

# Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

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## UNITED STATES.

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

### *Yellow fever in the South.*

A brief synopsis of the occurrence of yellow fever in the South is given as follows :

Beginning with the report of Passed Assistant Surgeon Wasdin of September 3, stating that the situation at Ocean Springs needed investigation, and his detail to proceed to that place and make an investigation in connection with members of the Mobile board of health, and his subsequent report of September 6, stating that an autopsy made by himself on that day confirmed the diagnosis of yellow fever, representatives of the State board concurring, precautions were immediately taken, by the Bureau directing Passed Assistant Surgeon Wasdin to arrange for a cordon, employ necessary help, and turn matters over to Surgeon Murray on his arrival, reporting to him for duty, and to notify the railroad agents until a cordon should be established to sell tickets only to points north of Washington, or points in mountainous districts, and to keep a record of all leaving, with points of their destination, notifying the local authorities.

On the same day, September 6, Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley, at Savannah, Ga., was directed to proceed to Waynesville, Ga., immediately, and load the camp outfit stored there, ready for shipment to a point 20 miles east of Ocean Springs. He was also directed to ship the disinfecting apparatus stored in Savannah to the same point.

Superintendent Haines of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was requested to furnish a special train for this purpose.

Surgeons Murray and Carter, and Passed Assistant Surgeon White,

of the Service, and Dr. John Guit  ras, formerly an officer of the Service, were directed to proceed immediately to Ocean Springs; Surgeon Murray was directed to assume command of operations at that point, he being notified that the camp outfit at Waynesville had been ordered to a point near Ocean Springs for the purpose of establishing a detention camp. In the meantime, the local authorities had established a cordon of 25 posts around Ocean Springs.

These officers reported at Ocean Springs in due course, and work for the establishment of the camp was immediately inaugurated, Passed Assistant Surgeon White to be in charge of the camp while Surgeon Murray was in command of the entire operations.

Surgeon Carter was directed to make investigations of reported cases at different points, and Acting Assistant Surgeon John Guit  ras was employed in the same capacity.

The total number of cases at Ocean Springs September 8, was 2 in a sick list of 40 persons, and 1 case resulting in death was reported from New Orleans, whose illness, it is stated, commenced at Ocean Springs.

Surgeon Murray arrived and assumed command on the 8th instant, followed the same day by Surgeon Carter, Acting Assistant Surgeon. John Guit  ras arrived on the morning of the 8th.

Train inspection at the Alabama line was established on the 9th and railroad authorities notified.

On the same day yellow fever was reported at Scranton, Miss.; and several suspicious cases in one locality in New Orleans were examined by experts of the Louisiana board of health, train inspection on the Louisiana line having been inaugurated several days previously by the Louisiana board.

On the 10th 6 new cases of sickness were reported by 3 physicians at Ocean Springs.

Surgeon Murray wired September 10: "In company with Wasdin, Haralson, and Marshall, superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, I have decided on Fontainebleau, formerly Bellefontaine, for the camp. Superintendent Marshall has ordered camp train to that point and lumber and hands to erect the building. Have rented section house and tool room and a near-by residence. Engaged working train and ordered telegraph office set up. Have sent word to Passed Assistant Surgeon White and Steward Richardson to report there. Water from driven wells. Provisions from Mobile." \* \* \*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan, who has been on west coast of Florida inspection service, reported that he left for Grand Bay (Alabama State line) in accordance with orders.

The suspicious case reported at Scranton was examined by Acting Assistant Surgeon John Guit  ras and pronounced yellow fever. He also reported much dengue there.

Surgeon Carter, under the same date, reported a case at Perkinston, Miss., contracted at Ocean Springs. Case was isolated and necessary pre-

cautions taken. No other case in that town. The case reported at Scranton was reported to be in the city limits of Pascagoula.

Twelve suspicious cases reported on St. Claude street, New Orleans; no positive diagnosis of yellow fever made; 9 of them, however, recovered; remaining 3 doing well.

On the 11th of September, Acting Assistant Surgeon Gaines, who had been directed to report to Dr. Murray, was ordered to Barkley by permission of Dr. Dunn of the State board because of a report of 5 new cases—1 male and 4 females—though the local physicians had made no report.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wasdin visited Biloxi, where suspicious cases had been reported.

At the request of the board of health of Louisiana, Assistant Surgeon Norman began the examination of passengers and crews of steamers leaving New Orleans, going up the river.

On the 11th, Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, stationed at Memphis, Tenn., and State health officers of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were wired as follows: "If fever becomes more prevalent, wider field of operations may be required. Will you wire names of physicians who would accept position to inspect trains on or near State lines (of their respective States), designating names for each place."

Acting Assistant Surgeon Guitéras was directed, after completion of work at Barkley, to proceed at once to Mobile, Ala., for investigation of a suspicious case at that place.

On the 12th, Dr. S. R. Olliphant, president of the board of health of Louisiana, wired: "Commission experts to-day pronounced 7 of the heretofore suspicious cases positively yellow fever."

The services of Dr. Fagét for duty in New Orleans were accepted.

On the 13th, in reply to a telegram from the Bureau of the 7th instant, addressed to Dr. H. H. Haralson, Health Officer, Biloxi, the following was received:

"Replying to yours of 7th instant \* \* \* we beg to say that we have been and are now acting with your Service in our efforts to arrest the spread of yellow fever in our State. We desire to thank you for your proffer of assistance. We are anxiously awaiting the opening of your camp at Fontainebleau, so that we can depopulate the infected towns of our State as quickly as possible. We have about 4,000 people in Biloxi, a large per cent of whom we hope to send to your detention camp as soon as opened.

"H. H. HARALSON, M. D.,  
"H. A. GANT, M. D."

Surgeon Carter, under date of the 13th of September, wired from Ocean Springs:

"Four cases yellow fever now at Barkley, 1 developing yesterday; 1 death, Robert Glenn, last night; 1 case malarial fever there, and have been 12 cases of sickness, all told, 10 of which I think are yellow fever and 8 of which I know are yellow fever; 4 deaths, no dengue. Only 4 nonimmune remaining well have been directly exposed; 3 of them

much exposed. I moved these 3 into absolute isolation in noninfected quarters, with Dr. Gaines in charge; the fourth is in a house in the country and is isolated, but not under guard, a source of but little danger now. The physicians who have been exposed are in Scranton and Van Cleave. \* \* \* The 1 at Van Cleave is nonimmune; the 1 in Scranton is Dr. Kells. The infected houses are practically under guard for the present. Guards stationed at the two abandoned houses. Some burning done and some aeration of light fabrics. More will be done by Dr. Gaines, who will stay there some days. The few who are not sick or immune are very anxious to come to camp."

On the 14th of September, Dr. John Guitéras wired from Mobile—

"Have found 1 case of yellow fever at city hospital, Norwegian, who has not been out of city. Probably fatal termination. One suspicious case in addition to one reported yesterday. I apprehend serious outbreak."

All measures have been taken to prevent spread of the disease from this case.

Owing to the condition of affairs another shipment of camp equipage stored at Delaware Breakwater, was placed on cars at this time ready to ship at a moment's notice.

On the same date Passed Assistant Surgeon White reported 1 new case at Barkley.

On the same date, September 14, Dr. Guitéras stated that he had just been shown another case in Mobile which he pronounced without doubt as yellow fever. He was a motorman and no apparent connection with other cases.

Upon request of Drs. J. H. Purnell and J. F. Hunter, executive committee, Mississippi State board of health, Dr. Guitéras was sent to Edwards, Miss., to examine some cases of suspected fever. A special train was furnished him for this purpose by the Board.

An additional 200 tents were ordered from St. Louis to be shipped immediately to Memphis, Tenn., ready for use if it became necessary.

Dr. C. M. Drake, of Atlanta, Ga., was requested to wire names of reliable physicians, one for each crossing, to inspect trains on roads entering Georgia from Alabama.

Surgeon Carter was directed to proceed to New Orleans for inspection service.

Dr. Olliphant, president State board of health, Louisiana, was wired, inquiring whether he proposed to establish a detention camp for New Orleans, and informing him that Fontainebleau would be extended indefinitely for that purpose.

A similar telegram was sent to the State health officer of Alabama.

September 15, Surgeon Carter, at New Orleans, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan, at Mobile, were directed to establish train inspection service, medical inspectors to accompany all passenger trains to the State lines of Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

By request of the State board of Mississippi, Acting Assistant

Surgeon John Guitéras was directed to proceed at once to Edwards, Miss., and examine suspicious cases in connection with Dr. Purnell. His report is given in full :

"The diagnosis of yellow fever made in 6 cases by Dr. Purnell is confirmed. He has 2 or 3 cases that I have not yet seen. There are many children sick with what is probably a mild type of the disease. The cases are not confined to one locality, but are all traceable to the Anderson case, which came from Ocean Springs. The medium of distribution appears to have been the Champion case. Mr. Champion, who died, was a prominent man, and many people congregated in the house during the illness. Dr. Purnell is immune, and I recommend him as competent to take charge of situation if necessary. I shall leave this evening at ten for Mobile unless otherwise directed."

A later dispatch states that 5 additional cases were discovered at Edwards, and it was ascertained that Mrs. Anderson, the first case, took sick on the 8th of August, the date of her arrival from Ocean Springs. All in the house took sick afterwards on different dates, and Mr. Champion on the 29th, two days after visiting the Anderson people.

Dr. Guitéras was directed to notify the State board of health and place Dr. Purnell in charge on behalf of the Bureau unless State authorities had acted. Subsequently State board notified Bureau that they had placed Dr. Purnell in charge some days previously.

At the request of the State board Dr. Guitéras was directed to stop en route back to Mobile at Pelahatchee, which was later countermanded at request of board on report of no sickness at Pelahatchee.

There were no new cases reported from Mobile.

The board of health of Atlanta, Ga., has thrown open its gates to all yellow fever districts.

*Table of cases and deaths from yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, to September 15, 1897.*

States.	Cities.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama .....	Mobile.....	Sept. 13	1	.....
		Sept. 14	2	.....
Louisiana.....	New Orleans....	Sept. 8	.....	1
		Sept. 12	7	.....
		Sept. 13	3	.....
		Sept. 14	5	.....
Mississippi.....	Barkley .....	Sept. 13	8	4
		Sept. 14	1	.....
	Biloxi .....	(*)	22	.....
	Edwards.....	Sept. 15	12	.....
	Ocean Springs.....	Sept. 8	4	.....
		Sept. 13	1	.....
	Pascagoula.....	Sept. 10	1	.....
		Sept. 14	1	.....
	Perkinston .....	Sept. 10	1	.....

\* To September 15.

*First proof of yellow fever at Ocean Springs.*

MOBILE, ALA., September 7, 1897.

SIR: As authorized by your telegram of the night of the 3d instant, I left the resident physician, Dr. Porter, in charge and accompanied Dr. W. H. Saunders, of the State board of health, and Dr. Rhett Goode, chairman of the city board, to Ocean Springs, Miss., for the purpose of investigating clinically the fever prevailing at that point. We reached Ocean Springs early on the 4th, and at once consulted the local physicians and wired the State health officer, Dr. Harralson, at Biloxi, to join us. We then visited 4 cases of the so-called "dengue" or "fever." The characteristic disproportion in pulse rate, icteroid skin, conjunctivæ, and prostration appealed to us strongly. By accident, I heard that there had been a death from the "fever" the afternoon of the 3d. This death the local attending physician had not informed us of, nor had he directed us to his most serious cases. We at once sought another interview, and, this gentleman discouraging the idea of an autopsy, I, with State Health Officer Harralson, visited the Mayor and requested his interference, and he readily granted us the power to enforce the post-mortem examination. Fortunately, the sons of the deceased readily consented and arranged for it. I conducted the autopsy, Drs. Saunders and Harralson in attendance.

There was presented every pathologic sign of death from acute infection and not from *whisky*, as reported to us by his attending physician. Microscopic and macroscopic proofs of death from yellow fever were found, Drs. Saunders and Harralson agreeing with me. It had been learned that Dr. Oliphant was en route for Ocean Springs and it was decided to await discussion and action, based upon the autopsy and our general observation of cases, until this official arrived from New Orleans. At 6 p. m. Dr. Oliphant, president of the Louisiana board of health, arrived, accompanied by a large number of his expert officers, equipped for extensive hygienic examinations. Dr. Archinard, microscopist, and Dr. Metz, chemist, with Dr. Gill, expert in yellow fever, were intimately associated with me. At 9 p. m. a general conference was held in the rooms of the Mobile authorities. The views of the presidents of the boards represented were given in detail. Dr. Saunders pronounced for yellow fever. Dr. Harralson was almost persuaded. Dr. Oliphant said that while he still thought it dengue, the situation seemed to demand further research. I affirmed my opinion of yellow fever. It was then proposed that we act together in this research and agreed, whereupon I gave in detail my impressions of the clinical evidence, and my conclusions based upon these and the autopsy held during the afternoon. Discussion was energetic for several hours, and the Louisiana board refused to be influenced unless further proof could be gotten. During the 5th I saw, with Dr. Oliphant, several cases not seen before, and two of these I diagnosed as yellow fever. Dr. Saunders also saw a new case, with Dr. Archinard, not shown us before, and he pronounced it yellow fever. Samples of blood were examined fresh from 5 cases.

No. 1, I diagnosed as presenting the quartan type of malarial organism, and these were verified by Dr. Archinard and Dr. Saunders, although this case was the one diagnosed by Dr. Saunders "yellow fever." The plasmodia were intracorpuscular, sluggishly ameboid, rather small, and sharply defined, with shrinking of the containing red cell. I could only make out two groups of organisms, one quite small and the other filling

the shrunken cell. No segments were seen in this case, nor embryonic extracorpuseular bodies. There were large, bizarre, pigmented bodies, not vacuolated; pigment black and quiescent; polymorphonuclear leucocytes pigmented.

Case No. 2, of McDaniel's, thought by all to be suspicious, had no organisms.

No. 3 was a tertian type, large, poorly defined, actively ameboid organism, in full-sized cell.

No. 4 and No. 5 I believe to be tertian.

Urine, in numerous cases found to have been albuminoid by us, was again tested, and the chemist made a large number of these tests. In nearly all there was 30 to 40 per cent albumen. At 8 p. m. a general conference, all present, Dr. Oliphant stated that he had been able to find nothing to change his views of the situation; his experts had not yet finished and that no decision could be reached. Dr. Harralson thus decided. Dr. Saunders and myself then announced our intention of returning to Mobile, as we were convinced, and our duty was to report there. We were asked to delay. At this stage the resident physician hastily announced the imminent death from convulsions of Miss Shutze, the patient seen by Dr. Saunders and diagnosed yellow fever. This information was as a thunderclap to those who had announced it "dengue." Great pressure was exercised on Dr. Saunders and he determined to await the autopsy; Dr. Harralson and Dr. Oliphant specially requested this. At 6 a. m. Dr. Archinard made section of this body when all the conditions of the first autopsy were duplicated. At a conference at 9 a. m. each gentleman thus expressed his opinion. We returned to our respective cities.

I can inform you that during these trying hours of investigation and conference, as the representative of the Service, aiding Mobile, I was the recipient of much consideration from the hands of the officials of Louisiana and Mississippi, and it will always remain a pleasant experience, my contact with such active, earnest, honest, and intelligent health officials, in whom our entire country may feel a perfect confidence. Of Ocean Springs and the *causes* of the outbreak I will try to offer information more exact than that now available. Also, as to the dual infection of some of the cases.

Respectfully,

EUGENE WASDIN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Yellow fever precautions in Florida.*

[Sent to all agents, some forty-five, one in each county.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA,  
*Jacksonville Fla., September 7, 1897.*

DEAR DOCTOR: Your attention is called to the inclosed proclamation and to the rules and regulations of the State board of health bearing on interstate quarantine and medical inspection.

Official information has been received at this office of the existence of cases of yellow fever in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi (just how many it is not known), and it has been deemed advisable to institute the precautions contemplated in the rules to which attention is called.

For the present certificates will be demanded of all persons entering the State from the direction of the suspected localities. Persons recently

therefrom may be placed by you under observance or surveillance by forbidding them under penalty of arrest to leave their premises, or hold communication with anyone, until the incubative period of the disease has elapsed. On no account must you exercise the authority of quarantine against disease appearing outside of your county jurisdiction without the consent of the State health officer.

You will be apprised from time to time through the press and by mail of the attitude of the State board of health in relation to this matter, which at present presents no occasion for alarm nor demands other action than that here indicated.

Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
*State Health Officer.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PROCLAMATION.

JACKSONVILLE, *September 7, 1897.*

Whereas, The State board of health of Florida has received official information of the existence of yellow fever in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, it is hereby ordered that no persons or baggage from infected points in either of the States named shall be permitted to enter the State of Florida without a certificate, signed by the mayor, under the corporate seal, if the person is from a municipal corporation, and if not from a municipal corporation, then a certificate from a justice of the peace, that said person has not been exposed, either in person or baggage, to infection or contagion within fifteen days before the date of said certificate, and said certificate shall bear date not more than five days prior to such presentation.

Rules 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98 (Interstate quarantine and medical inspection) of the rules and regulations of the State board of health of Florida will be strictly enforced.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
*State Health Officer of Florida.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Burial, disinterment, and removal of human remains and carcasses of animals.*

**RULE 28. Duty of authorities.**—It shall be the duty of the mayor and municipal authorities of incorporated cities and of the county commissioners of unincorporated towns and villages within this State to require proper burial or cremation of all persons deceased, within their jurisdiction, whether the same be residents or visitors, paupers, or otherwise.

**RULE 29. Exhumation and removals.**—No human remains shall be disinterred or removed from any place of interment in this State, or brought into or carried through this State for burial without the permission of the State board of health.

**RULE 30. Burial of bodies.**—Persons dying from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, typhus fever, yellow fever, or other infectious or contagious diseases shall be buried or cremated within six (6) hours from the time of death. Persons dying from all other diseases, except the foregoing, shall be interred or cremated within twenty-four (24) hours from the time of death during the quarantine season as specified in rule 65; and within forty-eight (48) hours at all other seasons of the year; unless properly embalmed, and if so embalmed no body shall be held for interment or transportation for a period longer than seven days from death.

**RULE 31. Time of exhumations.**—The disinterment of bodies for transportation to other points or for removal from one grave to another grave in the same cemetery, is forbidden during the quarantine season of any year, except by special permit from the State health officer.

**RULE 32. Disinterment and transportation forbidden in certain cases.**—The disinterment or transportation of the bodies of those having died from the diseases mentioned in rule 30 is absolutely prohibited, except by permission of the State board of health.

**RULE 33. Method of transportation.**—All bodies prepared for transportation must be placed in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead lined coffin, or in an air-tight casket, hermetically sealed (soldered), and all inclosed in a strong, tight, wooden box. A cer-



tificate from the attending physician setting forth the date and cause of death, and a certificate from the agent of the State board of health, or other State health authority, granting permission for the removal, and showing name of the deceased, age, place of death, cause of death, the point to which it is to be shipped, and the name of the medical attendant, must also in all cases accompany the casket containing the remains.

RULE 34. It shall be the duty of the mayor and municipal authorities of incorporated cities, and of the county commissioners of unincorporated towns and villages, in this State to require burial or cremation of the carcasses of dead cattle, horses, dogs, hogs, and other animals within twenty-four hours after decease.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, *Jacksonville, Fla.*

### *Smallpox in Birmingham.*

The following daily telegrams from County Health Officer J. W. Barclay give the progress of smallpox :

September 9: Two cases from Camp Detention, colored; 1 colored from county; 1 white from county. September 11: No new cases in city or county to-day. September 12: No cases to-day. September 13: One case from Camp Detention; nothing in city or county. September 14: One new case in city, colored. September 15: Four cases in city, colored.

### *Leprosy in North Dakota.*

BISMARCK, N. DAK., *September 4, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that at least 2 cases of leprosy are said to exist in Walsh County, in this State.

On August 28 last, I wrote to the superintendent of the State board of health asking him if the report was true, and if so to give me particulars of the cases, but so far I have received no reply. To-day the attorney-general of the State, who is ex-officio president of the board of health, informed me that the report was true and that one of the persons affected was a Swede who had not been long in this country and was now anxious to return to Sweden. Until I hear from the superintendent I can not tell what precautions the local authorities are taking to prevent the spread of the disease.

I inclose a newspaper clipping bearing on this subject.

Respectfully, yours,

F. R. SMYTH,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

[Inclosure.]

*From Bismarck letter, August 27, 1897.*

### NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

*Leprosy.*—Dr. LeBarge, of Grafton, was called to visit a family living 12 miles west of Edinborg and found 2 cases of a disease which he pronounces leprosy. The patients are young men, one married and the other single. They are Scandinavians, and have been engaged in farming for some time. The disease is well developed, and Dr. LeBarge feels quite certain of its nature. The report received does not state what further steps have been taken, but the matter has undoubtedly been reported to the State board of health, and if the first diagnosis proves correct it will be necessary to isolate the patients.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to September 17, 1897.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Alabama:</b>				
Birmingham and adjacent country.....	May 8-Aug. 12....	96	1	
	Aug. 21-Sept. 15...	59		
Brockton.....	Aug. 29.....	1		
Mobile.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26....	2		
	Mar. 28.....	1		
	Apr. 17.....	1		
	May 21.....	1		
	May 31.....	1		
Montgomery.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 13....	28		
Union Springs.....	Mar. 21.....		1	
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
New Haven.....	Feb. 17.....	1		
<b>Florida:</b>				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 20....	13		12 varioloid.
	Feb. 28-Mar. 10....	14		Varioloid.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	3		Do.
	Apr. 10-May 1.....	10		Do.
	May 2-May 22....	7		Do.
	May 29-June 5....	2		
	July 4-July 10....			1 case varioloid.
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	Mar. 25.....			Smallpox reported brought from Mexico.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....		1	
	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	2		
	May 8-May 15....		1	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Greenwood.....	Feb. 12.....	1		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans.....	Sept. 8.....	1		Varioloid.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	May 1-May 8....	4		
	May 22-May 29....	1		
Cambridge.....	June 6-June 26....	3		Varioloid. 1 smallpox
Gloucester.....	June 19-June 26....	1	2	
New Bedford.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	1		
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Blissfield Township.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 10....			Smallpox reported.
	Apr. 17-May 1....			Do.
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Louis.....	April 29.....	2		
	May 1-May 22....	2	3	
<b>New York:</b>				
Brooklyn.....	Apr. 24-June 26....	5	2	
	June 27-July 24....	2	1	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....		2	Do.
	Apr. 17-May 15....		10	
	June 13-June 19....		3	
	July 4-July 24....		3	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Toledo.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	14	2	
	June 1-June 30....	4	1	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Drifton.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	Apr. 1-June 26....	21		
	July 4-July 17....	3		
	Aug. 15-Aug. 21....	1		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Tacoma.....	Feb. 6.....	1		
Olympia.....	Mar. 1.....	1		

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 11, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, September 11, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 11, 1897 ;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 5	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia .....	228
Sept. 6	Steamship Brookline.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	6
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	142
Do....	Steamship Bohemia.....	Hamburg, Germany.....	62
Do....	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.....	184
Sept. 7	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	59
Do....	Steamship Armenian.....	Liverpool, England.....	4
Sept. 8	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	95
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	129
Do....	Schooner Florence.....	Arichat, Cape Breton.....	1
Do....	Steamship Congo.....	London, England.....	1
Do....	Steamship Scandinavian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	129
Sept. 9	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	145
Sept. 10	Steamship Prince Edward.....	do.....	27
Sept. 11	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	68
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	41
Do....	Schooner T. V. Dexter.....	Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	18
Do....	Steamship Gallia.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.....	275
Total.....			1,714

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 11, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, September 13, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 11, 1897  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 5	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	148
Do....	Steamship Sicilia.....	Stettin.....	91
Do....	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow.....	193
Sept. 7	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	65
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	248
Sept. 8	Steamship Phenicia.....	Hamburg.....	109
Do....	Steamship Koenigin Lusie.....	Bremen.....	205
Do....	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa, etc.....	356
Do....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	499
Sept. 9	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	90
Do....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	219
Do....	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	80
Sept. 11	Steamship Fuerst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	324
Do....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	303
Do....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	430
Total.....			3,360

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
*U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.*

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended September 11, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, September 11, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended September 11, 1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 6	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	113
	Total .....	.....	113

J. L. HUGHES,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

## QUARANTINE REPORTS.

## National quarantine and inspection stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Alexandria, Va.	Sept. 11	Sp. bk. Maria Dolores*	Aug. 26	Santos	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 7	No transactions.	4
Brunswick, Ga.	do.	Nor. bk. Schwarden*	Aug. 27	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4
		Am. sc. John Paul*	Sept. 1	Habana	do.	do.	Sept. 6	do.	6
		Sp. sc. Buenaventura*	do.	Gienfuegos	do.	do.	Sept. 8	do.	6
		Sp. bg. Joven Ana*	Sept. 2	Pernambuco	do.	do.	do.	do.	6
		Am. sc. Isabella Gill.	Sept. 6	Kingston	do.	do.	do.	do.	1
Cape Charles, Va.	do.								4
Cape Fear, N. C.	do.								1
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do.								4
Eureka, Cal.	Sept. 1								1
Grays Harbor, Wash.	Sept. 8								1
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Sept. 4	Am. bgn. Gabrielle*	Aug. 20	Habana	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	Aug. 31	No transactions.	1
								do.	1
		Am. sc. Lewis A. Edwards*	Aug. 24	Vera Cruz	do.	do.	Aug. 29	3 cases of malarial fever and diarrhea in quarantine.	1
		Am. sc. Villa y Hermano*	do.	Cardenas	Ship Island	do.	do.	do.	1
		Nor. bk. Safr	Aug. 31	Santos	do.	Held for disinfection.	do.	do.	1
		Am. sc. Florence and Lillian.	Sept. 2	Santos via Grande.	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	do.	do.	1
Newbern, N. C.	Sept. 11							No transactions	8
Port Townsend, Wash.	Sept. 4							do.	20
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Sept. 11							do.	6
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 4							do.	15
San Francisco, Quarantine, Cal.	do.							do.	15
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Am. bgn. C. C. Sweetney*	Aug. 23	Santos via Barbados.	Brunswick	Disinfected.	Sept. 1	do.	15
		Br. s. Hampstead	Sept. 1	Santos via St. Lucia.	Sapelo	Disinfected and held.	do.	do.	15
		Br. s. Breakfield	Sept. 2	Rio	Fort Royal, S. C.	do.	do.	do.	15

\*Previously reported.

**QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.**  
*National quarantine and inspection stations—Continued.*

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Aug. 23	Am. sc. Myra B. Weaver.* Br. ss. Benwick*.....	Aug. 16 Aug. 20	Tunas..... Bahia.....	New Orleans.. Sabine Pass via Pensacola.	Disinfected..... .....do.....	Aug. 23 Aug. 22	Request of master, without pratique.	..... .....
	Sept. 4	Br. ss. Tuscan Prince.. Am. sc. James M. Seaman. Am. sc. John C. Smith.	Aug. 31 .....do..... Sept. 4	Limón, Costa Rica. Martinique..... Habana.....	Tampa..... Apalachicola.. Brunswick....	Disinfected and held..... .....do..... Held for disinfection.....	..... ..... .....	1 case fever, nature unknown, developed in Habana harbor; isolated. No transactions.....	..... ..... .....
	Sept. 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, N. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Previously reported.

## QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

## State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Andote, Fla.	Sept. 5								1
Apalachicola, Fla.	Sept. 12								1
Bangor, Me.								No report.	
Boston, Mass.								do.	
Carrabelle, Fla.	Sept. 11								17
Cedar Keys, Fla.	do.								1
Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 11							No report.	
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.								No report.	1
Elizabeth River, Va.	Sept. 11							No report.	10
Galveston, Tex.								No report.	
Gardiner, Oreg.								do.	
Georgetown, S. C.	Sept. 11							No transactions.	
Gloucester, Mass.								No report.	
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.								do.	
Mayport, Fla.	Sept. 11								6
Mobile Bay, Ala.	Sept. 4	Br. sc. Gov. Blake.	Aug. 30	Kingston, Jamaica.	Mobile, Ala.	Disinfected.	Sept. 4		
New Bedford, Mass.								No report.	
New Orleans, La.								do.	
Newport News, Va.	Sept. 11								10
Newport, R. I.									
New York, N. Y.								do.	
Port Royal, S. C.	Sept. 11	Br. ss. Breckfield.	Sept. 2	Rio via Santa Lucia.	Port Royal, S. C.	Held and disinfected at South Atlantic Quarantine.	Sept. 8	Two steamships passed up without boarding.	1
Providence, R. I.	do.							No transactions.	12
Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 4	Br. s. Scottish Min-strel.*	Aug. 13	Santos.	Savannah, Ga.	Disinfected and held.			
		Nor. bk. Paragon.*	Aug. 16	Bahia.	do.	do.	Aug. 29		
		Aust. bk. Vinka.*	Aug. 21	Santos via Bahados.	do.	do.			
		Br. bk. Curlew.*	Aug. 25	Bahia via Bahados.	do.	do.			
		Nor. bk. Tordenskjoeld.*	Aug. 26	Paravia Bahados.	do.	do.			

\* Previously reported.

**QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.**  
*State and municipal quarantine stations—Continued.*

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Savannah, Ga.....	Sept. 4	Sp. ss. Miguel M. Pannolos.	Sept. 2	Vera Cruz.....	Savannah, Ga.....	Disinfectet and held.....	.....	.....	.....
		Br. bk. South African.	.....do.....	Rio Grande do Sul.	.....do.....	Discharging ballast.....	.....	.....	.....
		Br. ss. Port Victor.	.....do.....	Kingston.	.....do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Sept. 11	Am. sc. Jeanie Lippitt.	Aug. 31	Carthagena, Colombia.	Port Tampa.....	Disinfectet and held.....	Sept. 6	.....	17
		Sp. snk. Oriente.....	Sept. 7	Habana.....	Habana.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Previously reported.



*Résumé of work at San Francisco Quarantine during August, 1897.*NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATION,  
*Angel Island, Cal., September 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of August past, we handled 812 persons in quarantine, and disinfected 3 vessels. The inclosed is a résumé of operations.

Very respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Passengers.						Crew.	Pieces of baggage.	Bags of mail.
		Cabin.	Steerage.							
			Chinese.	Japanese.	European.					
1897.										
Aug. 3	Steamship Belgic.....		148	13				362		.....
Aug. 7	Steamship China.....	1	266	31			3	684		.....
Aug. 8	Steamship City of Para*.....	17	16			6		170		15
Aug. 10	Steamship Peru.....		73	20						.....
Aug. 11	Steamship City of Pueblo*.....			3				6		.....
Aug. 14	British ship Toxteth*.....						27	44		.....
Aug. 21	Steamship Coptic.....		153	31		4		447		.....
Totals .....		18	656	98		10	30	1,713		15

\* Disinfected.

*Reports of States and yearly and monthly report of cities.*

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 26,000. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 1,750,000. Total deaths from all causes, 1,967, including diphtheria, 47; enteric fever, 42; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 21, and phthisis pulmonalis, 153.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 72, including enteric fever, 6, and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

IOWA—*Boone*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 14,584. Total deaths, 4.

Month of July, 1897. Total deaths, 7, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

*Cedar Rapids*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 21,555. Total deaths, 12.

Month of July, 1897. Total deaths, 17, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

*Clinton*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 25,000. Total deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

*Davenport*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 38, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

*Des Moines.*—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 82,600. Total deaths, 59, including diphtheria, 4, and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

*Dubuque.*—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 27, including whooping cough, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

*Oskaloosa.*—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 8,500. Total deaths, 2.

*Ottumwa.*—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 14,001. Total deaths, 19, including scarlet fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 12,729. Total deaths, 13, including diphtheria, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 28,392. Total deaths, 39, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

*Newton.*—Month of August, 1897. Population, 27,590. Total deaths, 50, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health from 238 observers for the month of August, 1897, indicate that dysentery, intermittent fever, diarrhea, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and tonsilitis increased, and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 193 places, measles at 52, diphtheria at 39, scarlet fever at 28, whooping cough at 23, and enteric fever at 56 places.

Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 52 observers, for the week ended September 4, 1897, indicate that intermittent fever, bronchitis, and cholera infantum increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 190 places, diphtheria at 17, measles at 15, scarlet fever at 14, and whooping cough at 11 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona.*—Month of August, 1897. Population, 22,000. Total deaths, 25, including measles, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total deaths, 33—white, 15; colored, 18, including enteric fever, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

*Memphis.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 56,134—white, 28,573; colored, 27,561. Total deaths, 103—white, 37; colored, 66, including whooping cough, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 14.

*Nashville.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 87,754—white, 54,595; colored, 33,159. Total deaths, 146—white, 79; colored, 67, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 9, and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 18,000. Total deaths, 24, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

*Manchester.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 104, including whooping cough, 4, and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Month of July, 1897. Reports from 24 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 102,734—white, 57,967; colored, 44,767, show a total of 159 deaths—white, 52; colored, 107, including enteric fever, 16; whooping cough, 10, and phthisis pulmonalis, 28.

**OHIO.**—Reports to State board of health during the four weeks ended August 28, 1897, from 48 places, having an aggregate population of 1,290,192, show 17 deaths from diphtheria, 33 from enteric fever, and 11 from whooping cough.

*Dayton.*—Month of August, 1897. Population, 61,220. Total deaths, 146, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 3, and phthisis pulmonalis, 13.

*Toledo.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 143,755. Total deaths, 174, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 12.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—*Scranton.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 103,000. Total deaths, 154, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

**RHODE ISLAND**—*Newport.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 21,500. Total deaths, 49, including whooping cough, 3, and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

**VIRGINIA**—*Lynchburg.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 31, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 11.	434,439	188	18						14	1	8	1
Bennington, Vt.	Sept. 4.	6,391	3	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 11.	35,005	4	2									
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	217	24						10	3	3	1
Braddock, Pa.	Aug. 28.	8,561	0										
Do	Sept. 4.	8,561	0										
Do	Sept. 13.	8,561	0										
Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 4.	5,478	0										
Do	Sept. 11.	5,478	2										
Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	806,343	440	32						6		14	3
Brownsville, Tex.	Aug. 14.	6,134	1										
Do	Aug. 21.	6,134	1										
Do	Aug. 28.	6,134	5	1									
Bucyrus, Ohio	Sept. 4.	5,974	2	1					1				
Do	Sept. 11.	5,974	3	1									
Carlisle, Pa.	Aug. 28.	7,620	5	3									
Do	Sept. 4.	7,620	4										
Do	Sept. 13.	7,620	3										
Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 28.	*54,955	†35	4					1				
Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 4.	1,099,850	366	38					12	2	11	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	Sept. 10.	296,908	81	9					4				
Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 4.	261,353	111	5						1	1		1
Do	Sept. 11.	261,353	91	6							1		
Columbus, Ind.	do.	6,719	2										
Dayton, Ohio	Sept. 10.	61,220	19	4					3				
Dedham, Mass.	Sept. 4.	7,123	4										
Denver, Colo.	Aug. 21.	106,713	35	5					1				
Do	Aug. 28.	106,713	26	7					4				
Do	Sept. 4.	106,713	31	7					1				1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	9,416	5										
Elizabeth City, N. J.	do.	37,764											
Do	Sept. 11.	37,764											
Erie, Pa.	Sept. 4.	40,634	13	1					1				
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 3.	11,068	8	1									
Do	Sept. 10.	11,068	9	3									
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 11.	74,398	41						3	1			1
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 4.	22,037	10										
Flint, Mich.	do.	9,803	1						1				
Do	Sept. 11.	9,803	2										
Gloucester, Mass.	Sept. 4.	24,651	5										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 11.	60,278	14										
Green Bay, Wis.	Sept. 4.	9,069	6										
Haverhill, Mass.	Sept. 11.	27,412	9	1								2	
Hoboken, N. J.	Sept. 4.	43,648	29	5					1				
Do	Sept. 11.	43,648	17	2									
Ironton, Ohio	do.	10,939	2									1	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Sept. 4.	17,201	11	1									
Jersey City, N. J.	Aug. 22.	163,003	65	9									
Do	Aug. 29.	163,003	64	4						1	3		
Do	Sept. 5.	163,003	64										
Johnstown, Pa.	Sept. 4.	21,805	4										
Kalamazoo, Mich.	do.	17,853	5										
Do	Sept. 11.	17,853	11										
Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 4.	44,654	21										
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 11.	77,696	39	5						1	2		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	8						1				
McKeesport, Pa.	Sept. 4.	20,741	7						1				
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	23	1					1				1
Do	Sept. 11.	44,126	37								1		
Massillon, Ohio	Sept. 4.	10,092	3	1							2		
Memphis, Tenn.	Sept. 11.	64,495	36										
Michigan City, Ind.	Sept. 4.	10,776	6										
Middletown, N. Y.	Sept. 7.	11,977	6										
Middletown, Ohio	Aug. 21.	7,681	2	1									
Do	Aug. 28.	7,681	3										
Do	Sept. 4.	7,681	1										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 11.	204,468	80	8									
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 4.	31,076	12	1					1		1		1
Do	Sept. 11.	31,076	20	2					2				
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	38	8					4				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	27	1					2				
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 4.	13,947	9										

\* Estimated population, 65,165; white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

† Total deaths, 35; white, 10; colored, 25.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 13, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	* Excess.	* Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	57	3	.....	.71	.....	.41
Portland, Me.....	61	5	.....	.70	.....	.60
Northfield, Vt.....	58	8	.....	.70	.....	.60
Boston, Mass.....	64	6	.....	.61	.....	.51
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	66	4	.....	1.03	.....	1.03
Nantucket, Mass.....	64	2	.....	.77	.....	.77
Woods Hole, Mass.....	64	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
Block Island, R. I.....	65	5	.....	.63	.....	.63
New Haven, Conn.....	65	9	.....	.85	.....	.85
Albany, N. Y.....	65	7	.....	.83	.....	.83
New York, N. Y.....	67	9	.....	.88	.....	.88
Harrisburg, Pa.....	66	10	.....	.98	.....	.98
Philadelphia, Pa.....	68	10	.....	.80	.....	.80
New Brunswick, N. J.....	66	10	.....	.80	.....	.80
Atlantic City, N. J.....	68	8	.....	.84	.....	.84
Baltimore, Md.....	70	8	.....	.98	.....	.98
Washington, D. C.....	70	8	.....	.91	.....	.91
Lynchburg, Va.....	71	7	.....	.91	.....	.91
Cape Henry, Va.....	73	5	.....	1.07	.....	1.07
Norfolk, Va.....	73	7	.....	1.10	.....	1.10
Charlottesville, N. C.....	72	6	.....	.80	.....	.80
Raleigh, N. C.....	73	7	.....	.96	.....	.96
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	75	3	.....	1.13	.....	1.13
Hatteras, N. C.....	75	3	.....	1.54	.....	1.54
Wilmington, N. C.....	75	1	.....	1.55	.....	1.55
Columbia, S. C.....	75	3	.....	1.07	.....	1.07
Charleston, S. C.....	77	1	.....	1.61	.....	1.61
Augusta, Ga.....	77	1	.....	1.01	.....	1.01
Savannah, Ga.....	77	1	.....	1.51	.29	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79	.....	1	2.14	4.36	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	.....	2	2.12	4.68	.....
Key West, Fla.....	83	.....	3	1.68	4.92	.....
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	73	3	.....	1.04	.....	1.04
Tampa, Fla.....	80	.....	2	1.63	.47	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	78	.....	.....	1.20	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	78	2	.....	1.28	.02	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	77	3	.....	.71	.....	.31
Vicksburg, Miss.....	77	5	.....	.91	.....	.71
New Orleans, La.....	80	0	.....	1.10	.....	.70
Shreveport, La.....	78	4	.....	.88	.....	.38
Fort Smith, Ark.....	75	5	.....	.84	1.26	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	75	7	.....	.78	.....	.78
Palestine, Tex.....	78	4	.....	.77	.....	.27
Galveston, Tex.....	81	.....	1	1.57	.....	1.07
San Antonio, Tex.....	79	1	.....	.85	.....	.65
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80	0	.....	1.22	.....	.72
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	74	8	.....	.76	.....	.76
Nashville, Tenn.....	73	7	.....	1.04	.....	1.04
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	72	6	.....	.91	.....	.81
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72	4	.....	.63	.....	.63
Louisville, Ky.....	72	10	.....	.70	.....	.70
Indianapolis, Ind.....	69	11	.....	.70	.....	.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	71	9	.....	.60	.....	.60
Columbus, Ohio.....	68	10	.....	.63	.....	.63
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	70	6	.....	.77	.....	.77
Pittsburg, Pa.....	68	8	.....	.63	.....	.53
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	64	4	.....	.63	.....	.43
Rochester, N. Y.....	64	10	.....	.55	.....	.55
Buffalo, N. Y.....	64	8	.....	.77	.....	.77
Erie, Pa.....	65	9	.....	.91	.....	.91
Cleveland, Ohio.....	66	8	.....	.84	.....	.84
Sandusky, Ohio.....	67	9	.....	.70	.....	.70
Toledo, Ohio.....	66	12	.....	.56	.....	.56
Detroit, Mich.....	65	11	.....	.57	.....	.57
Lansing, Mich.....	63	11	.....	.73	.....	.63
Port Huron, Mich.....	63	13	.....	.59	.....	.59
Alpena, Mich.....	59	13	.....	.85	.....	.35
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	58	10	.....	1.07	.....	.67
Marquette, Mich.....	59	11	.....	.88	.....	.22
Green Bay, Wis.....	62	12	.....	.73	.91	.....

\* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 13, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued.</b>						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	62	14	.....	.84	.....	.44
Milwaukee, Wis.....	62	14	.....	.70	.....	.60
Chicago, Ill.....	66	12	.....	.70	.....	.70
Duluth, Minn.....	58	8	.....	.97	.....	.37
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	61	11	.....	.70	.....	.10
La Crosse, Wis.....	63	11	.....	1.03	.....	.73
Dubuque, Iowa.....	64	14	.....	1.01	.....	.91
Davenport, Iowa.....	66	16	.....	.77	.....	.57
Des Moines, Iowa.....	65	15	.....	.77	.....	.37
Keokuk, Iowa.....	68	16	.....	.84	.....	.84
Springfield, Ill.....	68	12	.....	.76	.....	.76
Cairo, Ill.....	72	8	.....	.59	.....	.59
St. Louis, Mo.....	72	12	.....	.76	.....	.76
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	70	12	.....	.94	.....	.94
Springfield, Mo.....	70	10	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
Kansas City, Mo.....	69	13	.....	.84	.....	.74
Wichita, Kans.....	72	8	.....	.63	.....	.63
Concordia, Kans.....	69	11	.....	.56	.....	.26
Lincoln, Nebr.....	68	12	.....	.28	.12	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	66	12	.....	.70	.....	.60
Sioux City, Iowa.....	67	9	.....	.28	.12	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	64	12	.....	.70	.....	.20
Valentine, Nebr.....	62	10	.....	.23	.17	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	62	12	.....	.35	.25	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	65	9	.....	.22	.....	.12
Moorhead, Minn.....	58	10	.....	.49	.....	.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	59	11	.....	.28	.....	.18
Williston, N. Dak.....	57	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	56	0	.....	.28	.....	.18
Helena, Mont.....	59	.....	5	.28	.22	.....
Miles City, Mont.....	62	6	.....	.21	.....	.21
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	62	8	.....	.14	.....	.04
Spokane, Wash.....	59	.....	5	.21	.49	.....
Wallawalla, Wash.....	65	.....	7	.19	.11	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	55	.....	3	.14	.16	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	65	3	.....	.21	.09	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	59	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	57	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
North Platte, Nebr.....	64	10	.....	.28	.02	.....
Denver, Colo.....	63	5	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	67	5	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	69	7	.....	.34	.06	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	73	7	.....	.73	.....	.63
Amarillo, Tex.....	70	2	.....	.55	.....	.25
Abilene, Tex.....	77	1	.....	.56	.....	.16
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	62	2	.....	.35	.15	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	75	1	.....	.28	.32	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.....	84	0	.....	.10	2.50	.....
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Fort Canby, Wash.....	57	.....	1	.81	.....	.81
Portland, Oreg.....	62	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	62	.....	4	.19	.11	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	55	.....	1	.24	.....	.14
Redbluff, Cal.....	75	.....	7	.13	.....	.13
Carson City, Nev.....	62	.....	10	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	71	.....	7	.07	.....	.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	0	.....	.02	.....	.02
Fresno, Cal.....	76	.....	8	.02	.....	.02
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69	.....	1	.00	.....	.00
San Diego, Cal.....	68	.....	2	.00	.....	.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	86	.....	2	.03	.....	.03

\* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

## FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera, yellow fever, and plague as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to September 17, 1897.*

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India :</b>				
Bombay .....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....	1	1	
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....	1	1	
	Mar. 23-Mar. 30.....	1	1	
	Mar. 31-June 29.....	68	386	
	July 1-Aug. 3.....	316	267	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 17.....	311	125	
	Nov. 14-Jan. 30.....	1,310	176	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	118	8	
	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....	2	1	
	Mar. 6-May 29.....	6	22	
	May 30-June 26.....	13	2	
	June 27-July 31.....	2	1	
Madras.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 7.....	2	4	
	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....	1	12	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	5	1	
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....	4	1	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....	1	2	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....	1	1	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	2	1	
	Mar. 6-Mar. 19.....	2	1	
	Mar. 20-Mar. 26.....	1	1	
	May 29-June 25.....	12	1	
	June 26-July 30.....	12	5	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	1	1	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	1	1	
	June 1-June 30.....	1	1	
<b>Ceylon :</b>				
Colombo .....	Nov. 28-Jan. 23.....	114	1	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 30.....	1	1	
	July 3-July 17.....	4	4	
<b>England :</b>				
Plymouth.....	Jan. 9.....		4	On steamship <i>Nubia</i> . No cases in city.
<b>Japan :</b>				
Chiba Ken .....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	4	3	
Fukuoka Ken.....	June 28-Aug. 3.....	6	4	
Hiogo Ken.....	June 28-July 6.....	1	1	
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 7-Aug. 3.....	13	9	
Kioto Fu.....	July 16-Aug. 3.....	2	1	
Okinawa.....	July 30-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Osaka .....	May 1-July 6.....	13	2	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	July 16-July 25.....	2	2	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 14.....	5	5	
Oyama Ken.....	June 28-July 6.....	1	1	
Saitama.....	July 16-July 25.....	1	1	
Shiga Ken.....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Tochigi Ken.....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Tokyo .....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	8	7	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	3	3	
	June 28-Aug. 3.....	28	10	
Yamanashi Ken.....	July 7-July 15.....	1	1	
Yamaguchi Ken.....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	4	3	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	2	2	

## YELLOW FEVER.

<b>Brazil :</b>				
Bahia .....	May 13-May 19.....	5	3	
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 30.....		32	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		20	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 6.....		9	
	Mar. 13-Mar. 20.....		3	
	Apr. 3-Apr. 10.....		3	
	May 30-June 5.....		4	



*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.***YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil—Continued.</b>				
Para.....	June 20–July 3.....	3	7	
	July 4–July 31.....		11	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 1–Aug. 28.....		16	
	Nov. 21–Dec. 26.....		10	
	Dec. 26–Jan. 30.....		23	
	Jan. 31–Feb. 6.....	12	5	
	Feb. 13–Feb. 20.....	21	6	
	Feb. 20–Mar. 6.....		16	
	Mar. 7–May 29.....	174	78	
	May 30–July 3.....	10	7	
	July 4–July 31.....	3	2	
	Aug. 8–Aug. 14.....		1	
Santos.....	Aug. 1–Aug. 7.....	1		
<b>Cuba: *</b>				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 25–Jan. 30.....	84	8	
	Jan. 31–Feb. 27.....	38	1	
	Apr. 17–June 26.....	46	9	
	June 27–July 31.....	7	3	
	Aug. 1–Aug. 28.....		11	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20–Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28–Jan. 17.....		2	
	Apr. 4–Apr. 11.....		1	
	May 17–May 23.....		1	
	June 20–July 25.....		30	
	July 26–Aug. 1.....		16	
	Aug. 2–Aug. 29.....		33	
Habana.....	Aug. 30–Sept. 5.....		6	
	Dec. 17–Dec. 31.....	220	79	
	Jan. 1–Jan. 28.....	400	144	
	Jan. 28–Feb. 25.....	117	44	
	Feb. 25–Mar. 25.....	130	38	
	Mar. 25–Apr. 29.....	342	85	
	Apr. 30–July 1.....	750	279	
	July 2–July 29.....		192	
	July 3–Aug. 5.....		28	
	Aug. 6–Sept. 2.....		108	
	Sept. 3–Sept. 9.....		15	
Manzanillo.....	Apr. 1–Apr. 15.....		1	
	May 15–May 31.....		1	
	June 1–June 15.....		1	
	July 2–July 31.....		6	
	Aug. 1–Aug. 15.....		5	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9–Dec. 23.....		8	
	Dec. 23–Jan. 27.....		19	
	Jan. 27–Feb. 24.....		4	
	Feb. 25–Mar. 31.....		2	
	Apr. 1–June 30.....	9	24	
	July 1–July 28.....		17	
	July 29–Aug. 4.....		4	
Santiago.....	Aug. 5–Sept. 8.....		33	
	Dec. 5–Dec. 26.....		17	
	Dec. 26–Jan. 30.....		16	
	Jan. 16–Jan. 30.....		5	
	Jan. 30–Feb. 27.....		6	
	Feb. 27–Mar. 27.....		3	
	May 2–July 3.....	54	64	140 cases in military hospital.
Sagua la Grande.....	July 4–July 31.....		82	
	Aug. 1–Aug. 28.....		56	
	Aug. 29–Sept. 4.....		23	
	Dec. 19–Dec. 26.....	50	5	
	Dec. 26–Jan. 9.....	65	6	
	Jan. 9–Jan. 30.....	110	12	
	Jan. 31–Feb. 27.....	35	7	
	Feb. 27–Mar. 27.....	54	17	
	Mar. 28–June 26.....	304		Number of deaths not given.
	June 27–July 31.....	185	9	
Ecuador:	Aug. 1–Aug. 28.....	130	11	
	Aug. 29–Sept. 4.....	45	6	
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18–Jan. 10.....		9	
<b>Haiti:</b>				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 1–Dec. 7.....		2	
	Dec. 14.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
	Mar. 1–Mar. 8.....		3	
<b>Guadeloupe:</b>				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1		

\* February 28, 1897, 300 cases of yellow fever were reported among the sick soldiers on the Island.

## Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Jamaica:</b>				
Kingston.....	July 17-July 31...	2	1	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 19...	3	1	
	Aug. 22-Aug. 28...	1		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Vera Cruz.....	June 28.....			Yellow fever reported.
	June 25-July 1.....		2	
	June 29.....		2	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Callao.....	June 10-June 17.....		2	In harbor on steamship <i>Santiago</i> from Panama.
<b>United States of Colombia:</b>				
Bocas del Toro.....	Aug. 22.....			1 case yellow fever.
Panama.....	Apr. 14.....	20	17	
	June 25.....	91	62	Estimated.
Panama.....	June 23-July 3.....	12	7	
	July 4-Aug. 3.....	33	15	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 13.....	4	2	
Colon.....	May 12-May 25.....		5	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 14.....		1	

## PLAGUE.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Jeddah.....	June 10.....	16	23	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Suez.....	Mar. 31.....			One case of plague on Br. ss. <i>Dilwara</i> from Bombay.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay*.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....	694		This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,763.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....	738		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,953.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....	335		Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....	470		
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....	443		Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 23.....	2,884		Estimated deaths for this same period, 5,845.
	Feb. 23-Mar. 9.....	1,282		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,265.
	Mar. 9-Mar. 30.....	1,431		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,730.
	Mar. 31-June 1.....	1,681		Estimated deaths from March 31 to April 20, 2,892.
	June 2-June 29.....	90		
	July 1-Aug. 3.....	52		
	Aug. 4-Aug. 17.....	27		
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....	1		
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	June 30.....			Plague epidemic reported.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
	May 21-May 29.....	4	2	
	June 6-June 12.....		1	
	June 26-July 17.....		3	
<b>Macao.....</b>	Apr. 1-May 31.....	154		
	June 1-June 3.....	43		
	June 1.....			Plague epidemic reported.
<b>Swato.....</b>	May 4.....			Epidemic of plague reported.
<b>Japan:</b>				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 27.....	3		
	Feb. 23-Mar. 12.....	3		
	Mar. 13-Mar. 23.....	4		
	Mar. 24-Mar. 31.....	3		
	Apr. 1-Apr. 20.....	64	54	

\* Official returns show 9,118 cases and 7,602 deaths to March 12.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.*

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Japan—Continued.</i>				
Formosa .....	Apr. 20-May 20...	268	.....	
	May 31-June 27...	144	.....	
	June 28-July 25...	25	.....	
Kanagawa Ken .....	July 7-Aug. 3...	3	2	
Nagasaki Ken .....	June 9-June 27...	3	3	
Taihoku .....	Apr. 20-Apr. 27...	3	.....	
<i>Russia:</i>				
St. Petersburg .....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17...	.....	1	
Theodosia .....	Mar. 31.....	.....	.....	One case of plague on Br. <i>sw.</i> <i>Baldwin.</i>

*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, August 25, 1897.]

**TURKEY.**—By resolution of the International Sanitary Council of August 4 the quarantine against Hindustan and Beloochistan is reduced to ten days. The prohibition against the entrance of Shiite pilgrims into Mesopotamia and the transportation of bodies is still in force.

**EGYPT.**—The International Sanitary Council, by resolution of August 3, declared the pilgrim season of this year to be at an end and the quarantine against present arrivals from the Hedjaz to be suspended from the date named. Pilgrim vessels not yet returned shall repair to El Tor and there perform the required quarantine.

## BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report from Rio.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended August 7, 1897:

There were no deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 4 in the foregoing week; 1 from beriberi, a decrease of 2; 3 from enteric fever, none in the foregoing week; 1 from diphtheria, none in the foregoing week; 55 from tuberculosis, an increase of 6; none from measles, 1 in the foregoing week; none from influenza, 1 in the foregoing week, and 252 from all causes, a decrease of 34—an excellent report, due to the cooler weather we have had. This is the first time in many months that yellow fever fails to appear in my reports.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: August 2, steamship *Birchfield*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies. August 3, steamship *Rosse*, British, Santos to New Orleans, La. August 5, ship *Larnica*, British, for Delaware Breakwater. August 7, steamship *Bellaura*, British, Santos to New York, and steamship *Caldy*, British, for New Orleans, La. August 9, bark *Oregon*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala., and steamship *Ruskin*, British, for Galveston, Tex.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Sanitary report from Rio—Sanarelli and the yellow fever germ.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the report for the week ended August 14, 1897:

There were 5 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, none in the foregoing week; 2 from *beriberi*, an increase of 1; 2 from enteric fever, none in the foregoing week; 45 from tuberculosis, an increase of 10; none from diphtheria, 1 in the foregoing week, and 270 from all causes, an increase of 18.

The health of the port continues excellent. From Bahia there are many alarming reports of the ravages of yellow fever and smallpox, but I can obtain nothing official, as health reports from the States of Brazil are only periodical and gratuitous.

*Sanarelli*.—All experiments made here with material furnished by Dr. Sanarelli have failed, or nearly so, to confirm his claims. A Dr. Philippe (so spelled) Calsas has also claimed the discovery of a curative and prophylactic serum for yellow fever, but a committee of bacteriologists appointed to investigate his claims has reported adversely. So it appears we are again to be disappointed.

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected, or received bills of health from this office: August 10, 1897, bark *Bella Formigora*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.; steamship *Asti*, German, for New York; bark *Czar*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Miss.; steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York from Santos, and bark *Olivia*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla. August 11, 1897, bark *Ella Nicolai*, German, for New York. August 12, 1897, steamship *Breckfield*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies, and bark *Gesina*, German, for Tybee Roads, Ga. August 13, 1897, bark *Sarimner*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla.; steamship *North Sands*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and steamship *Strabo*, British, for New York. August 14, 1897, bark *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore, and steamship *Bendo*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

CUBA.

*Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

September : The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended — there were in that city — deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

September 6: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended September 5 there were in that city 6 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

September 10: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended September 9 there were in that city 15 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

August —: The United States consular agent at Manzanillo reports that during the week ended August — there were in that city — deaths from yellow fever.

September 10: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended September 8 there were in that city 4 deaths from yellow fever.

September 4: The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the week ended September 4 there were in that city 23 deaths from yellow fever.

September 6: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended September 4 there were in that city 45 cases and 6 deaths from yellow fever, and 25 cases and 1 death from smallpox.

*Sanitary report from Habana.*

HABANA, CUBA, *September 10, 1897.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, September 9, 1897, is respectfully submitted. The entire work of the office having devolved on me, I have been unable to do aught else save the routine work of the Service, and that has taxed my time and strength. Without any heavy rains, nearly every day has been cloudy, with some precipitation, causing the atmosphere to be close and murky, and it is evident that the worst part of the sickly season has arrived.

*Yellow fever.*—From the mortality table attached to this report it will be noticed that there has been a decline in the deaths from yellow fever. This is only apparent, in my opinion, many deaths from that disease being placed under the head of enteritis and enteric fever. At the same time it should be noted that there are not as many cases of yellow fever in the military hospitals as there were two months ago, for the reason that formerly the Spanish soldiers were brought to this city from the different provinces suffering from the different diseases incidental to army life, and after being brought here and placed in the different military hospitals would develop yellow fever.

Now these soldiers are not brought to this city in as great numbers, being cared for in the hospitals elsewhere. For two weeks, according to the mortality reports, no deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the city proper; this condition does not exist. One should look for such deaths under the head of pernicious(?) fever, and what is called Borrás fever; the latter term is not much used now.

No deaths have occurred from smallpox this week, and but 5 cases are reported in the different military hospitals, and all but 1 of them old cases and convalescent. It is doubtful if there more than 12 cases in the city.

The enormous death rate from enteritis and dysentery is a result of the lack of nutritious food, and the deaths from these diseases have not yet reached high-water mark.

Unless the laws are so amended as to admit certain important food products, none but the favored few will be able to obtain nutritious food. Even at the present time all fresh meats command prices above the reach of the lower classes, while breadstuffs are proportionately high.

I have not had sufficient time to push an investigation of the number of cases of beriberi among the Chinamen here. It is certain that no city can show a more inviting presence to epidemic disease than the city of Habana. This being the case, yoursanitary inspector, having been

promised the assistance of another medical officer, must devote much of his time to the investigation of all the conditions which exist here.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Comparative statistics of the mortality of the city of Habana for the weeks ended August 5, August 12, August 19, August 26, September 2, and September 9, 1897.*

Disease.	Week ended—					
	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9
Yellow fever.....	28	23	27	31	27	15
Enteric fever.....	21	20	22	24	16	17
Pernicious fever.....	14	13	8	17	13	12
Paludal fever.....	2	7	7	6	6	3
Dysentery.....	23	39	24	34	22	34
Enteritis.....	42	36	32	30	36	66
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	1	2	0
Glanders.....	1	1	0	0	2	0
Diphtheria.....	1	1	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia.....	3	14	11	7	4	2
Tuberculosis.....	38	31	46	37	43	41
From all causes.....	306	317	342	332	302	326
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	79.56	82.42	88.90	87.88	78.52	84.76

### *Sanitary report from Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 4, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended September 4:

Eighty-one deaths have been reported, of which 23 were from yellow fever, 3 from dysentery, 7 from tuberculosis, 10 from pernicious, 7 from remittent fevers, 5 from enteritis; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious charactr. Yellow fever is slowly increasing, and the cases now under treatment generally take a malignant form, ending in death. Dropsy from anemia is very common just now, as food is scarce and high in price, and almost beyond the means of the poorer classes. Over 2,000 people live on a five-cent dinner fare provided by charity kitchens, and beggars are as thick in the streets as the falling leaves are in the woods.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

### SWITZERLAND.

### *An antidote for snake bites.*

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, *July 15, 1897.*

From the weekly Scotchman I copy the following:

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Royal Society, Prof. T. R. Fraser read a paper on "The antivenomous properties of the bile of serpents and other animals, and an explanation of the insusceptibility of animals to the poisonous action of venom introduced into the stomach."

In his paper Professor Fraser described the results of experiments which he had conducted with the bile of the African cobra, the puff

adder, the rattlesnake, and the grass snake, tested against the venom of the African and the Indian cobra by subcutaneous injection in the case of animals like the rabbit. The experiment showed that the bile of venomous serpents was able, when mixed with the venom of serpents, to prevent lethal doses of the latter from producing death; and that the bile was indeed so powerful an agent that a quantity actually smaller than the quantity of venom might be sufficient for the purpose. Although when in the alimentary canal bile was nontoxic, the bile salts and bile pigments acted as poisons when injected under the skin or into a blood vessel. It was improbable, therefore, that the bile in its natural form could be used as an antidote, except by stomach administration, or by application to the wound caused by a snake bite. The successful result of an attempt to isolate its antidotal constituent had, however, rendered it possible to test the therapeutic value of this constituent when it was introduced into the blood of an animal which had already received a lethal dose of venom.

An experiment made with a small quantity of puff adder bile, taken in conjunction with a considerable number of "in vitro" experiments, that had been made, not only supplied strong confirmation of the evidence that bile was able to render serpent's venom inert, but also suggested that from bile there might be produced an antidote for snake poisoning which, in its antidotal value, was at least equal to the most powerful antivenene, or antivenomous serum as yet obtained from the blood of immunised animals.

EUGENE GERMAUT,  
*United States Consul.*

To the DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Sydney*.—Month of June, 1897. Population, 410,000. Total deaths, 435, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 11, and phthisis pulmonalis, 38.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 27, 1897. Population, 1,472. No deaths.

*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended August 28, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended August 26, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1897. Estimated population, 11,000. Deaths not reported.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of July, 1897. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of July, 1897. Population, 108,227. Total deaths, 168, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5, and phthisis pulmonalis, 15.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 28 correspond to an annual rate of 24.6 a thousand of the aggregate popu-

lation, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 47.6, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 14.4 a thousand.

*London.*—One thousand seven hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 30; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 29; enteric fever, 12, and diarrhea and dysentery, 349. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand. In greater London, 2,430 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 4 from whooping cough, and 3 from scarlet fever.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 28 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 4.6, and the highest in Galway, viz, 41.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 154 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 3, and diphtheria, 2.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 28 correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 17.3, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 23.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 585, including scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 1; measles, 2, and whooping cough, 23.

GREECE—*Athens.*—Month of July, 1897. Estimated population, 111,846. Total deaths, 277, including typhus fever, 1, and enteric fever, 13.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 3.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 108, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 282,000. Total deaths, 556, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 6; measles, 20; scarlet fever, 18; whooping cough, 6, and phthisis pulmonalis, 58.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne.*—Month of July, 1897. Estimated population, 23,500. Total deaths, 35, including enteric fever, 1.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—*Barranquilla.*—Month of July, 1897. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 102.

WEST INDIES—*Guadeloupe—Pointe à Pitre.*—Two weeks ended July 31, 1897. Estimated population, 18,500. Total deaths, 30.

*St. Christopher.*—Two weeks ended August 28, 1897. Estimated population, 31,000. No deaths reported.



## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco.....	Aug. 28.....	5,000	10								
Aix la Chapelle.....	Aug. 21.....	112,925	93							2	
Amherstburg.....	Sept. 4.....	2,300	0								
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 28.....	498,112	151						1		4
Antofagasta.....	July 31.....	14,000	8								
Belfast.....	Aug. 21.....	281,431	170					9			3
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	281,431	154					6		1	8
Belize.....	Sept. 3.....	13,000	0								
Belleville.....	Sept. 6.....	10,399	3								
Bergen.....	Aug. 11.....	57,800	16								
Birmingham.....	Aug. 21.....	505,772	414							2	7
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	505,772	326					2	1	1	4
Bluefields.....	Aug. 21.....	3,000	0								
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	3,000	3								
Bombay.....	Aug. 10.....	821,764	*965	173		1		1			5
Bradford.....	Aug. 21.....	221,610	140								
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	221,610	113								3
Bremen.....	Aug. 7.....	142,500	48						1		
Do.....	Aug. 14.....	142,500	55								
Bristol.....	Aug. 21.....	232,242	83					1		2	
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	232,242	69								
Brussels.....	Aug. 21.....	531,010	198					1	1		2
Budapest.....	Aug. 20.....	640,000						1	2	4	1
Do.....	Aug. 27.....	640,000						2	4	2	1
Calcutta.....	July 31.....	681,560	398	9							1
Callao.....	Aug. 15.....	16,000	21		3						
Cardenas.....	Aug. 28.....	23,517	49				2	10			
Cardiff.....	Aug. 14.....	170,063	24								
Do.....	Aug. 21.....	170,063	71							1	1
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	170,063	73					1	1	1	
Catania.....	Aug. 24.....	124,000	53				1	1	2	1	
Christiania.....	Aug. 21.....	192,141	91					1			1
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 29.....	24,030	66		8			1			
Cologne.....	Aug. 21.....	325,361	222							3	6
Colombo.....	July 24.....	127,836	93					1			
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 21.....	333,714	114					1		2	
Corunna.....	Aug. 7.....	37,000	29					4		1	
Do.....	Aug. 14.....	37,000	40					2			
Do.....	Aug. 21.....	37,000	25					1		1	
Crefeld.....	Aug. 28.....	108,316	51					1	1	1	
Dresden.....	Aug. 14.....	372,700	179							3	1
Dublin.....	Aug. 21.....	350,000	163					3	2		2
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	350,000	154					2	2	3	
Dundee.....	Aug. 21.....	163,090	76							1	1
Dusseldorf.....	do.....	189,156	88							1	1
Edinburgh.....	do.....	292,364	96							1	2
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	292,364	93					1	3		
Flushing.....	do.....	17,193	7								
Frankfort on the Main.....	Aug. 21.....	240,000	92					1		1	1
Ghent.....	do.....	159,218	82								
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	159,218	81								1
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 22.....	25,900	7								
Girgenti.....	Aug. 21.....	24,428	6								
Glasgow.....	do.....	714,919	320					3	4		16
Gothenburg.....	do.....	115,896	29								
Guayaquil.....	Aug. 27.....	50,000	53								
Halifax.....	Sept. 4.....	38,700	11							2	
Hamburg.....	Aug. 21.....	641,780	340					1		1	2
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Aug. 24.....	15,013	0								
Do.....	Aug. 31.....	15,013	0								
Havre.....	Aug. 21.....	119,470	83					1			
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	119,470	71					2		1	
Honolulu.....	Aug. 21.....	30,000	18								
Kingston, Canada.....	Sept. 4.....	18,040	10								
Do.....	Sept. 10.....	18,040	6								
Leeds.....	Aug. 28.....	402,449	214							2	1
Leghorn.....	Aug. 21.....	103,755	38					1			
Leith.....	do.....	75,186	29							3	
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	75,186	25					1		2	2
Licata.....	Aug. 21.....	20,000	15					3			
Liege.....	do.....	166,110	49								
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	166,110	54					1			
Liverpool.....	Aug. 21.....	644,129	468					4		3	5

\* Bubonic plague, 6.

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Liverpool .....	Aug. 28.....	644, 129	375				1	5	4		3	11
Livingston, Guatemala .....	do.....	2, 000	0									
London, Canada.....	Sept. 4.....	34, 855	10					1				1
London, England.....	Aug. 21.....	6, 291, 677	2, 917					17	19	46	34	40
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	6, 291, 677	2, 430					19	18	32	36	33
Lyons.....	Aug. 14.....	466, 028	164			2		2	1			1
Madras.....	Aug. 6.....	452, 518	397								9	
Do.....	Aug. 13.....	452, 518	426	9		6						
Madrid.....	Aug. 7.....	482, 816				3		17	6	6		
Do.....	Aug. 14.....	482, 816				1		10	5	1	9	
Magdeburg.....	do.....	218, 574	141							1		1
Manchester.....	Aug. 21.....	536, 426	400					1	3		25	7
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	536, 426	291					1	1	1	15	4
Mannheim.....	Aug. 21.....	101, 500	42								1	
Maracaibo.....	do.....	50, 000	16									
Matamoros.....	Sept. 3.....	12, 000	6									
Matanzas.....	Aug. 25.....	62, 000	100		6			8			2	
Do.....	Sept. 1.....	62, 000	92		7			4			1	
Mayence.....	Aug. 21.....	74, 917	30		7				1			
Munich.....	do.....	418, 000	254					2	1	3	3	2
Newcastle on Tyne.....	do.....	212, 223	123									3
Nuremberg.....	Aug. 7.....	176, 644	95							1		
Do.....	Aug. 14.....	176, 644	91					1	1			
Odessa.....	Aug. 21.....	404, 000	192					10	2	4	1	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Aug. 7.....	182, 730	102	1								
Do.....	Aug. 14.....	182, 730	117	4								
Palermo.....	Aug. 21.....	273, 000	78							2		
Para.....	do.....	150, 000	44		8	2						
Paris.....	Aug. 14.....	2, 511, 955	866					7	1	1	6	3
Do.....	Aug. 21.....	2, 511, 955	636					8		2	6	5
Plymouth.....	Aug. 28.....	97, 658	52									1
Port au Prince.....	Aug. 16.....	60, 000	20									
Do.....	Aug. 23.....	60, 000	15									
Do.....	Aug. 30.....	60, 000	21									
Prague.....	Aug. 21.....	193, 097	89					3	1			1
Quebec.....	do.....	70, 000										
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	70, 000								2		
Do.....	Sept. 4.....	70, 000								1		
Rheims.....	Aug. 28.....	108, 943	71					1				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 7.....	679, 000	* 252					3		1		
Rome.....	July 3.....	484, 061	174					2			5	
Do.....	July 10.....	484, 061	179					2			1	
Do.....	July 17.....	484, 061	204					4			1	
Do.....	July 24.....	484, 061	137					1			4	
Do.....	July 31.....	484, 061	129					2			1	
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 28.....	292, 551	119					1				
Sagua la Grande.....	do.....	17, 536	53		8	2						
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Aug. 21.....	2, 150	0									
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	2, 150	0									
St. Helena.....	July 17.....	3, 600	1									
Do.....	July 24.....	3, 600	1									
Do.....	July 31.....	3, 600	3									
Do.....	Aug. 7.....	3, 600	2									
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 14.....	1, 267, 023	530		3			21	6	28	15	2
Do.....	Aug. 21.....	1, 267, 023	505		2			15	12	29	12	
St. Stephens, New Brunswick.....	Aug. 28.....	3, 000	0									
Do.....	Sept. 4.....	3, 000	0									
San Juan del Norte.....	Aug. 21.....	1, 156	0									
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	1, 156	1									
Santos.....	Aug. 7.....	40, 000	29									
Do.....	Aug. 14.....	40, 000	27									
Schiedam.....	Aug. 20.....	26, 627	9									
Sheffield.....	Aug. 21.....	354, 700	224					3	2	1	7	3
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	354, 700	197					3	2	1	2	2
Southampton.....	Aug. 21.....	98, 002	44					2				
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	98, 002	54								9	
South Shields.....	Aug. 21.....	95, 798	39									
Stettin.....	do.....	150, 000	92					1		1		
Stockholm.....	do.....	277, 611								1	1	
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 26.....	158, 378	60									
Tampico.....	Aug. 29.....	11, 000	23									
Trapani.....	Aug. 21.....	45, 095	11									
Trieste.....	do.....	158, 314	85					2	1	1		

\* Beriberi, 1.

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 1....	10,280	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 14....	10,280	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	.....do....	165,222	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 21....	165,222	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 2....	30,000	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Aug. 21....	601,408	344	.....	.....	8	2	.....	7	4	4
Yarmouth.....	Sept. 4....	6,500	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Aug. 21....	158,000	51	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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