

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1883.

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NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

UNITED STATES.

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

Plague in San Francisco.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 26, pages 1628-1629.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1900.

Cultures submitted by you, labeled case, 1; monkey, and Chinese girl, 2; have been examined in hygienic laboratory this Bureau, and Rosenau and Geddings report to-day that morphology, cultural characteristics and results of animal inoculations prove them genuine bubonic plague.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *Quarantine Station, Angel Island, Cal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1900.

Notwithstanding position taken by governor, inasmuch as it is stated that he with State board of health is engaged in watching and investigating suspected cases, your attitude toward him and State board should still be one of cooperation in measures looking to facts and sanitary restraints. Any facts wired by you as confidential will not be given out here until the confidential request is withdrawn. Publicity may not be required provided proper measures are taken.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1900.

Acting Attorney-General sent following to district attorney this morning: "Report at once action of court in contempt proceeding against

Dr. Kinyoun, and if adverse to him take immediate steps to have decision reviewed. Prompt and vigorous action on your part by habeas corpus proceeding or otherwise, as in your judgment is best, is expected."

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 3, 1900.*

Court decides me not in contempt of its orders. * * *

KINYOUN.

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

Measures taken to induce acceptance of Haffkine inoculation in San Francisco.

The following letter very clearly sets forth the attitude of Surg. J. J. Kinyoun toward the inoculation of persons in San Francisco with Haffkine prophylactic, and shows that compulsion was not only avoided by him, but advised against, as an unwise and illegal measure:

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE,
San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1900.

SIR: On receipt of Bureau telegram of the 15th ultimo directing me to confer with the Chinese consul-general as Bureau representative in the matter of the plague in the Chinese quarter. I have the honor to state I immediately called upon the Hon. Ho Yow, consul-general, and stated to him all the facts relative to the plague which had come under my observation or which had been brought to my notice by the local board of health. During this interview Mr. John Bennett, attorney for the consul and the Six Companies, came in and took part in the discussion. After thoroughly canvassing the matter, it was agreed by all the parties that the most reasonable solution of the question was to advise all the Chinese residents living in the infected area to submit to inoculation with the Haffkine prophylactic. I was informed both by the consul-general and the attorney that they would make such recommendations to the Chinese residents and that they would aid and cooperate with the board of health in carrying this scheme into effect.

By direction of the Bureau, on the same day a few hours later, I attended a meeting of the Merchants' Association which met for a conference with the local board of health. The purpose of this meeting was intended to devise ways and means to assist the board in suppressing the disease or preventing its spread. The attorney of the Chinese Six Companies was present at this conference. The telegram received from the Bureau which made certain recommendations regarding the control of the plague was fully and freely discussed, and the main features thereof were adopted as the sense of the meeting. The impression which seemed to prevail at the close of the meeting was that the Chinese and Japanese would gladly avail themselves of inoculation in order to obviate the necessity of enforcing more severe measures.

I ventured, however, to suggest to both the board of health and the Merchants' Association that while I believed from a scientific standpoint it was the proper way to suppress a plague epidemic, I had grave doubts whether the Chinese and Japanese populace would be ready to accept it, notwithstanding it was to be recommended by those in authority. *Compulsory inoculation* was the only recourse and that could not be considered. The attorney for the Chinese thought if a conference

could be had between the representative men of the Six Companies, the consul-general, the Merchants' Association, and the board of health, that it would be an easy matter to arrange and have it carried into effect. This conference was held on the following day at which were present the consul-general and about fifty or sixty of the representative men of the Chinese Six Companies.

The Chinese all agreed that they would recommend, by proclamation or otherwise, to their several tongs the acceptance of the method of inoculation. Surgeon Gassaway was present at this meeting. I was not able to be present on account of my absence in Stockton. At the close of the meeting it was understood by the board as well as others that there would be no opposition by the Chinese to accepting vaccination. As soon as the result of this conference was made known a number of whites, * * * went among the Chinese and informed them that this method was exceedingly dangerous and had killed a number of people where it had been tried, and it was experimental, to say the least. Officers of the Chinese Six Companies were approached, and the statements made by these parties seemed to have the desired effect.

Immediately thereafter large numbers of Chinese residents came to the offices of the Six Companies for the purpose of ascertaining the purport of this inoculation and why it was put into effect. They were informed that the board of health had said plague was present in Chinatown, and this was the best means of eradicating the disease. Demands were made immediately upon the officers of the Six Companies that if it was not dangerous as claimed they should first submit themselves to inoculation. This they refused to do, and immediately thereafter there occurred almost a riot. In fact, the officers of the Six Companies were besieged in their houses; some of whom, I am informed, had to seek safety in flight.

The same course of procedure was followed with Mr. Ho Yow. About 700 Chinese gathered before the consulate, making a riotous demonstration, and had it not been for adequate police protection some harm might have resulted other than smashing a window glass. At 8 o'clock the same day a circular written in Chinese characters was freely circulated in the Chinese quarter. The purport of this circular was that all Chinese were requested to resist to the utmost the inoculation, and under no circumstances to allow it to be performed. A copy of this circular is herewith inclosed. On Sunday afternoon, May 20, I was requested to come to the consulate to confer with the Chinese consul. Accordingly I arrived there in the afternoon and met Mr. Ho Yow and a number of the representative Chinese, among whom were several officers of the Six Companies. I was informed that unforeseen difficulties had arisen by reason of the circular threatening Chinese business men and others if they submitted to the inoculation, and that they found it impossible to persuade the Chinese to accept the inoculation.

I was asked the authority for this action. I informed them that it was a suggestion made by the Surgeon-General, and it was in nowise to be considered as obligatory and only a voluntary act on the part of the Chinese who wished to accept it. I further informed these gentlemen that there was no desire whatever on the part of the Government or on the part of the local board of health to inflict unnecessary hardship upon their people, and the motives that actuated them to make this restriction on the Chinese as a class were the best and could not be questioned. I then informed them that if this disease was not brought immediately into abeyance it would probably lead to harsher measures being instituted not only by the board of health, but by all other health bodies

in the State and perhaps surrounding States. It was my earnest desire, as the representative of the Marine-Hospital Service, to prevent this if it was in anyway possible. It was observed that the consul and his subordinates were much excited, and on making inquiry from same I found that a large number of Chinese had gathered in front of the consulate and commenced to throw stones at the building. At the request of the clerks I called for the police, who immediately came and dispersed about 1,000 Chinese who had assembled in front of the building.

I was informed by the board of health that preparations were immediately put into effect by which the inoculations would be given coincident with the house-to-house inspection, which was then deemed necessary. On the morning of the 19th a corps of physicians, with assistants, began a tour of inspection in the Chinese quarter, offering the inoculation. Every business house and residence was closed. The inspection existed only in name. I was informed that only 1 Chinese was inoculated during the day. This was the editor of the Chinese daily newspaper, who thought he could overcome the prejudice of his race by openly submitting to the inoculation. Immediately on its completion he was attacked by a mob, threatening dire vengeance, and he had to seek his quarters, where he remained for three days.

I was informed that the Chinese Highbinder element was responsible for the Chinese attitude toward the inoculation, and that they had threatened dire vengeance upon anyone who would advocate inoculation or submit to it. It was evident that the Chinese race was acting as a unit and would not under any circumstances submit to inoculation. This was evidenced from what occurred at the ferries here. Chinese were brought immediately from the vessels and informed that in order to go in and out of Chinatown or leave San Francisco it would be necessary for them to submit to inoculation, and quite a number submitted to the inoculation, but always before they had been in communication with the Chinese quarter. During all this time a coterie of white physicians and others were circulating all kinds of rumors among the Chinese as to the direful effects of the inoculation. I was informed by the secretary of the Six Companies that a rumor was circulated to the effect that 5 Chinese had died suddenly from the inoculation. I took occasion to run this rumor down and found that it was absolutely without foundation. Two Chinese had become, however, quite sick on the day following, but two days after were seen about the streets. Another circular, issued by whom I do not know, was to the effect that the health inspectors were dangerous people and were liable to poison them not only by the injection but also food and water. A copy of this circular I also inclose. * * *

After a week's delay in attempting to give the inoculations, it was abandoned as a failure. During this time 58 Chinese, 530 Japanese, and 234 Caucasians were inoculated. A considerable portion of the time was consumed in promises of the Chinese attorneys and others in authority, who claimed if a little more time be given to the Chinese it would bring about the desired result in allowing a house-to-house inspection to be made. The board of health rested during this time, and was not a little surprised to be notified to appear in court to show cause why it and the Federal quarantine officer should not be enjoined from further inoculating or preventing the Chinese from leaving the district. It was then evident to all that the attorneys were playing for time in which to formulate their complaint and file the papers in the United States court, and it was not the intention to further aid the board of health in carrying out what it deemed necessary for the pre-

vention or suppression of plague among the Chinese residents of San Francisco. These people had been deluded time after time by erroneous statements. * * *

The administration of Haffkine prophylactic has been on the whole a failure. Whether it accomplished any good or not is a question—that is, so far as the Chinese are concerned. It certainly has immunized 500 Japanese whose condition and mode of life is not far removed from those of the Chinese. In this way it has eliminated this number from being reagents in the dissemination of plague. I have stood in readiness to furnish the local and county boards of health limited quantities of the Haffkine prophylactic on demand. I have in this manner distributed several hundred doses to health officers in the surrounding towns.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., June 25, 1900.—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I took from the train here a man (American) from Vera Cruz, Mexico. This man stated that he had been exposed to yellow fever for the past eight days, though it took some time to get this statement.

Up to yesterday there was no place here for the detention of individuals from infected districts, as the proposed detention camp had not been put up because of the nonarrival of tents and outfit. Having nothing on hand except a few "A" tents, I immediately went to work and fixed up a temporary camp with these and placed the individual from Vera Cruz in camp under guard. The only guard here was put to work erecting the camp, and, realizing that one man was insufficient to guard the camp, I appointed another, subject to the approval of the Bureau.

It is absolutely necessary that two men be employed to guard the camp properly; hence I appointed the other man.

I shall continue this temporary camp until the shipment of tents arrive, when a good and serviceable camp will be erected.

Respectfully,

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

El Paso, Tex., June 23, 1900.—I have the honor to transmit herewith summary of work during the week ended June 23, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 153 persons; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad train, 30 persons; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 35 persons; refused admittance to Mexican immigrant on account of severe external eruption on face and body of syphilis, 1 person; disinfected deerskins, 400; disinfected clothing, blankets, etc., of immigrants, 14; disinfected soiled linen imported for laundry, 412 pieces; vaccinated, 3.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., June 24, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended June 23, 1900: Inspected persons on Mexican National Railroad, 466; immigrants inspected and passed, 27; immigrants vaccinated, 7.

Respectfully,

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

Suspicious death on ship Palamos, from Barcelona.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE, June 24, 1900.

SIR: I have to report the arrival of the Spanish ship *Palamos*, sixty days from Barcelona, with sand ballast, and crew of 18 men. Thirty-two hours previous to arrival at this station 1 of the crew became ill and died in about eight hours after arrival here, having been sick in all about forty hours. He was conscious and rational until a short time before death, and answered intelligently the questions asked him concerning his illness. Examination showed pulse of 140; temperature, 39° C.; respiration, 35; dullness on percussion over lower lobe of left lung; frequent cough with frothy mucous expectoration; intense pain in left hypochondrium, and extending as high as the fifth rib. Movement from recumbent to sitting posture did not seem to increase the pain, nor was the pain more intense on inspiration than expiration. The superficial glands did not appear swollen.

The absence of evidence to substantiate a diagnosis of pneumonia or other specific pulmonary lesion, coupled with history of the case and its physical signs, included a probability of plague infection. For this reason I remanded the vessel to South Atlantic Quarantine. The vessel was towed to that station to-day, with the remains aboard.

Respectfully,

R. E. L. BURFORD,

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

Case of typhus fever on the bark Kotka.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE, June 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the Norwegian bark *Kotka*, fifty-seven days from Cape Town, South Africa, with 1 case of typhus fever aboard. I have remanded the vessel to South Atlantic Quarantine Station for disinfection.

Respectfully,

R. E. L. BURFORD,

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

Cruise of the W. D. Bratton.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have to respectfully submit the following report of the cruise of the steamer *Bratton* for the period from June 22 to 25, inclusive:

I left Port Tampa on the morning of the 22d at 6 a. m. en route for Cedar Keys. After getting out of Tampa Bay found very heavy sea, with heavy southerly wind, and vessel shipped a great many seas, but freed herself very well. At 10 a. m., when off Clearwater, the engines broke down and we were compelled to improvise sails from awnings to keep her off the bar. We managed in this way to keep her before the wind and make a little headway. Seas were breaking all over her and she had her decks under water most of the time. After six hours' constant work the engines were repaired, and we got into Anclote Harbor at 5.30 p. m. and anchored during a very heavy rain squall. After the squall passed over 16 smacks were sighted anchored in entrance of harbor about 1½ miles offshore, also 1 American vessel anchored nearer inshore and about 40 spongers still closer inshore.

On the morning of the 23d we weighed anchor and moved out among the smacks and anchored, but did nothing more than watch to see that no other vessel communicated with them, as it was too rough to drive them out. During the day 4 more smacks came in and anchored near the others. At 5 p. m. the wind got very much higher, and all vessels

got out double anchors. At 8 p. m. the gale increased very much in violence, the barometer falling rapidly; rain fell continually, and the heavy weather kept up all night, but moderated at daylight.

On the morning of the 24th at 7 a. m. a small boat was lowered and the work of inspecting smacks was begun by myself to see if quarantine regulations were being complied with and by Special Inspector Browder for contraband goods.

The following smacks were boarded and inspected by us: *Javarina* from Havana, disinfected June 5, 1900, crew of 7 men; *Don Juan Capebou*, Havana, disinfected June 5, crew of 8 men; *Mascot*, Havana, disinfected June 5, crew of 9 men; *Antonio Suarez*, Havana, disinfected June 5, crew of 8 men; *Antonio Castelano*, Havana, disinfected June 19, crew of 6 men; *Cuba*, Havana, disinfected June 16, crew of 7 men; *Dos Hermanos*, Havana, disinfected June 21, crew of 8 men; *Emelio*, Havana, disinfected June 13, crew of 5 men; *Maria Portalis*, Havana, disinfected June 9, crew of 7 men; *Isla de Cuba*, Havana, disinfected June 15, crew of 6 men; *Carmen*, Havana, disinfected June 5, crew of 5 men; *Adelante*, Havana, disinfected June 7, crew of 7 men; *Constante Martinez*, Havana, disinfected June 6, crew of 8 men; *Neuva Floryda*, Havana, disinfected June 7, crew of 8 men; *Isabel*, Havana, disinfected June 7, crew of 7 men; *Paquete*, Havana, disinfected June 4, crew of 6 men; *Vergen el Carmen*, Havana, disinfected June 1, crew of 7 men; *El Felis*, Havana, disinfected June 5, crew of 7 men; *Maria de Los Angelis*, Havana, disinfected June 20, crew of 7 men; *Domiguinto Sardinas*, Matanzas, crew of 8 men. This vessel had no certificate of inspection or disinfection, but a certificate from captain of port dated June 15. I ordered him out to sea and warned him that if he was caught within the limits of the State again without a certificate of inspection or of disinfection I would take him to the nearest quarantine station and disinfect him. He left promptly.

All of the above vessels had "aguardiente" in quantities varying from 10 to 30 gallons, and considerable quantities of wine.

Several of those who had small quantities of "aguardiente" left had from 1 to 3 live hogs aboard, unmistakably of the "Florida Razorback type," giving reasonable evidence that they had communicated with the shore at some point and received the hogs in exchange for aguardiente.

Inspector Browder made no seizures as they were in for stress of weather, but he warned them that if they were not out of the harbor within the forty-eight hours allowed by law he would force them to enter at the nearest custom-house.

On the morning of the 25th at daylight all smacks cleared out and in a short time were out of sight.

As weather was favorable and coal was getting low the *Bratton* was got under way and headed for Port Tampa, where she arrived at 2 p. m.

I find all of the smacks very clean indeed and in first-rate sanitary condition, and their crews all in good health.

Up to the present the *Bratton* has not been able to surprise any of them in the act of smuggling, as it is very probable that a large part of this is done at night, and while the *Bratton* can get in a short distance of them without their discovering her, she is badly handicapped by not having a searchlight to use after getting up to them. With this exception, however, and possibly the very limited coal capacity she has, she is admirably fitted for the work.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Duration of smallpox contagium.

DENVER, COLO., June 25, 1900.

SIR: The following report, made by Dr. K. L. Clock, health officer for Archuleta County, Colo., is of interest to health officers everywhere as it shows the virulence of the contagium.

In the fall of 1898 a Mexican family living at Amargo, N. Mex., had the smallpox. Whether they were disinfected or not, I could not learn. At any rate they put a Navajo blanket that had been used in the family during the smallpox scourge out in the sun and weather to "cure." I got it from an intelligent Mexican that this certain blanket had been out airing for more than a year. In November, 1899, this family had some company, and requiring more bedding debated about using this blanket and finally agreed that it would be safe, having been "curing" for more than a year. Consequently, a little girl was covered with the blanket and in about ten or twelve days took the hemorrhagic variety and died within thirty-six hours of the onset.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary State Board of Health.*Smallpox in Colorado for the month ended June 25, 1900.*

DENVER, COLO., June 25, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto in 1886 and Washington in 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Colorado during the month ended June 25, 1900: Archuleta County, 1 case, May 20; Denver, Arapahoe County, 11 cases, May 1 to June 9; Fremont County, 9 cases, May 1 to 13; Fountain, El Paso County, 2 cases, May 8 and 12; Grand Junction, Mesa County, 1 case, May 14; Greeley, Weld County, 1 case, May 9; Longmont, Boulder County, 1 case, June 16; Logan County, 1 case, May 28; Las Animas County, 5 cases, May 5 to 19; Merino, Logan County, 2 cases, May 17 to 26; Trinidad, Las Animas County, 1 case, June 1; Valley Vein Springs, Saguache County, 1 case, June 10; total for the State of Colorado for the month ended June 25, 1900, 36 cases; number of deaths, 1.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary State Board of Health.*Inspection of Cape Nome vessels.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since June 8 the following steamers for Cape Nome have been inspected: June 9, steamer *Farallon*, crew and 72 passengers. June 11, steamer *San Juan*, crew and 256 passengers. June 16, steamer *Newsboy*, crew and 65 passengers.

The steamer *Newsboy* arrived from San Francisco on the 13th, having failed to stop at Port Townsend for quarantine inspection. Acting under instructions from Dr. Foster, inspected her here

Respectfully,

JAS. B. EAGLESON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my letter of June 18, relative to the smallpox situation, there have been reported 14 cases of smallpox, representing, however, but 3 newly infected premises, and 6 cases were discharged from the hospital, cured. There were, therefore, at the close of the 24th instant, 21 cases of smallpox in this District, all confined to the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

Wm. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my letter of June 25 last, relative to the smallpox situation, 5 cases have been reported, 1 of which occurred two months ago, and was not then reported, no physician being in attendance. Of the cases reported, 3 developed in premises No. 628 Third street SW., and 2 at the detention camp, having previously been exposed to cases now in the hospital. Nine cases were discharged, including the case referred to as having had the disease two months ago. There were, therefore, at the close of the 1st instant 17 cases of smallpox in this District, all confined to the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

Wm. C. WOODWARD,
*Health Officer.**Smallpox in Beaumont, Tex.*

BEAUMONT, TEX., June 26, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of smallpox treated in this city by me from February 1 to June 1, 1900.

Number of cases, negroes, 97; whites, 10, making a total of 107 cases with no deaths. None of these cases had ever been previously vaccinated. City free of the disease at present.

Respectfully,

B. F. CALHOUN, M. D.,
*City Health Officer.**End of smallpox in Robinson County, Tex.*

HEARNE, TEX., June 16, 1900.

SIR: With pleasure I can report my county free from smallpox. We have had 300 cases negroes, 15 cases whites; 2 deaths (negroes). Most cases mild.

Respectfully,

Wm. ERWIN,
*Health Officer.**Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.*

ALABAMA—Mobile.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 105, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 6, and 14 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—Boone.—Month of April, 1900. Census population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 7, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cedar Falls.—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 6. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Corydon.—Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Davenport.—Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Eldon.—Estimated population, 2,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Elkader.—Estimated population, 1,200. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Fort Madison.—Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Keokuk.—Estimated population, 19,500. Total number of deaths, 22, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Lemars.—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Oskaloosa.—Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 9. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Ottumwa.—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 23, 1900, from 76 observers indicate that inflammation of bowels, dysentery, and cholera infantum increased and enteric fever, measles, and bronchitis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 169, measles at 78, scarlet fever at 42, whooping cough at 24, diphtheria at 23, enteric fever at 23, smallpox at 7, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 200, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1900. Total number of death, 202, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and 37 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 120,792. Total number of deaths, 164, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 455,000. Total number of deaths, 539, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 8; measles, 1, and 71 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1900. Total number of deaths, 483, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 73 from tuberculosis.

Toledo.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 132, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—Ogden.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 death from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—Petersburg.—Month ended June 26, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 285,000. Total number of deaths, 373, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; whooping cough, 6, and 52 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended June 23, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, June 23, 1900.

June 22, steamship *Roland*, from Bremen with 460 immigrants.

Respectfully,
PERRY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended June 23, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, June 24, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 17	Steamship <i>Anglian</i>	London, England	20
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince George</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	135
Do....	Steamship <i>Yarmouth</i> .....	.....do.....	62
Do....	Steamship <i>Lancastrian</i>	Liverpool, England	16
Do....	Steamship <i>James Turpie</i>	Mediterranean ports	2
June 18	Steamship <i>Admiral Dewey</i>	Port Morant, Jamaica	11
June 19	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	2
June 20	Steamship <i>Norwegian</i>	Glasgow, Scotland	204
Do....	Steamship <i>Admiral Schley</i>	Port Antonio, Jamaica	5
June 21	Steamship <i>Florida</i>	Sydney, Cape Breton	19
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince George</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	73
Do....	Steamship <i>Yarmouth</i> .....	.....do.....	47
Do....	Steamship <i>Ivernia</i>	Liverpool, England	499
Do....	Steamship <i>Fitz Clarence</i>	Antwerp, Belgium	1
June 22	Steamship <i>Halifax</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia	55
	Total		1,151

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 23, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 25, 1900.*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 17	Steamship Ragusa.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	10
Do....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	176
Do....	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre	510
June 18	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow	144
Do....	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	Naples.....	1,049
Do....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	636
Do....	Steamship Servia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	377
June 19	Steamship Karamania.....	Naples	841
June 20	Steamship Grosser Kurfurst.....	Bremen.....	508
Do....	Steamship Barcelona	Hamburg	107
Do....	Steamship Westerland	Antwerp.....	384
Do....	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Naples.....	896
June 22	Steamship Sasie	Bremen.....	232
Do....	Steamship Germania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	326
Do....	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg	776
June 23	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	490
Do....	Steamship Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	521
Do....	Steamship Chateau Yquem.....	Naples	1,064
	Total		9,062

EDW. F. McSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner.*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana during the week ended June 23, 1900.*

HAVANA, CUBA, June 23, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 18	Steamship Leon XIII.....	Genova, Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, New York.	51
Do....	Steamship Maria Cristina.....	Vera Cruz	10
June 19	Steamship Chalmette	New Orleans.....	3
Do....	Steamship Seguranga.....	Vera Cruz	15
	Total.....		79

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago de Cuba, during the week ended June 16, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 16, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 10	British schooner Golden Rule....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	31
June 13	Haytian schooner Emmanuel & Raoul.	Port au Prince, Hayti.....	13
June 15	Spanish steamship Miguel Jover.....	Barcelona, Spain.....	12
	Total.....	.....	56

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	June 30	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	Sp. bkt. Nueva Paula (a)	June 9	Havana
	Brunswick, Ga.....	June 23	Am. sc. Chas. K. Schull.	June 30	do.....
			Sp. sc. Antonio Possible...	June 21	Georgetown, Demerara
			Sp. brig Virgenes.....	June 23	San Juan.....
			Sp. brig Palamos.....	do.....	Barcelona
4	Cape Charles, Va	do.....	Br. ss. Lord Warwick	June 20	Derindge, Turkey
			Br. ss. Duneric.....	June 22	Tampico.....
			Br. ss. Kennett.....	do	Nombre de Dios, via Baltimore
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	June 30	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	June 23	Br. ss. Monmouthshire ..	June 18	Hongkong
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
			Br. ss. Specialist.....	June 29	Alexandria.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	June 16	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	June 23	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Br. sc. Helen E. Kenney ..	June 20	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Gertrude A. Bartlett.	June 22	Vera Cruz.....
11	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Newbern, N. C.....	June 30	.....	.....	.....
13	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Port Angeles, Wash.....	June 16	.....	.....	.....
		June 23	U. S. ship John Currier...	June 23	Hongkong.....
15	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	June 30	Br. bk. Montreal (a)	June 9	Buenos Ayres.....
17	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	Br. bk. Chas. E. Lefurgey	June 25	do
18	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Br. ss. Doric	June 19	Hongkong.....
19	San Pedro, Cal.....	June 21	.....	.....	.....
20	Savannah, Ga.....	June 23	Am. sc. Luis G. Rabel....	June 17	Sagua la Grande.....
			Br. bk. Carl von Dobeln..	June 21	Barbadoes via Della Ware Breakwater
21	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	Am. sc. S. M. Bird (a)	June 12	Havana
22	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Washington, N. C	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		June 30	.....	.....	.....
24	CUBA:				
25	Caibarien.....	June 23	.....	.....	.....
26	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Daiquiri.....	June 16	.....	.....	.....
29	Gibara.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Guantanamo.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Havana.....	June 23	.....	.....	.....
32	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Manzanillo.....	June 16	.....	.....	.....
	Matanzas.....	June 23	Sc. Scotia.....	June 17	Pensacola.....
			Sc. Olinda.....	June 19	Nuevitas.....
			Sc. Governor Blake.....	June 21	Mobile.....
			Sc. Laura.....	do.....	Miami.....
			Sc. Curityba.....	do.....	New York.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report.	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....	June 18		4
	do	Held to complete 5 days' period.	June 21		
	do	Disinfected and held.....			
	do	Held for disinfection.....			
	do	Remanded to South Atlantic Quarantine.			
4	Newport News	Held.....	June 20	Released by order of Surgeon-General.	10
	Norfolk	do	June 22	Refused quarantine and proceeded to Baltimore, Md.	
	do	Held for observation.....	June 23	1 case malarial fever.....	
5				No report.	
6	Portland	Disinfected baggage and bedding of immigrants.	June 18	1 case enteric fever dis-embarked at Kobe.	4
7				No transactions.	
	Boston	Held.....	June 29	Left for New York without pratique; 4 Turkish firemen stripped and examined.	
8				No transactions.	3
9					
10	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.....			1
	Biloxi	do			
11				No report.	
12				do.	
13				do.	
14				No transactions.	
	Puget Sound for orders.			Ordered to Port Townsend Quarantine Station for disinfection.	
15				Am. sc. Nokomis, from Manila, waiting to be towed to station.	23
16	Philadelphia	Disinfected and held for report from hygienic laboratory.	June 25		22
	do	Disinfected.....	June 29		
17				No report.	
18	San Francisco	Held for bathing of steerage passengers and disinfection of baggage.	June 20	Oriental crew (100) and 438 oriental steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected.	14
19					
20	Savannah	Disinfected and held.....		1 case malarial intermit- tent fever in quarantin.	8
	do	Disinfected.....			
21	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....	June 19		4
22				No report.	
23				No transactions.	
	do	do.			
24					3
25					11
26					12
27				No report.	
28				do.	
29					
30					4
31					9
32					2
33	Matanzas	Passed without inspection.	June 17		5
	do	do	June 19		
	do	do	June 21		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
34	Nuevitas.....	June 23	.....	.....	.....
35	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 16	.....	.....	.....
36	PHILIPPINES:				
	Manila	May 19	.....	.....	.....
	PORTO RICO :				
37	Ponce.....	June 16	.....	.....	.....
38	San Juan.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Subports—				
40	Aguadilla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Arecibo.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Arroyo.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Humacao.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mayaguez.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclope, Fla.....	June 30	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Carabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	June 13	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	June 16	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	June 30	.....	.....	.....
13	Mayport, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	June 23	Ege. Henry L. Gregg (a) Br. ss. Rutherglen (a)	June 12 do.....	Havana Akyab, Port Said, and Huelva.
			Br. ss. Sturton (a).....	do.....	Vera Cruz.....
			Ger. ss. Pionier (a).....	do.....	Matanzas and Havana.
			Barge Monroe (a).....	June 16	Havana.....
			Br. sc. Lizzie H. Partrick..	June 22	do.....
15	New Bedford, Mass.....	June 30	.....	.....	.....
16	New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Newport, N. W. Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Paseo Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		June 2	.....	.....	.....
		June 9	.....	.....	.....
		June 16	.....	.....	.....
		June 23	.....	.....	.....
		June 30	.....	.....	.....
21	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Quintana, Tex.....	June 23	.....	.....	.....
24	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	June 30	.....	.....	.....
25	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	June 16	U. S. yacht Kanawha (a)...	June 6	Havana.....
			Sc. Alice Crabtree.....	June 7	Matanzas.....
			Sc. Maria O. Teel.....	June 8	Tampico.....
			Sc. Henry J. Smith.....	June 11	Cienfuegos.....
			Sc. Star of the Sea.....	June 15	Santiago de Cuba.
			Sc. Paulina.....	June 16	Cienfuegos

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34					7
35					10
36					72
37				No report.	
38					5
39				No transactions.	
40				No transactions.	2
41				No transactions.	3
42					2
43					

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9				do	
10				do	
11				do	
12				do	
13				do	
14	Mobile.	Disinfected and held.	June 18		28
	do	do	do		
	do	do	June 21		
	do	Held to complete period.	June 17		
	do	do	June 18		
	do	Disinfected and held.			
15				No report.	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20					0
					0
					1
					1
					2
21				No report.	
22				No transactions.	
23					8
24				No report.	
25	Port Tampa.	Held for observation 5 days. Disinfected.	June 10		20
	Apalachicola.	do	June 12		
	Port Tampa.	do	June 16		
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to July 6, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Saguache County	June 10.....	1		
Total for State .....	.....	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 18-June 23...	14		
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1899.	.....	0		
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 24-June 30...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	1		
Indiana:				
Indianapolis	June 16-June 22...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0		
Kansas:				
Wichita.....	June 17-June 23...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	2		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 24-June 30...	16		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-June 23...	16	7	
Shreveport	do	3		
Total for State.....	.....	19	7	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	4		
Maryland:				
Baltimore	June 24-June 30...	3		
Cumberland.....	June 17-June 23...	3		
Total for State.....	.....	6		
Total for State same period, 1899.	.....	31		
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 24-June 30...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	3	1	
Minnesota:				
Anoka.....	June 16-June 25...	1		
Carlton	do	1		
Duluth.....	do	12		
Minneapolis.....	do	7		
Princeton.....	do	1		
Scott County.....	do	39		
Wright County.....	do	2		
Total for State.....	.....	63		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 17-June 23...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 18-June 24...	1	.....
Newark.....	June 17-June 23...	4	.....
Total for State.....		5	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
New York:				
New York.....	June 17-June 23...	4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 16-June 22...	10	.....
Cleveland.....	June 24-June 30...	10	.....
Portsmouth.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		21	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		4	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	June 24-June 30...	1	.....
Pittsburg.....	June 17-June 23...	1	.....
Total for State.....		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		145	.....
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Robertson County.....	June 16.....	300	2	
Total for State.....		407	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
Virginia:				
Petersburg.....	June 1-June 26...	1	0	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		5	.....
Grand total.....		572	9	
Grand total, same period, 1899.		204	.....

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	June 30	8,338	1	1								
Baltimore, Md.....	....do.....	434,439	251	17								
Baton Rouge, La.....	June 2	10,478	7	1								
Do.....	June 9	10,478	4									
Do.....	June 16	10,478	4									
Do.....	June 23	10,478	9	4								
Binghamton, N. Y.....	June 30	35,005	10	1								
Boston, Mass.....	....do.....	448,477	156	18						1	2	6
Bristol, R. I.....	June 16	5,478	1									
Do.....	June 23	5,478	2									
Cambridge, Mass.....	June 30	70,028	18	4						1		
Camden, N. J.....	....do.....	58,313	26	1							1	
Carbondale, Pa.....	June 21	10,832	5									
Chelsea, Mass.....	June 23	27,909	9									
Chicago, Ill.....	June 30	1,099,850	456	61						5	3	12
Chicopee, Mass.....	....do.....	14,050	5									8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	June 22	296,908	84	11		1				2		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	June 30	261,353	108	1							1	2
Concord, N. H.....	June 23	17,044	5									
Covington, Ky.....	June 30	37,371	16	4								
Cumberland, Md.....	June 23	12,729	0									
Dayton, Ohio.....	June 30	61,220	17	2								
Detroit, Mich.....	June 23	205,876	71	2								
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	....do.....	9,416	1								2	
Elmira, N. Y.....	....do.....	29,708	6									
Everett, Mass.....	June 23	11,068	9	2								
Fall River, Mass.....	June 30	74,398	39	3						1		
Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 23	22,037	8	1								
Gloucester, Mass.....	June 25	24,651	9	1								
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	June 30	60,278	15	2								
Green Bay, Wis.....	June 24	9,069	8	1								
Hamilton, Ohio.....	June 23	19,565	7	1								
Haverhill, Mass.....	June 30	27,412	8	1								
Holyoke, Mass.....	....do.....	35,637	27	2							1	1
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	June 9	40,500	33	5						3		
Jacksonville, Fla.....	June 23	17,201	14	2						2		
Johnstown, Pa.....	June 30	21,805	10							1		
Lawrence, Mass.....	June 23	44,654	21	3							2	2
Lebanon, Pa.....	....do.....	14,664	1									
Lexington, Ky.....	June 30	14,664	1									
Do.....	June 23	21,567	3	1								
Los Angeles, Cal.....	June 30	21,567	11	3								1
Lowell, Mass.....	June 23	50,395	40	8								
Lynchburg, Va.....	June 30	77,696	39	3								
McKeesport, Pa.....	June 23	20,741	13	1								
Malden, Mass.....	June 30	23,081	9	1								
Manchester, N. H.....	....do.....	44,126	23	3						1	1	
Massillon, Ohio.....	June 23	10,092	2									
Medford, Mass.....	June 30	11,079	3									
Melrose, Mass.....	....do.....	8,519	3	1								
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 23	204,468	47	7						1	2	1
Mobile, Ala.....	....do.....	31,076	14	2						2		
Do.....	June 30	31,076	16	2						1		
Nashville, Tenn.....	....do.....	76,168	47	8							1	2
Newark, N. J.....	....do.....	181,830	106	9						1	2	1
Newport, R. I.....	June 24	19,457	7									
Newton, Mass.....	June 30	24,379	6									
New York, N. Y.....	....do.....	1,633,654,594	1,406	133						7	4	35
Norristown, Pa.....	June 23	19,791	7									
Do.....	June 30	19,791	2									
North Adams, Mass.....	....do.....	16,074	7							1		
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 23	140,452	27									
Oneonta, N. Y.....	June 30	6,272	0									
Pawtucket, R. I.....	....do.....	27,633	11									
Philadelphia, Pa.....	....do.....	1,046,964	497	51						7	3	15
Pittston, Pa.....	....do.....	10,302	3							3	3	2
Plainfield, N. J.....	....do.....	11,267	8									
Port Huron, Mich.....	June 23	13,543	5									
Portland, Me.....	....do.....	36,425	12	1								
Do.....	June 30	36,425	9	3							1	
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	....do.....	12,394	11	2								
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	June 16	22,206	7									
Do.....	June 23	22,206	12	1						1		

* Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 8, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	58	0		.84	.86	...
Portland, Me.	67	1		.77		.77
Northfield, Vt.	64	0		.76		.36
Boston, Mass.	70	2		.76		.46
New Haven, Conn.	71	1		.84		.64
Albany, N. Y.	71	1		.89		.09
New York, N. Y.	72	4		.82		.32
Harrisburg, Pa.	72	4		.96		.46
Philadelphia, Pa.	74	4		.79		.29
New Brunswick, N. J.	71	3		.93		.73
Atlantic City, N. J.	70	4		.77		.77
Baltimore, Md.	76	2		1.00		.60
Washington, D. C.	75	2		.98		.66
Lynchburg, Va.	76	0		.84	.26	...
Cape Henry, Va.	77	3		1.00		1.00
Norfolk, Va.	77	3		1.05		.25
Charlotte, N. C.	77	1		1.16	.64	...
Raleigh, N. C.	76	4		1.02		.12
Kittyhawk, N. C.	76	4		1.19		1.19
Hatteras, N. C.	76	2		1.23		.43
Wilmington, N. C.	79	1		1.42		.32
Columbia, S. C.	80	2		1.05	.25	...
Charleston, S. C.	81	3		1.49		1.39
Augusta, Ga.	80	0		1.13	.77	...
Savannah, Ga.	81	3		1.47		.37
Jacksonville, Fla.	81	3		1.40		1.30
Jupiter, Fla.	81	1		1.33		1.18
Key West, Fla.	83	1		.91		.81
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	77	1		1.04	.56	...
Tampa, Fla.	81	3		2.31		2.11
Pensacola, Fla.	80	0		1.35	.65	...
Mobile, Ala.	81		3	1.45	12.95	...
Montgomery, Ala.	81		3	1.05	.15	...
Meridian, Miss.	78	0		1.33	1.07	...
Vicksburg, Miss.	81		1	.98	.32	...
New Orleans, La.	82	0		1.53		1.38
Shreveport, La.	82	0		.84		.64
Fort Smith, Ark.	79	1		1.00	2.50	...
Little Rock, Ark.	79	1		.91	.21	...
Palestine, Tex.	81	1		.76		.16
Galveston, Tex.	84	0		.86		.86
San Antonio, Tex.	83	1		.54		.54
Corpus Christi, Tex.	81	3		.42		.42
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	80		2	.97		2.23
Nashville, Tenn.	79		1	1.05	2.25	...
Chattanooga, Tenn.	77	1		1.12		.92
Knoxville, Tenn.	76	2		.98	2.22	...
Lexington, Ky.	75	1		1.07		.47
Louisville, Ky.	77	1		.96	.14	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	75	1		1.03		.13
Cincinnati, Ohio	76	0		.86		.56
Columbus, Ohio	73	1		.77	.43	...
Parkersburg, W. Va.	73	3		.98	.12	...
Pittsburg, Pa.	74	0		.93	.27	...
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	67		1	.77		.77
Rochester, N. Y.	69		1	.70	.40	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	68	4		.77		.77
Erie, Pa.	70		2	.77	2.33	...
Cleveland, Ohio	70	0		.84		.64
Sandusky, Ohio	72	0		.80		.70
Toledo, Ohio	72	0		.71		.71
Detroit, Mich.	71		1	.82		.72
Lansing, Mich.	72		2	.89		.79
Port Huron, Mich.	66	0		.70		.10
Alpena, Mich.	63		1	.76	.04	...
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	62		4	.75	.55	...
Marquette, Mich.	62		4	.76	.24	...
Escanaba, Mich.	65		5	.76		.16
Green Bay, Wis.	68	0		.70		.60
Grand Haven, Mich.	68		2	.76		.66

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 2, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	67	1	.....	.87	.....	.77
Chicago, Ill.	70	0	.....	.84	.....	.44
Duluth, Minn.	62	.....	2	.96	.....	.66
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	70	4	.....	.90	.....	.90
La Crosse, Wis.	72	2	.....	1.00	.....	.10
Dubuque, Iowa	73	3	.....	1.17	.....	.67
Davenport, Iowa	74	0	.....	.89	.....	.79
Des Moines, Iowa	73	1	.....	1.00	1.40	.....
Keokuk, Iowa	75	1	.....	1.05	.....	.95
Hannibal, Mo.	75	1	.....	.91	.....	.81
Springfield, Ill.	74	2	.....	.84	.....	.54
Cairo, Ill.	78	0	.....	.99	.21	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	77	3	.....	.98	.....	.38
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	76	2	.....	1.07	.....	.57
Springfield, Mo.	75	1	.....	1.00	.....	.30
Kansas City, Mo.	76	2	.....	1.10	.40	.....
Topeka, Kans.	75	5	.....	1.22	.78	.....
Wichita, Kans.	77	5	.....	1.05	.....	.05
Concordia, Kans.	74	10	.....	.84	.....	.84
Lincoln, Nebr.	75	3	.....	.92	.18	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	74	2	.....	1.31	.....	1.11
Sioux City, Iowa	72	4	.....	.77	.03	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.	72	8	.....	.96	.....	.26
Valentine, Nebr.	71	.....	.....	.75	.....	.45
Huron, S. Dak.	71	3	.....	.78	.....	.78
Pierre, S. Dak.	72	4	.....	.69	.....	.19
Moorhead, Minn.	68	.....	6	1.01	.99	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.	68	.....	2	.69	.....	.69
Williston, N. Dak.	68	.....	2	.76	1.24	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	67	.....	1	.68	.....	.38
Helena, Mont.	65	1	.....	.47	.....	.37
Missoula, Mont.	70	4	.....	.49	.....	.29
Rapid City, S. Dak.	68	6	.....	.65	.....	.55
Spokane, Wash.	66	.....	2	.26	.....	.26
Walla Walla, Wash.	70	.....	2	.20	.....	.20
Baker City, Oreg.	64	.....	4	.28	.....	.28
Winnemucca, Nev.	68	0	.....	.12	.....	.12
Pocatello, Idaho	66	6	.....	.19	.....	.19
Boise, Idaho	71	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	73	5	.....	.14	.....	.14
Lander, Wyo.	65	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	65	7	.....	.35	.....	.15
North Platte, Nebr.	71	7	.....	.75	.....	.05
Denver, Colo.	70	6	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pueblo, Colo.	72	6	.....	.37	.....	.37
Dodge City, Kans.	76	6	.....	.76	.....	.76
Oklahoma City, Okla.	78	6	.....	.65	.....	.65
Amarillo, Tex.	74	4	.....	.69	.....	.69
Abilene, Tex.	81	3	.....	.61	.....	.31
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	69	5	.....	.29	.....	.29
El Paso, Tex.	83	1	.....	.21	.29	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.	87	5	.....	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.	88	2	.....	.00	.....	.00
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.	61	1	.....	.28	.....	.08
Tacoma, Wash.	59	1	.....	.34	.....	.04
Astoria, Oreg.	57	1	.....	.50	.80	.....
Portland, Oreg.	64	.....	2	.30	.....	.10
Roseburg, Oreg.	64	.....	2	.21	.....	.21
Eureka, Cal.	55	1	.....	.12	.....	.12
Redbluff, Cal.	80	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Carson City, Nev.	64	6	.....	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.	72	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
San Francisco, Cal.	59	0	.....	.02	.....	.02
Fresno, Cal.	79	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	64	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	68	2	.....	.02	.....	.02
San Diego, Cal.	65	0	.....	.00	.....	.00

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Plague at Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 2, 1900.

SIR: At the time of the appearance of plague at Santos I reported an extract of the sanitary regulations that are here in force (PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XIV, No. 47). I then mentioned the steps that had been taken at Santos and Sao Paulo for combating the plague (PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XIV, Nos. 49, 51, etc.). Similar measures have been adopted at Rio de Janeiro, and, referring to former communications and the contents of my last report, I shall add here some information in regard to the means with which the authorities hope to combat the plague.

In order to render as uniform as possible the sanitary administration, the Federal Government has assumed the control, and, therefore, the sanitary organs of the municipality are placed under the direction of the board of health.

The patients, whose diagnosis of plague has been verified by bacteriological examination, are transported to the isolation hospital, and suspect patients are isolated. In the same manner the persons residing in the vicinity of the patients are isolated in a suitable manner. The residence of the patient and the articles existing therein are repeatedly and thoroughly disinfected or eventually burned.

By sanitary inspectors, whose number was augmented, suspect houses, residences, and places are visited and their hygienic correction eventually recommended or supervised. Especially, there are tenement houses, restaurants for the lower class of people, and shops selling provisions, that are inspected; but also such localities at which people are crowded, such as theaters, localities for amusements, tramway cars, and all in which suspect material is kept, such as docks, warehouses, etc. There is supervision for the correct execution of the work of cleaning the streets and places; special attention is directed to the killing of rats and removal of dead rats.

By means of instructions that are far too comprehensive, the attention of the public is directed to the danger of infection, and there are directions by which people at their residences and in their mode of living may take precautions against plague.

In addition thereto there are facilities for prophylactic vaccination. In consequence of the presence of Dr. Terni, it is specially his immunization substance that is generally applied.

Some months ago, when the plague danger first threatened, Prof. Barao Pedro Affonso Franco, who has deserved well of the establishment of the municipal smallpox-vaccine institute, had proposed to erect, beside the other numerous already existing bacteriological laboratories, another one, with the special purpose of furnishing plague serum. He set out for Europe, made the acquisition of the necessary utensils, and of a bacteriological professional, recommended by the Pasteur Institute, the

veterinary, Carré. An evil star seemed to preside over the inauguration of that establishment. Under the present circumstances, however, the sero-therapeutic institute at Manguinhas has been founded.

The spreading of plague from Rio de Janeiro by the way of water is prevented as much as possible by the reported quarantine and the obligation of ships to go to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande with the purpose to be disinfected there.

For the diminishing or removal of danger by land the local inspection of the neighboring States has adopted measures, including regulations in regard to intercourse by railway. Persons and articles are examined, disinfected, and cargoes are admitted only under certain circumstances. The control of personal intercourse is effected by means of passports.

As several cases of plague have already appeared among soldiers, special orders have been issued in relation to the army and marine by the respective authorities.

In regard to the progress of the plague itself I am able to add to my former reports the following :

It was thought that with the cases of plague that have occurred during the month of April, the question had been finished. Notwithstanding still sporadic cases occurred under the denomination of "lymphatitis."

The sanitary authorities only again took notice of the existence of plague, when, on May 6, a case was carried to the isolation hospital.

There occurred another case on May 11; 2 cases on May 16, of which 1 was fatal; further, 2 cases on May 19, and so it was increasing. On May 23 there were 3 cases; on May 24, 5 cases; May 25, 11 cases; May 26, 5 cases; May 27, 6 cases; May 28, 4 cases; May 29, 2 cases; May 30, 8 cases, and May 31, 2 cases.

According to official reports there occurred from May 6 up to May 31, 63 cases of plague, of which 18 cases ended fatally. Of these 18 deaths, 7 occurred at the residences of the patients. Of the 11 deaths which occurred at the hospital, 5 persons died after three days' treatment, 3 with less than three days' treatment, and 3 arrived at the hospital in a dying state.

Of the 45 existing patients, 27 remained under treatment, 17 are convalescents, and 4 are still isolated, the diagnosis being not yet made.

I have already mentioned the existence of the plague bacillus among rats; that has been verified also further.

The localities in which cases of plague have occurred are in different parts of the city.

It has been ascertained in several instances that the patients were newly arrived from Portugal and that they had had connection with Oporto.

The measures adopted by the sanitary authorities with the best intention, leave in their execution much to be desired. This is explained by the lack of training of the personnel and by the lack of means at their disposal. The public renders little assistance to the sanitary authorities in the execution of these measures, and in many instances there are obstacles to the proper execution of what is ordered. As nearly always occurs, there is a disbelief among persons of all classes in the existence of plague in spite of all facts that have been made public.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended May 18.

There were 263 deaths from all causes, an increase of 15 as compared with the preceding week; 17 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, an increase of 5; 3 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 6; 5 deaths from small-pox, an increase of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; no deaths from diphtheria, 1 before; 2 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 54 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 4.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ship has been inspected and received bill of health of this office: May 27, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York.

Respectfully,

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

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

BRITISH HONDURAS.*Report from Belize—Fruit port.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, June 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report excellent health conditions in this port. Only 1 death—from apoplexy—reported during the week. The steamer *Stillwater* (Galt) clears for New Orleans this a. m., 32 in crew, 1 passenger, cargo, fruit and mail. The steamer *Managua* (Gundersen) also clears this a. m. for Mobile, Ala.; 16 in crew, 3 passengers, cargo, fruit. Ten pieces disinfected.

Respectfully,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Dead fish and disease.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, June 21, 1900.

SIR: I wish to trespass on your valuable time and give you some of my observations made in this country, recalled by the article in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of May 25, lent me by Dr. Vance, on pages 1312 and 1313, headed by propagation of plague by infected fish, extracts from local journals of Japan, April 24.

I was stationed at Santa Marta, United States of Colombia, in 1893. There were in November and December, 1892, millions of dead fish all over the coast. No one could account for the phenomenon, as it was an unusual occurrence. The natives all over the coast and in the interior of Rio Frio section live principally on fish dried in the sun and shipped in large quantities. In April, of 1893, when I arrived, the country was just recovering from an epidemic of glandular swellings in all parts of the body. My diagnosis was that it came from using purely a fish diet, not attributing this to the dead fish of three months previous. There were very few fatal cases, although many cases were very bad. After reading the article above-mentioned, it recalls a circumstance happening here at Belize in October and November, 1899. There

was a deluge of dead fish floating all over this coast, even as far up as Cozumel Islands, which was reported by the different captains of sailing craft coming in to Belize. No one could account for the phenomenon, not having seen a like circumstance. The Colombia experience all came back to my mind as I left on November 13; had heard of no bad effects occurring in the country and on the coast. Sometime during the month of February or March I saw where you reported a case of plague at Cozumel. Since my return to Belize I made inquiries and found the same conditions which existed in the northern portion of this colony near the seacoast as I experienced in Colombia in 1893. I explained to the physicians here my experience, and they concluded that I was right—too much of a fish diet. There the matter rested until I read the article above-mentioned; and I must say I think there is something in it and it is worth consideration. If you have more articles on this subject please forward the same, or copies, to my address.

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

C. W. KNIGHT, M. D.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, June 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended June 22, 1900.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared: June 16, steamship *Hispania*, Frockberg; 21 crew; no passengers; New Orleans via port Limon, Costa Rica; steamship *Yumuri*, Boe; 16 crew; 1 passenger; Mobile; 3 pieces of baggage; steamship *Harold*, Utne; 17 crew; 9 passengers; Mobile; 24 pieces of baggage. June 20, steamship, *Banes*, Tronstad; 16 crew; 1 passenger; Mobile; 9 pieces of baggage; steamship, *Colombia*; Hirtzberg; 17 crew; 1 passenger; Mobile; 2 pieces of baggage. June 22, steamship *Douglas*, Eriksen; 24 crew; 7 passengers; Mobile; 13 pieces of baggage.

The health and sanitary conditions of Bocas and vicinity are very good. No deaths have been reported to me during the week.

Respectfully,
HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report on Coclet.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, June 22, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your communication of May 28, referring to information desired by the health officer at Mobile, Ala., with regard to Coclet, Colombia, and authorizing me to visit Coclet if possible, I have the honor to state that I was on my way to make such inspection when the accident occurred to me which I have reported.

The steamship *Douglas* arrived here on the 16th instant, having on board Dr. M. J. Bancroft, on his way to Coclet as sanitary inspector for the quarantine board of Mobile Bay. Dr. Bancroft proceeded to Coclet with the steamship *Douglas*, having on board a disinfected gang of laborers for loading bananas at that point. At my request, Dr. Bancroft makes a report of the place. He says:

"Coclet is a small village, situated on the coast, about 100 miles from Bocas and 60 miles from Colon. It is situated at the mouth of Coclet River. There is no harbor.

"The steamers anchor offshore about 1½ miles, and it will be a matter of difficulty to load fruit here, as it has to be done in open sea. The village is situated on the right of the entrance of the mouth of the river, and there are only 9 white inhabitants. For 10 miles up the river the banks are elevated, the banana plants growing within 2 feet or so all along on either side of the river. There is an exceptional absence of marsh along the banks of the river; also very little mango marsh.

"Including the Jamaica laborors and the few Chinese, there are about 200 people in all connected with the colony. I have not, as yet, found any sickness present. The French people, who have been here two years, report that there have been no deaths due to any form of fever since they have been here. I have questioned many of the inhabitants and have received the same information from all. The residents I have so far seen look healthy.

"There is no traffic or direct communication with the Pacific side of the country. With Colon there is no passenger traffic. The small tug owned by the colony goes there about once or twice a week for provisions. There is no communication with Bocas except by the fruit steamer."

I will add that I know Dr. Bancroft personally as a very capable man and can vouch for the reliability of his report.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended June 16. The following vessels have cleared from this port direct for the United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
June 13	Steamship <i>Kitty</i>	Mortansen ..	17	Mobile, Ala.	0	0
June 14	Steamship <i>Anselm</i>	Frazier ..	38	New Orleans, La.	0	0
June 15	Steamship <i>Adler</i>	Begnell....	26	do	0	0
June 16	Steamship <i>Beverly</i>	Israel.....	35	do	1	1

The sanitary conditions of this port and the surrounding country are very good. Two deaths during the week; on 13th, a child 15 years of age, from heart disease, and on 14th, a child 4 years of age, from remittent fever.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 23, 23 deaths have occurred in this city, 2 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, and 5 from tuberculosis. Six deaths occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported in this city. Death rate for the week, 29.98.

No alien steerage passengers were landed at this port during the week. Twelve vessels and crews were inspected and passed, 10 bills of health were issued to vessels for other ports.

In regard to the case of yellow fever reported from Trinidad, the following information has been obtained:

Dr. Cantero reported this case as being suspicious on the 18th instant, but a diagnosis of yellow fever was not made by the attending physicians until the 21st instant, their diagnosis not being concurred in by Acting Assistant Surgeon James, U. S. A., who considered it a case of bilious remittent fever.

History of the case: William Moss; native of the United States; age, 26 years; had been working on roads about town for fourteen or fifteen days preceding his entry into the hospital June 13 or 14. Dr. Cantero states that the patient had a high fever, hepatic tenderness with nausea and black vomit, face injected and pupils dilated. He makes no mention of the urine nor pulse and temperature. Apparently these points were not noted, so it is impossible to even conjecture about the diagnosis of this case.

I have had no report this week from Santa Clara, the latest report, which was not official, stated that up to date (June 18) there had been 23 cases with 8 deaths. Since then I have heard that there have been 2 additional cases, 1 of them being the post surgeon, Acting Assistant Surgeon Wheate.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 4 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week; no contagious diseases but the 1 reported. Inspected 5 vessels at this port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths in that port during the week; no contagious diseases; health of port good. Inspected 5 vessels during the week at this port.

Four pieces baggage disinfected previous to departure for southern ports from New York on board steamship *Niagara*. Twelve pieces of baggage inspected and passed previous to departure for New York on steamship *Niagara*.

Respectfully,

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

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

Supplementary report from Cienfuegos for the week ended June 27, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, June 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in my report from this station for the week ended June 23, the disinfection of the Spanish steamship *Miguel Jover* at this station, previous to departure for New Orleans, was omitted. Disinfected, Sunday, June 17.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the sanitary condition of this port for the week ended June 23, 1900, together with the mortuary statistics for the week ended June 20, 1900.

As implied in last week's report there has been a slight but sharp increase in yellow fever, 8 cases being reported during the week ended June 20. This does not include the case from the *Orizaba*, 1 man taken sick in Mariano and brought here or 1 whose infection is apparently due to Batabanoa, although, to be fair, the case of at least 1 man at Mariano was ascribed to Havana infection and should be added. Five of these cases were in the district adjacent to Central Park—that is, the district containing the most prominent hotels and boarding houses. Only 1, however, was an American, a trained nurse who had nursed the whole of last year at the yellow fever hospital here, and who had not been nursing for some three weeks before she sickened. Here let me note that of a considerable number of nonimmunes, nurses, and orderlies, at the yellow fever hospital last year none had the fever while there, while 2 developed it from exposure in town subsequently.

The location of this infection adds very considerably to the work of the station and something to the risk of infection developing among passengers en route to the United States. I have drawn the lines pretty wide, however, and am disinfecting all baggage independently of character or destination within this district, and a large proportion of the baggage bound for the United States comes from this district.

Only 2 more cases and 2 suspects have been reported in addition to these 8 since the 20th.

The fever at Quemados, although several cases showed Thursday and 1 Friday, has, I judge, ceased—that is, all susceptible material (except at headquarters) has been moved out of town, and such cases as may occur among those who have the fever in the incubative state will not occur in Quemados. There is no reason to believe that there is any infection in camp, and as high, open, and wind swept as this camp is, it would probably be little liable to receive infection even if infection were introduced.

There has been so far no case originating on or near the water front since I have been here, a somewhat remarkable state of affairs.

One case of fever is reported at Trinidad and a new outbreak at Santa Clara among the troops returning from their practice march.

Judging from conditions in San Francisco, it seemed to be necessary to put on some quarantine against importation of plague from that town. I was sorry to make it general against the State of California, but as there seems no guard by that State against San Francisco, I have no choice. Whatever the plague might do in San Francisco, it is reasonable to believe that it would spread here, and whether it would not be added to the permanent pathology of this island, as, apparently, yellow fever has been, may be a question. I am unwilling to take so grave a risk. There has been practically no work for the *Protector* this week, barring viveros and baggage. The baggage work, however, has been considerable.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report for the week ended June 23, 1900.

Passengers examined..... 382 | Passengers vaccinated..... 42

OUR OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	0	Vessels inspected and entered.....	9
Viveros disinfected.....	3	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	19
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	217	Immigrants inspected.....	79

Mortuary report for the week ended June 20, 1900.

Angina pectoris.....	3	Fatty degeneration of heart	3
Cancer.....	8	Meningitis	11
Enteritis	19	Malaria.....	6
Yellow fever.....	3	Arterial sclerosis	10
Typhoid fever.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	27
Pernicious malarial fever.....	4	Deaths from all causes.....	114
Valvular disease of heart.....	5		

HAVANA, CUBA, June 24, 1900.

SIR: In explanation of telegram of this date, I would say that hitherto we have relied for protection against plague from San Francisco on the measures taken at that point. I judge this can be no longer depended on.

I believe this action is legal, the quarantine rules in Cuba being formulated, not under the Constitution of the United States, but under Executive order of January 17, 1899.

I believe it to be advisable, because whatever may be the case in San Francisco, the conditions here are such that the introduction of plague would probably be followed by considerable spread as has been the case in Rio de Janeiro and Hawaii, and the difficulty in suppressing it, especially in outlying towns, would I think be great. The commercial inconvenience will be extremely small, not many of such persons coming.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended June 23, 1900:

Matanzas.—Eighteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 20.74 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Enteritis, 4; tuberculosis, 3; cancer, 2; atresia, 1; heart disease, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 6. Three cases of diphtheria were reported. Eight vessels arrived during the week; 7 of these were foreign vessels and 1 was a coasting vessel, of which 3 were inspected and passed and 5 passed without inspection. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Eighty health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 2 of these via Havana, Cuba. Seventy-seven pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Chief Surgeon Ives of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara,

has given me the following information relative to the yellow fever outbreak in Santa Clara :

June 27, remaining, 14 cases ; 9 suspects ; discharged, 2 cases ; 1 suspect, diagnosis confirmed ; remaining, 12 cases ; 8 suspects ; admitted 1 case (a suspect) ; 1 suspect (from barracks) ; total, 13 cases ; 9 suspects. No cases or suspects have been admitted from the field.

Surgeon Ives has issued orders that all strangers (practically all non-immunes) must obtain a permit from the surgeon in charge before leaving the infected district, and the medical officer at the point of destination is to be at once informed of the expected arrivals, so that they may be kept under observation for a period of five days. If the point of destination is a seaport town the quarantine officer of the port is to be informed at once.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows : Enteritis, 4 ; meningitis, 2 ; mitral insufficiency, 2 ; other causes, 3. The death rate per thousand during the week was 23.10. Eleven vessels arrived during the week ; 6 of these were foreign vessels and 5 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 21.12. Two foreign vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. No bill of health was issued during the week.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 3 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week, the causes of deaths being as follows : Enteritis, 1 ; tetanus, 1 ; senility, 1. The death rate during the week was 2.01. One foreign vessel and 2 coasting vessels arrived during the week ; 1 of these was inspected and passed and 2 were passed without inspection. One bill of health was issued to foreign vessels and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever in Santa Clara.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of letter regarding the yellow fever situation in Santa Clara, received from Maj. and Surg. Frank J. Ives, United States Volunteers, Matanzas, Cuba.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the following facts regarding the yellow fever situation in Santa Clara:

	Suspects.	Cases.		Suspects.	Cases.
June 22, on hand.....	2	10	Total.....	10	11
June 23, admitted.....	3	.....	June 25, admitted.....	4	.....
Total.....	5	.....	Total.....	14	11
Confirmed.....	1	1	Negative.....	2	.....
Total.....	4	11	Confirmed.....	3	3
June 24, admitted.....	6	0		5	5
			Total	9	14

Respectfully,

FRANK J. IVES,
Major and Surgeon, United States Volunteers.Dr. G. M. GUITÉRAS,
United States Marine-Hospital Service, Matanzas.

Yellow fever at Santa Clara.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of telegram received from Chief Surg. Frank J. Ives, relative to yellow fever at Santa Clara:

SANTA CLARA, June 22, 1900.

All suspects taken in yesterday developed yellow fever. Two suspects taken in last night. One man died last night. That leaves at present 10 under treatment for yellow fever, and 2 suspects, 1 of which is very doubtful.

IVES,
Chief Surgeon.

Dr. G. M. GUITÉRAS, Matanzas.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, Puerto Padre, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 16, 1900:

Six vessels arrived at this port and 5 bills of health were issued. There were no deaths reported and the sanitary condition is being improved under the supervision of the military authorities.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 5 vessels, 5 bills of health issued, 5 deaths, and no quarantinable disease.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show the arrival of 2 vessels, 3 bills of health issued, 1 death, and sanitary condition good.

Baracoa.—Reports show the arrival of 5 vessels, 7 bills of health issued, 3 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended June 16, 1900.

Santiago.—There was a total of 22 deaths in the civil population of the city for the period, a decrease of 2 from the preceding week, the principle causes being as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; malarial fever, 5; typhoid fever, 2; meningitis, 2; intestinal disease, 2; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 7; total, 22. Population, 43,000; mortality, 26.6.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 4 deaths from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 1; tetanus, 1; malarial fever, 2; total, 4. Population, 14,464; mortality, 14.38.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 6 deaths from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 1; intestinal diseases, 4; pernicious fever, 1; total, 6.

Daiquiri.—No report. No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKEE,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

FRANCE.

Report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, June 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the abstract of bills of health and to make the usual report for the week ended June 16, 1900: June 12, ship *Camelia*, Marseilles to Philadelphia; crew, 18; general cargo; was inspected and passed. June 13, steamship *Victoria*, Marseilles to New York; crew, 45; general cargo; was inspected and passed. June 15, steamship *Windsor*, Marseilles to New Orleans; crew, 27; water ballast; was inspected and passed. The health of the city is about as usual. I inclose clippings in regard to the plague at Suez.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Plague at Suez and Sydney for week ended June 16, 1900.

PORT SAID, June 10, 1900.

Three deaths from plague are reported to-day; otherwise the situation is unchanged.

PORT SAID, June 11, 1900.

There have been 2 new cases here to-day. Both of them were Arabs.

PORT SAID, June 12, 1900.

Two natives have been cured of the plague; otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

PORT SAID, June 13, 1900.

One more death from the plague has occurred at Alexandria. Here the situation is unchanged.

PORT SAID, June 18, 1900.

The total number of plague cases to date has been 48, of which 22 have been fatal. Ten cases were cured, and there are 16 remaining in hospital.

PORT SAID, June 14, 1900.

There have been 3 new cases of the plague here to-day, 1 European and 2 Arabs. Two persons have been cured.

PORT SAID, June 15, 1900.

One new case of the plague occurred to-day, an Arab, and 1 death, a European.

PORT SAID, June 16, 1900.

There has been 1 new case of the plague to-day, an Arab. Every room in the Arab town has now been disinfected, and the process of disinfection has been recommenced. The doctors will continue to disinfect each house in turn until the plague is extirpated.

SYDNEY, June 10, 1900.

The total number of plague cases here since the commencement of the outbreak is now 295.

REUTER.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, May 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, for the week ended June 16, 1900:

Four cases of smallpox and no deaths and 1 case of typhus fever resulting fatally are reported for the week ended June 14, otherwise the health of Liverpool remains good. Bills of health were issued to 12 vessels during the week; of these 1 cleared without inspection. A supplemental bill of health was issued to a vessel clearing from Glasgow for Philadelphia via Liverpool.

Twelve hundred and thirty-one emigrants were inspected and passed. The effects of 8 Italian emigrants from the Argentina were disinfected and labeled. Several small groups of emigrants from the Argentina have presented themselves at this port for shipment to the United States during the past few weeks. I am unable to determine whether this represents the normal movement of emigration between these points, or whether the exodus is influenced by the existence of plague in Buenos Ayres.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended June 16, 1900: June 13, steamship *Saale*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo,

received supplemental bill of health. Six steerage and 50 cabin passengers were inspected and passed and 7 large and 6 small pieces of luggage. June 15, issued supplemental bill of health to the Hamburg-American Line steamship *First Bismarck*, also bound for New York. Two second, and 65 first cabin passengers were inspected and passed. June 16, cleared the American Line steamship *Saint Paul*, passing 438 steerage, 178 second-cabin, and 233 first-cabin passengers, and 183 large and 595 small pieces of luggage. Only 2 chambers full of luggage were disinfected for this ship, all bedding. There were no rejections.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,

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

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

GERMANY.

Maritime quarantine at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 18, 1900.

SIR: The system of maritime quarantine through which the port of Hamburg is protected is under the direction of the port physician, who has his station in the city and whose office forms part of the medicinal collegium, or medical bureau of the State. The port physician has 1 assistant physician and 3 sanitary inspectors under him for the harbor and 2 assistant physicians for the quarantine station at Cuxhaven, besides the necessary force of boatmen and disinfectors. Cuxhaven and a considerable region surrounding it at the mouth of the Elbe form a part of the State of Hamburg.

The special quarantinable diseases for which a vessel is subject to detention are cholera, plague, and yellow fever. Other infectious diseases would require the removal of the sick and the disinfection of the vessel, or portions of it, but the measures and restrictions would be less severe than for the 3 diseases mentioned.

The quarantine establishment at Cuxhaven consists of a disinfecting plant, to which is attached a force of 12 disinfectors, a tugboat for boarding vessels, chartered by the day with the crew, and a complete hospital and barracks with buildings pertaining thereto for the reception of cases of infectious disease and suspected persons from infected vessels. The members of the disinfecting force and the quarantine physicians are not required to live in isolation but dwell in the town of Cuxhaven, with the exception that at least one of the disinfecting force is at the disinfecting plant at all hours of the night and day, the others being on duty in working hours.

The disinfecting plant is situated on the river near the shipping center of Cuxhaven and is a somewhat temporary structure, and I am informed that it is intended soon to build a large plant in a more isolated spot, near the quarantine hospital. It consists of 2 buildings, the larger containing 1 steam chamber of exactly the size and style of those at the disinfecting establishment in Hamburg, described in my report of March 8, 1900, and arranged like them with a clean and an unclean end and a bathroom between. The smaller building contains a small steam disinfecting chamber, which was originally a portable one on wheels but has been fixed in the building and is now used instead of the larger chamber when only a few articles of clothing and the like are to be disinfected. The disinfecting plant has also materials and appliances for the disinfection of the compartments of vessels similar to those described in

my report of March 8, as used in Hamburg for house disinfection. As regards the application of disinfection to vessels, essentially nothing can be added to the remarks made in my report above referred to. Practically the disinfection of the holds of vessels is not undertaken, as they are not regarded as probably infected in any cases which are dealt with here. The bilges are disinfected with quicklime. Ballast, except water ballast, is not disturbed at quarantine, as it is not regarded as dangerous material. The methods used for killing the rats in arriving vessels, which is an act of maritime quarantine and part of the system here, were described in my report of April 7, 1900.

The quarantine hospital is situated about 2 miles above the disinfecting plant, on the river, in a spot surrounded only by open fields. It can be reached either by land or water. For carrying patients thither overland the station is provided with a closed carriage fitted as an ambulance. The hospital is fenced in with a high wall, and a number of separate buildings, small but well equipped, are contained in the inclosure. There are 3 pavilions for use either as hospital wards or as places for the detention of suspects, 1 containing 12 beds and each of the others 8 beds, and a fourth pavilion intended exclusively for barracks and containing 20 beds. This capacity of 48 beds could be increased in an emergency. There are living accommodations for a medical staff and for nurses and other attendants, a deadhouse and laboratory, a steam disinfecting plant, and a laundry. The sewage is conveyed into a vault, where it is disinfected and afterwards pumped into the river. Water is supplied from the system at Cuxhaven and is carried in pipes a distance of 2 miles.

The most interesting part of the hospital is the deadhouse and laboratory, which is equipped with everything necessary for the examination of the pathological products of infectious diseases, particularly bubonic plague. The complete equipment of the entire hospital is the more instructive from the fact that it has not been necessary to put it into actual use since 1893. A caretaker lives constantly at the hospital; the other force would be sent in case of need.

This hospital is intended to be used only for cholera, plague, or yellow fever. All other infectious cases, including smallpox, are removed from the vessels in Hamburg and sent to hospital there. The portion of the quarantine work which is done at Hamburg is carried out by the port physician, aided by his assistants and the harbor police. Disinfecting is done through the city disinfecting establishment, described in my report of March 8, and the force of disinfectors attached thereto. For the reception of cases of infectious disease taken from vessels in the harbor the isolation wards of the Eppendorf general hospital are used. This is the principal hospital of the city and has very large grounds and numerous buildings and a division, isolated from the other portions, specially devoted to the care of infectious diseases. Other cases from shipboard are cared for at the old general hospital, and will be treated at the new seamen's hospital when that is built.

The application of the principles of quarantine at this port can not be better explained perhaps than by giving the quarantine regulations in full, a translation of which is attached to this report and which are the same for all the ports of Germany, being adopted by the various States interested under a provision of the Imperial Government which provides for conference and harmonious action in such matters.

It will be seen from a study of these regulations that in certain cases considerable is left to the judgment of the quarantine physician, particularly in the case of vessels coming from infected ports without actual

sickness on board on arrival or within the extreme incubative period of the infectious disease to which attention is directed. In such cases colored crews of vessels or colored members of crews and passengers are regarded with more suspicion than white people on account of the indifference of all the colored races to infectious diseases and to sanitary rules, and the clothing and baggage of all such are disinfected and extra careful supervision is maintained over them after the arrival of the vessel in the harbor. If the voyage from the infected place has been a very short one the clothing and effects of all the crew are disinfected, including the clothing worn.

In the first inspection of a vessel from a plague-infected port the crew is examined with the body stripped to the groins, and the same is done with steerage passengers. Other passengers are questioned individually. With vessels lying in the harbor not only are all cases of sickness of an infectious nature removed to hospital, including venereal cases, but also any case which is too serious to be treated on board with advantage to the patient.

Many remarks could be made on the appended quarantine regulations in comparison with our own, and it can be seen that they bear much more lightly upon commerce. The practice of carrying out the period of observation of a vessel quarantined for infectious disease after the vessel comes up to the harbor and after passengers have gone to other destinations is one which it seems to me would only be practicable in a country where the health authorities are thoroughly organized in every locality and where police supervision of strangers and others is of a kind that is not known in the United States.

No disinfection of cargo is attempted. Rags and used clothing and bedding, and articles to be classed as such, coming as cargo from an infected port, are excluded from entry, and a vessel bringing them is forbidden to land them. Coming as personal baggage they would be disinfected with steam. In the case of other articles of cargo the danger is considered so indeterminate, and even improbable, that it is believed to be better to run some risk than to put a hindrance to commerce. The sentiment is that there is no danger in any cargo with the exception of the articles mentioned above. It is not the rule to disinfect a vessel in every part on account of the occurrence of infectious disease on board, but only those parts which may be considered as having probably become infected through the occurrence, and the decision in this matter is made by the quarantine physician.

In regard to the treatment of vessels which have been subjected to yellow fever infection or are under suspicion on that account, the situation of this port is so totally different from that of United States ports and particularly southern United States ports with reference to that disease that no comparison is possible. When the great distance from yellow fever centers and the small likelihood of the disease gaining a foothold here under any circumstances are considered, the moderation of the regulations concerning it are seen to be justified. It is worthy of notice, however, that the principle that yellow fever infection makes itself manifest two weeks after the first case has occurred, through infection of the place in distinction from infection of the person, is not regarded.

An idea of the amount of quarantine work done here can be got from the statistics of last year. In the year 1899 there were inspected 12,550 vessels with 259,766 persons on board; 1,821 cases of sickness of all kinds, 853 being internal diseases, were removed for treatment, and 42 disinfections on account of infectious disease were done in the harbor.

and 271 at Cuxhaven. Of the disinfections done at Cuxhaven, 130 were done aboard ship, while 141 consisted only of the disinfection of fomites at the plant on shore.

The regions quarantined against on account of bubonic plague at the present moment are as follows: Ports of China south of 30° latitude; Hongkong, Macao, Formosa; ports on the mainland of India, Persia, Beluchistan, and ports of the Red Sea; Alexandria and all other Egyptian ports of the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal; ports of the Malay peninsula and the adjacent small islands, including Penang; ports of the west coast of Indo-China, chiefly those of Birmah, Rangoon, Malmay, Bassein, and Akyab; ports of Brazil and those south of Brazil as far as 40° latitude; New Caledonia; ports of the south and east coasts of Australia. The list is amended frequently, of course, in accordance with changing conditions.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure—Translated.]

Hamburg laws of 1895, I. Division.

NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

Ordinance concerning the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels entering a port of Hamburg.

The senate, in unison with the Bürgerschaft, has decreed and hereby promulgates as law that which follows, with the addition that from those vessels which are subject to sanitary police control in accordance with the following ordinance the following tax is collected for the state treasury: (a) For coastwise vessels and vessels making short trips (vessels of less than 400 cubic meter gross capacity) 7.50 marks; (b) for other vessels, 30 marks.

SECTION 1. Every seagoing vessel entering a Hamburg port is subject to the sanitary police control:

(1) If it has had on board in the port of departure or during the voyage cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(2) If it comes from a port arrivals from which have been ordered subjected to the control.

SEC. 2. The sanitary police control prescribed in section 1, so far as it pertains to yellow fever, is put in practice only within the time from May 15 to September 15.

SEC. 3. Every vessel which is subject to the sanitary police control must hoist a yellow flag at the foremast as it enters the roads leading to the harbor, at all events as soon as it comes within sight of the harbor.

It must communicate neither with the land nor with another vessel, except a customs vessel, unless for the purpose of taking a pilot or a tugboat, and the before-mentioned flag must not be hauled down before it has been admitted to free pratique by order of the port authorities. All passengers on board together with the crew are subject to the same restrictions of intercourse.

Communication with a vessel which bears the yellow flag is forbidden to private persons. Whoever violates this prohibition will be treated as belonging to the quarantine vessel.

SEC. 4. The pilot and the harbor authorities are to determine by questioning the master or his representative on the entrance of a vessel into the harbor whether section 1 applies to the vessel, and must see to complying with the rules prescribed in section 3.

SEC. 5. In cases described in section 1 the pilot or a person commissioned by the port authorities will hand to the master or his representative a prepared question sheet. Upon the same the master and the mate and in case a physician has accompanied the vessel on the voyage as ship's surgeon, the ship's surgeon also relative to questions 10, 11, and 12, are to give the required information at once in accordance with the truth and in such a manner that it can afterwards be confirmed by them under oath. The question sheet after having been filled out is to be signed by the persons named and is to be held at the disposal of the harbor authorities along with the other papers which are intended for forming a basis of judgment as to the sanitary condition of the vessel.

SEC. 6. Each vessel subject to sanitary police control (sec. 1), together with the persons on board, will, after compliance with the rules prescribed in sections 3 and 5, be inspected by a medical official as soon as possible after arrival, but not during the night-time. Upon this medical inspection depends in every case the further treatment of the vessel.

SEC. 7. If a vessel has cholera on board, or if cases of cholera have occurred on a vessel within the last seven days before its arrival, it is held to be *infected*, and is subject to the following regulations:

(1) The sick persons found on board are to be disembarked and conveyed to isolated quarters specially prepared for their reception and treatment, where a separation is to be made of those persons in whose case the existence of cholera is established from those patients who are only suspected. They are left there until recovery or the removal of the doubt.

(2) Corpsees found on board are to be buried immediately under the requisite precautionary rules.

(3) The remaining persons (passengers and crew) are subjected to further observation as to their state of health, the duration of which is regulated in accordance with the sanitary condition of the vessel and the date of the last occurrence of sickness, but in no case is to exceed the space of five days. For the purpose of this observation they are either to be prevented from leaving the vessel, or in so far as their disembarkation is expedient and necessary in the estimation of the port authorities, they are to be lodged in isolated quarters on land. The last holds good in particular when the crew leaves the vessel for the purpose of being paid off.

Passengers who are shown not to have been in contact with cholera patients may be released from observation as soon as it is determined by the medical official that symptoms which would cause the appearance of cholera to be apprehended do not exist in them. Nevertheless, the port authorities must immediately in such cases inform the proper police authorities at the next destination of the passengers concerning their intended arrival, in order that they may be subjected to sanitary police supervision there.

If the observation of the ship's crew takes place on board, their going ashore during the period of observation is only to be allowed in so far as the requirements of the ship's service demand it.

(4) All personal linen, articles of clothing in daily use, and other belongings of the ship's crew and passengers which are deemed by the medical official to have become soiled with cholera dejections are to be disinfected. The same holds good with reference to those compartments and portions of the vessel which are to be regarded as contaminated with cholera dejections.

(5) Bilge water, which from the situation of affairs must be considered as containing cholera germs, is to be disinfected and afterwards, if feasible, pumped out.

(6) Water ballast taken in an infected or suspected port, if it has to be pumped out in the port of destination, is first to be disinfected, if disinfection can not be carried out the discharge of the water ballast must take place on the high sea.

(7) The drinking water found on board, unless it appears entirely free from suspicion, is to be pumped out after having been disinfected and is to be replaced with good drinking water. In all cases care must be taken that cholera dejections and suspicious water from the vessel do not reach the harbor water without being first disinfected.

SEC. 8. If cases of cholera have occurred on a vessel but not within the last seven days before arrival, it is held to be *suspect*. After the medical inspection has been made (sec. 6) the crew is to undergo observation with reference to their state of health, if the medical official deems this necessary, but not longer than five days, reckoned from the hour of the arrival of the vessel. The crew may be prevented from going ashore during the period of observation, unless it takes place for the purpose of paying off or the requirements of the ship's service are opposed to the detention on board. The passengers are to be allowed to continue their journey, but, if the medical official deems their further observation necessary, the port authorities must immediately inform the proper police authorities at the next destination concerning their intended arrival in order that they may be subjected to the sanitary police supervision there.

If the result of the medical inspection gives rise to the suspicion that inmates of the vessel have received in their persons the infection of cholera they may be dealt with, on the order of the medical official, as persons from an infected vessel. (Sec. 7 Nos. 1 and 3.)

As for the rest the rules prescribed in section 7, Nos. 4 to 7, hold good.

SEC. 9. If a vessel has had a death from cholera or case of cholera, on board neither before departure nor during the voyage nor on arrival it is held to be *clean* even though it comes from a port, arrivals from which have been ordered subjected to the control, and if the result of the medical inspection is satisfactory it is immediately admitted to

free pratique, after the measures mentioned in section 7, under 5 to 7, in case they are required, have been carried out. If the result of the medical inspection gives rise to the suspicion that inmates of the vessel have received in their persons the infection of cholera, or if the voyage of the vessel has lasted less than five days, the passengers and crew may be subjected, on the order of the medical official, to a further sanitary police supervision in accordance with the method specified in section 8, until the completion of the period of five days reckoned from the day of departure of the vessel.

SEC. 10. Against very thickly peopled vessels, namely, such as carry emigrants or returning emigrants, and likewise against vessels which present especially unfavorable sanitary conditions, wider measures, extending beyond the limits of sections 7 to 9, may be taken by the port authorities.

SEC. 11. The admission and forwarding of wares and articles of industry from the vessels specified in sections 7 to 9 are subject to restriction only in so far as special regulations have been adopted on the part of the competent Government authorities with reference to personal linen, old and used articles of clothing, used bedding and rags, and cast-off clothing.

Nevertheless, articles which, in the opinion of the medical official, are to be regarded as soiled with cholera dejections are to be disinfected before being admitted or forwarded.

SEC. 12. If a vessel in the cases described in sections 7 to 9 is not willing to submit to the regulations imposed it is free to go to sea again. It can have permission, however, with the application of the necessary precautionary measures (isolation of the vessel, crew, and passengers, preventing the pumping out of the keel water before it has been disinfected, replacing of the water supply found on board with good drinking water, and the like), to discharge its cargo and to land the passengers who are on board, provided the latter submit to the rules adopted by the port authorities.

SEC. 13. If a vessel has had cases of yellow fever on board during the voyage, after the medical inspection (sec. 6) the yellow fever patients who may still be on board are to be isolated on the vessel or in a suitable shelter on shore. Those persons who have come into immediate contact with yellow-fever patients or are suspected of sickness may, in case seven days have not yet elapsed since the termination of the last case of yellow fever, be subjected to observation, with or without detention, until the completion of the period of five days.

The articles used by yellow-fever patients and those compartments of the vessel in which such patients have been found are to be disinfected.

Corpses found on board must be buried immediately under the requisite precautionary rules.

Vessels which come from a port infected with yellow fever but which have not had cases of yellow fever on board are to be admitted to free pratique without further restriction after the medical inspection (Sec. 6) has taken place.

SEC. 14. If cases of plague have occurred on a vessel during the voyage notification must be given with the utmost dispatch, after the medical inspection (sec. 6) has been made, to the chief of the medical bureau in Hamburg and also to the Imperial sanitary bureau. Until the arrival of definite instructions from the chief of the medical bureau the vessel, together with all persons on board is to be shut off from all communication.

Vessels which come from a port infected with plague, but which have not had cases of plague on board, are to be admitted to free pratique without further restriction after the medical inspection (sec. 6) has taken place.

SEC. 15. If a vessel, after it has been subjected to the sanitary police control (secs. 6 to 9, 13 and 14) in a German port and has been admitted to free pratique, touches next at another domestic port, it is not subject to another additional control in the latter port, provided that since departure from the port last touched at cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague have not occurred on board, or that a sanitary police control, in accordance with section 1, No. 2, has not been ordered against this last port.

SEC. 16. The restrictions of intercourse and measures of disinfection which are commanded in the foregoing regulations are not applied to the pilots, customs officers, and sanitary officers who have come into communication with vessels subject to the sanitary police control. The precautionary measures necessary for the personnel of these services are prescribed by the chief office.

SEC. 17. The decision as to where the measures mentioned in sections 7 to 14 are to be carried out will be made in conformity with special regulations to be issued by the senate on the subject.

SEC. 18. If following the result of the medical inspection (sec. 6), measures are to be adopted in accordance with the regulations contained in sections 7 to 14, for whose execution the necessary facilities are lacking in the port of arrival, the vessel is to be remanded to another port which is provided with the requisite facilities.

SEC. 19. If a vessel subject to the sanitary police control (sec. 1), is stranded on

the German coast, the strand authorities are to take the requisite measures in the meaning of this ordinance.

If such a vessel runs into a Hamburg port in distress it may remain lying there after hoisting the yellow flag (sec. 3), during the continuance of the distress, in order to receive the required assistance, under guard of the protective measures ordered by the port authorities.

SEC. 20. The provisions of the ordinance do not find application upon the vessels of the Imperial navy.

SEC. 21. Violations of the provisions of this ordinance, as well as of the rules adopted by the competent authorities in the execution of the same, provided a severer punishment is not incurred in accordance with existing penal laws, are punished by a fine not to exceed 100 marks, in place of which in case of inability to pay a corresponding imprisonment is imposed.

SEC. 22. All regulations concerning the sanitary police control of sea-going vessels contrary to the terms of this ordinance, particularly the ordinance of December 29, 1856, concerning the quarantine establishment at Cuxhaven and the ordinance of July 11, 1883, concerning the sanitary police control of a sea-going vessel touching at a Hamburg port, are repealed with the taking effect of this ordinance.

Enacted at the sitting of the senate, Hamburg, November 29, 1895.

Appendix.—Question sheet.

The following questions are to be fully answered in writing, in accordance with the truth, by the master and the mate immediately after receipt of the question sheet. The correctness of the answers is to be assured by signature with the person's own hand and is to be confirmed by oath on demand. The question sheet after having been filled out is to be held at the disposal of the authorities, along with the crew list, the manifest of passengers and those papers through which are shown the dates on which the vessel left the port of departure and entered and left places touched at on the way.

- (1) What is the name of the vessel?
- (2) What is the name of the master (captain)?
- (3) Under what flag does the vessel sail?
- (4) Where has the vessel taken its cargo? What does the cargo consist of? Does it contain, in particular, personal linen, old and used articles of clothing, used bedding and rags, and cast-off clothing?
- (5) When did the vessel reach the port of departure? When did it leave the same?
- (6) What places has the vessel touched at on the voyage? (To be answered with reference to each individual place.)
- (7) What place is the vessel bound for?
- (8) What is the number of the crew? Of the passengers? On board?
- (9) Has the vessel taken on persons on the way? Where? How many?
- (10) Is there anyone sick on board? What disease? Since when?
- (11) Has anyone been sick on board during the voyage? What disease? When and how long?
- (12) Has anyone of the crew or passengers died during the voyage? Of what disease? When? Is the body on board?
- (13) Are the bedding and clothing which the deceased or sick person used on board still on the vessel?
- (14) Does the vessel carry water ballast? Where was the same taken in?
- (15) What is the origin of the drinking water on board?

We hereby affirm the correctness and completeness of the foregoing answers and declare ourselves ready to confirm the same by oath.

_____, _____, 189-.

_____,
Master.

_____,
Mate.

I join in the foregoing affirmation and declaration with reference to the answers given to the questions under 10, 11, and 12.

_____, _____. 189-.

_____,
Ship's Surgeon.

Hamburg Laws of 1898, I. Division.—Proclamation concerning the changing of the regulations for the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels.

APRIL 18, 1898.

The senate in unison with the Bürgerschaft has decreed and hereby promulgates as law that which follows:

In place of section 14 of the ordinance concerning the sanitary police control of vessels entering a port of Hamburg, of November 29, 1895, the following regulations come into effect:

SEC. 14a. If a vessel has plague on board or has had it on board within the last twelve days, notification must be given by telegraph, after the medical inspection (sec. 6) has been made, to the chief of the medical bureau in Hamburg and to the imperial sanitary bureau.

SEC. 14b. If a vessel has plague on board or if cases of plague have occurred on a vessel within the last twelve days before arriving, it is held to be *infected*, and is subject to the following regulations:

(1) The sick persons found on board are disembarked and conveyed to isolated quarters specially prepared for their reception and treatment, where a separation is to be made of those persons in whose case the existence of plague is established from those patients who are only suspected. They are left there until recovery or the removal of the doubt.

(2) Corpses found on board are to be buried immediately under the requisite precautionary rules.

(3) The remaining persons (passengers and crew) are subjected to further observation as to their state of health, the duration of which is regulated in accordance with the sanitary condition of the vessel and the date of the last occurrence of sickness, but in no case to exceed the space of ten days. For purpose of this observation they are either to be prevented from leaving the vessel, or in so far as their disembarkation is expedient and necessary in the estimation of the port authorities they are to be lodged in isolated quarters on land. The last holds good in particular when the crew leaves the vessel for the purpose of being paid off.

Passengers shown not to have been in contact with plague patients may be released from observation as soon as it is determined by the medical official that symptoms which would cause the appearance of plague to be apprehended do not exist in them. Nevertheless, the port authorities must immediately in such cases inform the proper police authorities at the next destination of the passengers concerning their intended arrival in order that they may be subjected to sanitary police supervision there.

If the observation of the ship's crew takes place on board, their going ashore during the period of observation is only to be allowed, with the consent of the medical official, in so far as the requirements of the ship's service make it unavoidable.

(4) All personal linen, articles of clothing in daily use, and other belongings of the ship's crew and passengers which are deemed by the medical official to have become contaminated with the infection of plague are to be disinfected.

The same holds good with reference to those compartments and portions of the vessel which are to be regarded as contaminated with the infection of plague.

In case of necessity, still wider measures of disinfection may be ordered by the medical official. Sweepings are to be burned up. Articles whose admission is forbidden must not be removed from the vessel. All possible effort must be used to the end that the spread of the disease through rats and mice existing on board is prevented.

(5) Bilge water, which from the situation of affairs must be considered as containing plague germs, is to be disinfected and afterwards, if feasible, pumped out.

(6) Water ballast taken in an infected or suspected port, if it is to be pumped out in the port of destination, is first to be disinfected; if disinfection can not be carried out the discharge of the water ballast must take place on the high sea.

(7) The water carried on board for drinking and other purposes, unless it appears entirely free from suspicion, is to be pumped out after having been disinfected and is to be replaced with water which is free from suspicion.

In all cases care must be taken that excretions from plague patients, suspicious water, and refuse of whatever kind do not reach the harbor or river water without being first disinfected.

SEC. 14c. If cases of plague have occurred on a vessel at the time of departure or on the voyage, but not within the last twelve days before arrival, it is held to be *suspected*. After the medical inspection has been made (sec. 6) the crew is to undergo observation with reference to their state of health if the medical official deems this necessary, but not longer than ten days, reckoned from the hour of the arrival of the vessel. The crew may be prevented from going ashore during the period of observation, unless it takes place for the purpose of paying off or the requirements of the ship's service are

opposed to the detention on board. The passengers are to be allowed to continue their journey, but if the medical official deems their further observation necessary, the port authorities must immediately inform the proper police authorities at the next destination concerning the intended arrival, in order that they may be subjected to the sanitary police supervision there. If the result of the medical inspection gives rise to the suspicion that inmates of the vessel have received in their persons the infection of plague, they may be dealt with, on the order of the medical official, as persons from an infected vessel (sec. 14b, 1 and 3).

As for the rest the rules prescribed in section 14b, Nos. 4-7, hold good.

SEC. 14d. If the vessel has had a death from plague or a case of plague on board neither before departure nor during the voyage nor on arrival it is held to be *clean* even though it comes from a port, arrivals from which have been ordered subjected to the control, and if the result of the medical inspection is satisfactory it is immediately admitted to free pratique, after the measures designated in section 14b, under No. 4, paragraphs 1 and 3, and Nos. 5-7, in so far as the medical official deems them necessary, have been carried out. If the result of the medical inspection gives rise to the suspicion that inmates of the vessel have received in their persons the infection of plague, or if the voyage of the vessel since leaving a port of the kind designated above has lasted less than ten days, the passengers and crew may be subjected, on the order of the medical official, to a further sanitary police supervision in accordance with the method specified in section 14c, until the completion of the period of ten days reckoned from the day of the departure of the vessel.

SEC. 14e. Against very thickly peopled vessels, namely such as carry emigrants or returning emigrants, and likewise against vessels which present especially unfavorable sanitary conditions, wider measures, extending beyond the limits of sections 14b-14d, may be taken by the port authorities.

SEC. 14f. The admission and the forwarding of wares and articles of industry from the vessels specified in sections 14b-14e are subject to restriction only in so far as special regulations have been adopted on the part of the competent government authorities.

Nevertheless, articles which in the opinion of the medical official are to be regarded as contaminated with the infection of plague are to be disinfected before being admitted or forwarded.

SEC. 14g. If a vessel in the cases described in sections 14b-14e is not willing to submit to the regulations imposed it is free to go to sea again. It can have permission, however, with the application of the necessary precautionary measures (isolation of the vessel, crew and passengers, preventing the pumping out of the bilge water before it has been disinfected, replacing of the water supply found on board with good drinking water and other water, and the like) to discharge its cargo and to land the passengers who are on board provided the latter submit to the rules adopted by the port authorities.

Enacted at the sitting of the Senate, Hamburg, April 18, 1898.

Proclamation concerning the administration of the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels.

In accordance with section 17 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, concerning the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels entering a port of Hamburg, the following is hereby prescribed:

SECTION 1. The medical inspection of seagoing vessels, which come from the North Sea bound for Hamburg and are subject to the sanitary police control in accordance with section 1 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, takes place in Cuxhaven. The inspection is made in the summer months not before 6 o'clock in the morning and in the winter months not before 7 o'clock; at an earlier hour only exceptionally on a well grounded application being made in advance by the shipmaster or the shipping company. The inspection must not be attempted during the nighttime.

SEC. 2. The sanitary police control of seagoing vessels in Hamburg and in Cuxhaven is placed under the port physician. The inspection in Cuxhaven is made through an assistant physician commissioned as representative of the port physician. Complaints about the execution of the medical control by the assistant physician are to be directed to the port physician at Hamburg.

SEC. 3. The measures prescribed in sections 7-13 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, and likewise those prescribed in the proclamation of April 18, 1898, concerning the changing of the regulations for the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels, will be carried out in Cuxhaven, unless the port physician or his assistant physician, on the application of the master to that effect, permits it to be taken in hand after the arrival of the vessel in Hamburg.

There is always to be performed in Cuxhaven, however:

- (1) The disembarkation of persons sick with cholera and persons suspected of cholera

(sec. 7, No. 1, of the ordinance of November 29, 1895), and of yellow fever patients (sec. 13 of the same).

(2) The burial of dead bodies from cholera-infected vessels and yellow-fever vessels (sec. 7, No. 2, and sec. 13, paragraph 3 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895).

(3) The measures which are prescribed in sections 14a-14c of the proclamation of April 18, 1898, for vessels declared infected or suspected on account of plague, and likewise the disinfections prescribed in section 14d of the same for clean vessels.

(4) The disinfections designated in section 7, Nos. 4 to 7, and the renewal of drinking water which may be required, in so far as infected vessels are concerned or in so far as the conditions assumed in section 13, paragraph 2 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, or in sections 4 and 5 of the proclamation of April 18, 1898, with reference to the disinfection of seagoing vessels subject to a sanitary police control, are to be dealt with.

SEC. 4. The measures reserved in section 10 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, and in section 14e of the proclamation of April 18, 1898, for very thickly peopled vessels and for vessels presenting especially unfavorable sanitary conditions are to be appointed in the individual case by the port physician.

SEC. 5. If the measures prescribed in sections 7 to 13 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, and in sections 14d-14g of the proclamation of April 28, 1898, are not carried out in Cuxhaven or only in part there, the master must take care to observe all the rules of action ordered by the inspecting physician for the further journey, which are to be imparted to him in writing.

Compartments, tanks, passenger baggage and other articles which are not to be disinfected until the arrival of the vessel in Hamburg may be placed under lock and key.

SEC. 6. Infected vessels (secs. 7 and 13 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895) which have still been allowed to continue their journey to Hamburg before the expiration of 5 days from their arrival in Cuxhaven, as well as such vessels held to be clean or suspected under the control as have been less than 5 days on the way, or in case they come from a plague-infected port less than 10 days, must fly the yellow flag at the foremast, also on the trip to Hamburg, and are not allowed to haul down the flag and open intercourse with others until the assent of the port physician has been given.

SEC. 7. To vessels subject to the control which sail from the Baltic Sea through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to a Hamburg port the measures prescribed in sections 7-13 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, and in the proclamation of April 18, 1898, are applicable at Hamburg or Cuxhaven only in so far as they have not already been fulfilled, according to evidence presented, before entrance into the canal, through the sanitary police control at the royal Prussian quarantine establishment at Bossbrok. Those vessels bound for a Hamburg port which have had further cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague on board after the control at Bossbrok are subject to an additional control at Hamburg or Cuxhaven, in accordance with section 15 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895.

If it has been imposed upon a vessel bound for a Hamburg port, through the sanitary police control at Bossbrok, to fly the yellow flag at the foremast during the trip through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the vessel must also fly the flag on the Elbe until the port of destination is reached. In the port of destination the vessel is not allowed to haul down the flag and open intercourse with others until the assent of the port physician or his representative has been given.

SEC. 8. Violations of these regulations, provided a severer punishment is not incurred in accordance with the general penal laws, are punished in accordance with section 21 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, concerning the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels, by a fine not to exceed 100 marks, in place of which, in case of inability to pay, a corresponding imprisonment is imposed.

Enacted at the sitting of the senate, Hamburg, September 30, 1898.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 16, 1900:

The steamship *Graf Waldersee*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed Sunday, June 10, carrying 762 steerage passengers. The express steamer *Fürst Bismarck*, also of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed June 14, carrying 540 steerage passengers. Bills of health were issued during the week to 6 vessels, of which 5 carried cargo.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, June 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit my report for the week ended June 19:

The health of this port is excellent; not even the usual malarial fevers for this period of the year being extant. One whole household, however, has become infected with the "dermatobia" (Osler), which gives rise to a painful and indolent abscess accompanied with fever. No passengers or news from San Salvador. Inspected the following ship: June 19, steamship *Stillwater*; cargo, general merchandise; number of crew, 32; number of passengers, 11. All in good sanitary condition. Certificate inclosed.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO COETEZ, HONDURAS, June 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended June 21, 1900, with a list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week.

The health and sanitary conditions of the port and adjacent country continue good. No deaths during week. Only a few cases of malarial fever in the port.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected and cleared during the week ended Thursday, June 21, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
June 16	Nor. ss. <i>Espana</i>	Danielsen	14	Mobile	4	2
Do.....	Nor. ss. <i>Bratten</i>	Hohn	15	.....do.....	.....	.....
June 19	Am. 2-m. sch. <i>Edith and May</i> .	Kranshaar	6	New York.....	.....	.....
June 20	Am. ss <i>Stillwater</i>	Galt	32	New Orleans	3	5
June 21	Br ss. <i>Usk</i>	A. Hurry	18	Mobile .....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nor. ss. <i>Jamaica</i>	E. Petersen.....	16	New Orleans .....	.....	.....

IRELAND.

Report from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, June 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health and to report on the transactions at this port for the week ended to-day as follows: June 17, Cunard Line steamship *Lucania*, for

New York, 20 saloon, 39 second cabin, and 191 steerage passengers, with 385 pieces of baggage passed. June 18, Norwegian bark *Arizona*, to Ship Island, Miss., in ballast, 3 officers and 15 crew. June 19, German ship *Nereide*, to New York, in ballast, 3 officers and 22 crew. June 20, Cunard Line steamship *Ullonia*, to Boston, 63 steerage passengers with 125 pieces baggage passed. June 21, White Star Line steamship *Majestic*, to New York, 20 saloon, 60 second-cabin, and 135 steerage passengers, with 230 pieces baggage passed.

The health of the port is good. The small epidemic of scarlet fever that prevailed here for about three weeks is a thing of the past. The disease occurred first among some soldiers at one of the forts near the harbor entrance. These cases were brought to the military hospital, which is located in the eastern part of the city on the shore. At first some of these cases were landed at a pier some distance from the hospital and had to be taken through thickly populated streets in order to reach the hospital. One child, sick of the disease, admitted that he had followed one of the sick soldiers through the streets. Later the cases were landed directly at the hospital. The disease among the children was very mild.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Rio de Janeiro declared infected with plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of a note from the Italian ambassador at this capital stating that the port of Rio de Janeiro has been declared by his Government infected with the plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1900.

SIR: I have received to-day and have the honor to transcribe the following telegram from the royal minister of the interior:

“ROME, June 20, 1900.

“*Italian Embassy, Washington:*

“An ordinance of to-day applies to all arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, declared infected by the plague, the dispositions of ordinances of May 8, 1897, No. 3; of July 15, 1897, No. 6; of June 12, 1899, No. 6; June 16, 1899, No. 7; of January 24, 1900, No. 1; of March 1, 1900, No. 8, and of April 7, 1900, No. 10.

“BERTOLINI.”

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

FAVA.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended June 16, 1900: Seven

vessels received bills of health, only 1 of which, however, carried passengers. The steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, sailed on June 16 for New York via Naples; 7 cabin and 44 steerage passengers and 47 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. There was no freight from infected places.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The tuberculosis congress at Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in connection with my detail as delegate on the part of the Department of State to represent the United States at the international congress on tuberculosis which was held in Naples, Italy, from April 25-28, 1900:

Every country in Europe was represented, except England and Turkey. Japan also sent a delegate.

The congress, which was under the patronage of the Queen of Italy, was formally opened at the San Carlo theater in the presence of the King, Queen, and Prince and Princess of Naples and 3,000 people.

The opening address was made by the minister of public instruction, the Hon. Guido Baccelli, who was also the honorary president of the congress. Short addresses were made by the delegates from each country, after which they were presented to their majesties the King and Queen.

Many noted men were in attendance. With the exception of Italy, Germany was probably best represented. The venerable Virchow received an ovation wherever he appeared. The congress was often referred to as the continuation of the tubercle congress held in Berlin last year.

The work of the congress was divided into 4 sections, viz, etiological and prophylactical, pathological and clinical, therapeutical, and sanitary.

The section on etiology was opened by a paper by the president, Professor De Giovanni. He dwelt upon the importance of national legislation to assist in the suppression of the disease.

Sanarelli read a paper entitled "The prophylaxis of tuberculosis on the railways."

He presented the following conclusions which were adopted by the congress:

1. It is necessary that the sanitary service should adopt and cause to be observed regulations capable of guaranteeing the public against the danger of infectious diseases, especially against the contagion of tuberculosis in railway coaches.

2. These regulations should consequently include tuberculosis among the diseases for which it is obligatory to disinfect coaches which have been used in the transportation of infectious patients.

3. The railway administration is requested to cause to be posted up in all waiting rooms and stations and in all passenger coaches notices forbidding expectoration except in cuspidors.

4. The stations and the greater number of sleeping-car compartments should be furnished with cuspidors to contain a liquid. These cuspidors should be of a sort easily cleaned and disinfected. In some of these

compartments smoking should be prohibited. In others which are not furnished with cuspidors smoking and spitting on the floor should be prohibited under penalty of a fine.

5. The railway companies are requested to apply an efficacious system of ventilation to all passenger coaches.

6. Woolen carpets should be replaced by floor coverings of linoleum or oilcloth, which can be easily cleaned with sponge or broom.

7. Wooden floors of the third-class should be even, uniform, and waterproof, so that they may be washed daily with the hose.

8. Fabrics used for coverings of seats and for curtains should be replaced by waterproof materials easily cleaned with water and incapable of holding dust.

9. The construction and internal arrangement of the coaches should be such as to insure the efficacy of daily cleaning.

10. Where the old system of heating by means of footstoves is still in use it should be replaced as soon as possible by steam heating.

Sanarelli called attention to the fact that Garofalo, medico capo della Societá degli Omnibus e Tramways di Roma, had nominated a commission on April 11, 1900, which was to make a thorough investigation as to the best methods to adopt in railway sanitation.

Sanarelli stated that the tubercle bacilli were much more numerous in the third-class railway cars than in the first-class.

D'Arrigo demonstrated a new method of staining the tubercle bacillus, which was as follows:

New method of staining the tubercle bacillus—D'Arrigo.

1. Make a saturated solution—say, 1 per cent—of basic fuchsin in carbolized water at 5 per cent; increase the proportion of fuchsin and mix with 10 per cent of alcohol which should be in the form of the ordinary Ziehl solution.

2. Stain the section in the incubator, putting the watch glass on a plate of parafin; expose to a heat of 50 C. and leave for half an hour if it is desired to color only the bacilli. Expose for fifty minutes if it is desired to color the spores. The last treatment should be made by the common Ziehl-Gabbett method.

The author states that results obtained were most satisfactory, the method being much more certain than the methods heretofore used.

The pathological and clinical sections met for the first time in the afternoon of April 26, with Professor Maragliano in the chair.

Petrusky read a paper in which he emphasized the importance of the tuberculin test for early diagnosis.

Senator gave the twelve following prints as the most useful in the diagnosis of initial tuberculosis:

Diagnosis of initial tuberculosis—Senator.

1. Search for the bacillus. Its presence, however, can be proved only in advanced cases.

2. Inoculation in experiment animals.

3. Serum reaction.

4. Injection of tuberculin. But this, like the preceding diagnostic method, gives the localization of the tubercular process only in rare cases.

5. Leucocitosis, when it is possible to eliminate all other affections in which it may be verified.

6. Auscultation, when modifications appear in the pulmonary apices, because after localized catarrh of the apex phthisis shows itself as a rule.

7. Difference in the expansibility of the apices.
8. Provoking artificial catarrh by the use of iodide of potassium.
9. Tubercular lesions of other organs.
10. Presence of progressive pleuritis.
11. Phthisic habit.
12. Cough, sweat.

De Renzi and Boeri gave the result of their experiments with the sweat of tuberculous and healthy individuals. They stated that they could not agree with Salter (The Lancet, 1898) that the sweat of tuberculous subjects contained tuberculin.

The only difference they found between the healthy and the diseased individuals, was that the sweat of the tubercular subjects was increased in toxicity, otherwise the reaction was the same when injected into tubercolotic cavities.

Posner stated that of 1,300 necropsies made in the laboratory of Virchow, it was found that tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract was not so rare as commonly supposed. Five per cent were found to be afflicted and 30 per cent of those afflicted with tuberculosis were found to have an involvement of the genito-urinary tract.

The section on therapeutics was opened on the afternoon of April 27, with Professor De Renzi in the chair.

There were numerous new methods of curing tuberculosis discussed but none of them were supported by any number of cases.

Peunieres stated that he had obtained very good results by the injection of 1-2 cubic centimeters of euphorbia pilulifera. It should be injected into the skin of the chest nearest the lesion. The injections are made weekly for many months. He believes euphorbia pilulifera to be a stimulant to glandular action and it is in this way that it works a beneficial effect on the lesion.

The section on sanitation met on the morning of April 28.

The importance of the sanatorium treatment was fully discussed. Professor Rubino dwelt upon the great necessity of having 2 kinds of sanatoriums—those for receiving the hopeless cases and those in which a cure may reasonably be expected. Toward the latter part of the afternoon session the honorary president of the congress, the honorable Baccelli, took the chair. In a few well-chosen words he thanked the foreign governments for sending delegates, and especially for sending so many illustrious delegates. He thereupon declared the congress closed.

Respectfully,

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

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

MAY 31, 1900.

SIR: On April 20, in accordance with a cablegram received from Washington, the American minister at Vienna notified me of my appointment as delegate and representative of the United States to the congress against tuberculosis, to be held at Naples April 23-28. I expressed to him at the time, and take this opportunity of doing so now directly to the State Department, my appreciation of the distinguished honor and privilege accorded me. Starting immediately, on April 21, I arrived in Naples on the 23d instant, and there learned that

the congress would not open its session before April 25. I met at this time Dr. Heiser, also appointed by you as delegate of the United States.

During the following two days before the congress representatives arrived from all the European nations with the exception of England until the morning of the 25th instant when upward of 1,000 official and voluntary delegates were present. This number included many of the most noted pathologists and clinicians of Europe, among whom may be mentioned Professors Virchow, Senator Löffler, Fraenkel, Pfeiffer, Gerhardt, Ewald, Riebner, and Posner, from Germany; Professors Lannelongue, Landorezy, Corennot, Peunieres, Collet and Ausset, from France; Professors Blennenthal and Dubelir from Russia; and many others from the smaller countries. Italy was represented by her foremost medical men, the delegation being headed by the minister of education, and chief of the first clinic in Rome, Prof. Guido Bacelli. On the morning of April 25 the congress was formally opened in the San Carlo theater by Minister Bacelli, in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, the Prince and Princess of Naples, and the members of the court. At this time, in turn with the delegates of the different governments, your representative was called upon and responded for the United States, addressing the assembled body in a short statement of the advances already made and now under way in America in the control of the progress of tuberculosis. Orations were delivered by Minister Bacelli for the Government of Italy, and by the burgomaster of Naples for the municipality, welcoming the delegates from foreign countries. Following the exercises the representatives of the various governments were informally received by the King and Queen, both of whom took the opportunity of expressing their cordial interest in their "sister country, America."

The congress against tuberculosis opened its first formal meeting on the afternoon of April 25, and from that time until the evening of April 29 held constant session in the Palazzo Madaloni, Naples. All transactions were carried on in Italian, the official language of the congress, and in spite of this hindrance to discussion, the work evinced a deep thoughtfulness and an unfailing interest in the solution of a perplexing and dangerous problem. The congress was divided into 4 main sections, as follows: I, Etiology and prophylaxis; II, Pathology and diagnosis; III, Therapy, and IV, Sanitation. Sessions were held morning and afternoon, covering the greater part of four days (April 25, 26, 27, and 28). Many papers were presented of great interest and value; some as practical reports from institutions (Heilstätte, etc.), others as outlines of prospective methods of treatment of tubercular patients. In most instances the subjects were handled by prominent men who had made a special study of this important branch of medical work. The following points were emphasized and freely discussed during the course of the proceedings:

I--ETIOLOGY AND PROPHYLAXIS.

The effect of climate upon tuberculosis.

Professor Lannelongue (Paris) concluded in his excellent paper that the more limited outspread of tuberculosis in certain regions explains itself by the mode of living of the inhabitants and usually by a less thickly populated nature of the place. To demonstrate the fact that the climate has less to do with the betterment of the patients' condition than the dietetic and physical supervision, he reported the injection of tuberculous matter in the pleura of a large number of guinea pigs, then

dispatching them to different climatic sections of France, where, however, the same rules of living were prescribed for all. In the first series, stretching over eleven months, 150 male animals were injected, and 3 divisions of 50 each sent to different localities. One division of 50 was sent to the seacoast, another to the country near Valmont, while a third was retained in the laboratory in Paris. Those on the seacoast perished only less promptly than the 50 retained in the country, while the division in the laboratory survived decided by the longest time. A second and similar experiment was instituted and resulted in the same manner, although with a less marked difference between the 3 groups. "This striking result," said Lannelongue, "was probably due to the constancy of the temperature of the laboratory. The variations in warmth were more marked in the country; and in the cooler periods the number of deaths increased extraordinarily, both at the seaside and in the country.

Classification as an infectious disease.

Professor Dubelir (Moscow) suggested that "in accordance with the present view of phthisis and in behalf of statistical unity it were rational in official reports to cross tuberculosis from the list of diseases of the organs of respiration and to transfer it to the list of infectious diseases."

Examination of cattle—Value of sterilizing of milk.

Dr. Marcone (Naples) reemphasized the necessity of an official examination of all cattle by means of tuberculin, in order to exclude the transmission of the infection through milk food. He had found 25 per cent of the cattle in Naples to be tuberculous. Jauma, in the same connection, stated that he had nourished guinea pigs with milk to which he had added tubercle bacilli. He had then first boiled the milk at 100° C. for twenty-five minutes. Notwithstanding the boiling of the milk these animals all died with the lesions of tuberculosis, while control animals nourished with the same milk not infected with the bacilli remained unaffected. He advised the prevention of the use of milk even when boiled, originating from cattle that react to the tuberculin test.

Prophylaxis in railroads against tuberculosis.

Professor Sanarelli (Boulogne) closed the work of the section by proposing 10 rules of precaution for use in the railway systems. Among these the following were of practical interest:

Carriages in which tubercular subjects ride should be subject to the same requirements for disinfection that obtain in the case of other infectious diseases.

In waiting rooms, on stairways, and in every railway carriage and compartment, should be posted conspicuous signs, forbidding expectoration, except in the receptacles provided for the purpose.

At all stations and in all trains cuspidors should be provided and filled with fluid. These should be easily cleansed and disinfected. Carriages and apartments for nonsmokers should be supplied.

Linoleum should be used for covering the walls and floors of trains, as well as washable rubber substances for the seats and curtains.

Steam heating should be introduced.

II.—PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

Source of hereditary infection.

Professor Arrigo (Naples) claimed to have demonstrated experimentally the fact that tuberculosis, in the great majority of cases, occurs through infection of the placenta. In tubercular animals he had found microscopically the bacilli in the placenta and also in the foetal organs.

Thermogenication of tubercle bacilli.

Professor Guiffre (Palermo) related the results of experiments in regard to the origin of the fever in phthisis. He found that the tubercle bacillus is a thermogenic microorganism, and that in one liter of glycerin culture it develops at 37° C. approximately three-tenths of one calorin of heat. Without disputing the influence of the nervous system upon the heat production, he saw good ground for a rise in the temperature of the patient, also in this biologic action of the bacillus.

Conditions of use in forming an early diagnosis.

Professor Bozzalo (Ionieo) called attention to the following conditions often or usually presented in tuberculosis, that are of assistance in the formation of the earliest possible diagnosis:

1. Albuminuria, alternating with phosphaturia.
2. A tubercular pseudochlorosis, distinguishing itself from the true condition through a slighter decrease in the hemoglobin, as well as through less marked alterations in the circulatory system.
3. Disturbances of digestion, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, gastralgia.
4. Tachycardia without fever.
5. Alteration in the blood pressure (diminution).
6. Rise of temperature following bodily and psychic effort in women a rise of from three-tenth to four-tenth degree before the appearance of the menses.
7. Sweating; not only the night sweats, but such as occur after bodily or psychic exertions.
8. Pain in the neck in the supraorbital regions, etc.
9. Dissimilarity of the pupils; occasional dilation of both pupils.
10. Appearance of herpes zoster.
11. Splenic enlargement.

Influence of concurrent diseases upon tuberculosis.

Professor Fazio (Naples) had investigated the influence of concurrent diseases upon phthisis. Only heart lesions (and especially mitral insufficiency) and emphysema pulmonum appear actually to afford a protection against tuberculosis.

Special poison of tuberculosis.

Professor Boccardi (Naples) made the following report on the pathologic and anatomic findings following the injection with the specific tuberculosis poison:

1. The poisonous substance, isolated by Professor De Giaxa, belongs according to its chemical properties to the true nucleus. Its reaction was tested by injecting into the subcutaneous tissue, the pleural and abdominal cavities, the veins, and the trachea.

2. In relatively large doses injected intravenously the substance caused thrombi in the right heart and in the pulmonary artery and its branches. The animals experimented upon died promptly of asphyxia, usually complicated by bulbar paralysis, caused by thrombosis of the vessels of the spinal cord.

3. In small doses the intravenous injection caused capillary thrombosis, as a rule in the liver, occasionally in the pulmonary vessels. Where infarcts were absent, scattered areas of catarrhal pneumonia were noted. In the neighborhood of the infarcts were found in large numbers leucocytes and giant cells. In the liver were necrotic areas and fatty degeneration, as well as in the kidneys.

4. One could obtain the (illegible) changes through subcutaneous and intraperitoneal injection. At the point of insertion there developed nodules with leucocytic infiltration, degenerating into a true cheesy necrosis. Frequently the latter became fibrous in character. The neighboring lymph glands were swollen.

5. The smallest intra-tracheal injections produced areas of catarrhal pneumonia in great numbers. In the alveoli were giant cells and many wandering cells. Also were noted frequently peribronchial and perivascula nodules, histologically resembling the tubercle.

6. In view of these facts Professor Boccardi concluded that the substance isolated by Professor De Giaxa is the active, and perhaps the specific, poison of the tubercle bacilli, since the animals treated with the poison invariably react to tuberculin.

III AND IV.—THERAPY AND SANITATION.

Professor de Renzi (Naples) from the chair referred to the Maragliano-serum as able "in light cases to work an improvement so that the patients no longer react to tuberculin—a proof that they have regained a remarkable resisting power to the specific tubercular poison." He stated further that "according to unanimous opinion the means of cure of tuberculosis are pure air, over-feeding, rest and light." He closed his address with a description of the "light clinic" in Naples, which (for light therapy) is arranged as an 8-cornered room, 120 inches diameter, 14' inches height. The walls are clad with mirrors and the ceiling as well. In addition are electric lights up to 1,871 candlepower. Professor de Renze believes also that "through the severe sweating created by this treatment, favorable results are obtained through elimination of toxins."

Professor Ewald (Berlin) reported 16 per cent of cures among 25 cases by the use of Hetol injections. Formaldehyd inhalations and injections were also generally recommended as useful in isolated cases.

The polyclinic for tuberculosis.

Prof. B. Fränkel (Berlin) called especial attention to the establishment of a system of polyclinics for the special diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in sections where the Heilstätten are either inaccessible or do not exist. In Berlin and Bonn such polyclinics have already been established, and in the former since November, 1899, over 1,700 patients have been examined and a diagnosis rendered. Sputum is examined free of charge, and patients sent by physicians are returned to them with a printed form filled out with the findings of experienced men in the case. Patients suspecting their own condition are freely examined and instructed as to a proper course of action in regard to prevention of the disease or treatment when the infection is already present. Pro-

essor Frankel spoke of the polyclinic system as the right arm of the Heilstätten, and expects to see it extended over the whole of Germany.

The general sentiment of the speakers was one of marked approval of the open-air treatment, with a judicial use of medicaments, most important among which still remain creosote and potassium iodid. The results of treatment in the Heilstätten are universally favorable in cases where the diagnosis is made early. A cure is often obtained; improvement is invariable.

Professor Lannelongue expressed the gratification of all the participants in the congress, for the courteous treatment at the hands of the Italian Government, and Minister of Education Baccelli then closed the congress with an expression of gratification to the various Governments for their sympathy and assistance in inaugurating a contest for the control of tuberculosis.

In reviewing the work and results of the congress at Naples, it can not be said that anyone striking advance was reported, either in our knowledge of the nature of the disease or in the form of cure. What progress has been recorded, has been in the line of prophylaxis, of a recognition of the necessity of an early, accurate diagnosis, and of a grasping of the fact that certain cases of tuberculosis can be permanently cured by placing them under proper hygienic surroundings. Still more striking were the reports of efforts being made throughout Europe to educate the masses into a knowledge of the infectious nature of tuberculosis and to promulgate laws compelling the report of cases when diagnosed; isolation of such cases is then demanded, either for treatment if possible, and for simple exclusion from the world at large when only a source of danger to others. In short, the spirit of the congress culminated in the statement of Minister Baccelli that "Infection through the air, and through food is to be considered of less significance than constant danger existing for others in those already afflicted with tuberculosis. The cure of the disease then is a problem of education that must be solved by governmental laws."

The Italian Government and those in charge of the management of the congress took great pains in their attention to the pleasure and comfort of the delegates. Excursions were arranged, and special privileges at the opera were accorded. On the closing night (April 28) a dinner was given by the King and Queen of Italy in their Palazzo de Reale to the special representatives of the various governments. Following the dinner the delegates were again informally received by the royal pair and the court.

In submitting this report to the State Department, your representative wishes again to express his sense of the high honor and trust confided in him, and his hopes that not the report but the course of action throughout may meet with your unqualified approval. The necessity of a sudden departure, and on short notice, prevented any active participation on his part, so far as a written contribution was concerned. Whenever possible your delegates showed themselves interested for the country in all the proceedings, and endeavored to inspire the confidence that when the time comes for the United States to help in what is now a discouraging inactivity in our progress against tuberculosis, it will occupy no back position in the ranks of the nations.

In the hope that the report will meet with your esteemed approval, and be of practical service in placing the work of the congress at Naples before the medical and general public, I remain,

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

ROBERT N. WILLSON, Jr.

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 20, 1900, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

June 18, steamship *Sicilia* bound in ballast for New York. Steamship *Christiania* of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 564 steerage passengers and 98 pieces of large and 615 pieces of small baggage. Sixteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

June 19, steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 11 cabin and 1,011 steerage passengers and 250 pieces of large and 1,047 pieces of small baggage. Fifteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

June 20, Italian brigantine *Unione S.*, bound with a cargo of salt for Portland, Me.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 15, 1900.

SIR: Since my report of the 12th instant 1 case of plague has occurred at Osaka and 1 at Shidzuoka, making, according to the official record, a total since the renewed outbreak of 40 cases in the former place, of which 35 have died and 5 remain under treatment, and 14 in the latter district, all fatal.

On the evening of June 11 a case believed to be of plague died upon the P. and O. steamship *Rosetta* while lying at the pier in Yokohama. The man, a Filipino quartermaster named Lopez, had been ailing for some days, exactly how many seems uncertain, but probably from the 6th. Went on shore on the 7th, remaining until the 9th, when he returned on board. The surgeon of the ship then examined him and appears to have entertained some suspicion of the nature of the case, as he reported it to the police. Examination by the police surgeons resulted in a diagnosis of syphilis. On the morning of the 11th, however, plague bacilli were found in the fluids from a glandular swelling of the groin, and the ship was at once isolated and turned over to the quarantine officers, who sent her to the quarantine station on the morning of the 12th for disinfection and a detention of ten days, where she now remains.

The ship left Hongkong May 26, touched at Nagasaki and Kobe, and arrived in Yokohama on the evening of June 7. While lying at the pier she discharged freight in the usual manner by the assistance of some 90 coolies from shore, and, up to the afternoon of the 11th, communication with her was, of course, unrestricted, while, as already stated, the patient spent two days on shore, his whereabouts during that time being, as yet, unknown.

The coolies employed in discharging the ship have been sent to the quarantine station for disinfection and will be detained there under observation.

July 6, 1900

There is no reason to think that the man Lopez contracted the disease at either Nagasaki or Kobe, both of these ports being, so far, free from infection. He must, therefore, have brought it from Hongkong.

An official dispatch to the Japanese Government of date June 12 reports that plague has broken out at Amoy, China.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, June 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 23: Cases of yellow fever, 20; deaths from yellow fever, 10; cases of smallpox, 3; deaths from smallpox, 6; deaths from all causes, 47. During the week have inspected and issued bills of health to 8 vessels and have certified to 43 passengers. The sanitary condition of the town has not been improved by the long drought, yet it is a question whether the rainy season will improve the yellow-fever situation. During the past week the weather has been hot.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Map showing infected and suspected ports in Mexico and Central and South America and lines of steamship travel to the United States.

[Map to illustrate the article by Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. Hodgson entitled "Sanitary Report from Mexico and Central and South America—Yellow Fever Routes," published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 24, June 15, 1900, pages 1518-1531.]

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, June 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended June 16, 1900: Three vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Maasdam* of the Holland-America Line sailed on the 14th instant for New York, carrying 58 cabin and 248 steerage passengers; 88 pieces of baggage were inspected and 30 pieces disinfected. The health of this port continues good.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, June 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last weekly report I have inspected 2 steamships—the *Alabama*, with 3 passengers, having 6

pieces of baggage, and the *Suldal*, with 2 passengers, having 3 pieces of baggage. Both ships were bound to New Orleans. All baggage was disinfected under my supervision and proper certificates given to passengers and masters, copies of the same being inclosed herewith. Three deaths occurred in Bluefields during the week ended June 18—1 adult male native of Honduras, of tuberculosis; 1 child male native of Nicaragua, of enteritis; 1 adult male, native of the United States, of pernicious malarial fever.

There has been no material change in the good sanitary condition of this port.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

POETUGAL.

Reappearance of plague in Oporto, Portugal.

[New York Medical Record, June 30, 1900.]

The plague has reappeared in Oporto, a case having been reported on June 23.

This is the first that is known to have occurred in that city since the epidemic was officially declared at an end on February 7 last.

QUEBEC.

Smallpox in the Province.

MONTRÉAL, CANADA, June 23, 1900.

SIR: The smallpox situation in this Province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of out-break.	New cases since last report.(a)	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Rimouski town.....	Rimouski	2,000	Feb. 3	2	59	.....	58	1	23	1
St. Gabriel	do	937	Apr. 9	0	26	.....	26	0	4	0
St. Anaclet.....	do	742	Apr. 1	0	16	.....	16	0	2	0
St. Valérien.....	do	814	May 6	9	24	.....	21	3	4	2
Sacré-Cœur.....	do	668	Apr. 13	1	1	.....	1	0	1	0
Bic	do	1,900	June.....	2	2	.....	2	0	1	0
St. Michel Archange.....	Quebec	1,300	Apr. 15	2	8	.....	7	1	1	1
Montreal City (b).....	Montreal	275,000	Apr. 22	0	3	1	2	0	2	0
St. Cunegonde	Hochelaga	8,000	May 6	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0
Eaton	Compton	2,300	May 12	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0
Gaspé Bay, South.....	Gaspé	(?)1,000	May 20	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0
Montreal City (c).....	Montreal	275,000	June 14	1	1	.....	1	1	1	do

a Date of last report, June 4.

b Second distinct importation.

c Third distinct importation. The patient, a Syrian immigrant, landed at Quebec on June 13.

d Except the civic hospital.

Municipalities in which no new case has occurred for thirty days or more after the quarantine on the last house has been raised are omitted from the above list.

Respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Protection of Manila against plague in Chinese ports.

MANILA, P. I., May 16, 1900.

SIR: In view of the increase of plague in Hongkong and the fact that Manila is only sixty hours distant, I have the honor to inform you that I have promulgated the following quarantine regulations for the protection of the Philippines during the prevalence of plague in Hongkong, Amoy, and other Chinese ports:

I had a conference with the agents of the steamship companies, and showed them the necessity for not bringing more steerage passengers in order to escape quarantine and detention of their vessels at Manila. I have stopped steerage passengers destined for Philippine ports from sailing from Hongkong and other infected cities, and require disinfection of crew and their effects at port of departure. The crew and steerage passengers with their baggage and effects for Australian ports, via Manila, are also required to be disinfected at port of departure when such place is infected. The crew of all these vessels and the steerage passengers for Australia are not allowed on shore at Manila.

I deem the measures instituted as affording the best protection, pending the equipment of the quarantine station at this port.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., May 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to report that during the week ended May 12, 1900, there occurred in Manila, P. I., 4 cases of plague, with 3 deaths. During the same period 1 case of smallpox occurred.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, June 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended June 16, 1900:

On June 14 the steamship *State of Nebraska* sailed for New York. Nine first-cabin, 39 second, and 28 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. Three bundles of bedding were held for disinfection. On June 16 the steamship *City of Rome* sailed for New York. Thirty-seven first-cabin, 72 second-cabin, and 193 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. Forty-two bundles of bedding were disinfected for this vessel. Two vessels with cargo sailed during the week. The weekly sanitary report shows 56 cases of smallpox and 4 cases of typhus fever. I inclose the weekly abstract of bills of health issued.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 690, including diphtheria, 14; enteric fever, 20; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 20; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 5, and 128 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended June 25, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 23, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended June 21, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 26, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 165, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 3; smallpox, 1, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Roubaix.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 127,476. Total number of deaths, 188, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; measles, 3, and 1 from whooping cough.

Rouen.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 239, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 47 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Dresden.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 405,500. Total number of deaths, 656, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 104 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hanover.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 249,362. Total number of deaths, 313, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 5, and 59 from tuberculosis.

Magdeburg.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 229,596. Total number of deaths, 454, including diphtheria, 16; scarlet fever, 9; whooping cough, 6, and 34 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 9, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 24.8, and the lowest in Birkenhead, viz, 8.0.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended June 2, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles 60; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 37; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 5. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand. In Greater London 1,868 deaths were regis-

tered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 27 from measles, and 21 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 9, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 51.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 161 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from diphtheria.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 9, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 21.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 564, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 6; smallpox, 1, and 17 from whooping cough.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended June 2, 1900, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 690,000, show a total of 499 deaths, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 8; whooping cough, 3; smallpox, 2, and 97 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 29, 1900, to July 6, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-May 29	.....	110	
Madras.....	May 19-May 25	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-May 18	.....	3	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 3-June 9	4	3	
Cartagena.....	June 1-June 13	3	3	
Panama	June 12-June 18	3	.....
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 14-June 20	9	3	
Santa Clara.....	June 20-June 25	4	.....
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-June 23	.....	9	

PLAQUE.

Arabia:				
Aden	Apr. 29-June 2	198	169	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-May 9	197	63	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 6-May 31	63	18	
China:				
Hongkong	May 20-June 2	170	157	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmednagar District.....	Apr. 29-May 19	1	1	
Belgaum District	do	22	16	
Bombay City.....	do	1,227	968	
Nasik District.....	do	1	.....
Poona City.....	do	1	1	
Poona District	do	1	1	
Satara District	do	10	10	
Satara Town.....	do	2	2	
Surat District.....	do	6	4	
Surat Town.....	do	1	1	
Thana District.....	do	191	176	
Belgaum Town	do	8	8	
Kanara District.....	do	1	1	
Kolaba District.....	do	20	14	
Ratnagiri District.....	do	12	11	
Savantvadi State.....	do	.....	1	
Hyderabad Town.....	do	3	3	
Karachi City.....	do	562	422	
Boroda State.....	do	1	.....
Cutch State.....	do	255	195	
Mandir Town.....	do	105	89	
Kathiawar State.....	do	51	37	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do	2	2	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharashtra Country.	do	12	8	
Sachin State.....	do	2	.....
Janjira State	do	114	109	
Madras City.....	do	.....	.....
Salem District.....	do	16	11	
Calcutta	do	638	619	
Bankura District.....	do	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	do	1	1	
Hooghly District.....	do	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	do	39	37	
24-Parganas District	do	8	6	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Monghyr District.....	Apr. 21-May 19...	75	66	
Monghyr Town	do	39	30	
Saran District.....	do	99	81	
Chapra Town.....	do	70	58	
Patna District.....	do	398	376	
Patna City	do	4	2	
Dinapur Town.....	do	70	65	
Bihar Town.....	do	41	41	
Cuttach District.....	do	1	1	
Jullundur District.....	do	68	41	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do	25	7	
Nagpur City.....	do	18	18	
Nagpur District.....	do	1	.....
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do	5	4	
Mysore City.....	do	15	12	
Mysore District.....	do	1	1	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do	1	1	
Tumkar District.....	do	5	7	
Lingsuagur District.....	do	31	34	
Gulburga District.....	do	1	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 6-May 12....	4	3	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	.....	5	
Austria:				
Prague	June 3-June 9...	8	.....
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-May 18...	7	5	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 20-May 26...	1	.....
England:				
Liverpool	June 10-June 16...	2	.....
London....	do	15	.....
Manchester.....	do	1	.....
Southampton.....	do	1	.....
France:				
Lyon.....	June 3-June 9...	.....	2	
Greece:				
Athens	June 10-June 16...	2	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-May 29...	.....	29	
Karachi.....	May 10-May 27...	23	22	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 21-June 10...	2	.....
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 3-June 9...	1	.....
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 27-June 16...	.....	5	
City of Mexico.....	May 6-June 17...	164	100	
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-June 23...	.....	7	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 6-May 12...	1	.....
Quebec:				
Compton County	May 12-June 23...	1	.....
Gaspe County.....	May 20-June 23...	1	.....
Hochelaga County.....	May 6-June 23...	1	.....
Montreal County.....	Apr. 22-June 23...	4	1	
Quebec County	Apr. 15-June 23...	8	.....
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 3-June 23...	128	.....
Russia:				
Moscow	May 27-June 2...	18	3	
Odessa.....	June 3-June 9...	6	1	
St. Petersburg.....	do	32	6	
Warsaw	May 27-June 2...	.....	8	
Scotland:				
Glasgow	June 16-June 22...	66	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 11-May 17...	.....	3	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 20-May 26...	1	.....

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN 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.
Licata	June 2	20,000	8				1				
Liverpool.....	June 9	688,645	307				1		3	2	1
Livingston.....	June 19	1,000	0								
London.....	June 9	6,652,145	1,868						10	11	33
Madras.....	May 18	452,518	333								5
Do.....	May 25	452,518	371			1					4
Mainz.....	June 16	84,000	45							1	2
Manchester.....	June 9	550,864	235							3	6
Messina.....	June 16	107,000	28	4							
Monte Christi.....	June 9	3,000	0								
Monterey.....	June 20	25,000	70								
Moscow.....	June 2	1,000,000	601					3	1	8	26
Munich.....	June 9	463,000	255						1		8
Newcastle-on-the-Tyne.....	.....do.....	234,369	77								3
Nottingham.....	June 16	250,000	55							1	3
Nuremberg.....	May 26	244,406	108								1
Do.....	June 2	244,406	100								2
Odessa.....	June 9	424,600	245					1		1	5
Palermo.....	.....do.....	300,000	112								1
Panama.....	June 18	16,000									
Paris.....	June 9	2,511,629	1,004					3	10	6	4
Plymouth.....	June 16	101,348	40								1
Port au Prince.....	June 11	60,000	21								
Do.....	June 18	60,000	13								
Prague.....	June 9	198,468	142	40					4		
Puerto Cortes.....	June 20	2,000	0								
Rheims.....	June 9	107,963	51						1	1	2
Do.....	June 16	107,963	29						1	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 18	779,000	263	54		3	5	2			
Rome.....	Apr. 28	514,306	174								
Do.....	May 5	514,306	163						3		9
Do.....	May 12	514,306	156						1		5
Do.....	May 19	514,306	147						2		4
Rotterdam.....	June 16	328,487	114							1	
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	.....do.....	2,150	0								
St. Helena.....	June 23	2,150	1								
Do.....	May 26	4,270	6						3		
St. John, New Brunswick.....	June 2	4,270	4								
Do.....	June 23	45,000	13	3							
St. John, West Indies.....	June 2	30,000	19								
Do.....	June 9	30,000	31								
Do.....	June 16	30,000	17								
St. Petersburg.....	June 2	1,267,023	633					8	1	16	14
Do.....	June 9	1,267,023	599					6	31	12	27
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	June 23	3,000	0								
Sheffield.....	June 9	365,307	140							1	6
Singapore.....	May 17	97,111	177	20		3					3
Solingen.....	June 2	16,000	19						1	1	
Southampton.....	June 16	105,831	32						1		2
South Shields.....	June 9	105,677	33						1		1
Stettin.....	June 2	153,000	69							1	
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	June 23	3,000	1								
Yokohama.....	May 26	189,445								1	
Zurich.....	June 2	164,149	71							1	1
Do.....	June 9	164,149	52							2	2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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