42	1	.....
Itasca County.....	June 16-July 28	2	.....	.....
Jackson County.....	July 7-Aug. 11	2	.....	.....
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. 18	66	.....	.....
Lyon County.....	June 23-Aug. 18	6	.....	.....
McLeod County.....	June 23-July 28	11	.....	.....
Marshall County.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 18	2	.....	.....
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-Aug. 18	5	.....	.....
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-Aug. 18	48	.....	.....
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.....	June 9-Aug. 11	5	.....	.....
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	.....	.....
Sherburn County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 11	1	.....	.....
Sibley County.....	June 16-July 28	4	.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued				
Stearns County.....	June 9-Aug. 11	25	.....
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	.....
Wilkin County.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 18	1	.....
Winona County.....	July 14-July 28	2	.....
Wright County.....	June 9-Aug. 11	13	.....
Yellow Medicine County.....	June 9-July 28	23	.....
Total for State.....	.....	702	5	
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	1,152	10	
Missouri:				
Carthage.....	May 1-July 10	30	.....
St. Joseph.....	July 20-Aug. 23	82	.....
St. Louis.....	June 8-Aug. 17	123	3	
Total for State.....	.....	219	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	95	1	
Montana:				
Butte.....	June 7-Aug. 17	8	.....
Helena.....	June 1-July 31	3	.....
Total for State.....	.....	11	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 14-Aug. 16	61	.....
South Omaha.....	June 23-July 31	21	.....
Total for State.....	.....	82	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	43	.....
New Hampshire:				
Nashua.....	June 21-Aug. 8	19	.....
Total for State.....	.....	19	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	6	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden County (Camden included).	June 29-Aug. 23	8	.....
Essex County (Newark included).	June 21-Aug. 16	66	22	
Hudson County (Jersey City included).	June 15-Aug. 17	102	19	
Union County (Elizabeth included).	Mar. 29-Aug. 9	25	3	
Total for State.....	.....	201	44	
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	37	5	
New York:				
Auburn.....	June 1-June 30	2	.....
Buffalo.....	June 19-Aug. 5	9	.....
Elmira.....	July 28-Aug. 2	1	.....
New York.....	June 21-Aug. 16	137	44	
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-Aug. 6	9	.....
Total for State.....	.....	158	44	
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	478	124	
North Carolina:				
Beaufort County.....	May 1-May 31	1	.....
Cabarrus County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Camden County.....	May 1-June 30	5	.....
Carteret County.....	May 1-July 4	9	.....
Catawba County.....	May 1-June 30	38	.....
Craven County.....	Aug. 3.....	2	.....

One imported from Pittsburgh, Pa.

One imported.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Forsyth County.....	May 1-May 31	6		
Gaston County.....	May 1-June 30	55		
Haywood County.....	May 1-May 31	10		
Johnston County.....	.....do.....	3		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	1		
McDowell County.....	June 1-June 30	1		
Mecklenburg County.....	May 1-June 30	70		
New Hanover County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
Northampton County.....	May 1-June 30	7		
Rockingham County.....	.....do.....	33		
Rowan County.....	May 1-May 31	8		
Rutherford County.....	June 1-June 30	1		
Stanly County.....	May 1-May 31	3		
Surry County.....	May 1-June 30	29		
Union County.....	May 1-May 31	25		
Wilson County.....	May 1-June 30	12		
Yadkin County.....	.....do.....	4		
Total for State		326		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		318		
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		
Traill 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.....	June 1-Aug. 9	18		
Hanover Township.....	June 1-July 25	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, Gallon.....	.....do.....	1		
Cuyahoga County—				
Cleveland.....	June 1-Aug. 16	401	57	
Collinwood.....	June 1-July 25	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		
Miffin Township.....	.....do.....	3		
Gallia County, Gallipolis Township.....	.....do.....	2		
Geauga County, Burton Township.....	.....do.....	2		
Green County, Xenia.....	.....do.....	4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Hamilton County—				
Carthage.....	June 1-July 25	1		
Cincinnati.....	June 1-Aug. 15	58	1	
Harrison.....	June 1-July 25	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		
Pataaskala.....	do	1		
St. Albans Township.....	do	1		
Lorain County—				
Elyria.....	do	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—				
Bucksin 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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Tuscarawas County, Mineral City.	June 1-July 25	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.....		1,054	74	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3,017	38	
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma County.....	June 16-July 9	6		
Total for Territory.....		6		
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.				
Oregon:				
Portland	June 1-July 31	63		
Total for State		63		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		8		
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown.....	July 6-July 12	1		Four cases imported.
Altoona	June 21-Aug. 23	7		
Butler.....	July 12-July 17	2		
Erie.....	June 29-Aug. 2	9		
Garland.....	July 1	4	1	Imported from Cleveland, Ohio.
Johnstown.....	June 21-Aug. 16	47	4	
Landor.....	July 24.....	1		
McKeesport.....	June 21-Aug. 16	15	3	
Philadelphia	June 28-Aug. 23	65	12	
Pittsburg.....	June 21-Aug. 9	112	15	
Pottsville.....	July 1-July 31	1		
Scranton	June 14-July 19	9		
Total for State.....		273	35	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		979	9	
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	June 14-Aug. 12	12		One from ss. Essex.
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3	?	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Aug. 10-Aug. 16	2		
Total for State		2		
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-Aug. 2	14		
Salt Lake City.....	June 14-Aug. 16	15	1	
Total for State		29	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		25		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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	.....
Clallam 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 (Seattle includ.)	Jan. 1-July 31	394	1	
Kitsap County	Jan. 1-June 30	3	.....
Lincoln County.....	do	37	.....
Okanogan County.....	do	17	.....
Pierce County (Tacoma in- cluded).	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	.....
Whitcom County.....	do	8	.....
Whitman County.....	do	25	.....
Yakima County.....	do	22	.....
Total for State.....		1,238	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		38	3	
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	June 16-July 27	10	.....
Milwaukee.....	June 21-Aug. 16	27	.....
Total for State.....		37	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		981	19	
Grand total.....		5,021	317	
Grand total, same period, 1901.		8,534	231	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 23, 1901, to August 29, 1902.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 12	1	.....
	Feb. 22	1	1	From Berkeley.
	Apr. 20	1	1	From Davisville.
	May 19	1	1	
	May 25	1	1	
	May 29	1	1	
	July 13	1	1	
	July 18	1	1	
	July 19	1	1	
	July 20	1	1	
	July 21	1	1	
	Aug. 7	1	1	
	Aug. 17	1	1	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 16	38,973	16			1										
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	July 19	14,509														
Do.....	July 26	14,509														
Do.....	Aug. 2	14,509														
Do.....	Aug. 9	14,509														
Do.....	Aug. 16	14,509														
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.....	12,949	2	1												
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	508,957	217	18						9	1	2	1	4		
Biddeford, Me.....	do.....	16,145								1						
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	38,647	14	2								1				
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	560,892	195	26		3										
Brockton, Mass.....	do.....	40,063	12	2						2	5	1			3	
Brookline, Mass.....	do.....	12,103	4	1												
Burlington, Vt.....	Aug. 9	18,641														
Butler, Pa.....	Aug. 7	10,853														
Do.....	Aug. 14	10,853														
Butte, Mont.....	Aug. 17	30,470	9	1								1				
Cambridge, Mass.....	Aug. 9	91,886	26	4		2				2		1	1			
Do.....	Aug. 16	91,886	30	4		1						1				
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	75,935	29													
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	55,807	23	7												
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	1,698,575	511	40						45	7	7	1	12		
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	19,167	9													
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 16	325,902	89	7						5	1	1				
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 16	381,766	141	9		8				4		2		2		
Clinton, Mass.....	do.....	13,667	3										1			
Covington, Ky.....	do.....	42,938	14													
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	85,333	22	2								1				
Denver, Colo.....	Aug. 9	133,859	52	10						5		1	1			
Detroit, Mich.....	Aug. 16	285,704	101								1	2				
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	11,616	6	1												
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	35,672	15	2						1						
Eric, Pa.....	Aug. 9	52,733	13	2												
Do.....	Aug. 16	52,733	17													
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	59,007	9													
Everett, Mass.....	do.....	24,336	6													
Fall River, Mass.....	do.....	104,863	60	4							1					
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.....	31,531	10	1												
Freeport, Ill.....	do.....	13,258	2													
Galesburg, Ill.....	do.....	18,607	7							1						
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.....	87,565	24	3						1						
Green Bay, Wis.....	Aug. 17	18,681	3													
Greenville, S. C.....	Aug. 9	11,860	2													
Do.....	Aug. 16	11,860	3	2												
Hamilton, Ohio.....	do.....	23,914	6													
Haverhill, Mass.....	do.....	37,175	14	3												
Indianapolis, Ind.....	do.....	169,164	40	4												
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.....	28,429	22	3						2						
Jersey City, N. J.....	Aug. 17	206,433	71	5						1						2
Johnstown, Pa.....	Aug. 16	35,936	17	2		2				1						
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.....	62,559	24	1												
Lowell, Mass.....	do.....	94,969	34	3												
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	18,891	8	1						1						
McKeesport, Pa.....	do.....	34,227	15			1										
Malden, Mass.....	do.....	33,664	8													
Manchester, N. H.....	do.....	56,987	25	3								1			1	
Marlboro, Mass.....	do.....	13,609	0													
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	11,944	3							1						
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	18,244	5													
Melrose, Mass.....	do.....	12,962	1													
Memphis, Tenn.....	do.....	102,320	41	4												
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do.....	285,315	82	12						4						2
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	38,469	17	3												
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	80,865	37	3												
Nashua, N. H.....	do.....	23,898	7							3						
Newark, N. J.....	do.....	245,070	104	13							1	1	2	1		
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	62,442	28	2						2						
Newburyport, Mass.....	do.....	14,478	8							1						
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	287,104	104	14						4	1					
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	22,034	7													
Newton, Mass.....	do.....	33,587	16													
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	3,437,202	1,298	115		1				26	6	20	4	10		
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	11,226	11													
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	24,200	16	1								1				
Northampton, Mass.....	do.....	18,643	2													

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Omaha, Nebr.....	Aug. 16	102,555	21										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do.....	7,147	1										
Palmer, Mass.....	Aug. 7	7,801	3	1									
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Aug. 16	1,293,697	446	46		1			11				
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	321,616	130	8					9		6	1	5
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	15,369	9						1		1		
Portland, Me.....	do.....	50,145	18	4					1		1		
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	175,597	82	6					1		1		4
Reading, Pa.....	Aug. 18	78,961	27	4									
St. Joseph, Mo.....	Aug. 9	102,979		1					2				
Do.....	Aug. 16	102,979											
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	53,531	10										
San Francisco, Cal.....	Aug. 10	342,782	α 150	17					4		1		
Shreveport, La.....	Aug. 16	16,013	6										
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do.....	10,266	4								1		
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	61,643	31	4							1		
South Bend, Ind.....	do.....	35,999	14										
Steelman, Pa.....	do.....	12,068	5	1					1				
Tacoma, Wash.....	Aug. 10	37,714	8	1									
Taunton, Mass.....	Aug. 16	31,036	8										
Titusville, Pa.....	do.....	8,244	4										
Toledo, Ohio.....	do.....	131,822	33	1					3				
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	23,481	7										
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	8,529	4	1									
Weymouth, Mass.....	do.....	11,324	0										
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	28,757	7										
Winona, Minn.....	do.....	19,714	5										
Worcester, Mass.....	Aug. 15	118,421	40	4									
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Aug. 9	44,885	19	1									

α One death from bubonic plague.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 18, 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.....	60	0	.....	.77	.03	.....
Portland, Me.....	67	.....	5	.87	.97	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	62	.....	8	.91	.....	.21
Boston, Mass.....	69	.....	3	1.08	.02	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	70	.....	4	1.21	.....	.81
Albany, N. Y.....	71	.....	7	.91	.....	.01
New York, N. Y.....	73	.....	5	1.09	.....	.49
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	.....	7	1.05	.....	1.05
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74	.....	6	1.00	.....	.80
New Brunswick, N. J.....	72	.....	6	1.12	.....	.52
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72	.....	4	1.19	.....	1.09
Baltimore, Md.....	75	.....	5	.91	.....	.31
Washington, D. C.....	75	.....	7	.91	.....	.74
Lynchburg, Va.....	75	.....	3	.91	.....	.61
Cape Henry, Va.....	77	.....	5	1.26	.84	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	77	.....	5	1.42	1.48	.....
Charlottesville, N. C.....	76	0	.....	1.25	.35	.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	76	0	.....	1.51	.....	.91
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78	.....	4	1.64	.56	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	77	.....	1	1.40	.50	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	78	0	.....	1.69	.....	1.59
Columbia, S. C.....	80	.....	2	1.65	1.95	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	81	1	.....	1.73	.....	1.33
Augusta, Ga.....	80	0	.....	1.19	.....	.19
Savannah, Ga.....	80	2	.....	1.82	.88	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	1	.....	1.47	.03	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	3	.....	1.20	.....	.70
Key West, Fla.....	84	0	.....	1.06	.....	.66
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	5	.....	1.07	.....	.97
Tampa, Fla.....	81	1	.....	2.03	.....	.43
Pensacola, Fla.....	81	3	.....	1.98	.....	1.98
Mobile, Ala.....	80	4	.....	1.60	.....	.40
Montgomery, Ala.....	80	4	.....	.94	.....	.54
Meridian, Miss.....	78	6	.....	1.01	.....	1.01
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80	6	.....	.77	.....	.77
New Orleans, La.....	82	4	.....	1.40	.....	1.00
Shreveport, La.....	82	4	.....	.38	.....	.38
Fort Smith, Ark.....	79	5	.....	.84	.....	.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	79	3	.....	.98	.....	.98
Palestine, Tex.....	81	3	.....	.63	.....	.63
Galveston, Tex.....	83	1	.....	1.27	.....	1.27
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	4	.....	.89	.....	.89
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0	.....	.66	.....	.66
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	79	1	.....	.84	.....	.84
Nashville, Tenn.....	78	0	.....	.70	.....	.50
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77	5	.....	.84	.....	.64
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75	3	.....	.96	.....	.66
Lexington, Ky.....	74	.....	2	.79	.....	.59
Louisville, Ky.....	77	.....	3	.84	.....	.04
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74	.....	6	.72	.....	.32
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75	.....	5	.89	.....	.89
Columbus, Ohio.....	78	.....	7	.77	.....	.77
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	74	.....	6	.76	.....	.76
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73	.....	7	.70	.....	.50
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68	.....	6	.56	.....	.46
Rochester, N. Y.....	68	.....	6	.70	.....	.70
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68	.....	4	.70	.....	.60
Erie, Pa.....	70	.....	8	.76	.....	.66
Cleveland, Ohio.....	70	.....	6	.70	.....	.70
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71	.....	7	.70	.....	.70
Toledo, Ohio.....	71	.....	7	.63	.....	.63
Detroit, Mich.....	70	.....	6	.63	.....	.63
Lansing, Mich.....	69	.....	7	.61	.....	.61
Port Huron, Mich.....	67	.....	.....	.56	.....	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	63	.....	3	.77	.....	.77
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	61	.....	3	.56	.14	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	63	.....	3	.63	.....	.43
Escanaba, Mich.....	64	.....	2	.91	.....	.91
Green Bay, Wis.....	67	.....	3	.56	.....	.36
Grand Haven, Mich.....	67	.....	5	.57	.....	.57
Milwaukee, Wis.....	68	.....	4	.61	.....	.41
Chicago, Ill.....	71	.....	3	.68	.....	.08
Duluth, Minn.....	64	.....	4	.70	.70	.....

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 18, 1902—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	69		5	.77		.37
La Crosse, Wis.....	70		4	.66	.04	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	72		8	.66		.26
Davenport, Iowa.....	73		7	.83	3.17	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73		3	.75	3.85	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75		3	.60	1.10	
Springfield, Ill.....	74		2	.50	1.20	
Chgo., Ill.....	78	0		.63	.87	
St. Louis, Mo.....	78	0		.77		.67
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	77		1	.52		.42
Springfield, Mo.....	76	2		.79		.79
Kansas City, Mo.....	77	3		.91		.71
Topeka, Kans.....	76	6		.86		.86
Wichita, Kans.....	79	5		.70		.70
Concordia, Kans.....	76	6		.61		.41
Lincoln, Nebr.....	74	0		.75		.35
Omaha, Nebr.....	74		2	.77		.47
Sioux City, Iowa.....	73		3	.75		.35
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72		2	.70	.00	
Valentine, Nebr.....	72	0		.49	.51	
Huron, S. Dak.....	70		2	.60		.10
Pierre, S. Dak.....	75		1	.38		.08
Moorhead, Minn.....	66	0		.59		.59
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	68	2		.42		.32
Williston, N. Dak.....	68			.28		
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	66			.32		
Helena, Mont.....	68		4	.14	.06	
Miles City, Mont.....	72	2		.22		.22
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	70	2		.28		.28
Spokane, Wash.....	69		3	.07	.33	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	74		4	.04	.06	
Baker City, Oreg.....	66			.00		
Winnemucca, Nev.....	72		10	.00	.00	
Pocatello, Idaho.....	70		4	.07	.03	
Boise, Idaho.....	74		8	.07	.13	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	76		4	.14		.14
Lander, Wyo.....	66	0		.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	66	2		.35		.35
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	4		.56		.26
Denver, Colo.....	70	4		.35		.15
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	2		.49		.49
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	4		.69		.69
Oklahoma, Okla.....	81	3		.61		.61
Amarillo, Tex.....	73	3		.50		.50
Abilene, Tex.....	83	1		.63		.63
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	67		1	.60		.20
El Paso, Tex.....	80		2	.42	.28	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	88	0		.21		.11
Yuma, Ariz.....	91		5	.11		.11
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	64		2	.13	.17	
Tacoma, Wash.....	62		2	.14	.06	
Portland, Oreg.....	67		5	.11	.29	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67		5	.07		.07
Eureka, Cal.....	56	2		.01		.01
Red Bluff, Cal.....	82		10	.00	.00	
Carson City, Nev.....	68		8	.00	.10	
Sacramento, Cal.....	73		5	.00	.00	
San Francisco, Cal.....	54	4		.00	.00	
Fresno, Cal.....	72		10	.00	.00	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65		3	.00	.00	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	71		3	.00	.00	
San Diego, Cal.....	70		4	.01		.01

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Yellow fever raging in the Amazon Valley—Death of former acting consular agent at Manaos of yellow fever.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you, for the information of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, that the Department is in receipt of a dispatch, No. 75, of July 24, 1902, from the consul of the United States at Para, Brazil, in which he says that the "former acting consular agent at Manaos, Mr. Fletcher, is reported to have died yesterday (July 23, 1902) from yellow fever, which is raging in the Amazon Valley, leaving in its destructive path a long train of deaths and prostrations."

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

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

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, August 9, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 9, 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: Brights disease, 1; debility, 2; tetanus, traumatic, 1; phthisis, 1; natural causes, 1. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week. good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 7, steamship *Geo. W. Kelley*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 8, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 2; passengers in transit, 8; baggage disinfected, 3 pieces.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec for the week ended August 16, 1902.

QUEBEC, CANADA, August 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended Saturday, August 16, 833 alien immigrants were inspected at this port, as follows: Number passed, 813; detained, 20. * * *

Respectfully,

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CHINA.

Cholera in Amoy.

[No. 11.]

AMOY, CHINA, July 2, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your unnumbered dispatch of May 21, 1902, calling my attention to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury that the reports in regard to the outbreak and progress of Asiatic cholera in this consular district be forwarded at regular intervals to the medical officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service stationed at Hongkong.

The reports, as suggested, will be forwarded to Acting Asst. Surg. J. S. Hough, in accordance with your instructions.

In this connection I beg to state that Asiatic cholera broke out here in sporadic form about May 5 and is still raging among the Chinese population of this port. As near as we can ascertain, the death rate is about 150 a week. No accurate statistics are obtainable.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. FOWLER,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

COLOMBIA.

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

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, August 12, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 11, 1902:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial. The 3 deaths noted were natives, females, and from the following causes, as reported to me: One dysentery, 1 chronic malaria, and 1 convulsions. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 9, 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. August 10, steamship *John Wilson*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 18, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana, Cuba, I have the honor to transmit report of transactions at this station for week ended August 16. Five bills of health were issued to vessels going to ports in the United States; 1 of these, steamship *Francesco*, was disinfected before clearing. During this period 10 health certificates were issued to passengers bound for the United States. The mortuary report for this week shows there were 13 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 16.94 per 1,000 per annum. There was 1 death from tuberculosis, 1 from malaria, and 2 deaths from capillary bronchitis. The general sanitary condition of the city is good.

Respectfully,

R. L. McMAHAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Havana—Death from yellow fever from steamship Vigilancia.

HAVANA, CUBA, *Aug. 14, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Service at this port during the week ended August 9, 1902:

OFFICE.

Number of vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	16
Number of crews, outgoing vessels, inspected.....	667
Number of passengers, outgoing vessels, inspected.....	252
Number of health certificates issued.....	4
Number of immune certificates issued.....	79
Number of applications for immune certificates rejected.....	2

SANATOR.

Number of cargo and passenger vessels disinfected	6
Number of vessels undergoing disinfection.....	1
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	368
Number of passengers and crews inspected.....	206

SHORE PLANT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	13
Number of pieces of express matter disinfected.....	17
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	58
Number of pieces of express and freight inspected.....	968

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

The Ward Line steamer *Vigilancia* arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, upon the morning of August 4, with a coal passer in the crew ill with a suspicion of yellow fever. He was removed to Las Animas Hospital

that night. In company with Dr. Nunez and Assistant Surgeon Trotter I visited the patient at the hospital and found a typical case. Death occurred the night of August 5. The steamships from Mexican ports transact their business "in quarantine" in Havana harbor while en route to New York. Upon confirmation of the diagnosis I cabled the facts to you for the notice and action of Dr. Doty, health officer of the port of New York.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Mortuary report of the city of Havana, Cuba, for the week ended August 9, 1902.

Typhoid	3
Enteritis.....	3
Meningitis	6
Tuberculosis.....	16
Pneumonia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	6
La grippe.....	1
Malaria.....	2
Glanders.....	1
Tetanus	1
Total deaths from all causes	114

Report from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 13, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana, I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended August 9, 1902. Bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States, via other Cuban ports. None was disinfected. I inclose weekly abstract. During this week no quarantinable disease has been reported. I inclose the mortality statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

RICHARD WILSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Santiago de Cuba—Mortality statistics for the week ended August 2, 1902.

Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia.....	2
Tubercle of lungs.....	4
Syphilis.....	1
Cancer of female genital organs.....	1
Meningitis, simple	1
Tetanus.....	1
Organic heart disease.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)....	4
Diarrhea and enteritis, chronic.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	1
Septicæmia, puerperal	1
Senile debility.....	1
Ill-defined or unspecified causes of death.....	3

Total 23

Annual rate of mortality for the week 27.81 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

EGYPT.

The outbreak of cholera at Moucha.

[No. 258.]

CAIRO, EGYPT, July 22, 1902.

SIR: Confirming my telegram of the 21st instant, as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D. C.: Cholera outbreak Moucha near Assiout.—LONG.

I now have with much regret to report to the Department that an outbreak of Asiatic cholera at the village of Moucha near Assiout in upper Egypt, 250 miles south of Cairo, was officially declared yesterday.

The first suspicious cases occurred on the 15th instant and the sanitary department sent a physician the same night to Assiout. Specimens sent to Cairo for bacteriological examination persistently gave negative reactions and on the 17th another physician of the sanitary department was sent to make a bacteriological examination on the spot, the result of which was a telegraphic report of the existence of cholera at Moucha.

The following is the text of the bulletin issued by the sanitary department for the twenty-four hours ended yesterday at noon: Existing cases, 52; fresh cases, 7; deaths out of hospital, 8; remaining under treatment, 51; cases from July 15 to date, 154. Total deaths, 103.

The village of Moucha contains 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated about 7 miles south of Assiout, in the center of a large basin. The inhabitants depend on surface wells for their water supply. These wells have been closed by the authorities, and Abyssinian pumps, in charge of a competent engineer, furnish a temporary water supply while the infected wells remain closed. Dr. Graham, director general, in his official notification says:

“Every effort is being made to localize the outbreak, and in view of the isolated position of the village and its remoteness from the Nile and the canal system of Egypt, hopes are entertained that the spread of infection may be limited.”

A strong military cordon around the infected district is maintained, and nurses, ambulances, medicines, and everything which may be useful in combating the dreadful disease is provided.

The ministry of war has been notified of the absolute necessity of suspending all recruiting operations in the Assiout Province, and although the information is not yet official, it is expected that all Turkish ports, and probably Piræus, Brindisi, and Naples will impose a prohibitive quarantine on arrivals from Egypt.

By decree issuing from the ministry of the interior, the province of Assiout is officially declared to be infected by cholera.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. LONG,

United States Agent and Consul-General.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Means adopted by the city of Liverpool to promote the health of the poor.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, August 7, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on some of the methods adopted by the city of Liverpool to promote health and cleanliness among its slum population.

Sterilized humanized milk depots.

With a view to lessening disease common to infants due to improper feeding, and decreasing the infantile mortality, which in some districts of the city is very high, the corporation has established plants for the proper mixing and sterilization of cows' milk so that it will be as nearly as possible like human milk. It is intended especially for infants of the poorer classes, whose mothers are unable to suckle them, and milk is furnished at such a reasonable figure that the poorest can benefit by it.

Twenty-four's supply of milk can be procured for 5 cents, or by the week, 30 cents. This charge is not sufficient to cover the expenses of the establishment, but there is no reason why it should not be self supporting and yet be within reach of the poorest.

There are different mixtures used, to be given according to the age of the child. They are as follows :

Age.	Milk.	Water.	Cream.	Sugar.	Salt.	Amount, 24 hours.
	Galls.	Galls.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
One to two weeks.....	6	6	30	18	2	13
Two to eight weeks.....	6	6	30	18	2	27
Two to three months.....	7½	4½	30	20	2	31
Three to five months.....	7½	4½	30	20	2	40
Five to seven months.....	9	3	30	20	2	52

Each morning the pure and the modified milks are tested to see that the proper amount of cream is present. The prepared milk to be distributed is then put in bottles and placed in the sterilizer for one-half hour at a temperature of 190° to 210° F. in summer and a lower temperature in winter. The bottles, supplied with patent stoppers, are then taken out and tightly stoppered and are put into baskets containing 9 bottles each, a sufficient quantity for one day's feeding.

When the bottles are returned, they are placed in hot water containing soda, then mechanically cleansed inside by means of a revolving brush, and finally rinsed in clean cold water and allowed to drain on racks. They are then ready for refilling. Two rubber teats are supplied to each person using the milk.

At the time of commencing the use of the milk, the name of the child, weight, and other necessary data are taken, together with the family history, which is especially directed toward finding out the presence of tuberculosis or other malady which might be the cause of the offspring inheriting a weak constitution or actual disease. Every two weeks the infant is weighed, so that the benefit resulting from the milk may be noted. Many have shown a very satisfactory increase in weight, while only a few have had to discontinue its use because of its disagreeing.

There are at present 2 depots where the milk is prepared, one turning out about 3,500 bottles per day and the other, the most recently established, about 3,000 bottles.

The idea has not been in use a sufficient length of time to determine to what extent it will save the infant population of the city from an untimely death ; yet it is certainly a step in the right direction, and one may reasonably expect good results to accrue therefrom.

Corporation dwellings.

The corporation dwellings are houses erected by the city in place of those that have been condemned and demolished as unsanitary and unfit for human habitation.

The most insanitary dwellings are those occupying the courts. There are about 12 houses to a court, each house having 2 or 3 rooms built one above another. The rooms are saturated with exhalations from the skin and lungs of dirty or sickly people, and there is no means of ventilation except 1 window, which, opening as it does on a foul, narrow court, serves very poorly for that purpose. There is no running water or water-closet in the house, but from 2 to 4 closets are built at the end of the court, and a hydrant is placed in the court to be used in common by all the families living therein. The closets are each used by from 4 to 6 families, men, women, and children. They are not flush closets, and are frequently very dirty, some of them that I saw being extremely filthy, despite the efforts of the sanitary authorities. * * *

As a contrast, the corporation dwellings are as a bed of roses in a field of weeds. They are substantially built of brick, 2 stories in height, each story having a separate means of access to the street, so that one family can occupy one floor and one the other without interfering with each other. There are about 3 rooms and a scullery to each story, and a small yard in the rear to be used in common for drying clothes. This does away with the bad idea of building houses back to back as in the insanitary slum property. There is a stationary bin provided for refuse, so that it can be conveniently collected and burned up in the destructor. More important, each family has a separate flush closet and a sink with running water. The different rows of houses vary a little as to the means of entrance, number of rooms, etc., but all are so arranged that each family has a separate closet and sink, and this, with the increased facilities for light and ventilation, makes them pleasant and healthy habitations.

The first structures erected were on the style of tenement houses. They are 4 stories in height and built in the form of a hollow square, the center being open and used as a playground. As above, each family has the use of 1 closet, and besides there is a laundry provided for each 4 families. The method of building rows of single houses is at present the most favored and is probably the most satisfactory.

At the time of building, the street is widened and well paved.

In none of the corporation dwellings did I see dirty water-closets, and in the majority of instances the rooms were clean.

The problem of getting rid of insanitary property and supplying modern sanitary dwellings for the evicted tenants has been a mighty one and has cost a great deal of money. There is still much to be done in the way of demolition, although some of the dirtiest places, where fever was always present, have disappeared, and newer and healthier structures now occupy the sites. No doubt the main cause of the decrease of typhus fever in late years is modern methods of disinfection and isolation, but I think some credit must be given to the demolition of insanitary dwellings, because the fewer breeding centers there are the fewer will be the number of typhus cases.

Public washhouses.

The washhouses are places where people who have no facilities for washing their clothes at home can do so at a public laundry at a minimum expense. The first one was put into operation in 1842, and since then they have been increased in numbers and brought up to date. The charge for the first hour is 2 cents, 3 cents an hour for the next three hours, and 12 cents an hour thereafter. It will be seen that for about 8 cents a woman can utilize the washhouse for three hours, a sufficient

length of time to wash all the clothes she is likely to have. In the past a charge of about 2 cents an hour was made, no matter how long the woman remained, but this led those who washed for a living to monopolize a stall for sometimes an entire day, while others who simply wished to wash their personal effects had to wait or go without. Since a greater charge has been made after the fourth hour very few remain longer than that, and therefore more people can avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

A stationary tub with hot and cold water is furnished each person. There are provided centrifugal machines in which the wet clothes are put to take out the excess of water, and also drying closets, one for each person. In some of the washhouses, mangles and irons are supplied.

Public baths.

The public baths are also very fine institutions, for they furnish the poor the means of taking a bath for the small sum of 4 cents. This may either be in the form of a plunge bath, in water kept at a temperature of about 70° F., or a hot tub bath with shower. A towel and soap are furnished.

In the newest bath house, the American idea is used, that of having footbaths with the shower and spray. The shower is so arranged that the temperature of the water can be regulated to suit the individual using it. This particular bath house is finished inside in enamel brick and can be flushed down and kept clean. In some cases salt water is used while in others the water is obtained from the regular water supply of the city. The salt water is pumped up from the river and is filtered before using.

The city is now distributing free bath tickets among the poor to be used by the women and their children.

There are first, second, and third class private baths in each bath house, but the latter, the cheapest, are used twice as many times as the first and second class combined, showing that those most in need of such opportunities are taking advantage of them. This is also true of the plunge, of which there is a first and second class, the latter being by far the better patronized. There are also so-called open-air baths which can be used free of cost.

A glance at the inclosed report by the city engineer and chief superintendent will give one an idea of the popularity of these baths and washhouses. During the year 1901 the baths were used 1,379,279 times and the washhouses 188,209 times.

With the public washhouses and baths, the corporation dwellings and the sterilized, humanized milk depots, the city offers many inducements to the poor to keep clean and healthy, but unfortunately among the lower classes the love of strong drink is intense. Liquor takes their money and saps their pride and ambition, and the alehouse is an insuperable barrier between the present miserable condition of the laboring classes and the better state they might be in if that obstruction were removed.

It would be interesting to study along the same lines in some of the other large cities of the United Kingdom, but I am sure that no city does more for its poor than does Liverpool.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from Liverpool.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *August 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended August 9, 1902, there were reported to the local authorities the following cases: Smallpox, 11; typhus fever, 3; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 98; diphtheria, 9; and measles, 27.

For the two weeks ended August 9, 1902, there were reported in Birkenhead the following cases: Scarlet fever, 10; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 4; erysipelas, 3; measles, 52.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from London.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *August 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 2, 1902, there were inspected and given bills of health at this port, eight vessels and 99 members of the crew and cattlemen were vaccinated. There were 11 deaths from smallpox in England, of which 7 belonged to London, 2 to Liverpool, 1 to Tottenham and 1 to Walthamstone. The admissions during the week were 44 cases against 51, 48, and 23 for the three preceding weeks. According to the returns from the hospitals for infectious diseases there were 305 cases of smallpox, 2,562 of scarlet fever, 1,013 of diphtheria, and 289 of enteric fever under treatment at the close of the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN McMULLEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 8, 1902.*

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

Plague.

RUSSIA.—The 4 persons in Odessa supposed to be suffering with plague did not live near the harbor, but in the interior of the town, and apparently had no intercourse with each other. According to a report dated July 27, 2 of the same had already recovered and the other 2 were on the way to recovery.

EGYPT.—During the period from July 18 to July 25, 11 plague cases and 6 deaths were recorded in Alexandria.

CAPE COLONY.—In Port Elizabeth during the period from June 15 to June 28, 1 case of plague and 1 death were recorded. The corpse of a native who had died of plague was also found.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the week ended June 28, 37 persons died of plague and 26 of cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Death rate of Berlin.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 26 was. like that of the foregoing week, unusually low, being 13.2 per 1,000 of the population—that is to say, 0.4 more than during the previous week, but still 0.6 less than during the corresponding week of last year. London, Paris, and Vienna and more than two-thirds of the large German towns showed less favorable statistics. Indeed, Stettin, Halle, and Cologne reached even double the figure of Berlin. Lower than this, however, was the mortality rate of Charlottenburg, 9.5, and Schöenberg, 5.9, the latter having the lowest death rate of all the large towns. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs remained unchanged, causing 36 deaths. Cases of acute disease of the intestines were of more frequent occurrence, claiming 71 victims. The number of deaths from consumption amounted to 62. There were registered 8 deaths from measles and 2 deaths from scarlet fever. Thirteen persons died by violence.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GUATEMALA.

*Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Livingston—Fruit port.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 12, 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, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: August 12, 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.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, H. I., *August 9, 1902,*
via San Francisco, Cal.

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: There was a death from plague in Honolulu August 3 and August 9. Outgoing restrictions resumed August 7.—COFER.

Quarterly report of quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of July, 1902.

HONOLULU, H. I., *August 11, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of July, 1902:

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	14
From domestic ports.....	25
Number of crew inspected.....	2, 872
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	937
Steerage and stowaways.....	2, 360
Number of sick in detention from last month.....	0
Number in detention from last month.....	0
Number of sick in detention for this month.....	0
Number in detention for this month.....	0
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	0
Number of packages of freight disinfected.....	0

PORT OF HILO.

Number of vessels inspected.....	7
Number of crew inspected.....	127
Number of passengers inspected.....	18
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KAHULUI.

Number of vessels inspected.....	2
Number of crew inspected.....	30
Number of passengers inspected.....	2
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KIHAI.

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

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	2
Number of crew inspected.....	25
Number of passengers inspected.....	1
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KOLOA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	11
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,
 Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Steam chamber for use of the board of health arrives.

HONOLULU, H. I., *August 4, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the portable steam chamber. This will be formally turned over to the board of

health immediately after the various parts are uncrated and properly put together.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HONDURAS.

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

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, August 9, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 9, 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 diseases, malarial, mild types. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 4, Norwegian steamship *Spero*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 8, American steamship *David*; crew, 24; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. B. ROBERTSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, August 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 16, 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; few cases and mild types. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 10, Norwegian steamship *Gwent*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; British schooner *Carib II*; crew, 8; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 14, British steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; 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, *August 13, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 13, 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: August 7, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 5; passengers in transit, 3; baggage disinfected, 11 pieces. August 9, steamship *Hiram*, crew, 15; passengers from this port, 3; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 12, 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.

*Precautions against cholera in Italy—Water supply of Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *August 5, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Precautions against cholera in Italy.

The memory of the cruel prevalence of Asiatic cholera at Naples in 1884 is sufficiently fresh in the minds of Italians to give great concern whenever there is an epidemic of that disease in a country having direct communication with Italy. In view of the spread of cholera in Egypt at the present time, very definite rules have been issued from the ministry of the interior relating to maritime traffic with infected localities. A daily telegraphic information service has been established at Rome with the Italian consulate at Alexandria and the royal legation at Cairo. Thus the Italian home authorities will be promptly advised of the number of cases of cholera and deaths therefrom in all infected centers, of local and general prophylactic measures, and of the movements of vessels leaving Egypt for Italian ports. A special vigilance will be had over all the vessels mentioned in order to assure attention to the precautionary measures established by the international quarantine counsel of Alexandria for the prevention of the spread of cholera in Europe.

The Italian consuls at Alexandria and Port Said have been instructed to announce by telegraph the fact of the departure of any vessel under suspicious circumstances in a bad hygienic condition, lacking a medical officer aboard or adequate means of disinfection, carrying a bad quality of drinking water or having an excessive crowding of passengers, especially steerage or Italian emigrants returning home. To the end that

any arrivals of vessels in bad condition of health may take place at ports properly provided for the reception of infected ships, it is ordered that all vessels from Egypt bound for Italy shall enter at the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Brindisi, and Venice for the mainland, and at Palermo, Messina, and Catania for the island of Sicily.

These maritime sanitary regulations provide that after the admission to free pratique of any vessel from Egypt all persons disembarked, whether passengers or crew, shall be kept under observation for five days, computed from the date of departure from the last Egyptian port. If there is no especial reason for detaining such persons at quarantine, they may go on their way, but the prefect of the province is directed to telegraph their destination to the authorities of the place for which they are bound, so that the necessary surveillance may be continued. Such persons are to receive a daily medical examination.

In addition, the instructions just issued impress upon all public officers the necessity of practicing rigorously all those provisions prescribed in such cases by the sanitary code. This code comprises all the Italian sanitary laws, regulations, instructions, and circulars now in force.

Naples is much better prepared than in former times to make a resistance against the inroads of cholera. Since the devastating epidemic of 1884 the city has undergone great improvements. It has made decided advances in public hygiene. Large sums of money have been devoted to tearing down filthy and dilapidated buildings that made miserable pest holes of the dirty narrow streets. As a protection against the spread of cholera, should it be by evil fortune again introduced, great dependence is put on the purity of the city water supply. The Serino water, with which the town is liberally provided, is brought to Naples, 30 miles, from a spring near Avellino. The aqueducts run below ground all the way. The water is distributed to the city from tanks at Capodimonte, a place situated on an eminence north of Naples.

The subject of the water supply of Naples is of great interest from an epidemiological and maritime point of view. A large portion of the steamships passing out of the Mediterranean by Gibraltar and Suez carry Serino water in their tanks. It is Serino water that has done much to prevent Naples, a port in such direct communication with the Orient, from inflicting evil on the whole world at times when cholera prevails in the East.

Naples water.

The history of Naples's water supply extends back to the remote age, 1,000 years B. C., when the Greek colony at Cumae founded the towns of Parthenope (later Palaeopolis, the old city) and Neapolis (the new city), both occupying parts of the present site of Naples. The source of water supply for these settlements is largely a matter of conjecture. The colonists probably depended largely on natural springs and local water courses.

Hundreds of years later Naples enjoyed the advantages of Roman ingenuity in hydraulic engineering. The interesting ruins of ancient aqueducts are familiar to every traveler in Italy. In the early part of the Christian era Naples was provided with one of these wonderful artificial waterways. Like the others, the long rows of supporting arches stretched over hills and valleys. In parts of its course the aqueduct went underground. It acted on the principle of a syphon in places where the water had to climb a hill. This aqueduct was built by the Emperor

Claudius and was known by the name of the Claudian aqueduct. Numerous remains of the great work are still extant and testify to its extent and perfection. With the changes of time, however, the aqueduct went the same sad way that most things Roman went. Indeed, in the middle ages the former source of supply of the great aqueduct, then inoperative, was unknown. In the time of Don Pedro de Toledo the water supply from a smaller aqueduct, also of Roman construction, was found insufficient for the needs of a growing city, and Littieri, a famous engineer, made an examination of the ruins of the great aqueduct of Claudius. He found that it had drawn its supply from the high spring of Serino. Thus we see that in the flourishing days of Pompeii and Herculaneum, when the hills and fields in the neighborhood were covered with the villas of the Roman aristocracy, the city of Naples drew its water supply from the same source as to-day. It was not until the supply of water became so scanty and polluted as to be a crying menace that Naples returned to the old Roman methods.

The history of the water supply of Naples, during the period when Serino water was in disuse, is interesting and instructive as a hygienic study. The water in use in the interval of hundreds of years was brought by the ancient aqueduct of Bolla, from a group of springs near Pomigliano d'Arco, 8 miles from Naples. The water was distributed through the city by canals a little below the level of the streets. It was through the opening in the city wall for this aqueduct that the Aragoneses entered Naples after a long and ineffective siege. The increasing need of the growing city for water led later to the construction of the aqueduct of Carmignano, taking its water from a small river, the Isclero. The water from this source was divided into two parts, one for potable water, the other destined to work the waterwheels of Neapolitan grain mills. These mills were designed to prevent famine in times of siege. The drinking water was carried by a network of canals to the wells with which the habitations of the city were provided and was there stored. The aqueduct was in part uncovered. The storage wells were usually in close proximity to cesspools and were often foul with filth from the soil and surface.

In 1841 the project proposed by Lettieri in 1560 was again taken up, but was not seriously considered until in 1866 after an epidemic of cholera. In 1873 the concession to bring Serino water to the city was granted to an English company. The rights passed in 1877 into the hands of another English corporation. The work was begun in October, 1881.

The higher group of springs of Serino water are 373 meters above the level of the sea and the lower group 330 meters. In times of scantiest supply the springs yield 170,000 cubic meters a day. In the collection all surface water is rejected by appropriate engineering devices. The water is carried about 60,000 meters, nearly 15,000 meters of the course being in galleries which perforate mountains. One of the channels piercing a mountain is 3,200 meters long. Throughout the run the water is conducted in canals hermetically sealed. From the hills of Cancellò the water is forced by syphonage. There are three syphons—one with a diameter of 70 centimeters and a length of 22,720 meters, the other with a diameter of 80 centimeters and a length of 18,727 meters. The latter two syphons supply water to the central and lower parts of the city, and the reservoirs they supply have a capacity of 80,000 cubic meters. The smaller syphon goes to the upper reservoir, which has a capacity of 20,000 cubic meters.

The following is the chemical composition of Serino water :

Dry residue, 100° C., 0.2420; dry residue, 180° C., 0.2373; calcined residue, 0.2275; oxygen necessary to oxidize all organic material, 0.00009; total hardness (French scale), 15° 5'; permanent hardness (French scale), 4° 5'. Composition of residue in 1 liter: SiO₂, 0.0167; CO₂, 0.663; SO₃, 0.167; N₂O₃, 0.0008; chlorine, 0.0073; oxide of Fe and Al, 0.0030; CaO, 0.0708; MgO, 0.0162.

A bacteriological analysis of Serino water is made every day by the health authorities of Naples. The annual mean is 33 to 38 colonies for each cubic centimeter. The analysis made August 1, 1902, showed 34 colonies for each cubic centimeter of water taken from a city faucet. Of these colonies of microorganisms, 2 liquefied gelatin and 1 produced mold.

Munson, in his American "Theory and practice of military hygiene," says that, among natural waters, a sample which contains but 100 colonies per cubic centimeter is usually regarded as very pure, while water containing up to 500 per cubic centimeters is classed as good.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Naples—Cholera in Egypt—New steamship line proposed.

NAPLES, ITALY, August 11, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 9, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

August 5, the steamship *Roma*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 969 steerage passengers and 350 pieces of large baggage; 1,000 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 36 steerage passengers was advised.

August 7, the steamship *Lahn*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 307 steerage passengers and 91 pieces of large baggage; 350 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 14 steerage passengers was advised.

August 8, the steamship *Perugia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 742 steerage passengers and 192 pieces of large baggage; 850 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 43 steerage passengers was advised.

August 9, the steamship *Scotia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 536 steerage passengers and 104 pieces of large baggage; 850 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 30 steerage passengers was advised.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

Under date of August 7, 1902, it was reported that Asiatic cholera, which it was hoped could be kept away from Alexandria, has appeared in that port. August 7, 5 cases were reported from Alexandria. The following day 18 cases were reported from Cairo, but no additional cases from Alexandria. In all Egypt there have been about 900 cases since July 15, 1902.

Bubonic plague at Odessa.

The mayor of Odessa has made a declaration to the municipal council that there have been no deaths from bubonic plague at Odessa and that the suspected cases are recovering.

Russian emigrant steamships.

Arrangements are being made for a line of Russian steamships carrying emigrants from Odessa and Naples to New York. It is not thought that the line will be in operation before autumn.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Cholera in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this office during the week ended July 26, 1902. Four vessels were inspected having a total personnel of 367 crew and 601 passengers; 140 steerage passengers were bathed and 240 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

During the past week there were officially reported in Yokohama 4 cases of enteric fever and 14 cases of dysentery with no deaths from either cause. The city still remains free from quarantinable disease.

During the past week there has been reported 1 case of cholera in Kanagawa Ken, in which prefecture Yokohama is situated; also 3 cases in Tokyo Fu. The great bulk of the cases of cholera recently occurring in Japan are credited to Fukuoka Ken, a prefecture in the island of Kyushu. Up to July 28 this prefecture has furnished, since the present outbreak, 287 cases with 168 deaths, also 68 cases with 30 deaths mentioned as doubtful. More than 100 of the above cases occurred in the seaport town of Moji. Cholera also exists at present in Saga Ken, Nagasaki Ken, Hiogo Ken, and Kumamoto.

The above statistics are neither as complete or absolutely accurate as could be desired, but the best available data have been drawn upon. It is noted that many cases are reported as suspicious or doubtful cholera; the terms "pseudo-cholera" and "gishi-cholera" also occur in the press accounts. The latter term I have seen defined as ordinary diarrhea accompanied by vomiting.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, August 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this office during the week ended August 16, 1902. During the same period there were recorded in the office of the juez civil a total of 7 deaths, as follows: Gastric ulcer, 1; cerebral con-

gestion, 1; traumatism, 1; remittent fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; erysipelas, 1; drowning, 1. Nothing of a quarantinable nature is known to be present in this port, the health of which continues to be very satisfactory.

Respectfully,

JOS. GOLDBERGER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NICARAGUA.

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

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, August 10, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 9, 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, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever of a mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 6, steamship *Geo. Dumois*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 7, steamship *Jno. Wilson*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 2 pieces.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NORWAY.

Quarantine against Egypt on account of cholera.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, August 1, 1902.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send duplicate copies of a quarantine proclamation, issued by the royal Norwegian justice and police department on July 30, 1902.

Respectfully,

HENRY BORDEWICH,
United States Consul-General.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Circular No. 1, 1902, regarding places infected with cholera.

[From the royal Norwegian Government's justice and police department.]

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, July 30, 1902.

Egypt is to be considered infected with the cholera till further notice.

Vessels with people sick with cholera on board, and bound for Norwegian harbors, should by the pilots be directed to the quarantine station at Oddero, near Christiansand. The captains are liable to be compelled to keep their sick on board ship in other ports and to be placed in quarantine.

A number of this circular are sent herewith for distribution among people concerned.

SOREN AARSTAD,
H. HEGGEN.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reasons for imposing a quarantine of five days on transports leaving Manila for the United States.

[By P. A. Surg. J. C. Perry, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands.]

[Certain objections having been made to the quarantine imposed on transports leaving Manila, the following reasons are given by P. A. Surg. J. C. Perry under date of June 7, 1902, why the quarantine should be imposed.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry's reports show that his disinfection and detention of outgoing boats has been effective in preventing the development of cholera on any vessel after clearing, and no port has become infected through vessels since the quarantine was established. Twenty-three vessels have had cholera develop on board while in their five days' detention, which alone shows how valuable is this precaution.

The value of precautionary measures taken at a port infected with cholera with regard to vessels leaving for the United States was demonstrated in 1893 at Naples, where cholera was epidemic. Three vessels during that season left for the United States, the *Masilia*, *Wesser*, and *Cashmere*, and all were made to conform to the United States quarantine regulations. They all arrived at the port of New York with no cholera en route or at time of arrival. During the same period 4 vessels with the same class of passengers, and their places of origin similar, in many cases identical, the water and food supply being the same as on the vessels for the United States, left for South America, and all were turned back by the South American authorities and returned to Naples. One, the *Vincenzia Floria*, had about 50 deaths; the *Andrea Gloria*, 90 on the way out; total not ascertained; another, 84 deaths, and the fourth, 230 deaths, from cholera.]

The statement is made that the quarantine of five days imposed on transports leaving Manila for the United States is unnecessary, this being based on the fact that few persons "contract" cholera in detention camps. This may be true in some instances, but a comparison must not be drawn between a properly conducted camp and a crowded troopship, since in the former the suspects are segregated in small groups, and if some develop the disease from the infection already acquired, only those in that group are exposed. The same can not be accomplished on a crowded troopship; no segregation of suspects can be effected; in fact, on most transports no adequate provision has ever been made for the proper isolation of those sick with infectious and contagious diseases.

Relative to this matter, I will respectfully state that the necessity for quarantining the personnel of ships from cholera-infected ports, before allowing the vessels to sail, is not only necessary but of extreme importance, not only for the protection of those on board, but also in order to guard against the introduction of the disease into other ports.

There is no question but that many of the soldiers and casuals sailing on transports have been exposed to infection, and in all probability some of them have contracted it prior to embarkation. Now, assuming the latter, which has been demonstrated by the occurrence of cases of cholera on three transports out of seven (counting the *Hancock* twice), is it not a rational and wise procedure to detain such vessels at a place where they and their passengers can be promptly disinfected, the latter removed and segregated in groups in order that only a small number would be exposed to secondary cases that might develop, and so that

the ship can sail in a clean condition, no longer a menace to her personnel or the ports she may visit?

It has been stated that "should one or two cases occur after the vessel left the port of Manila there could be no danger of general infection to the ship, provided ordinary means were taken to protect the water and food." Relative to this I will state that, in my opinion, the occurrence of cholera on board a crowded troopship at sea, with probably 1,500 or 2,000 persons on board, is a grave matter, and the real dangers in such cases have not been pointed out, such as the inability to properly disinfect at sea either the compartment from which the sick were removed or those who probably infected their clothing or hands from the discharges of the patient by rendering assistance to a stricken comrade, or from the discharges soiling bedding or the floor. In fact it would be impossible for the transport surgeons to ascertain this class or number of suspects. There may be one or many of this class of contacts, and being careless they often eat their food without previously washing much less disinfecting their hands, thereby infecting themselves and others in this manner, each person infected becoming a center to infect others.

The above is not fancy, but facts, and when the rapidity with which cholera increases is taken into consideration, is it not reasonable to expect a serious outbreak of the disease when the above-mentioned conditions exist?

The general food and water supply of the ship is not liable to be infected, since the one is distilled and the other is kept in the storeroom, and no danger from either source exists until they are served to the individuals for consumption, when the unclean infect themselves and others.

It may be proper to determine if the argument advanced can be substantiated by facts and if the danger is real instead of theoretical, and in order to prove the statements, I will cite three instances out of many that have come under my personal observation during the present epidemic in studying the occurrence and course of the disease on 27 vessels that have had cholera on board while serving the five days' quarantine prior to sailing.

Two cases of cholera occurred among the soldiers on the transport *Warren*. The first one developed forty-two hours after the embarkation of the troops, the infection in this case being traced to food the soldier bought from a native vender and ate just prior to going on board. The man was taken sick early in the morning and was immediately isolated, and the place in which he was lying was promptly disinfected as thoroughly as possible under the circumstances. The ship was immediately remanded to Mariveles where all persons on board were bathed and their baggage and clothing disinfected, the troops being disembarked and segregated in groups in barracks on shore. On the fourth day from the first case the second case occurred among the casual detachment in the barracks. Inquiry into his relations with the first soldier taken ill demonstrated the fact that he occupied the next bunk to him and rendered assistance to his comrade.

On another vessel with only a small crew the chief engineer was seized with cholera, having contracted the infection in Manila from infected food or drink, and although the food and water on board ship was the same for all, the only other person who contracted the disease was the officer who assisted the first case to his room and attended him during the attack. He changed his clothing, took a bath, and attempted

disinfection of his hands; still two days later he was stricken with the disease and died. The ship and personnel had been thoroughly disinfected before the occurrence of the second case, but the latter had infected himself prior to that time by rendering assistance to his brother officer.

The third instance still more strikingly supports the contention made. The history of the vessel was briefly as follows: One case of cholera was removed from the vessel at Manila and the boat remanded to Mariveles on May 5 for thorough disinfection and detention. The food on board was destroyed and fresh supply furnished, the water from tanks discharged, tanks disinfected, and fresh supply of water furnished, personnel of ship were bathed and their clothing and baggage disinfected with steam. Vessel thoroughly disinfected. As all the barracks were occupied by passengers and crews from other vessels, the personnel of this ship could not be removed. On the 8th, two days after disinfection and three days after the first case, another case of cholera occurred; personnel and ship redisinfected. On the 10th, a third case developed, and on the 11th, a fourth. After the fourth case, the barracks being available, the entire personnel of the ship were placed on shore in small segregated groups, and no further cases of cholera occurred.

What deductions can be drawn from the history of this vessel? Upon the first appearance of the attack, the patient was immediately removed from the vessel to the hospital on shore, in a few minutes after the onset of the illness; still, cases would continue to develop. Evidently those in immediate contact with the patient became infected by either soiling the hands or the clothes with the discharges and neglecting the ordinary precautions infected themselves through handling their food. As soon as it was possible to segregate the personnel in small groups, thereby minimizing the danger mentioned, no more cases occurred. That disinfection of the ship was thorough and infection of the ship itself was not responsible for the additional cases, is evidenced by the fact that when the crew and passengers were released and placed on board the vessel, no further cases occurred.

It has been stated that there is practically no danger in the transfer of troops from this port to the United States without the five days' detention, "for the reason that in case the disease developed aboard ship it would in all probability do so within five days from the date of departure." I fail to see any logic in reasoning that because a case develops when the ship is five days at sea no danger exists. I think that I have shown conclusively that danger does exist, that this danger is materially increased when the disease breaks out at sea and it is impossible to thoroughly disinfect the personnel of the ship, and that an infected vessel arriving at a clean port is always a menace to the latter.

The contrary opinion can not be substantiated by facts, and is one that will not be accepted by any sanitarian or one conversant with the dangers of cholera infection. * * *

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 28, 1902.

Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from last week (a).....	29
Number of vessels entering quarantine during the week	42
Number of vessels discharged from quarantine.....	45
Number of crew quarantined during the week.....	1, 076
Number of cabin passengers quarantined during the week.....	1, 432

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., etc.—Continued.

Number of steerage passengers quarantined during the week.....	4, 106
Number of crew inspected during the week.....	3, 981
Number of passengers inspected during the week.....	15, 704
Number of vessels disinfected during the week.....	2
Number of vessels remanded to Mariveles station.....	4
Number of cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention—cholera	4
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	4, 218
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	1, 047
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine 7 p. m., June 28	26

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 July 5, 1902.

Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from last week (a).....	26
Number of vessels entering quarantine during the week.....	33
Number of vessels discharged from quarantine.....	34
Number of crew quarantined during the week.....	1, 427
Number of cabin passengers quarantined during the week.....	581
Number of steerage passengers quarantined during the week	4, 216
Number of crew inspected during the week.....	4, 187
Number of passengers inspected during the week.....	15, 674
Number of vessels disinfected during the week.....	1
Number of vessels remanded to Mariveles station.....	3
Number of cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention—cholera	4
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	3, 832
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	421
Number of vessels remaining in quarantine 7 p. m., July 5.....	25

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

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *August 4, 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 reports for the week ended August 2, 1902, and the report of immigrants who were inspected at this port during the month of July, 1902. Four vessels were inspected and passed and 6 bills of health were issued. The sanitary condition of the city remains about the same. No quarantinable disease has been reported to this office.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PONCE, P. R., *August 11, 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 reports for the week ended August 9, 1902; also the summary of transactions at this station during the past month of July, 1902. During the week 2 vessels were inspected and passed and 4 bills of health were issued. The sanitary condition of the city remains about the same. No quarantinable disease has been reported to this office.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PONCE, P. R., August 18, 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 reports for the week ended August 16, 1902. Also the report of deaths in the city during the month of July, 1902. During the week 2 vessels were inspected and passed and 5 bills of health were issued. The sanitary condition of the city remains without change. No quarantinable disease is reported.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Mortality statistics—Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, plays, and surrounding country) during the month of July, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., August 18, 1902.

Diseases of—			
Digestive system.....	63	Cancer.....	2
Respiratory system.....	8	Hepatitis.....	2
Circulatory system.....	8	Metritis.....	1
Nervous system.....	12	Pernicious fever.....	3
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition.....	17	Tetanus.....	1
Malaria.....	15	Wounds.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	8		
Rachitis.....	3	Total.....	145

Number of deaths reported during July, 1902 (a).....	145
Number of deaths reported during July, 1901 (a).....	107
Number of births reported during July, 1902 (a).....	134
Number of births reported during July, 1901 (a).....	139

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

Summary of transactions of service during the month of July, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., August 1, 1902.

Total number of vessels inspected during July, 1902.....	13
Total number of vessels inspected during July, 1901.....	11
Total number of bills of health issued during July, 1902.....	23
Total number of bills of health issued during July, 1901.....	22
Number of passengers inspected during July, 1902 (incoming).....	120
Number of passengers inspected during July, 1902 (in transit).....	529
Number of crew inspected during July, 1902.....	574
Number of vessels in quarantine during July, 1902.....	3
Number of immigrants inspected during July, 1902.....	59
Rejections.....	0
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected during July, 1902.....	98
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed during July, 1902.....	66
Number of sacks of mail disinfected during July, 1902.....	5
Number of vaccinated.....	3
Number passed on previous vaccination.....	10

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce for the week ended August 9, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., August 11, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 9, 1902. August 3, French steamship *Salvador*, from Fort de France and St. Thomas, with 14 immigrants.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce for the week ended August 16, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., August 17, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 16, 1902. August 10, Spanish steamship *Argentino*, from Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Torrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Canary Islands, San Juan, and Mayaguez, with 3 immigrants.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

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

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

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from San Juan.

SAN JUAN, P. R., August 8, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of quarantine transactions at this and the several subports of the island of Porto Rico, for the month of July, 1902 :

San Juan.—Number of vessels inspected, 15 ; number of bills of health issued, 28 ; number of vessels held in quarantine, 2 ; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 63 ; number of sacks of mail disinfected, 6 ; number of persons detained in quarantine at the island, 19 ; number of persons vaccinated, 34 ; number of vessels disinfected, none.

On the 17th instant the French steamer *Olinde Rodriguez* arrived from St. Marc, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata, and Sanchez, with 6 cabin and 30 steerage passengers for Porto Rico. Twelve of these passengers were detained at the quarantine station as nonimmunes, the remainder being permitted to land as immunes. Thirty-six pieces of baggage and 4 sacks of mail were removed to the island and disinfected. The vessel was held in quarantine under guard while remaining at this port. The detained passengers were released from quarantine, all being well, upon the 22d instant.

The Cuban steamship *Julia*, from Cuban and Dominican ports, entered on the 19th instant, being upon her regular schedule and having been subjected to her usual disinfection at Santiago de Cuba just prior to clearing for Porto Rico. This vessel carried clean bills of health and was granted free pratique. Her passengers being immunes, were allowed to land.

On the 20th, the Spanish steamship *Monserat* arrived from Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Sabanilla, Puerto Cabello, and La Guaira via Ponce, with 18 cabin and 17 steerage passengers for Porto Rico. Seven of these passengers being nonimmunes, they were taken to the island and held in quarantine the necessary observation period. Seventeen pieces of baggage and 1 sack of mail were removed and disinfected. The vessel was held in quarantine under guard while she remained at this port.

The Cuban steamship *Maria Herrera* entered upon the 29th upon her regular schedule from Cuban and Dominican ports. She had undergone

disinfection at Santiago de Cuba prior to clearing for Porto Rico. This vessel was granted free pratique, and all of her passengers for Porto Rican ports being immune, they were allowed to land. Ten pieces of baggage and 1 sack of mail were disinfected here.

I inclose herein vital statistics of the city of San Juan.

The following embraces a report of the number of vessels inspected during the month at the subports: Mayaguez, 10; Arecibo, 3; Humacao, 2; Aguadilla, 4; Fajardo, 3; Arroyo, 3.

The following are the mortality statistics from the subports: Mayaguez, 125; Arecibo, 119; Humacao, 46; Aguadilla, 36; Fajardo, 36; Arroyo, 26.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, P. R., for the month of July, 1902.

Anæmia.....	2	Meningitis	1
Aortic insufficiency.....	1	Mitral insufficiency.....	3
Asystolia	1	Nephritis.....	2
Athrepsia	2	Paralysis	1
Bronchitis.....	8	Pernicious fever	2
Cardiac lesion.....	2	Peritonitis	3
Caries of facial bones.....	1	Pneumonia.....	4
Cerebral congestion.....	1	Serous congestion.....	1
Encephalitis	1	Tetanus.....	2
Endocarditis	1	Tuberculosis.....	7
Enteritis.....	4		
Entero-colitis.....	2	Total	67
Gastric tumor.....	1		
Gastro-enteritis.....	7	July, 1901—	
Hypertrophy of liver.....	2	Births	73
Icterus.....	1	Deaths	56
Leprosy.....	1	July, 1902—	
Malaria.....	2	Births.....	80
Measles.....	1	Deaths	67

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan and subports for the week ended August 9, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., August 12, 1902.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 9, 1902. August 3, French steamship *Ferdinand de Lesseps*, from Havre, Bordeaux and St. Thomas, with 9 immigrants. August 7, Spanish steamship *Argentino*, from Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Torrevieja, Malaga, Las Palmas, Tenerife, and La Palma, with 4 immigrants. Total, 14.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

SAN JUAN, P. R., August 12, 1902.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended August 9, 1902, at the subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—August 3, French steamship *Salvador*, from Fort de

France, Pointe a Pitre, Basse-Terre, St. Thomas, and Ponce, with 10 immigrants. Other subports, no transactions.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Inspection of immigrants at subports of San Juan for week ended August 16, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 19, 1902.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 16, 1902. August 13, American steamship *Coracas*, from Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guaira, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 18, 1902.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended August 18, 1902, at the subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—August 16, French steamship *Salvador*, from Port au Prince, Jeremie, Le Cayex, Jacmel, and Santo Domingo, with 13 immigrants.

Humacao.—August 13, French schooner *Laura Belle*, from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, with 4 immigrants. Other subports, no transactions.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

RUSSIA.

Official announcement of plague in Odessa.

[No. 711.]

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *July 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, by order of the Russian minister of the interior, the local newspapers officially announce the existence of the plague in this city. No particulars are furnished as yet nor have I any reliable information as to the number of cases or the number of deaths, if any. Doubtless these particulars will be furnished in due time. The sanitary measures which are being taken are very thorough and will doubtless prove of value in arresting the spread of the disease. The British consulate issued bills of health to-day and noted thereon the existence of plague in this city. I shall inform the Department from time to time of such particulars as I may be able to obtain. There is no excitement here whatever over the advent of the plague, though in well-informed circles the opinion prevails that we are in for a severe epidemic of the disease. I understand that such cases as have occurred are endemic, which as I stated in an earlier dispatch renders the situation much more serious than if the disease had been brought from abroad.

The official announcement of plague was made in this day's official newspaper, and in other local papers, date July 13 and July 26, 1902.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Weeks ended July 4 and July 18, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 32. No contagious diseases.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 172, including 40 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 29,116. Total number of deaths, 39, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 2, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,456.

London.—One thousand one hundred and sixty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 25; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 25; enteric fever, 17; smallpox, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 69. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,534 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 1 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 2, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,643. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 40.1 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 165 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; typhus fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 2, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 9.9, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 18.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 535, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 3, and 7 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 512,115. Total number of deaths, 794, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 11; measles, 14; smallpox, 3, and 54 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Formosa*.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria, 2 from typhus fever, 4 from smallpox, 4 from cholera, and 555 from plague reported.

***Nagasaki*.**—Ten days ended July 20, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, and 9 deaths from cholera reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended July 5, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. Sixty-eight deaths from cholera reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended July 26, 1902. Estimated population, 189,749. Total number of deaths, 220, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from enteric fever.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended July 20, 1902. Estimated population, including Boer prisoners and soldiers, 3,342. Total number of deaths, 9, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila*.—Month of May, 1902. Population, 302,154. Total number of deaths, 1,688, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 13; smallpox, 5; cholera, 445, and 108 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Corunna*.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 44,000. Total number of deaths, 83, including enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

***Malaga*.**—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 130,109. Total number of deaths, 404, including enteric fever, 7, and 14 from smallpox.

***Valencia*.**—Two weeks ended July 31, 1902. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 219, including enteric fever, 3, and 1 from smallpox.

***Vigo*.**—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1902, to August 29, 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.

NOTE.—The death from cholera at Honolulu previously reported in this table was a clerical error.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy	May 31-July 12	645	.....	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 6-July 19	647	549	
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-July 7	914	569	
Wusieh	June 24 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Aug. 19	5	4	
Charkieh Province	Aug. 19	19	.....
Guizeh Province	July 25-Aug. 6	13	10	
Moucha, Assiout	July 15-Aug. 6	459	372	
Cairo	July 22-Aug. 6	464	404	
Minieh	Aug. 19	43	.....
Minieh Province	Aug. 19	78	38	
India:				
Bombay	May 27-July 22	.....	9	
Calcutta	May 24-July 19	.....	337	
Karachi	May 23-July 20	404	301	
Madras	July 5-July 11	.....	1	
Japan:				
Ehime Ken	July 5	1	.....
Formosa	June 1-July 3	11	5	
.....	Jan. 1-July 3	1,987	1,516	
Fukuoka Ken	To July 10	101	56	
Karatsu	To June 22	41	21	
Mogi	July 20	23	16	
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-July 12	.....	151	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 10-June 21	645	511	
Provinces	Mar. 20-June 21	5,892	4,268	
Russia:				
Vladivostock	Aug. 14	4	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 26-July 12	.....	538	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil :				
Bahia.....	June 7-June 14	2	.....	Yellow fever present.
Manaos.....	July 23.....	.....	.....
Pernambuco.....	June 16-June 30	.....	1	
Colombia :				
Panama.....	July 1-Aug. 11	22	7	
Costa Rica :				
Port Limon.....	July 4-July 24	4	1	
Cuba :				
Gibara.....	July 16.....	.....	1	From ss. Vigilancia from Vera Cruz.
Havana.....	Aug. 5.....	.....	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Alvarado.....	July 7.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
City of Mexico.....	June 1-July 27.....	.....	2	
Coatzacoalcos.....	June 14-Aug. 9.....	42	13	
Cordoba.....	July 7.....	.....	.....	Present.
Jaltipan.....	July 19.....	.....	.....	Reported epidemic.
Merida.....	To July 27.....	8	2	
Progreso.....	July 15-Aug. 9.....	4	3	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Aug. 9.....	154	81	

PLAGUE.

Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Feb. 1-May 31.....	74	25	
Sydney.....	June 12.....	1	.....
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-Aug. 6.....	70	35	
Assiout Province.....	June 18.....	1	.....
Dakhleh Province.....	Apr. 14-June 18.....	9	4	
Galioubieh Province.....	May 2-Aug. 6.....	39	21	
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.
Marseille.....	July 3.....	.....	.....	One case on ss. Espagne from Buenos Ayres.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	July 28-Aug. 15.....	.....	5	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	0	0	
Bandra Port.....	June 7-July 12.....	2	2	
Bassein.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Bombay City.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	.....	2,576	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	47	38	
Bulsar Port.....	May 24-July 12.....	12	9	
Kaira District.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	49	54	
Mahim.....	June 7-July 12.....	13	11	
Panch Mahals District.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	43	41	
Rewakantha State.....	.....do.....	7	2	
Surat District, Port, and Town.....	.....do.....	71	50	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	73	46	
Utan.....	May 17-July 12.....	5	4	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	0	0	
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	49	42	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	101	57	
Poonah District and City.....	.....do.....	12	9	
Satara District.....	.....do.....	771	493	
Sholapur District and Town.....	.....do.....	21	19	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	714	515	
Dabhal.....	June 21-July 12.....	11	12	
Dharwar District.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	749	376	
Hyderabad Town and District.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	26	27	
Hubli Town.....	.....do.....	0	0	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	53	24	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	19	20	
Ratnagiri District and port.....	.....do.....	.....	11	
Revdanda.....	May 21-July 12.....	9	4	
Karachi City, District, and Port.....	Apr. 26-July 12.....	440	313	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	Apr. 26-July 12	66	53	
Baroda State.....	Apr. 26-July 12	130	99	
Billimora.....	June 21-July 12	18	9	
Cutch State.....	Apr. 26-July 12	125	102	
Janjira State and port.....	May 24-July 12	2	2	
Kodinar Port.....	June 7-July 12	2	1	
Kathiawar State.....	Apr. 26-July 12	603	295	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country.....	.....do.....	395	250	
Mandvi Port.....	May 24-July 12	.....	40	
Porbander Port.....	.....do.....	15	9	
Sachin State.....	Apr. 26-July 12	24	16	
Savanur State.....	May 24-June 21	0	0	
Veraval.....	May 24-July 12	.....	13	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 26-July 12	177	149	
Bengal—				
Bhagalpur.....	.....do.....	196	176	
Burdwan Division.....	.....do.....	115	101	
Calcutta.....	.....do.....	1,397	1,402	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	.....do.....	0	0	
Orissa.....	.....do.....	9	9	
Patna.....	.....do.....	1,310	947	
Northwest Province and Oudh—				
Allahabad Division.....	.....do.....	408	340	
Benares Division.....	.....do.....	317	309	
Fyzabad.....	June 21-July 12	9	9	
Gorakpur.....	May 24-July 12	30	24	
Meerut.....	.....do.....	.....	5	
Punjab—				
Delhi Division.....	Apr. 26-July 12	9,911	7,379	
Jind.....	June 21-July 12	1	1	
Jullunder Division.....	Apr. 26-July 12	8,755	5,641	
Lahore Division.....	.....do.....	14,823	8,931	
Maler Kotla.....	June 21-July 12	3	1	
Patiala State.....	July 5-July 12	.....	8	
Rawalpindi Division.....	Apr. 26-July 12	10,391	8,360	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City, District, and Military Station.....	.....do.....	397	252	
Chitaldrug District.....	.....do.....	0	0	
Hassan District.....	.....do.....	41	28	
Kadur District.....	.....do.....	0	0	
Kolar District and Gold Fields.....	.....do.....	52	38	
Mysore City and District.....	.....do.....	992	640	
Shimoga District.....	.....do.....	183	110	
Tumkur District.....	.....do.....	0	0	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	40	25	
Berar State, Akola District.....	.....do.....	19	18	One case imported.
Rajpunta State.....	June 7-July 12	1	1	
Beluchistan.....	July 5-July 12	3	3	
Kashmir—				
Jammu Province.....	Apr. 26-July 12	490	373	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 1-May 31	700	555	
Madagascar:				
Majunga.....	May 26-June 22	.....	41	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 8-June 21	1	1	
Russia:				
Odesa.....	July 10.....	.....	.....	Present.
South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth.....	June 15-June 21	4	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	July 16.....	.....	.....	One case on steamship Duca di Galliera from Buenos Ayres.
Turkey:				
Pera.....	July 5.....	.....	.....	Declared.

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	May 1-May 31	.....	10	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	May 26-Aug. 2	27	.....
Barbados.....	July 1-Aug. 12	58	5	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	May 26-July 25	24	8	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 17-June 30	.....	49	
Canada:				
Quebec.....	June 7-June 14	8	1	One case imported
St. John.....	July 13-July 26	2	.....
Vancouver.....	July 1-July 31	2	.....
Winnipeg.....	June 7-June 28	3	.....
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-Aug. 9	35	2	
Liverpool.....	.....do.....	48	4	
London.....	.....do.....	697	138	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	May 31-July 5	1	.....
South Shields.....	.....do.....	6	1	
Sunderland.....	June 7-June 28	2	.....
France:				
Marseille.....	June 1-July 31	.....	17	
Paris.....	June 7-July 12	.....	4	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 29-July 5	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 13-July 22	.....	66	
Calcutta.....	May 10-July 12	.....	17	
Karachi.....	May 25-July 20	12	5	
Madras.....	May 10-July 18	.....	11	
Ireland:				
Belfast.....	June 7-June 14	.....	1	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-June 30	45	5	
Naples.....	June 21-July 26	12	.....
Palermo.....	May 24-Aug. 2	85	11	
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-Aug. 3	.....	10	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-July 12	3	3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 14-Aug. 2	2	.....
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	.....
Utuaado.....	.....do.....	79	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 31-July 26	68	22	
Odessa.....	May 24-Aug. 2	38	4	
St. Petersburg.....	.....do.....	78	9	
Warsaw.....	May 18-July 19	.....	16	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	July 6-July 19	7	.....
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 23	.....	7	
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 population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Air-la-Chapelle.....	July 26	138,970	57	5								
Amherstburg.....	Aug. 16	2,250										
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 9	534,663	113	25					1		1	4
Antwerp.....	July 25	285,621	73									1
Barmen.....	Aug. 2	143,500	34	6								1
Barranquilla.....	Aug. 3	40,000	31	1								
Beirut.....	Aug. 2	80,000	12									
Beifast.....	July 26	358,693	107						7			2
Belize.....	Aug. 14	9,000	5									
Belleville.....	Aug. 11	9,300	0									
Do.....	Aug. 18	9,300	2	1								
Berlin.....	July 26	1,901,811	498	61						2		8
Bombay.....	July 22	776,006	605	37	37			3	2			5
Bremen.....	July 12	182,000	49	10						1	2	
Do.....	July 19	182,000	51	4						3		
Do.....	July 26	182,000	49	6						2		1
Do.....	Aug. 2	182,000	38	5						2	1	
Bristol.....	Aug. 2	328,945	130						2		7	17
Do.....	Aug. 9	328,945	95						4		4	16
Brussels.....	Aug. 2	582,665	172						3		1	2
Budapest.....	July 29	729,383							2	2	2	2
Calcutta.....	July 19	847,796	451		19	73						
Cartagena.....	July 26	3,000	13	1								
Catania.....	Aug. 7	151,180	78	2					7			
Christiania.....	Aug. 2	226,000	50									1
Coatzacoalcas.....	Aug. 9	3,000	6				1					
Coburg.....	Aug. 2	21,997	8	4								
Cologne.....	do.....	387,781	191	20						1	1	7
Colon.....	Aug. 10	8,000	12									
Corunna.....	Aug. 9	44,000	22	6								
Crefeld.....	Aug. 2	106,887	39								3	
Curaçao.....	do.....	31,013	2									
Dublin.....	do.....	379,003	165	23				1	2	2	2	18
Dundee.....	July 26	162,078	54						1			2
Do.....	Aug. 2	162,078	59									1
Dusseldorf.....	do.....	224,786	94					3			1	2
Edinburgh.....	do.....	322,966	104								1	7
Flushing.....	Aug. 9	19,227	9									2
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 2	300,000	85								1	1
Geneva.....	July 26	107,484	30									3
Girgenti.....	Aug. 2	25,069	9									
Glasgow.....	Aug. 8	775,601	250					1		2	3	3
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 2	130,619	36	6						1		
Halifax.....	Aug. 16	40,787	17									
Havana.....	Aug. 9	236,000	114	16					3			
Havre.....	Aug. 2	130,196	51	6								2
Iquique.....	July 26	27,000										
Karachi.....	July 13	108,644	186		46	47						
Do.....	July 20	108,644	180		14	83				1	1	5
Leeds.....	Aug. 9	437,036	123	5					1		1	4
Leipzig.....	July 26	473,908	139							1		6
Do.....	Aug. 2	473,908	162							1	1	3
Lausanne.....	July 26	48,494	30									
Lieth.....	Aug. 2	78,605	15	3								1
Licata.....	do.....	24,000	8						5			
Liege.....	do.....	173,189	59					1	3			1
Liverpool.....	Aug. 9	692,495	274					1	3	6	2	3
London.....	Aug. 2	6,705,731	1,534					10	27	10	40	35
Lyons.....	do.....	500,000	170						3		2	
Madras.....	July 18	509,346	323				2					2
Manchester.....	Aug. 2	550,355	176	13					1	5		4
Mannheim.....	July 26	146,645	67						1	1		
Do.....	Aug. 2	146,645	54									
Mazatlan.....	do.....	20,000	23									
Do.....	Aug. 9	20,000	19									
Messina.....	Aug. 9	107,000	38	1								
Monte Cristi.....	do.....	3,000	1									
Moscow.....	July 26	1,173,427	662	4			3		3	14	8	16
Do.....	Aug. 2	1,173,427	620	9			4		4	2	4	12
Niuchwang.....	July 19					66						
Nottingham.....	do.....	239,753	60						1			
Do.....	July 26	239,753	69							2	2	2
Do.....	Aug. 2	239,753	62							2		1
Nuremberg.....	July 26	168,190	101	16					1	1	1	5
Odesa.....	Aug. 2	458,000	243	17					1	5	1	1

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
												Measles.
												Whooping cough.
Palermo.....	Aug. 2	330,000	137	3								
Panama.....	Aug. 11	20,000					1					
Paris.....	Aug. 2	2,660,559	802						5	1	5	16
Plymouth.....	Aug. 2	106,000		3								
Do.....	Aug. 9	106,000	17	8								
Port au Prince.....	July 28	60,000	22									
Do.....	Aug. 4	60,000	19						1	7	2	
Prague.....	Aug. 2	228,864	132	22								
Puerto Cortez.....	Aug. 14	2,000	0									
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 9	343,913	116						1		2	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Aug. 16	40,700	9									
St. John, West Indies.....	July 26	34,971	17									
Do.....	Aug. 2	34,971	12									
St. Petersburg.....	July 26	1,400,700	651	11					19	8	12	25
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Aug. 16	2,840	3									
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.....	Aug. 2	36,500	10	3								
Santander.....	Aug. 4	53,574	35									
Do.....	Aug. 11	53,574	32									
Sheffield.....	July 26	412,000	117	8					1	1	1	2
Do.....	Aug. 2	412,000	113	16					1		2	
Singapore.....	June 21	97,111	298	37		32						
Do.....	June 28	97,111	272	30		29		2				
Do.....	July 5	97,111	330	62		53						
Do.....	July 12	97,111	331	50		56						
Solingen.....	Aug. 2	15,142	0									
Southampton.....	do.....	107,833	24	1					1			
Do.....	Aug. 9	107,833	31	1							1	
Stettin.....	Aug. 2	215,267	118								1	
Stockholm.....	July 26	211,000	60	11						1		
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 7	185,405	79	1							1	1
Sunderland.....	Aug. 2	147,983	48						1			1
Trapani.....	do.....	61,437	26									
Trieste.....	July 26	181,913	79						1	1		
Do.....	Aug. 2	181,913	73									
Victoria.....	July 31	21,000	6									
Vienna.....	Aug. 2	1,726,604	548	89					1	7	5	7
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 9	46,150										1
Yokohama.....	July 19	189,455										
Do.....	July 28	189,455										
Zurich.....	Aug. 2	161,000	54						1			2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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