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## NOTICE.

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## UNITED STATES.

### HAFFKINE PROPHYLACTIC AND ANTIPEST SERUM.

THE HAFFKINE PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST PLAGUE AND A COMPARISON OF ITS ACTION WITH ANTIPLAGUE SERUM, BY P. A. SURG. H. D. GEDDINGS, U. S. M. H. S., ACTING DIRECTOR HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

The years 1893 and 1894 were characterized from an epidemiological point of view by the reappearance in several places, with a large number of cases, of the dreaded bubonic plague, which after a period of comparative quiescence and confinement to certain limited areas, again threatened to repeat its history of former outbreaks in former centuries. It seems undoubted that the starting points of the disease at this time were certain endemic foci of the disease in Thibet, Manchuria, and in other parts of China. It seems definitely known that the disease was brought from Longtcheu in 1893 and made its appearance the same year in Canton and Hongkong, thence being carried to British India and making its appearance in Bombay, Karachi, Poonah, and other ports where it spread to an enormous extent and made ravages accompanied by a loss of life the total figures of which are simply appalling to contemplate.

It has long been a recognized fact that in grave cases of plague ordinary therapeutic measures are of little avail. The mortality has usually been from 85 to 95 per cent, and even with all the improvements of modern medical science this mortality has been but little reduced in recent epidemics. Naturally, therefore, the medical and scientific world hailed with joy any promises of a means more efficient than they had hitherto been in possession of for combating this terrible malady.

The announcement of Yersin and Kitasato, almost simultaneously,

of the discovery of the specific organism of the disease was followed closely by the announcement of Roux, Borrel, Calmette, and Yersin, of the production of a serum which it was claimed was both preventive and curative against plague. It was, indeed, a magnificent discovery; not made by accident, as have been many discoveries of scientific importance, but was the result of close reasoning, earnest work, and the most persevering research. But at the outset it was met by the formidable objection that for the preparation of this serum much time was necessary; the ordinary time required to immunize a horse up to a point that his serum would have preventive and curative action against plague varied from seven months to one year. It was also found that in many cases it was impossible to complete the immunization of the horse unless live culture of the plague bacillus was used in the process. It is needless to more than mention this to show the great danger that is attendant upon the production of the plague or antipest serum. In fact so great was the danger and so thoroughly was it recognized that up to within a few years Professor Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, had positively refused to undertake the immunization of 25 horses against plague at one and the same time.

Another point is that there sometimes comes a time in the preparation of a horse when increasing doses either of toxin or live culture will bring about the death of an animal upon which much time and labor has been expended. Therefore, Calmette, largely interested in this matter though he is from a scientific standpoint, has made the frank announcement that an objection to antipest serum is "the cost of producing the serum and the difficulty of obtaining it in sufficient quantity in order to vaccinate the entire population of a city or locality."

Therefore, with scarcely less enthusiasm was hailed the announcement of Haffkine of the production of a vaccinal fluid which would confer immunity against plague and which from the small cost and ease of its production would fill the the place of an agent for the protection of entire communities, cities, districts, or countries against an invasion of the malady.

Haffkine was not unknown to fame. A pupil and worker at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, he had made extensive investigation in India into the cause, method of spread, and method of prevention of another dreaded malady in that country, namely, Asiatic cholera, and had propounded the, at that time, startling theory that he was in possession of a fluid or vaccine which would prevent all cases of the disease. This announcement was the subject of bitter controversy—a controversy that endures to this day and it possibly may never be settled; but be that as it may, Haffkine practiced his inoculations against cholera in Spain during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, and statistics would seem to bear out his claims to some extent.

Nevertheless the British Indian government, to whom it was a matter of vital importance to prevent in so far as possible the extension of plague over vast areas of country, densely populated, and with a population divided against itself by distinctions or differences in religion, laws of caste, etc., at once took up the matter, and Haffkine was authorized and invited to continue his experiments and make his inoculations under government aid and support.

#### *Haffkine's original method.*

The method of preparation as originally described by Haffkine was this: His bouillon for growing the organism was prepared from goat's

flesh, which was macerated with dilute hydrochloric acid, presumably for the purpose of converting some of the albumen into peptone. This bouillon was then transferred to large flasks which were inoculated with the *bacillus pestis*, and to the bouillon at this time was added a certain portion of "gee" or native butter. This was, of course, to some extent emulsified, but the larger portion floated on the surface of the liquid and formed an oily layer, the result of which was that the organism was grown under practically anaerobic conditions. In about three weeks the entire fluid was subjected to a temperature of about 70° C., and a small proportion of some germicidal agent having been added to preserve it, the fluid was ready for use.

Let us here for a moment review the results of the method of growth. No mention is made that the culture with which the bouillon was inoculated was of any special degree of virulence. It was usually obtained, it is said, direct from the bodies of those dead of the disease, which would insure undoubtedly a certain degree of virulence but not by any means the most exalted. The presence of the oil or fat in a layer upon the surface of the bouillon, thus growing the organism under anaerobic conditions, is not calculated to increase or preserve the highest degree of virulence. Therefore, it is thought only fair to assume that the cultures as used by Haffkine prior to being killed by heat were not as virulent cultures as could be obtained by other methods. Reference to literature will show that Haffkine recommends doses of his prophylactic of from 2 c. c. to 5 c. c., which, considering the toxicity of the plague organism, might seem a large dose.

#### *Modification of Haffkine's original methods.*

In taking up the subject of the manufacture of Haffkine prophylactic or vaccinal fluid, the Pasteur Institute recommended a modification of Haffkine's original method. It was suggested that ordinary agar-agar (peptonized to the extent of 1 per cent) should be spread over large surfaces and these surfaces then heavily inoculated with a suspension of an agar culture of the *bacillus pestis* rendered as virulent as possible by special methods of cultivation. This resulted in a very heavy growth upon the agar plates which were allowed to grow at a temperature of 37° C. for four days, when the growth was removed by being washed or agitated with 100 c. c. of peptone free bouillon to each flask or plate. This suspension of the virulent culture of the *bacillus pestis* was then killed by subjection to a temperature of 70° C. for two or three hours, and the liquid, turbid in character and containing a mass of the dead microbial bodies was then immediately bottled or placed in tubes without the addition of any germicidal agent, and in the case of tubes these were sealed in the flame, or in the case of bottles they were stoppered under aseptic precautions. The non addition of germicidal agent is simply carrying out the general theory and practice of the Pasteur Institute in the preparation of all sera and fluids.

This method was communicated to this laboratory by Surgeon Waddin, U. S. M. H. S., who was at the time studying at the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The method was given a very full trial in this laboratory, and the resulting liquid was one whose appearance and general characteristics were in the highest degree satisfactory. But it was found that the chances for extrinsic contamination were too numerous in the various manipulations which had to be carried out, and that frequently large numbers of culture flasks or plates were contaminated and rendered useless by the growth of molds or ordinary air organisms, especially

the hay bacillus, whose spores are notably so resistant to the ordinary germicidal measures. After a full trial, therefore, and the preparation of a considerable quantity of the prophylactic by this method, it was abandoned, and the plan was inaugurated of simply growing virulent cultures of the bacillus pestis in ordinary bouillon, peptonized, in flasks or vessels which exposed a large surface to the air. Fernbach flasks or Erlenmeyer flasks, of large capacity and only partially filled, were used for this purpose. No difficulty was experienced under this method in securing abundant successive crops of the organism perfectly characteristic in all respects and possessing a high degree of virulence.

The cultures were allowed to grow, as a rule, from twenty-one to twenty-eight days and were then killed by exposure, for two hours, to a carefully regulated temperature of 70° C. Each lot of prophylactic as finished was tested culturally to be sure that all plague organisms had been killed, and the earlier lots manufactured were tested on rabbits and other laboratory animals for innocuousness and several lots were tested on similar animals for efficiency. In this way large quantities of fluid have been made and distributed to the various quarantine officers, national, State, and local, of the United States, and a certain quantity of it was used in the outbreak of plague in Honolulu and, more recently, in the inoculation of about 600 persons in San Francisco, Cal.

In all, in the neighborhood of 400,000 doses of 1 c. c. each have been manufactured and either distributed or are on hand at this time. This dose was determined upon as the standard in preference to the larger doses of Haffkine in view of the known potency and toxicity of the cultures employed in the manufacture.

*Results from use of the Haffkine.*

Let us now inquire into the results which have been obtained by the use of the Haffkine prophylactic. We are fortunately in possession of figures which seem to triumphantly vindicate the value of the procedure.

In the Bombay Presidency in British India it is noted in a series of observations as follows :

	Number.	Cases.	Deaths.
Inoculated.....	147	2	0
Noninoculated.....	172	12	6
Inoculated.....	147	3	0
Noninoculated.....	127	10	6
Inoculated.....	71	8	3
Noninoculated.....	64	27	26

These figures show that in addition to affording a very large proportion of protection against the disease the mortality was reduced by 80 or 90 per cent. An instance of the average mortality is afforded by the statistics showing that in the city of Hubli the mortality among those not inoculated reached the appalling figure of 657 per 1,000 of those attacked. Further, in the cities of Bombay and Moffusil the following figures are given :

	Inoculated.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay.....	8,200	18	2
M. ffusil.....	429	7	0
Noninoculated .....		26	24

The duration of the immunity conferred was stated to be several months and this immunity was much increased by a second or even by a third inoculation.

In Lanowlie, India, among 323 inoculated people there were only 14 attacks and 7 deaths. In the same city among 377 not inoculated 78 were attacked, with 58 deaths. Of the Mussulman population of Bombay, 5,184 were inoculated. Of these 7 died. Among 8,146 not inoculated 177 died. (a)

The medical society of Bombay in November last discussed at one of their sessions the propriety and value of Haffkine inoculation. By some it was considered dangerous to introduce into the human economy a liquid containing plague bacilli, and they expressed some fear that these bacilli may not have been all killed by heat and might produce an attack of the disease. There were only 4 votes in the whole assembly that appeared to indorse this position. The meeting by an overwhelming majority agreed that Haffkine's prophylactic conferred immunity and that this was prolonged for six months after the inoculation, and that the immunity was considerably strengthened by a second inoculation within ten days after the first.

In support of this position they adduced the following statistics of the inoculations performed at Sharwar:

Inoculated once.....	5,712
Attacks.....	69
Deaths.....	31
<hr/>	
Inoculated twice.....	3,349
Attacks.....	9
Deaths.....	5
<hr/>	
Not inoculated.....	5,614
Attacks.....	957
Deaths.....	756

#### *Action and limitation of use of the Haffkine.*

The inoculation by Haffkine prophylactic causes a mild intoxication by the products of the plague bacillus. In about six hours the patient suffers from some malaise, headache, depression, and sometimes slight fever, which continues may be two days. The site of the inoculation is congested and there is local swelling and tenderness, which disappear. An eruption sometimes occurs. The symptoms appear never to have been so intense that infants suckled by nurses who had been inoculated suffered any inconvenience, nor was there any disturbance of the normal course of pregnancy among pregnant women who were inoculated.

A point which must not be lost sight of is one to which particular attention was drawn by Calmette and Salembini in their report on the outbreak of the plague at Oporto, viz, that should a person who has already been exposed to plague, and in whom the infection is in the incubative stage, be inoculated with Haffkine prophylactic, the administration of the prophylactic would probably hasten the appearance of the disease and be conducive to a fatal result. This is not difficult to comprehend, for death from plague is a result not only of the septicæmia, but of a profound toxæmia.

The toxin contained in the Haffkine prophylactic added to that which is generated during the course of the disease would bring about an overwhelming effect and the patient would probably succumb. There-

fore, the use of Haffkine prophylactic should be limited to those who have not as yet been exposed to direct infection, but who may subsequently be exposed owing to the presence of the disease in the town or community in which they dwell. Too much stress can not be laid upon this point, as a result of inoculation where exposure to infection, or actual infection, has already occurred would not only lead to disappointment, but probably to disaster.

*Relative value of the Yersin antipest serum and the Haffkine prophylactic.*

This brings up the question of the relative value of the Yersin, or antiplague serum, of which mention has previously been made, and the Haffkine prophylactic. The two substances act in an entirely different way and fill entirely different roles. As has just been said, the use of Haffkine prophylactic among those actually exposed to infection or already infected is a source of added danger. To this objection the antiplague serum is *not* liable, as it is not only preventive in action, but is also the *only known efficacious remedy for the cure of the malady.*

This article possibly can not be brought to a better close than by stating *in extenso* the masterly exposition which Calmette has recently made of the advantages and disadvantages of the two agents in his address before the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Paris, which has only recently adjourned.

The advantages of the antiplague serum are—

“First. It confers immunity almost absolute and immediate.

“Second. The injection of the serum is not painful and is therefore readily accepted, even by children.

“Third. It is never harmful.

“Fourth. The serum, when prepared antiseptically, is a product whose activity remains intact a very long time, in fact almost indefinitely.”

The disadvantages are—

“First. The very short duration of the immunity.

“Second. The cost of producing the serum and the difficulty of obtaining it in sufficient quantity in order to vaccinate the population of an entire city, which should be done at intervals of fourteen days.

“Third. The difficulty of making obligatory, or even of inducing a majority of the population to accept a vaccination which must be repeated so frequently.”

These objections, let it be distinctly understood, do not militate to the slightest extent against the value of the serum as a curative agent, but simply against its practical use as a prophylactic.

It has distinct uses under the following suggested conditions:

“(a) On board of infected vessels during the voyage to prevent the disease spreading among the passengers and crew.

“(b) In order to immunize the personnel of those employed in the lazarettoes or detention hospitals as well as those concerned in the unloading or disinfection of merchandise brought by suspected vessels or vessels having had actual cases of plague on board.

“(c) On the docks or in the warehouses and stores by those engaged in handling suspected or infected merchandise.

“(d) And most important of all in times of epidemic for the immediate protection of persons found in contact with the sick or who may be already infected.”

Recurring again to the Haffkine prophylactic, Calmette continues:

“That the vaccination with Haffkine prophylactic is very useful in infected countries for the following reasons:

“First. That large quantities of Haffkine vaccine may be readily

prepared almost without cost and in a very short time by growing cultures of the bacillus of plague for one month and heating them at 70° C.

"Second. Inoculation by the Haffkine prophylactic can usually be made acceptable without much difficulty as it produces only a little inflammation and swelling about the immediate site of the inoculation.

"Third. The entire population of a village, city, or country may be inoculated with the prophylactic and susceptibility to the disease limited or eliminated, and as a consequence its spread prevented."

It is open to some objections, however, which he states as follows:

"(a) The danger of inoculation to those who have already been exposed to or have contracted the infection."

This has been fully dwelt on, and deductions may be drawn from the statements already made.

"(b) Injection of the prophylactic sometimes produces considerable reaction. It is usually slight, but may sometimes be sufficiently great to oblige those inoculated to take to their beds."

(c) He maintains that "the prophylactic retains its activity for a period not greater than six months, the combined action of air and light very quickly attenuating the toxicity of the fluid." This might be avoided by keeping the fluid in the dark in a cool place or in bottles or containers entirely filled and carefully sealed. In this way there can be no exposure to the air.

With this brief résumé of the advantages and disadvantages both of the serum and the prophylactic it is thought that this article can appropriately be brought to a close.

There is no infallible remedy against plague. The antiplague serum is largely effectual and has much diminished the mortality among those treated by it. The serum also possesses valuable prophylactic qualities as detailed above. In the Haffkine prophylactic we have an agent which is readily producible in large quantities, is free from danger when used under proper precautions and with which it is feasible to confer an effectual immunity against plague in whole villages, cities, or districts. Taken in connection with reasonably enlightened sanitary precautions, thorough disinfection, and those measures which have proven of so much value in other contagious or infectious diseases, we may say with certainty or affirm with confidence that in the antiplague serum and in the Haffkine prophylactic we have remedies with which we can successfully combat a disease which in former times has baffled all human skill.

*Shipment of figs and raisins from Smyrna prohibited during prevalence of plague and for a period of sixty days after its cessation.*

In response to inquiries from importers the Secretary of the Treasury has sent the following dispatch relating to the embargo on figs and raisins from Smyrna as set forth in his letter to the Secretary of State and published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, August 10, 1900, page 1977:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 25, 1900.

"Paragraphs 4 and 12, Article IV, Quarantine Regulations to be observed at foreign ports and at sea, prohibit shipment of figs and raisins from Smyrna. These regulations will be waived after Smyrna has been officially declared free from bubonic plague for sixty days.

"O. L. SPAULDING,  
Acting Secretary."

*Summary of the plague situation in San Francisco up to and including August 18.*

On June 14 Surg. J. J. Kinyoun reported that there had been, from March 7 to June 2, inclusive, in San Francisco, 11 deaths from plague, in 10 of which the diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological investigation. There were at that time 3 cases suspected of plague under investigation, 1 of which he was positive was genuine and which bacteriological investigation, concluded on June 22, proved to be genuine.

On July 7 another fatal case was reported as having been admitted to the city hospital under diagnosis of typhoid fever, cultures from this case having been made by the local board of health of San Francisco, the State board of health of California, and the quarantine officer of Victoria, British Columbia.

On August 12 another case of plague resulting fatally was reported from the city hospital, San Francisco; this case like the others being a resident of Chinatown.

On August 18 1 more case was discovered in which the microscopical examination gave confirmatory results.

By this summary it may be seen that there were 9 cases in the months of March, April, and May, 4 cases in June, 1 in July, and 2 in August; 16 cases in all.

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

*Prevailing diseases at Cape Nome, Alaska.*

NOME, ALASKA, August 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there are now at the detention hospital 7 cases of smallpox. Six of these are convalescent. The seventh is a new case, a soldier from the barracks, admitted August 2. The physician in charge at the hospital states that this case is one of very mild form.

Dr. Hornsby, one of Lieutenant Jarvis's appointees, completed during the week just ended a second house-to-house and tent-to-tent inspection of the town and vicinity and reports that he found no cases of smallpox or typhoid fever, about 12 cases of measles, 15 to 18 cases of pneumonia, and a great many cases of tonsillitis.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox at Cape Nome.*

[Telegram.]

SEATTLE, WASH., August 23, 1900.

At Dutch Harbor. Transport Seward arrived from Nome. Twenty-three cases of smallpox from beginning of outbreak until August 8. One varioloid removed from army camp at Nome August 8. Informant the army surgeon in charge of Post Nome. Expect to arrive Nome August 17.

LLOYD,  
Dutch Harbor, Alaska.



*Quarantine service at Cape Nome, Alaska.*NOME, ALASKA, *August 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of transactions at this quarantine station for four days beginning August 1 and ending August 4.

Though I arrived here on 29th ultimo, I was unable to obtain room to myself or have baggage unpacked until 31st ultimo. Consequently, I did not relieve Dr. Call, Lieutenant Jarvis's appointee, of inspection of vessels and their passengers until morning of 1st instant.

Lieutenant Jarvis arrived from St. Michael on 3d instant. On conference with him, it was decided to have all vessels arriving at this port and their passengers and cargo inspected by me before allowing communication with shore, hours for inspection being from sunrise until sunset. We have notified the owners and masters of vessels as far as possible of these facts, and will continue to notify them until all are acquainted with them.

Dr. Call had employed as watchman and to take him out to arriving vessels, a competent surfman who has a good rowboat, etc., and several assistants. I have continued to employ this man, and will pay him by the trip, as I believe he will prove more faithful if treated in this way.

Because of the high surf and rough sea, it was impossible to board any vessel on the 2d instant.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Schooner Laurel released from quarantine at Dutch Harbor.*DUTCH HARBOR, ALASKA, *August 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Bureau that the schooner *Laurel*, of Seattle, whose detention in quarantine on account of a case of smallpox was reported in my letter of the 19th ultimo, was discharged from quarantine on the 30th ultimo. The patient having recovered, was returned on board, such measures of disinfection as our limited resources permitted were carried out, and the vessel sailed for Seattle, on August 1.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Summary of smallpox and varioloid in Salt Lake City, Utah, from December 13, 1899, to August 1, 1900.*HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
*Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17, 1900.*

Month.	Small-pox cases.	Varioloid cases.	Not vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1899.									
December .....	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	.....	4
1900.									
January .....	21	9	21	9	16	14	30	.....	30
February .....	11	2	11	2	10	3	12	1	13
March .....	8	8	8	8	11	5	15	1	16
April .....	10	1	10	1	7	4	11	.....	11
May .....	13	2	13	2	9	6	15	.....	15
June .....	8	0	8	0	2	6	8	.....	8
July .....	9	0	9	0	5	4	9	.....	9
Total .....	82	24	82	24	63	43	104	2	a 106

a Of the above 106 cases all have recovered.

J. C. E. KING, M. D.,  
*Health Commissioner.*

*Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian and South American ports.*

BALTIMORE, MD., August 25, 1900.

SIR: The following-named vessels entered at this port during the week ended August 25, 1900, from the ports named: August 20, British steamship *Acanthus*, from Daiquiri, with iron ore. August 21, British steamship *Straits of Dover*, from Daiquiri, with iron ore. August 23, British steamship *Jessica*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore; British steamship *Ethelwold*, from Bocas del Toro, with fruit; Norwegian steamship *Kong Frode*, from Port Antonio, with fruit; Norwegian steamship *Jamaica*, from Port Antonio, with fruit.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,  
Collector.*Reports from the Mexican border.*

*Eagle Pass, Tex., August 18, 1900—Inspection service.*—I have the honor to report that on the 16th instant I fumigated a box of wearing apparel which came from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Owing to the strictness of the quarantine here against localities in Mexico which are suffering from quarantinable diseases, very few individuals attempt to cross the river without spending the prescribed amount of time outside of the diseased area. People do not seem to relish the idea of detention, hence they fight shy of Eagle Pass.

The Rio Grande has been high enough for the past two weeks to prevent anyone crossing at any of the fords. All of the fords are being pretty thoroughly looked out for now and I anticipate no trouble from individuals who attempt entry at places other than Eagle Pass.

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

*El Paso, Tex., August 18, 1900—Inspection service.*—I transmit herewith the following summary of work at this station for the week ended August 18, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 128; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 28; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 26; disinfection of blankets, bedding, etc., of immigrants, 9 pieces; disinfection of imported soiled linen for laundry, 414 pieces; disinfection of 600 beef hides imported from Mexico.

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

*Laredo, Tex., August 16, 1900—Inspection Service.*—I have the honor to submit the following transactions at this port for week ended August 11, 1900: Persons on Mexican National Railroad inspected and passed, 394; immigrants inspected and passed, 10; immigrants vaccinated, 10; Mexican immigrants refused entry, 6; Italian immigrants refused entry, 3.

August 5: Child suffering from last stage of smallpox discovered on third-class coach. Coach and all passengers thereon refused entry. These persons had no baggage. Family consisted of mother and child, only the child was diseased. Another family of a mother and 5 children all recently vaccinated and 2 men immunes were on the coach. Coach with passengers was refused entry and health authorities of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, notified. Family with smallpox was isolated about 2 miles from the city, the other persons were inspected by the Mexican authori-

ties and placed in detention for a short time to see if there would be further developments. The coach was fumigated with sulphur and afterwards thoroughly washed out with solution of bichloride of mercury 1-500. This could be readily done as there was no upholstering about the coach.

August 7: Two persons from Coatzacoalcos via Vera Cruz six days out of Vera Cruz were refused entry.

August 8: Disinfected with formaldehyd 5 trunks and 4 large valises of the persons mentioned.

August 10: One person from Havana, Cuba, via Vera Cruz was detained one day and baggage disinfected.

Persons inspected and passed at international foot and tramway bridge for week ended August 11, 2,965; Italian immigrants refused entry for week reported, 3; Mexican pauper immigrants refused entry, 6.

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

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

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven.*—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 115,000. Total number of deaths, 223, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 6, and 20 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 18, 1900, from 98 observers, indicate that inflammation of kidney and influenza increased and whooping cough, pleuritis, and cholera morbus decreased in area of prevalence.

Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 183, enteric fever at 94, scarlet fever at 41, measles at 34, whooping cough at 17, diphtheria at 12, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5, and smallpox at 4 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis.*—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 208, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 9; whooping cough, 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson.*—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 121,510. Total number of deaths, 211, including diphtheria, 3, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1900, from 20 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 146,050—white, 86,501; colored, 59,549, show a total of 197 deaths—white, 108; colored, 89, including enteric fever, 5; measles, 3, whooping cough, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Laredo.*—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 18, 1900.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, August 19, 1900.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 18, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 12	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	92
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	79
Do....	Steamship Norseman.....	Liverpool, England.....	25
Aug. 13	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	9
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	57
Aug. 14	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	16
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	32
Aug. 15	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	33
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	13
Do....	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	19
Do....	Steamship Daltonhall.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	2
Do....	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	142
Aug. 16	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	46
Do....	Steamship Florida.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	14
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	62
Aug. 17	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	40
Do....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	91
Aug. 18	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	34
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	42
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	20
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>869</b>

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 18, 1900.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, August 21, 1900.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 18, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 12	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	149
Do....	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	793
Aug. 13	Steamship Bulgaria.....	Hamburg.....	548
Do....	Steamship Laurentian.....	Glasgow.....	11
Do....	Steamship Astoria.....	.....do.....	106
Do....	Steamship Cymric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	182
Aug. 15	Steamship Hesperia.....	Naples.....	288
Do....	Steamship Koenigin Luise.....	Bremen.....	563
Aug. 16	Steamship Barcelona.....	Hamburg.....	104
Do....	Steamship Servia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	111
Do....	Steamship Kaiserin Marie Theresia.....	Bremen.....	284
Do....	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	716
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa and Naples.....	806
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	336
Aug. 17	Steamship Gallia.....	Naples.....	246
Do....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	342
Do....	Steamship Fuerst Bismarck.....	.....do.....	232
Do....	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	184
Do....	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	Naples.....	235
Aug. 18	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	435
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	290
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>6,961</b>

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 18, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, August 20, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 18, 1900;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 6	Steamship Ikkal .....	Liverpool .....	2
Aug. 7	Steamship Siberian .....	Glasgow .....	3
Aug. 13	Steamship Belgenland .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	317
Aug. 14	Steamship Planet Venus .....	Avenmouth .....	2
Aug. 16	Steamship Mackinaw .....	London .....	2
	Total .....	.....	326

J. L. HUGHES,  
*Acting Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 25, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, August 25, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 25, 1900;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 20	Steamship Pennland .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	179
Aug. 24	Steamship Montauk Point .....	London .....	1
	Total .....	.....	180

J. L. HUGHES,  
*Commissioner.*

## REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
<b>UNITED STATES:</b>					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Aug. 18	Br. ship Fleur de Lis (a)...	Aug. 5	Havana
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Aug. 25	Am. ship Hattie C. Luce...	Aug. 13	St. Thomas
			Br. ss. Aeon.....	Aug. 22	Daiquiri
			Nor. ss. Douglass.....	do.....	Bocas del Toro
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Aug. 18	Am. sc. H. C. Wright.....	Aug. 16	Nome
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Am. sc. John L. Treat (a).....	Aug. 7	Cienfuegos
			Am. sc. Hildegarde (a).....	Aug. 9	Caibarien
			Am. sc. Eva I. Shenton (a).....	Aug. 11	Tampa
			Am. sc. L. T. Whitmore .....	Aug. 12	Vera Cruz
11	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
12	Newbern, N. C.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
13	Nome, Alaska.....	Aug. 4	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
14	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
15	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	Br. ss. Arab.....	Aug. 18	Shanghai
17	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
18	San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
19	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Am. ss. Gaelic.....	Aug. 11	Hongkong
			Jap. ss. Hongkong Maru.....	Aug. 17	do
20	San Pedro, Cal.....	Aug. 16	.....	.....	.....
21	Savannah, Ga.....	Aug. 18	Br. ss. Lombard.....	Aug. 15	Port Limon
			Am. bk. Essex.....	Aug. 18	San Juan
22	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	Br. ss. Marthara (a).....	Aug. 3	Rio de Janeiro via St. Lucia.
23	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Aug. 18	Am. bg. C. C. Sweeney (a) Nor. bk. Stanley (a)..... Sp. bgtn. Prudente.....	Aug. 6 do..... Aug. 9	Havana Maranhm, Brazil La Paz, via Ro- sario.
			Br. sc. Attractor.....	Aug. 12	Cardenas
			Br. sc. Boniform.....	Aug. 15	do
			Am. bktn. Nellie M. Slade	Aug. 17	Daiquiri
24	Washington, N. C.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
<b>CUBA:</b>					
25	Caibarien.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
26	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Daiquiri.....	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
29	Gibara.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Guantanamo.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Havana.....	Aug. 18	Sp. ss. Berenguer el Grande. Br. ss. Algiers..... Sa. Whitney..... Sp. bgtn. Prudente	Aug. 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 16 do.....	Santiago New Orleans Key West Rosario
32	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Manzanillo.....	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
34	Matanzas.....	Aug. 18	Cuban ss. Olinda..... Cuban ss. Curityba.....	Aug. 13 Aug. 17	Nuevitas New York
35	Nuevitas.....	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
36	Santiago de Cuba.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

## AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 18		
4	do.....	do.....			
4	Newport News.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 24		15
	Norfolk.....	Held.....	Aug. 23	Released by order of Surgeon-General.	
5				No report.....	
6					5
7					5
8	Eureka.....	Boarded and passed.....	Aug. 16		5
9					3
10	Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 12		2
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	Aug. 14		
	New Orleans.....	do.....	Aug. 13	Returned to Rigolets to finish detention.	
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	Aug. 18		
11					1
12				No transactions.....	
13					4
					6
14				No transactions.....	
15				No report.....	
16	Seattle.....	Crew bathed; dunnage and fore-castle disinfected.	Aug. 18	Crew from Bombay.....	16
17					21
18					4
19	San Francisco.....	Detained to complete 14 days from last exposure to smallpox.	Aug. 12	127 oriental steerage and 94 oriental crew bathed and effects disinfected.	18
	do.....	Held for disinfection of baggage.	Aug. 18	82 oriental steerage and 149 oriental crew bathed and effects disinfected; effects of 8 Europeans disinfected; 1 case malaria.	
20				No transactions.....	
21	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	Savannah.....	Held for disinfection.....			2
22	Sapelo.....	Disinfected twice and held.....		1 case intermittent fever.....	
	St. Simons Island.....	do.....	Aug. 14		
	Sapelo.....	do.....	Aug. 16	1 case intermittent fever.....	
23	Havana.....	Living quarters and dunnage disinfected.	Aug. 15		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 14		
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 18		
	Ship Island.....			Vessel went ashore after calling for orders; 2 cases malarial fever.	
				No transactions.....	
24				No report.....	
25					12
26					11
27					2
28					2
29				No report.....	
30					5
31	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....			9
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	Havana.....	Disinfected vessel and cargo.			
32					1
33					8
34	Matanzas.....	Passed without inspection.	Aug. 13		3
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 17		
35					8
					7
36					16

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
37	HAWAII: Honolulu.....	July 28	.....	.....	.....
38	PHILIPPINES: Manila.....	July 16	.....	.....	.....
39	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
40	San Juan.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
41	Supports— Aguadilla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
42	Arecibo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
43	Arroyo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
44	Fagardo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
45	Humacao.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
46	Mayaguez.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, 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.....	Aug. 18	Br. ss. Navigator.....	Aug. 12	Cartagena.....
			Br. ss. Llansannor (a).....	Aug. 8	Rio de Janiero.....
		Aug. 25	Br. ss. Woodleigh.....	Aug. 24	St. Vincent.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 18	Nor. bk. Elieser (a).....	Aug. 10	Pernambuco.....
			Br. ss. Ardanrose.....	Aug. 15	Havana and Matanzas.....
			Sc. Gertrude A. Bartlett.....	Aug. 18	Progreso.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.



**AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.**

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
37				No report.....	
38				do .....	
39				No transactions .....	
40					4
41					1
42					1
43				No transactions.....	
44				do .....	
45					2
46					1

**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				No transactions.....	
8				No report.....	
9				do .....	
	do .....	Fumigated and held five days.			11
	do .....	Fumigated and held for observation.			
	do .....	Fumigated .....	Aug. 25	No report.....	13
11				No report.....	
12					12
					14
					25
13				No report .....	
14					
15	Mobile .....	Disinfected and held.....			12
	do .....	Held to complete period.....	Aug. 17		
	do .....	Disinfected and held.....			
16				No report.....	
17				do .....	
18				do .....	
19				do .....	
20				do .....	
21				do .....	
22				do .....	
23				do .....	
24				No transactions.....	
25					7
26					5
27				No report.....	
28				do .....	

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to August 31, 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.
<b>Alaska—</b>				
Cape Nome .....	June 14-July 10...	22	1	
Dawson .....	July 20.....	6		
<b>Total for Territory.....</b>		<b>28</b>		
<b>California:</b>				
Oakland.....	July 8-July 14...	2		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1899.....</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Arapahoe County.....	June 13-Aug. 15...	82		
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Clear Creek County.....	Aug. 2.....	1		
Eagle County.....	June 25-July 30...	3		
El Paso County.....	June 21-July 30...	3		
Lake County.....	July 31-Aug. 7...	1		
Huerfano County.....	do.....	2		
Garfield County.....	July 23-Aug. 4...	20		
Las Animas County.....	July 5-Aug. 7...	10		
Park County.....	July 3.....	2		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-July 30...	2		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>79</b>		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1899.....</b>		<b>0</b>		
<b>Delaware:</b>				
Wilmington.....	July 1-July 7....	1		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1899.....</b>		<b>0</b>		
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	June 18-July 23...	24		
<b>Total for District, same period, 1899.....</b>		<b>0</b>		
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-July 7....	1		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1899.....</b>		<b>72</b>		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Cairo.....	Nov. 18, 1899-July 21, 1900.	117	6	
Chicago.....	June 24-July 14...	4		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>121</b>		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1899.....</b>		<b>3</b>		
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Clarke County.....	June 1-June 30...	3		
Clay County.....	do.....	1	1	
Clinton County.....	do.....	2		
Evansville.....	July 1-July 7....	1		
Frankton.....	July 1-July 31...	4	1	
Gibson County.....	June 1-July 31...	2		
Green County.....	do.....	14		
Johnson County.....	do.....	1		
Kirklín.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
Keystone.....	do.....	1		
Hammond.....	do.....	1		
Lawrence County.....	June 1-July 31...	9	2	
Loogootee.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
<b>Madison County:</b>				
Alexandria.....	June 1-July 31...	12	1	
Anderson.....	do.....	28		
Elwood.....	do.....	20		
Frankton.....	do.....	1		
<b>Marion County:</b>				
Indianapolis.....	do.....	3		
Irrington.....	do.....	9		
Michigan City.....	July 15-July 31...	1		
Perry County.....	do.....	1		
Rockfield.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Monticello.....	do.....	1		
Starke County.....	June 1-June 30..	3		

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Indiana—Continued.</i>				
Warren County.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Wheeling.....	do.....	4		
Vandenburg County.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		130	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		2		
<i>Iowa:</i>				
Des Moines.....	June 1-July 31...	12		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<i>Kansas:</i>				
Sumner County.....	July 1-July 31...	3		
Shawnee County.....	do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	do.....			
Wichita.....	June 17-Aug. 18...	27	1	Smallpox reported.
Total for State.....		32	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		2		
<i>Kentucky:</i>				
Covington.....	June 24-July 15...	32		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		118		
<i>Louisiana:</i>				
Caddo.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
Caldwell.....	June 17-July 28...	16	2	
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 18...	97	35	
Shreveport.....	June 17-Aug. 4..	11	0	Nov. 23, 1899, to July 31 303 cases, 30 deaths.
Total for State.....		135	37	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		18		
<i>Maryland:</i>				
Baltimore.....	June 24-July 14...	4		
Cumberland.....	June 17-July 7...	8		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State same period, 1899.....		32		
<i>Massachusetts:</i>				
Fall River.....	June 24-July 21...	8		
Lowell.....	July 15-Aug. 18...	13		
Total for State.....		21		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		9	3	
<i>Michigan:</i>				
Houghton County.....	Aug. 12-Aug. 18...	5		
Isabella County.....	July 23-Aug. 18...	5		
Jackson.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Oscola.....	July 3-July 9...	1		
Wayne County..	June 1-Aug. 4...	6	1	
Total for State.....		18	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		10		
<i>Minnesota:</i>				
Akeley.....	June 23-July 31...	17		
Anoka.....	June 16-July 31...	29		
Bertram County.....	June 23-July 31...	6		
Carlton.....	June 16-July 31...	2		
Carver County.....	June 23-July 31...	10		
Cass County.....	July 1-July 31...	7		
Duluth.....	June 16-July 5...	19		
Goodhue County.....	July 1-July 31...	4	1	
Le Sueur County.....	June 23-July 5...	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	1		
Litchfield County.....	do.....	1		
Little Falls.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Minneapolis.....	June 16-Aug. 18...	62		
Otter Tail County.....	July 1-July 31...	12	2	
Princeton.....	June 16-July 31...	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>				
Renville County.....	July 1-July 31..	1		
Scott County.....	June 16-July 31..	39		
St. Paul.....	June 23-July 31..	8		
Two Harbors.....	July 1-July 31..	6		
Wabasha.....	.....do.....	8		
Winona.....	July 29-Aug. 21..	9		
Winsted.....	July 1-July 31..	6		
Wodena County.....	July 29-Aug. 4..	7		
Wright County.....	June 16-July 5..	2		
Total for State.....		276	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		9		
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Ocean Springs (vicinity).....	July 19.....	11		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		22		
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha.....	June 24-Aug. 4..	6		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Manchester.....	June 17-Aug. 4..	12		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>New Jersey:</b>				
Jersey City.....	June 18-June 21..	1		
Newark.....	June 17-June 23..	4		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>New York:</b>				
New York.....	June 17-Aug. 18..	7	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Charlotte.....	June 1-July 31..	11		
Wilmington.....	.....do.....	8		
Alamance County.....	May 1-June 30..	2		
Buncombe County.....	.....do.....	5		
Burke County.....	.....do.....	22		
Cabarrus County.....	.....do.....	5		
Caswell County.....	.....do.....	19		
Chatham County.....	.....do.....	1		
Cleveland County.....	.....do.....	5		
Croven County.....	.....do.....	10		
Davidson County.....	.....do.....	1		
Davie County.....	.....do.....	9		
Durham County.....	.....do.....	10		
Edgecombe County.....	.....do.....	2		
Forsyth County.....	.....do.....	8		
Franklin County.....	.....do.....		Many.	
Gates County.....	.....do.....	1		
Granville County.....	.....do.....	25		
Guilford County.....	.....do.....	22		
Halifax County.....	.....do.....	1		
Harnett County.....	.....do.....	8		
Haywood County.....	.....do.....	5		
Henderson County.....	.....do.....	4		
Hertford County.....	.....do.....	2		
Iredell County.....	.....do.....	5		
Johnston County.....	.....do.....	17		
Mecklenburg County.....	.....do.....	35		
Moore County.....	.....do.....	14		
Nash County.....	.....do.....	5		
New Hanover County.....	.....do.....	7		
Orange County.....	.....do.....	7		
Person County.....	.....do.....	4		
Randolph County.....	.....do.....	8		
Rockingham County.....	.....do.....	152		
Rutherford County.....	.....do.....		A few.	
Total for State.....		440		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		68		

## Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota:				
Rolla .....	Aug. 1-Aug. 13...	16	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.				
Ohio:				
Cincinnati .....	June 16-Aug. 17...	30		
Portsmouth .....	June 24-Aug. 18...	6		
Youngstown .....	Jan. 1-June 30...	13		
Allen County—				
Shawnee Township.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	7		
Ashtabula County.....	do.....	48		
Auglaize County.....	do.....	10		
Brown County.....	do.....	4		
Butler County.....	do.....	4		
Clark County.....	do.....	5		
Clinton County—				
New Vienna.....	do.....	1		
Columbiana County—				
Wellsville.....	do.....	19	2	
Coshocton County—				
Clark Township.....	do.....	2		
Cuyahoga County—				
Berea.....	do.....	5		
Brooklyn Township.....	do.....	2		
Cleveland.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 25...	545	5	
Dover Township.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	1		
East Cleveland.....	do.....	3		
Glenville.....	do.....	4		
Mayfield Township.....	do.....	14		
Newburgh.....	do.....	30		
Lakewood.....	do.....	2		
Rockport.....	do.....	2		
West Park Township.....	do.....	1		
Darke County.....	do.....	12		
Defiance County—				
Highland Township.....	do.....	8		
Delaware County.....	do.....	44		
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do.....	39		
Fulton County—				
Wauseon.....	do.....	2		
Geauga County—				
Burton.....	do.....	3		
Greene County—				
Cedarville.....	do.....	20	2	
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	do.....	99	1	
Hyde Park.....	do.....	1		
Hancock County—				
Findlay.....	do.....	1		
Hardin County—				
McGuffey.....	do.....	3		
Henry County.....	do.....	120	3	
Huron County—				
Bellevue.....	do.....	9		
Lake County.....	do.....	2		
Licking County.....	do.....	2		
Lorain County.....	do.....	98	2	
Lucas County—				
Toledo.....	do.....	3		
Madison County.....	do.....	52		
Medina County—				
Lodi.....	do.....	2		
Mercer County.....	do.....	28		
Montgomery County—				
Dayton.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 25...	8		
Morrow County.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	4		
Pike County—				
Waverly.....	do.....	2		
Portage County—				
Kent.....	do.....	1		
Putnam County.....	do.....	6		
Ross County—				
Kingston.....	do.....	1		
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth.....	do.....	1		
Stark County.....	do.....	26	1	
Summit County—				
Akron.....	do.....	1		
Trumbull County.....	do.....	20	1	
Tuscarawas County—				
Dennison.....	do.....	1		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>				
Union County—				
Jerome Township .....	Jan. 1-June 30...	2		
Washington County—				
Marietta .....	.....do .....	1		
Wayne County—				
Salt Creek Township .....	.....do .....	3		
Total for State.....		1,359	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		20		
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Philadelphia .....	June 24-July 7...	5		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		219		
<b>South Carolina:</b>				
Greenville.....	July 8-July 14...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
<b>Texas:</b>				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Carrizo.....	July 9.....	1		
Robertson County. ....	June 16.....	300	2	
San Antonio.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Total for State.....		409	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		78		
<b>Utah:</b>				
Ogden.....	June 24-June 30...	6		
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-Aug. 18...	13		
Total for State.....		19		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
<b>Vermont:</b>				
Caledonia County.....	Aug. 7.....	20		
Franklin County.....	.....do .....	2		
Orleans County.....	.....do .....	6		
Total for State.....		28		
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Petersburg .....	June 1-July 26...	3	0	
Roanoke .....	June 1-June 30...	22	1	
Total for State.....		25	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		60		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2		
Seattle.....	June 24-July 31...	29		
Tacoma.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	4		
Total for State.....		35		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		27		
Grand total.....		3,585	108	
Grand total, same period, 1899.		826	4	

Dec. 13, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900, 105 cases; deaths, 0.

## WEEKLY 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.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Aug. 25	8,338	3		1															
Baltimore, Md.....	do.	434,439	199	21						8			1							3
Bay City, Mich.....	Aug. 18	27,839	8																	
Biloxi, Miss.....	do.	3,234	2	1																
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Aug. 25	35,005	14	1																
Boston, Mass.....	do.	448,477	226	25						4		1	2		3					4
Bristol, R. I.....	Aug. 18	5,478	2																	
Do.....	Aug. 25	5,478	2																	
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.	70,028	32	2																
Camden, N. J.....	do.	58,313	28										1							
Charleston, S. C.....	Aug. 18	654,955	637	2						4			5							
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.	27,909	10	1																
Chicago, Ill.....	do.	1,099,850	454	45						5		1	6		3					8
Chicopee, Mass.....	Aug. 25	14,060	13																	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 24	296,908	112	12						3		1	2							
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 25	261,353	110							6			2							1
Clinton, Mass.....	do.	10,424	2																	
Concord, N. H.....	Aug. 18	17,044	9																	
Dayton, Ohio.....	Aug. 26	61,220	19																	
Detroit, Mich.....	Aug. 18	205,876	113	3						1										1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.	9,416	5																	
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.	29,708	10	1																
Evansville, Ind.....	Aug. 25	50,756	19	1																
Fall River, Mass.....	do.	74,398	33	2																
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Aug. 18	22,037	18	1						1										
Gloucester, Mass.....	Aug. 25	24,651	9	2																
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.	60,278	15	1																
Green Bay, Wis.....	Aug. 19	9,069	5	1																
Greenville, S. C.....	Aug. 18	8,607	2	1																
Haverhill, Mass.....	Aug. 25	27,412	8	2																
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Aug. 18	17,201	25	5																
Jersey City, N. J.....	Aug. 19	163,003	83	9																
Johnstown, Pa.....	Aug. 25	21,806	20	1																
Lawrence, Mass.....	Aug. 18	44,654	24	2																
Lebanon, Pa.....	do.	14,664	7										1							
Do.....	Aug. 25	14,664	6																	
Lexington, Ky.....	do.	21,567	11	1																
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11	50,395	31	3																
Do.....	Aug. 18	50,395	39	6						2			2							
Lowell, Mass.....	Aug. 25	77,696	33	2																
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.	19,709	10										1							
McKeesport, Pa.....	Aug. 18	20,741	12							1										
Malden, Mass.....	do.	23,031	11	1																
Do.....	Aug. 25	23,031	9																	
Manchester, N. H.....	Aug. 18	44,126	22																	
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.	10,092	0																	
Medford, Mass.....	Aug. 25	11,079	12	1																4
Melrose, Mass.....	Aug. 18	8,519	6	1																
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.	10,776	3																	
Do.....	Aug. 25	10,776	3																	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Aug. 18	204,468	107	7						2			1		1					1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Aug. 14	164,738	62	7									1							
Do.....	Aug. 18	164,738	48	3						3										
Mobile, Ala.....	Aug. 25	31,076	22	3						1										
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.	76,168	34	4						1										
Newark, N. J.....	do.	181,830	88	14									1		2					
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.	40,733	32																	
Newburyport, Mass.....	Aug. 18	13,947	11																	
New Orleans, La.....	do.	242,039	114	16		7				2										1
Newton, Mass.....	Aug. 25	24,379	12							2										
Norristown, Pa.....	do.	19,791	4										1							
North Adams, Mass.....	do.	16,074	6																	
Omaha, Nebr.....	Aug. 18	140,452	27																	
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Aug. 25	6,272	4																	
Palmer, Mass.....	Aug. 18	6,520	6																	
Do.....	Aug. 25	6,520	2							1										
Pawtucket, R. I.....	Aug. 18	27,633	15																	
Do.....	Aug. 25	27,633	18																	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	1,046,964	372	37						9		3	9		2					5
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Aug. 18	238,617	118	9						9		2	1		2					
Pittston, Pa.....	Aug. 25	10,302	5																	
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.	11,267	5																	

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

b White, 14; colored, 23.





Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 27, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	59	3		.77		.77
Portland, Me.....	65	3		.82		.82
Northfield, Vt.....	62	4		1 05		1.05
Boston, Mass.....	68	4		.93		.93
New Haven, Conn.....	69	3		1 08		.88
Albany, N. Y.....	69	7		.88		.68
New York, N. Y.....	71	1		1.04	.06	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	71	3		1 00	1.20	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	73	3		.95	1.35	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	71	5		1.06		.26
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71	3		1.10		1.00
Baltimore, Md.....	74	2		.91	1.39	
Washington, D. C.....	74	3		.84	.68	
Lynchburg, Va.....	75	5		.91	.49	
Cape Henry, Va.....	76	6		1 19	1.21	
Norfolk, Va.....	76	6		1 32	.18	
Charlotte, N. C.....	76	6		1 15	.35	
Raleigh, N. C.....	75	7		1 35		.45
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	77	3		1 47	1 13	
Hatteras, N. C.....	77	3		1 41		.14
Wilmington, N. C.....	78	6		1 63		1.43
Columbia, S. C.....	78	8		1.47		1.47
Charleston, S. C.....	80	6		1.68		1.68
Augusta, Ga.....	79	5		1 14	2.66	
Savannah, Ga.....	80	6		1.75		1.15
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	5		1.47	1.23	
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	3		1.24		1.24
Key West, Fla.....	84	0		1.16		.96
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	76	6		1.05		.45
Tampa, Fla.....	81	1		2 09	.51	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	6		1.77		1.77
Mobile, Ala.....	80	2		1.54		.74
Montgomery, Ala.....	80	4		.91		.01
Meridian, Miss.....	78	4		.84		.54
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80	2		.77		.77
New Orleans, La.....	81	3		1 33		1.13
Shreveport, La.....	81	3		.54	.66	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	76	8		.84	1.76	
Little Rock, Ark.....	77	3		.90	2 10	
Palestine, Tex.....	79	3		.63		.63
Galveston, Tex.....	83	1		1 37		1.17
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	2		.96		.96
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	3		.84		.84
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	78	4		.33		.43
Nashville, Tenn.....	77	5		.77		.37
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	75	7		.84	1 06	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75	5		.87	.83	
Lexington, Ky.....	73	7		.70	1.70	
Louisville, Ky.....	75	7		.77	.43	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	72	8		.70	.60	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	74	6		.80		.10
Columbus, Ohio.....	71	7		.87	.30	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	71	9		.70		.57
Pittsburg, Pa.....	72	6		.70		.50
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	67	7		.59		.59
Rochester, N. Y.....	67	7		.70		.40
Buffalo, N. Y.....	67	7		.73	.07	
Erie, Pa.....	68	8		.77		.37
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69	7		.70		.20
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71	5		.70	.60	
Toledo, Ohio.....	70	6		.57	.13	
Detroit, Mich.....	69	7		.59		.09
Lansing, Mich.....	68	6		.63	1.67	
Port Huron, Mich.....	66	8		.59	1.71	
Alpena, Mich.....	63	5		.77		.37
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	61	5		.68		.48
Marquette, Mich.....	63	5		.69		.59
Escanaba, Mich.....	64	6		.84		.44
Green Bay, Wis.....	65	9		.66	2.14	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66	6		.64	2.76	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 27, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued.</b>						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67	5		.63	1.57	
Chicago, Ill.....	70	4		.63	1.07	
Duluth, Minn.....	63	5		.79	.41	
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	68	6		.70	.30	
La Crosse, Wis.....	69	7		.79		.29
Dubuque, Iowa.....	70	6		.70	.20	
Davenport, Iowa.....	72	6		.77		.37
Des Moines, Iowa.....	71	5		.70	.60	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	73	7		.57		.57
Hannibal, Mo.....	74	6		.42	.08	
Springfield, Ill.....	72	8		.56	1.64	
Cairo, Ill.....	76	4		.63		.63
St. Louis, Mo.....	75	7		.77	.43	
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	74	6		.59	3.01	
Springfield, Mo.....	71	5		.81	2.26	
Kansas City, Mo.....	75			.84		.24
Topeka, Kans.....	74	4		.98	.82	
Wichita, Kans.....	74	12		.83		.63
Concordia, Kans.....	71	7		.63	1.87	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	72	4		.64	2.56	
Omaha, Nebr.....	72	4		.70	.50	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	69	7		.81	.69	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	71	3		.70		.20
Valentine, Nebr.....	68	4		.45	.95	
Huron, S. Dak.....	67	3		.55	.95	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	71	3		.35	.25	
Moorhead, Minn.....	65	5		.56	2.04	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	66	2		.42		.42
Williston, N. Dak.....	65		1	.21		.11
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	65		3	.28		.18
Helena, Mont.....	65		5	.14	.16	
Miles City, Mont.....	69		3	.21		.01
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	68		2	.28	.52	
Spokane, Wash.....	68		4	.09	.01	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	74		8	.07	.43	
Baker City, Oreg.....	65		7	.04	.46	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	69		7	.04		.04
Pocatello, Idaho.....	69		5	.14	.16	
Boise, Idaho.....	70		4	.07	.03	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72		4	.20	.30	
Lander, Wyo.....	65		3	.19		.09
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	63	1		.34		.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	70	4		.55	.25	
Denver, Colo.....	69		1	.33		.33
Pueblo, Colo.....	70	0		.47		.47
Dodge City, Kans.....	73	5		.60	.60	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	79	5		.72	.68	
Amarillo, Tex.....	72	6		.70		.70
Abilene, Tex.....	78	8		.63		.63
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	64	4		.47		.37
El Paso, Tex.....	78	4		.40		.40
Phoenix, Ariz.....	87		3	.19		.19
Yuma, Ariz.....	90		6	.07		.07
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Seattle, Wash.....	63		1	.14	.06	
Tacoma, Wash.....	61	1		.21	.49	
Astoria, Oreg.....	59	1		.31	.89	
Portland, Oreg.....	65		1	.16	.04	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	65	1		.07		.07
Eureka, Cal.....	56	2		.05		.05
Redbluff, Cal.....	80	0		.00	.00	
Carson City, Nev.....	66		4	.07		.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	72	0		.00	.00	
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	3		.00	.00	
Fresno, Cal.....	82		4	.00	.00	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	1		.00	.00	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70		4	.00	.00	
San Diego, Cal.....	68		2	.00	.00	

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

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

## BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Plague, yellow fever, etc.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24, 1900.

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary reports for the weeks ended July 6 and 13.

During the week ended July 6 there were 298 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 24 as compared with the preceding week; 12 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, an increase of 6; 3 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 6 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; 2 deaths from measles, none before; 19 deaths from plague, a decrease of 5; 3 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 46 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 2.

During the week ended July 13, there were 277 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 21, as compared with the preceding week; 10 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 1 death from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 7 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 1; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from diphtheria and from measles, none before; 12 deaths from plague, a decrease of 7; 3 deaths from beriberi, the same as before, and 46 deaths from tuberculosis, the same as before.

### *Plague.*

The plague has made the following progress:

Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.
		Hos-pital.	Resi-dences.					Hos-pital.	Resi-dences.		
July 16. . .	1	1	.....	4	97	July 21...	8	1	1	11	100
July 17....	6	3	.....	.....	99	July 22...	0	2	1	.....	98
July 18....	9	3	1	.....	104	July 23...	1	2	.....	.....	97
July 19....	4	1	.....	.....	107	July 24...	9	2	2	1	101
July 20....	2	4	1	.....	104	Total...	40	19	6	16	907

*Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.*

The official sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of March was recently published, and I can give you the following data:

The total number of deaths was 4,003, an increase of 1,148, as compared with the month of February. From tuberculosis there died 162 persons, an increase of 19, and from malaria, 136, an increase of 34. From typhoid fever there died 51 persons (14 at the city of Sao Paulo, 7 at Santos, 3 at Sorocaba), an increase of 16; from yellow fever, 723 persons (20 at the city of Sao Paulo, 72 at Santos, 623 at Sorocaba, 2 at Casa Branca, 1 at Saboticabal, and 5 at Sao Bernardo), an increase of 685;

from smallpox, 1 person, the same as before; from measles, 18 persons, a decrease of 4; from scarlet fever, 2 persons, a decrease of 4.

In regard to other infectious diseases there were 1 death from diphtheria; 29 deaths from whooping cough; 5 deaths from erysipelas; 32 deaths from dysentery; 14 deaths from influenza; 3 deaths from beri-beri; 6 deaths from leprosy, and 4 deaths from cholera.

*Bills of health.*

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: July 17, steamship *Olbers*, Belgian, for New York. July 21, barkentine *Josephine*, American, for Baltimore, steamship *Catania*, German, for New York. July 23, steamship *Tropic*, British, for Pensacola.

Respectfully,  
 W. HAVELBURG,  
*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, August 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report a continuance of satisfactory health conditions in this town and colony. During the three months, May, June, and July, there were 44 deaths in the town of Belize. The largest number from any one cause was from phthisis—5. The steamship *S. Oteri*, De Luca, clears for New Orleans this a. m.; no passengers from this place; Dr. Carson and wife in transit; cargo, fruit and mail; 33 in crew. The *Managua* also clears for Mobile; Olsweik; no passengers; cargo, fruit; 16 in crew. Your special inspector, Dr. Carson, was here during the week, and is ashore this morning again while the steamer is in port.

Respectfully,  
 NORWOOD K. VANCE,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*  
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 10th instant to date.*

BELIZE, August 16, 1900.

Certified by medical practitioner—	Certified by coroner—
Morbus cordis (a)..... 1	Hemorrhage from an accidental
Hepatic cirrhosis (a)..... 1	wound from a barrow..... 1
Certified by district commissioner or	Uncertified..... 0
police..... 0	Total..... 3

A. K. YOUNG,  
*Registrar-General.*

*Fruit service at Belize and suburbs.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, August 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at the port of Belize, British Honduras, from Puerto Cortez, Republic of Honduras, en route to New Orleans, on August 17, 1900, on the steamship *S. Oteri*.

a Died in hospital.

Passengers for all ships are embarked in small boats and cargoes are discharged and fruit received on board by means of lighters. No communication is permitted between ship and shore, and only the master or purser of the ship is allowed ashore for the purpose of entering and clearing the vessel.

All precautions to prevent infection are observed in the unloading of cargo and the loading of the ship with fruit by laborers wearing disinfected clothing. The fumigating plant is located just in the rear of the office of the medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service, and the disinfection of baggage is done on Thursday afternoon for passengers to southern ports in the United States, retained in the disinfecting chamber during the night and sent out to the ship Friday morning, direct from the plant, thus preventing liability to reinfection.

Disinfection of passengers' baggage going south is done on Monday and detained in room from four to six hours. Fruit laborers taken aboard at Belize wear disinfected suits and remain with the ship until her return from Puerto Cortez and the intermediate ports.

The sanitary condition at this date is exceptionally good, when it is considered that the town is only a few feet above sea level.

There have been 44 deaths in the district of Belize since May 1, 1900, none of which were of a contagious or infectious nature.

The following-named subports of British Honduras, Punta Gorda, Monkey River, Sennis River, Settee River, Stann Creek, and Mullins River, are small settlements, where short stoppages are made in the open sea, often a mile or more distant from shore, mail exchanged, and the fruit is loaded over the side of the ship and handled by fruit crew, heretofore mentioned, as having been taken on board at Belize.

No other communication with the ship is permitted. During the quarantine season no passengers are taken from above-named subports. The ship receives medical inspection from Acting Asst. Surg. N. K. Vance just prior to departure for southern ports.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

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

COLOMBIA.

*Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *August 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended August 10, 1900.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared: August 4, steamship *Foxhall*, Larson; 26 crew; no passengers; Philadelphia. August 7, steamship *Douglass*, Eriksen; 23 crew; no passengers; New York. (N. B.—The passengers on this steamer did not come ashore in Bocas. Captain Eriksen is troubled with tonsillitis.) August 8, steamship *Brookline*, List; 22 crew; no passengers; Baltimore; steamship *Simon Dumois*, Nieuwegaar; 14 crew; no passengers; New Orleans.

The sanitary condition of this port has greatly improved. No more cases of yellow fever, or even suspicious cases, have been observed since July 26. One case, in which convalescence has been rather protracted, has just been discharged from treatment, and the premises will be ready

for disinfection in a day or two. All of the other foci have been thoroughly disinfected, and no other danger is apprehended.

The weather conditions have been favorable; copious rainfall and cool winds have cleansed the town and lowered the temperature.

A sharp lookout is being kept for suspicious cases, and the community lends its aid to all sanitary measures suggested by us to stamp out the infection. The general health of the community is good. Physicians report little or no sickness of any kind. There have been no deaths during the past week.

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, *August 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended August 11. The following vessels have cleared from this port direct for the United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number pieces baggage disinfected.
Aug. 8	Steamship Kitty .....	Montansen ...	19	Mobile, Ala.....	0	0
Aug. 9	Steamship Beverly.....	Israel .....	36	.....do .....	0	0
Aug. 11	Steamship Anselm.....	Brown.....	38	.....do .....	0	0

The sanitary conditions of Port Limon and vicinity are fair. One case of smallpox developed August 8, which I reported to you. Nine deaths during the week, as follows: August 5, an adult 54 years, from syphilis. August 6, a child 2 months, from inanition; an adult 23 years, from Bright's disease; a child 1 year, from convulsions. August 7, a child 1 year and 2 months, from pneumonia; a child 1 year and 3 months, from intermittent fever. August 9, a child 8 years, from intermittent fever. August 10, a child 4 months, from intermittent fever; and August 11, an adult 40 years, from dysentery.

Respectfully,

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

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

*A case of yellow fever on steamship Cunard at Port Limon.*

[Telegram.]

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *August 22, 1900.*

One case yellow fever from Colon on steamer *Cunard* removed to Quarantine Island.

THOMAS.

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

## CUBA.

*Confirming cablegram of August 14, reporting a case of yellow fever.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts regarding the case of yellow fever reported by telegraph this morning:

The patient, John H. Bernard, American, age 35, employee of Swift & Co., arrived here from Matanzas on July 27. First felt unwell on August 6, chief symptoms being constipation and bilious vomiting, and it was not until the evening of the 11th that it was thought necessary to call in a physician, who made a diagnosis of yellow fever on the following morning.

I first saw the case the evening of the 13th instant, when I was requested by the managers of Swift & Co. to visit the patient and make a diagnosis. This I did, but owing to there being insufficient light in the room I was unable to make a satisfactory examination. This morning I visited the case in company with the attending physician and satisfied myself that the diagnosis made was a correct one. The patient was removed and isolated and hotel quarters disinfected. Owing to the unsanitary condition of the hotel and the number of nonimmune Americans who came in contact with the case I think it not unlikely that other cases will develop. However, the number of Americans in town is not numerous and if any illness of a suspicious nature occurs among them the affected ones can be promptly isolated and watched.

The physician (Cuban) attending the above case informed me this morning that he attended a patient, who was a Spaniard, recently arrived on the island, about two weeks ago suffering from yellow fever. He claimed he isolated the case, and as all precautions were taken he did not consider it necessary to report it to the proper authorities.

Up to the present time I have been unable to trace any connection between the cases.

Respectfully,

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

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

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended August 18, 1900, 9 deaths have occurred in this city, from the following causes: Bright's disease, 1; enteritis, 2; mitral insufficiency, 1; paludism, 1; yellow fever, 1; laryngeal phthisis, 1; stillborn, 2. Four of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate for the week is 11.74.

On the 14th instant I telegraphed you regarding a case of yellow fever I had seen that day at the Hotel Continental, this city. A history of the case was mailed you same day. Two days later I notified you that there was another case confined in the lazaretto. This man, a native of Spain, worked in a café adjoining the hotel and in the latter had his sleeping accommodations. He was taken ill on August 6 (same day as Bernard), but was not seriously sick until the 15th, when he went to the hospital. A diagnosis of yellow fever was made on the 16th and the case removed to the lazaretto, where he died the following morning from heart failure.

On the 13th a Spaniard who had been residing in Cienfuegos for some

months, all of which time he had lived at the Continental Hotel, was taken ill and on the 18th a diagnosis of yellow fever was made and he was removed from hotel and isolated.

Bernard, the American, who was the first case reported, occupied room 6 at the hotel, and the last case, that of the Spaniard, who had lived there for five months, occupied room 2, being separated from Bernard by 2 rooms. These 3 cases all originated at the hotel, their rooms being closely connected. Under these circumstances I do not consider that the infection of the hotel admits of any doubt.

The municipal authorities have taken the matter in hand and, I believe, are making efforts to disinfect the building and premises.

Of the 3 cases reported to date, 2 have died, and the remaining 1 is now under treatment, being isolated outside the city.

Eleven vessels have entered this port during the week and were inspected and passed. Seven vessels have received bills of health for ports outside this district during the week. One immigrant has been inspected and allowed to land during the week.

The following baggage arriving from Batabano on steamship *Josefita* was disinfected: 1 trunk, 3 valises.

The following baggage has been inspected and passed during the week: Five trunks, 22 valises, 5 bundles. Thirty-five health certificates have been issued to passengers during week.

*Casilda*.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 6 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases. Inspected 3 vessels at Casilda during the week.

*Santa Cruz del Sur*.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death during the week. No contagious diseases. Inspected 5 vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report of immigration at Cienfuegos during the week ended August 18, 1900.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 20, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 18, 1900: August 17, steamship *Albis*, from Cartagena, with 1 Colombian immigrant.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

*Reports from Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended August 11, 1900:

There have been 6 deaths from yellow fever, all except 1 among Spaniards. There are no more cases reported at present among American soldiers. The disease is fairly well distributed among American civilians living in different parts of the city. Among the new cases reported during the week 7 are Americans.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the number of deaths occurring in this city from meningitis. During the past week there were reported 16 deaths from this disease, and I find in looking over



the records for July that there were 51 deaths reported for that month. This death rate would indicate that the disease prevails here in epidemic form. This, however, is denied by local practitioners. It certainly gives ground for suspicion, and it would seem to me that very many cases of yellow fever are not reported to the health authorities as yellow fever, but are sent in as deaths from meningitis, uræmia, and so on. Again, it seems impossible that with the bettered condition and reorganization of the hospitals of this city, now employing trained and skilled nurses, the yellow fever death rate should be so high for the number of cases actually reported. During the month of July the number of yellow fever cases reported was 96 and the number of deaths 30. There is a possibility that a large number of cases are never reported, very many being so mild as not to be diagnosed. Cases among the poorer class of people here are apt to be concealed, otherwise the patients are removed to hospitals, and the necessary house cleaning and disinfection which follow by order of the sanitary department imposes considerable hardship on the poor tenants in that building. Cases among the wealthier class are also apt to be concealed, as these people are averse to the publicity given them by having garbage carts and disinfecting wagons drawn up before their front doors, and in doubtful diagnoses the family physician's opinion may be influenced by this cause.

The U. S. A. transport *Crook* left this port on the 8th for New York, carrying about 500 soldiers and with baggage amounting to 2,571 pieces requiring disinfection, of which 360 pieces were large dry goods boxes filled with clothing, mattresses, and bedding, and it kept the shore and floating plants both busy for two days. Blanket rolls and knapsacks were disinfected on the *Sanator* the day of sailing so as not to deprive the men of them at night. These latter were not turned over to us until late in the afternoon, working the full capacity of the barge *Sanator* until midnight. All the care possible was given the disinfection of this baggage. Some of this baggage had been disinfected previous to leaving camp, and we found on unpacking that many articles of clothing were injured, especially where formalin or bichloride solutions were employed by sprinkling or spraying the contents.

In this connection I must also state that passenger baggage for New Orleans—and I understand for Florida ports also—receives a second disinfection on arrival at these ports. The responsibility for the injury or loss to such baggage is almost invariably placed on us, or rather, all of the complaints are directed at the Service here. The baggage after disinfection is delivered on board and receipted for by the purser and afterwards distributed by him to the passengers. Great pains are taken to prevent loss or damage to baggage, and I therefore think the fault is not always with us.

The Spanish bark *Lorenzo* arrived off the Morro from Buenos Ayres and was boarded outside by Asst. Surg. T. D. Berry. She was remanded to the quarantine station at Mariel for disinfection and discharge of her cargo of jerked beef.

I inclose mortality report for the week ended August 8, 1900.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

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

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

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

[Inclosure.]

*Mortuary report for week ended August 8, 1900.*

Bronchitis .....	5	Pneumonia .....	5
Diphtheria .....	1	Arterial sclerosis.....	6
Enteritis .....	12	Tuberculosis.....	17
Yellow fever.....	6	Tetanus .....	4
Pernicious malarial fever.....	5	Uræmia .....	3
Meningitis.....	16	Deaths from all causes.....	122
Malaria .....	5		

*Report for week ended August 11, 1900.*

Passengers examined.....	311	Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	3, 156
Passengers vaccinated.....	6	Vessels inspected and entered .....	9
OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.		Vessels inspected and cleared.....	16
Vessels disinfected.....	3	Immigrants inspected and passed....	208

*HAVANA, CUBA, August 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended August 18, 1900:

The work has been the ordinary weekly routine work of passenger and vessel inspection, disinfection of baggage and vessels.

During the disinfection of the Florida baggage going on the *Olivette* on the 18th 1 trunk was found in which bedding was so folded and arranged as to closely resemble wearing apparel. The fraud was detected and the bedding removed by Acting Asst. Surg. John Frick.

The Spanish steamer *Berenguer el Grande*, bound for New Orleans, via Santiago de Cuba, was disinfected and was the largest vessel handled this season.

During the week ended August 15 there were 12 deaths from yellow fever.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Trotter reports the infection of the Continental Hotel at Cienfuegos, 2 cases being removed from the building. He reports 3 cases and 2 deaths to date.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,*  
*Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.*

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

[Inclosure.]

*Mortuary report for the week ended August 15, 1900.*

Bronchitis.....	5	Malaria.....	6
Acute Bright's disease .....	1	Pneumonia .....	7
Enteritis .....	15	Arterial sclerosis.....	5
Yellow fever.....	12	Tuberculosis .....	21
Typhoid fever.....	1	Tetanus .....	3
Pernicious malarial fever.....	10	Deaths from all causes.....	143
Meningitis.....	16		

*Report of work for the week ended August 18, 1900.*

Passengers inspected.....	178	Passengers vaccinated .....	5
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OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	4	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	14
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	444	Immigrants inspected .....	77
Vessels inspected and entered .....	10		

*Report of inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended August 18, 1900.*

HAVANA, CUBA, August 18, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 18, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 13	Steamship Mortera.....	Porto Rico.....	1
Aug. 14	Steamship Seguranca.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	15
Aug. 15	Steamship Whitney.....	New Orleans and Key West.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Lafayette.....	Vera Cruz.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Leon XIII.....	Genoa, Spain, and New York.....	56
	Total.....		77

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Increase of yellow fever in Havana.*

[Cablegram.]

HAVANA, CUBA, August 28, 1900.

Yellow fever situation in Havana widespread and serious. Two hundred and four cases officially reported this month to the 26th, and 34 deaths. Eleven new cases yesterday. Many are of mild type and short duration. On this account, recommend Bureau urge vigilant inspection of all vessels arriving at Atlantic and Gulf ports for mild cases sickness occurring en route; vessels more than five days out should be redisinfectad; all vessels in port are under strict surveillance.

GLENNAN.

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

The following circular telegram was sent to the addresses given:

[Circular Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1900.

Chief quarantine officer, Havana, wires yellow fever situation very wide spread, serious. Two hundred and four cases August 1 to August 26, and 34 deaths; 11 new cases yesterday; many cases mild and of short duration. On this account he urges utmost vigilance in inspection to detect mild cases occurring en route and advises redisinfection vessels over five days out to guard against short cases. Bureau approves above and moreover advises use of clinical thermometer in the inspection of personnel.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

Health Officer S. H. DURGIN,  
Boston, Mass.

Repeat to: Health Officer A. H. Doty, Quarantine, Staten Island, N. Y.; Health Commissioner R. H. Bosley, Baltimore, Md.; Richardson, Reedy Island, Del.; Young, Quarantine, Lewes, Del.; Brown, Quarantine, Fort Monroe, Va.; McClintic, Quarantine, Southport, N. C.; Health Officer H. B. Horlbeck, Charleston, S. C.; State Health Officer T. Grange Simons, Charleston, S. C.; Linley, Quarantine, Savannah, Ga.; Cumming, Quarantine, Inverness, Ga.; Burford, Quarantine, Brunswick, Ga.; State Health Officer Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.; Kalloch, Gulf Quarantine, Biloxi, Miss.; President Edmond Souchon. State health board, New Orleans, La.; State Health Officer W. F. Blunt, Austin, Tex.

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended August 11, 1900:

*Matanzas.*—Nineteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 21.89 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; atresia, 3; malaria, 2; heart disease, 2; enteritis, 1; bronchitis, 1; other causes, 5. One case of dysentery was reported. Eight vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were inspected and passed and 3 passed without inspection. The German steamship *Pionier*, from Havana, Cuba, bound for Mobile, Ala., was disinfected at this port August 5, 1900.

Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Two health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island via Havana. Thirty-seven health and acclimation certificates were issued to laborers employed by the Munson boats for discharging cargoes at ports of destination on the north coast of the island. Five pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 36 bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected belonging to the German steamship *Pionier*.

*Cardenas.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 13 deaths occurred at Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; tetanus, 2; meningitis, 2; enteritis, 1; enteritis tuberculosis, 1; dysentery, 1; typhoid fever, 1, other causes, 3. The death rate during the week was 27.31 per 1,000. Fourteen vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was a foreign vessel and 13 were coasting vessels. Three 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 37.55 per 1,000. One foreign vessel arrived during the week. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

*Caibarien.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is excellent, the prevalent disease being malaria of a benign type. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Five vessels arrived during the week; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 3 were coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

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

*Case of yellow fever in Matanzas.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, August 26, 1900.

Case yellow fever hospital corps man diagnosed to-day.

GUITÉRAS.

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

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, August 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended August 4, 1900:

Five vessels arrived at this port and 8 bills of health were issued. There were 3 deaths during the week, no quarantinable disease; the weather continues dry and windy.

*Puerto Padre.*—Reports show the arrival of 1 vessel, 3 bills of health issued, and no deaths.

*Gibara.*—Reports show the arrival of 3 vessels, 3 bills of health issued, and 1 death.

*Baracoa.*—Reports show the arrival of 6 vessels, 5 bills of health issued, and 1 death.

Telegraphic communication with other subports interrupted. Bills of health issued to coasting vessels show no quarantinable disease at any point.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, August, 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended August 11, 1900:

During this week 8 vessels have arrived and 6 bills of health have been issued. No deaths have occurred in this week and no quarantinable diseases have been reported. The weather continues to be dry, hot, and very windy.

The substations report as follows:

*Puerto Padre.*—Arrivals, 3; bills of health, 3; deaths, 1; excellent sanitary condition.

*Gibara.*—Arrivals, 9; bills of health, 9; deaths, none.

*Banes.*—Arrival, 1; bills of health, 1; deaths, none.

*Mayari.*—Arrivals, 2; bills of health, 8; deaths, 2.

*Baracoa.*—Arrivals, 7; bills of health, 4; deaths, 2; good sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba under my command for the week ended August 11, 1900:

*Santiago.*—There have occurred in this city 19 deaths, an increase of 5 over the previous week. The chief causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 7; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fevers, 2; pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 1; other causes, 5; total, 19. Population, 43,000; mortality, 22.9.

The sanitary condition of the city remains excellent. Showers have occurred daily. Sixteen vessels were inspected and passed and 6 vessels

were cleared from this port. Twenty-five pieces of baggage from Havana were disinfected here.

*Manzanillo.*—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 3 deaths during the week. The causes of deaths were: Endocarditis, 1; emphysema, 1; infantine tetanus, 1; total, 3. Population, 14,464; mortality, 10.8.

One additional case of smallpox was reported August 6. This case occurred in the same block in which the first case previously reported, originated. The health authorities have decided to adopt the following measures for stamping out the disease:

1. To vaccinate every person in that vicinity in which the cases have occurred.

2. To remove all suspects in the block after disinfection of their belongings.

3. To disinfect all the houses in one block and keep them vacant for three weeks after such disinfection.

A fine of \$50 will be imposed on any person found guilty of concealing a case of smallpox.

This officer has been instructed to issue certificates of protection from smallpox to persons leaving Manzanillo.

*Guantanamo.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 13 deaths, making a mortality rate of 37.5 per 1,000 for that city. The causes were: Malarial fever, 3; tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; other causes, 7; total, 13. Estimated population, 18,000.

*Daiquiri.*—Nothing of interest has been reported.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report of immigration at Santiago during the week ended August 11, 1900.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 11, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 11, 1900: August 6, Spanish steamship *Berenguer el Grande* from Barcelona, Spain, with 16 immigrants. August 9, Haitian schooner *James Stafford* from Port au Prince, Haiti, with 5 immigrants; total, 21.

Respectfully,

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

*Report of immigration at Manzanillo during the week ended August 11, 1900.*

MANZANILLO, CUBA, August 11, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 11, 1900: August 10, British schooner *Maryland*, from Jamaica, St. Anns Bay, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

R. DE SOCARRAS, M. D.,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Guantanamo, Cuba, during the month of July, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2; number passed, 2; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

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

## FRANCE.

*Report of yellow fever on the steamship Caravallos.*

PARIS, FRANCE, August 11, 1900.

SIR: Referring to my letter of yesterday stating that 1 case of yellow fever was quarantined in the outer bay at Havre, France, I have the honor to add the following information since obtained:

The steamer, namely, the *Caravallos*, of the Chargeurs Réunis Company, entered the port of Havre the evening of the 9th instant with 1 case of yellow fever on board. She was held in strict quarantine, and the cabin and passengers' effects were disinfected.

On July 5 she left Lorenzo Marquez with a crew of 44 men. She touched at Dakar, Senegal, on July 26, where she embarked 126 passengers. On July 31, 2 passengers died of yellow fever, and on August 1 a new case appeared, which is the one referred to above, and now convalescent. The vessel brought no cargo.

The facilities at Havre are ample for a case such as this, and I agree with the health officer in not fearing any extension of the disease.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Yellow fever on the steamship Santa Fe at Havre.*

HAVRE, FRANCE, August 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamer *Santa Fe*, of the Chargeurs Réunis Company, from Lorenzo Marquez, via Senegal, entered the port of Havre on Friday morning, August 10, with several cases of yellow fever on board, having had 2 deaths en route. The steamer was held in quarantine and was sent out on the next tide, Friday night, to proceed to the quarantine station at Saint Nazaire.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Yellow fever in Senegal.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Soleil. Sent from Paris by Assistant Surgeon Grubbs.]

Fifteen per cent of the population is already destroyed. One per cent die every day with hopeless regularity during these past five days of incessant winter rain. There are still one hundred days of this in prospect.

Imagine an epidemic that should carry off at Lyons 75,000 inhabitants in three months, or 800 persons daily. Suppose that during the last five days alone 25,000 individuals, or 5,000 persons daily, had been carried off, and that the probabilities were in favor of an increase of the epidemic, and you will have an idea of the situation.

We are guarded by a military cordon, which fires on those unfortunates who attempt to escape.

It does not take long. On Saturday Colonel de Coeur was in full health. Sunday morning he entered the hospital. Monday morning at 11 o'clock he died. Monday evening at 3 o'clock he was buried.

Generally, however, a case lasts three or four days. The mortality is always about 86 per cent in proportion to the number of those attacked. The epidemic started from the extreme western section of the town, and now, after following a regular line of march, is on board the *Heroine*, moored at the extreme eastern end of the town. For fifteen days the officers and men have been consigned on board this old vessel and have not appeared on shore. Nevertheless, the disease has found means to reach them.

Physicians die like flies. Sisters and infirmarians follow the same road. Mass is no longer said in public on account of contagion. Fortunately there will always remain a negro priest to absolve the last who die, for it is a curious fact that the negroes are completely immune.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Three cases of smallpox in the city.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, August 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 3 cases of smallpox have recently been discovered in the city of Berlin. Two of the cases were in children of the same family who came from South Africa about six months ago. The other was in an unvaccinated German child in a different locality. No connection has been traced between the 2 foci of infection, nor with any other infected locality.

To-day I was permitted to visit with the attending physician the cases in the hospital for infectious diseases. Two of the cases were mild attacks, and the other in the unvaccinated child, was quite severe. It can not be explained how the child escaped the first compulsory vaccination which as a rule takes place at the end of the first year of life.

I was struck with the light way in which smallpox is regarded here, so confident are they in the immunity conferred by successful vaccinations.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

*Further concerning the case of plague at Hamburg.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that seven days have elapsed since the plague case was isolated at Hamburg, and that no further cases have occurred. The case resulted fatally some days ago.

It is not likely that further cases will occur, but should they, I know of no city in Europe better equipped for stamping out an epidemic than Hamburg. Their experience during the cholera epidemic of 1892 has proved most valuable to them.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon. U. S. M. H. S.*

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

## GUATEMALA.

*Reports from Livingston—Fruit port.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, August 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended August 7.

The health conditions in Livingston have been excellent. One death reported, male child, 7 years of age; cause, pernicious anæmia, from long-continued dirt eating.

Following ships have been inspected: August 1, steamship *Managua*, Olsirk; number of crew, 16; no passengers; cargo, green fruit, all in



good sanitary condition; destination, Mobile, Ala. August 7, steamship *Stillwater*, Galt; number of crew, 32; number of passengers, 10, in transit; cargo, general merchandise, all in good sanitary condition; destination, New Orleans, La. Proper certificates inclosed.

Respectfully,

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

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

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended Tuesday, August 14:

Livingston has maintained its usual good health status, because the 3 deaths (an excess) were all independent of sanitary conditions. They were 3 male children—one, 4 months, acute enteritis; second, 3 years, pernicious anæmia (dirt eater); third, 3 years, acute peritonitis.

Inspected the following ships: August 14, steamship *S. Oteri*, De Luca; number of crew, 34; number of passengers, 11, in transit; cargo, general merchandise, all in good sanitary condition; destination, New Orleans, La.

Received your cablegram notifying me of Louisiana quarantine August 9.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Fruit service at Livingston.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that failing to meet Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. Backus of the Service, stationed at Livingston, Guatemala, when on my way to Puerto Cortez, the United Fruit Company wired him before I left Puerto Barrios on the return trip, as follows:

PUERTO BARRIOS, *August 16, 1900.*

Backus: Carson wishes see you on board *Oteri*—important.

This telegram proving ineffectual, I accepted the invitation extended by the Guatemalan customs officials then visiting the ship, to accompany them in their boarding steamer.

I found Dr. Backus confined to bed, and on inquiry he informed me that he had not received the telegram. He also stated that he had been having repeated attacks of malarial fever, and as a result of the last attack had then been confined to his bed for four or five days, but was now convalescing.

Dr. Backus stated that the port of Livingston, with the exception of a few cases of undoubted malarial fever, was exceedingly healthy, and that the only death occurring in the port lately was due to secondary syphilis combined with alcoholism.

The steamers for New Orleans do not receive fruit from this port, but Mobile steamers do. Cargoes for this port have to be lightered, and fruit for the ships is received in the same manner. Passengers for New Orleans are compelled to go to Puerto Barrios, there to undergo medical inspection, disinfection of baggage, and receive "identifica-

tion cards" issued by the medical officer of the Louisiana State board of health.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

*Fruit service at Puerto Barrios.*

PUERTO BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, *August 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report leaving Puerto Cortez, Republic of Honduras, Wednesday, August 15, on the steamship *S. Oteri*, bound for New Orleans and the intervening Central American fruit ports of Puerto Barrios and Livingston in Guatemala. I arrived at Puerto Barrios, which is 60 miles from Puerto Cortez, Thursday morning, the 16th instant, and then had an interview with Medical Inspector J. B. Bonney, representing the Louisiana State board of health, who assured me as to the freedom of the port and vicinity, at this date, from the presence of contagious or infectious diseases.

Fruit ships destined for New Orleans make a landing at this port to discharge freight and mail and accept passengers for New Orleans and intermediate coast points in British Honduras, if they are provided with "identification cards" from the medical officer representing the Louisiana State board of health and who is stationed at this port, and if they have complied with the quarantine regulations of said board.

The Mobile steamers only receive fruit alongside of the wharf, but do not accept passengers, inasmuch as no medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service is stationed here. The Guatemalan Northern Railway Company had until lately a hospital located in this port, but which has been removed to Sacape, a small town on the line, 60 miles in the interior.

At the present time this railway is not in operation, owing to extensive washouts of track, and, as a consequence, there is little communication with the interior and practically none with the Pacific coast of Guatemala.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*Inspection and recommendations concerning the ports of Hilo, Hawaii, Kihei, and Kahului.*

HONOLULU, H. I., *July 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it has been necessary for me to visit the ports of Hilo, Kihei, and Kahului in order to see the local conditions in each place, select men to nominate as quarantine officers and make recommendations relative to the necessary quarantine outfit at each place.

At Hilo, on the island of Maui, and distant from Honolulu 229 miles, I found no establishment for quarantine purposes. Provision had been made under the old Hawaiian board of health for the boarding and inspection of vessels arriving there, but there was no quarantine station or place where persons sick with contagious disease could be treated or people exposed to such held in detention on shore.

There is no available place for a quarantine station in the harbor of Hilo with the exception of a small island called Coconut Island, located in the southeastern part of the harbor. It is rather close to the wharf and shipping at anchor in the harbor, has an area of about 3 acres, and is the only available place for sea bathing, in the vicinity of Hilo, on account of its sandy beach. It has been used for such a purpose for years, and the people of Hilo have strong objections against its use for quarantine purposes.

There is a Government reservation of 18 acres on the southeastern side of the harbor opposite Coconut Island which has the same objections to it on the island above-named, viz, proximity to the shipping and town.

There is no place available for a quarantine anchorage near Coconut Island or the reservation on the shore without encroaching on the regular anchorage of vessels in port.

Coconut Island is Government property, and the Hawaiian government contemplated the use of this island for a quarantine station, and had a small disinfecting or fumigating shed and detention house erected on it during the existence of cholera in Honolulu in 1894. Reeds Bay, about 2 miles below Hilo harbor, could also be obtained for quarantine purposes as it is Government land under long lease to the Waiakea Sugar Company. It is remote from the shipping and town, but is outside of the reef and much exposed in rough weather and during the prevalence of the ordinary trade winds. The anchorage is considered fair in good weather.

Seven miles north of Hilo, on the east coast of Hawaii, is a beautiful cove of probably 50 acres in area and named Hali. It is owned by the Onomea Sugar Plantation Company, and has an abundance of good water and a good anchorage adjoining it. It is well isolated and could be made an ideal station by the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money.

The land in the cove would have to be purchased from the Onomea Sugar Company, and the other places named have the advantage of being Government reservations. A board should be appointed at an early date to choose a site for a quarantine station at or near Hilo, and the erection of the necessary buildings and plants should be inaugurated as soon after the location is decided upon as practicable. In the meantime temporary arrangements will have to be adopted for the treatment of vessels arriving at Hilo with contagious disease on board, as the distance from Honolulu, 229 miles, is rather far to send a vessel in such a condition. Dr. John G. Grace has been nominated as quarantine officer at Hilo and given instructions relative to the boarding and inspection of vessels arriving at that port. In the absence of a steam launch, a whaleboat is needed for boarding purposes, and instead of a crew of 2 men, as contemplated in the estimates recently forwarded from the Bureau, 5 should be allowed, as the sea is often very rough in Hawaiian waters and in boarding outside of the harbor 2 men can not manage a whaleboat properly. At present the boarding officer, as in Honolulu, goes out in the pilot boat and pays a fee for each trip.

The development of a large sugar plantation at Kihei, on the southwestern side of the island of Maui, has necessitated the call of a number of vessels at that port, and some provision for their inspection was necessary. Kihei is distant from Honolulu 91 miles.

Dr. R. H. Dinegar has been nominated quarantine officer at Kihei, and he should be provided with a whaleboat and crew for boarding purposes. Kihei should be considered as an inspection station for the present, and vessels arriving there with contagious or infectious disease

on board should be remanded to Honolulu, as there are no facilities for the treatment of vessels in quarantine at the former place.

Kahului, situated on the northeast side of the island of Maui, is a port of entry and has a deputy collector of customs. A number of vessels enter here bringing cargoes of coal and general merchandise for use on the sugar plantations, and taking return cargoes of sugar to the coast.

Kahului is distant 87 miles from Honolulu, and, like Kihei, has no facilities for the treatment of vessels in quarantine. It should therefore be considered for the present an inspection station, and vessels requiring treatment in quarantine remanded to Honolulu.

Dr. John Weddick has been nominated as quarantine officer at Kahului, and he should be furnished with a whaleboat and crew for boarding purposes.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

#### HONDURAS.

#### *Report from La Ceiba—Fruit port.*

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *August 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended August 11, 1900:

Three vessels left this port for the United States. August 5, steamship *Alliance*, for New Orleans. August 11, steamship *Alabama*, for New Orleans; steamship *Iberia*, for New Orleans.

On August 9, Acting Asst. Surg. W. H. Carson arrived here from Puerto Cortez. After he finished his inspection here I went with him to the island of Uvilla, from which point he returned to Puerto Cortez.

The general health of this port and locality continues good, with the exception of malarial fever, which is always more prevalent at this season. Three deaths occurred during the week—1 male, from dysentery, 1 male, result of stab wound, and 1 female, cause of death unknown.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

#### *Fruit service at La Ceiba.*

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *August 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I embarked on the steamship *Stillwater*, from New Orleans, August 2, 1900, for La Ceiba, via Puerto Cortez, Republic of Honduras, arriving at Puerto Cortez August 7. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. C. Walshe, manager of the Honduras division of the United Fruit Company, at Puerto Cortez, the steamship *Usk* conveyed me to La Ceiba, a fruit port 68 miles further south. I there met Acting Asst. Surg. Spencer Franklin, of the Service, who emphasized the statement that there was not any suspicion as to contagious or infectious diseases, and that the port in question was exceedingly healthy, and had been so for some time past, and that it was now nine years since the last appearance of yellow fever. It may be here

stated that the population of the town of La Ceiba is estimated at about 1,000, of whom about 100 are whites.

The disinfecting plant was suitably located near the water front and provided with an autoclave in good condition.

Steamers can make no landings at this point, and the fruit is lightered out to the ships. The clothing of the laboring fruit crew is disinfected before they are admitted on board to handle the fruit. All of these fruit laborers are negroes. When it is necessary they are carried on to the subports of Utila and Truxillo, which is exceptional during the quarantine season.

These steamers do not touch nor is fruit loaded at the other bay islands of Bonaca, Barbaret, or Hog Island.

Three companies are represented here who ship fruit to the United States, usually to the Southern ports, New Orleans and Mobile, namely, the United Fruit Company, the Bluefields Steamship and Fruit Company, and the Independent Fruit Company.

I inspected the subport of Utila the same day, accompanied by Dr. Spencer Franklin. The population is estimated at 800, and the little town is extremely well laid out, clean, and making a very good appearance. There has been only 1 death during the current year, an infant, the result of intestinal disease.

It was not considered, under the circumstances, essential to visit Truxillo, 60 miles farther south of La Ceiba, as Dr. Franklin assured me as to the excellent sanitary condition existing there; and as previously remarked, vessels do not touch at this point during the quarantine season.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, August 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for week ended August 16, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The health and sanitary condition of the port and adjacent country continue satisfactory. Three deaths reported for the week—boy, native, cause unknown; adult male, American, cause, tetanus; adult female, native, from malarial fever.

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 week ended August 16, 1900.*

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.	No. pieces of baggage.
Aug. 11	Br. ss. Uak.....	A. Hurry..	18	Mobile.....	.....	.....
Do...	Nor. ss. Espana.....	Danielsen	15	.....do.....	.....	.....
Aug. 13	Nor. ss. Themis.....	Andersen	25	New York.....	.....	.....
Aug. 15	Am. ss. S. Oteri.....	De Luca...	34	New Orleans.....	2	2

*Fruit service at Puerto Cortez and subports.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, August 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report my return to Puerto Cortez from La Ceiba, at midnight on August 9, 1900, on the steamship *Usk*.

In connection with this report from Puerto Cortez it may be noted that this port has wharf facilities, at which cargo is discharged and freight received and fruit loaded. The disinfecting apparatus is most conveniently located on this wharf, where the fruit laborers' clothing and the passengers' baggage are disinfected with formaldehyd vapor.

Four fruit vessels per week, on an average, are inspected and cleared by Acting Asst. Surg. R. H. Peters, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, who is located at this point.

At the subports of Cienequita, 3 miles distant; Omoa, 8 miles distant; Tela, 33 miles distant from Puerto Cortez, the fruit is also lightered out to the ship and there handled by the laboring fruit crew, whose clothing, as previously stated, has been disinfected before coming on board.

There have been 8 deaths in Puerto Cortez since June 4, 1900, 2 white males, the result, respectively, of cerebral apoplexy and malarial fever with complications. The latter, a white male, had been sick since June 18, and his burial occurred while I was in the port. The other deaths were negroes, and were not the result of contagious or infectious diseases.

Passenger service having been discontinued between Central and South American ports and the southern ports of New Orleans and Mobile, in accordance with instructions received by their respective medical officers stationed at the fruit points on the coast, I cabled the Bureau as follows:

PUERTO CORTEZ, August 11, 1900.

Inspection terminates Belize, Tuesday. Return by fruiterers impossible. No New York steamer before one month. Instruct me.

CARSON.

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

In this connection medical inspector, Dr. Fort, of the Louisiana State board of health, received the following cable:

NEW ORLEANS, August 13, 1900.

Write Knight, Belize, Carson permitted come here passenger.

SOUCHON.

Dr. FORT, *Puerto Cortez.*

It is my purpose to leave Wednesday evening, August 15, by the steamship *S. Oteri* for Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and Belize, when on the completion of my official duties I will proceed to New Orleans by the first steamer.

Inclosed herewith will be found a tracing of the coast with the fruit points noted thereon from Truxillo to Belize and the distances noted correctly.

NOTE.—The tracing will be published in the succeeding number PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*United States Marine-Hospital Service.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I inspected, August 14, 1900, a subport, Cienequita, that has a population of 300, of which only 2 were

white. Cienegueta, a coast town, is 3 miles distant south of Puerto Cortez, and is located on a bay of the same name.

Fruit is lightered from this point over to the ship at Puerto Cortez and there transferred on board by the fruit crew of laborers wearing disinfected clothing.

It is not regarded as an unhealthy locality, nor has there been a death there for many months past.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

INDIA.

*Cholera raging in Bombay.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram dated the 22d instant has been received from the consul at Bombay, which reads as follows: "Cholera raging." This telegram was communicated by telephone, upon its receipt, to the Marine-Hospital Service.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ITALY.

*Report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 15, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On August 11, the steamship *Karamania*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 286 steerage passengers and 51 pieces of large and 389 pieces of small baggage. Twenty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On August 11, the steamship *Vincenzo Florio* of the Italian Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 15 cabin and 455 steerage passengers and 125 pieces of large and 609 pieces of small baggage. Forty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

*Report of dysentery.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *July 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a detailed return of the occurrence of dysentery in Japan for period of July 11 to July 20, 1900.

I beg to call attention to the fact that the present season shows a marked decline in the number of cases as compared with the correspond-

ing period of 1899, during which the number of cases was 5,180, and, of deaths, 854, as against 1,464 cases and a mortality of 263 this year.

This decided improvement may, perhaps, be due to the fact that this summer has, so far, been exceptionally cool, though it is probable that the efforts of the sanitary authorities to control the epidemic are beginning to have some effect as well.

No new case of plague has occurred since the 16th instant.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Report of dysentery in Japan from July 11 to July 20, 1900.*

Locality.	Dysentery.		Locality.	Dysentery.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	23	.....	Nagano Ken.....	22	2
Osaka Fu.....	14	5	Nagasaki Ken.....	5	4
Tokyo Fu.....	56	15	Nara Ken.....	.....	.....
Aichi Ken.....	182	19	Niigata Ken.....	17	2
Akita Ken.....	3	.....	Oita Ken.....	1	.....
Awomori Ken.....	17	3	Okayama Ken.....	7	.....
Chiba Ken.....	85	17	Okinawa Ken.....	2	1
Fukui Ken.....	.....	.....	Saga Ken.....	.....	.....
Fukuoka Ken.....	9	2	Saitama Ken.....	27	3
Fukushima Ken.....	8	1	Shidzuoka Ken.....	167	32
Gifu Ken.....	9	1	Shiga Ken.....	8	1
Gumma Ken.....	60	12	Shimane Ken.....	1	.....
Hiogo Ken.....	11	3	Tochigi Ken.....	30	6
Hiroshima Ken.....	17	6	Tokushima Ken.....	31	5
Ibaraki Ken.....	.....	.....	Tottori Ken.....	.....	.....
Ishikawa Ken.....	4	.....	Toyama Ken.....	2	1
Iwate Ken.....	6	1	Wakayama Ken.....	6	.....
Kagawa Ken.....	78	17	Yamagata Ken.....	4	1
Kagoshima Ken.....	121	28	Yamaguchi Ken.....	4	.....
Kanagawa Ken.....	276	46	Yamanashi Ken.....	115	16
Kochi Ken.....	9	.....	Yehime Ken.....	14	3
Kumamoto Ken.....	33	4	The Hokkaido.....	.....	.....
Miyagi Ken.....	1	.....	Taiwan (Formosa).....	.....	.....
Miyazaki Ken.....	24	.....	Total.....	1,464	263
Miye Ken.....	5	1			

*End of plague in Japan.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that no new case of plague has occurred in Japan proper since the 16th instant, and that the authorities, in consequence, on the 24th, closed the inspection offices at the most prominent stations upon the railway between Osaka and the north.

This disappearance of plague must, I think, be ascribed to the intelligent and energetic measures employed by the sanitary officials of the Government, as the summer, so far has been marked by unusually low temperature and, consequently, the unfavorable action of excessive heat, as regards pest, can scarcely be invoked to explain the cessation of the disease.

The recent epidemic was strictly limited to the city of Osaka and two or three localities in the ken of Shidzuoka, conditions in the former place being, apparently, especially favorable for the development of an extensive outbreak, and both of the epidemic centers being comparatively near to and in frequent communication with several large cities, yet not a single case occurred at any point outside of the districts men-



tioned which could by any possibility have been derived from the affected area.

Considering the many conditions existing in Japan most favorable to the propagation of the malady, the success of the authorities in combating the disease, both last winter and during the present season, furnishes strong evidence, additional to that which has already been accumulated elsewhere, that, save in regions where all rational action is rendered nugatory by the superstition or active opposition of the people, plague must be considered as a preventable disease.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MEXICO.

*Report from Progreso—Yellow fever at Merida.*

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *July 3, 1900.*

SIR: It would be a source of great pleasure to me if I could find some way of impressing upon our countrymen that persons of unhealthy habits simply court their death by coming down here expecting to work and continue in their accustomed ways. The climate and country *per se* is not unhealthy, as tropic countries go, but, to people accustomed to the northern temperature, the utmost temperance in all things should be carried out. As a matter of fact this is the last thing carried in mind until too late.

Merida has had since the commencement of the warm season, up to date, 7 cases of yellow fever, 4 of which have proved fatal.

Smallpox has claimed some victims. Hæmorrhagic smallpox has been declared in two instances, brought originally from Mexico, it is said, and certain circumstances connected with these cases have caused much alarm. I shall keep the Department duly informed in regard to these matters.

Respectfully,

EDWARD THOMPSON,

*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Death from yellow fever at Tampico.*

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *August 15, 1900.*

One death from yellow [fever] yesterday. No other cases officially reported.

SAMUEL E. MAGILL.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *August 16, 1900.*

SIR: On the 15th instant I sent the following cable, which I hereby confirm: "One death from yellow fever yesterday. No other cases officially reported."

From the records of the hospital I learn that the deceased was a Spanish sailor from Vera Cruz, had been sick 4 days, and post-mortem held by Dr. Matienzo proved yellow fever.

There are no other cases now in the care of any physician either in the city or the hospital. Will advise you in case of epidemic.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL E. MAGILL,

*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.*

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Two steamships have been inspected, the *Jno. Wilson* and the *Hiram*, both for New Orleans and carrying no passengers. Certificates stating the sanitary condition of this port, the vessels, crews, and cargoes, were given the masters, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

For the week ended August 12, 1 death was reported in Bluefields, a native infant, of dentition. The sanitary condition of Bluefields and vicinity continues good. The local health authorities are maintaining a strict quarantine against all ships coming from ports south of Bluefields, even to the extent of prohibiting the coast steamer *Sunrise*, which has been running from Colon via Bocas, Limon, and Greytown to Bluefields, to come into this port at all.

Respectfully,

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

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

PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce.*

PONCE, P. R., *August 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended August 11, 1900. I also inclose mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

For the first time, since the organization of this station, no vessels were inspected and no bills of health were issued during the week.

The mortality continues about the same. Some effort is now being made by a committee of citizens to relieve the present distress.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

[Inclosure.]

*Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended August 11, 1900.*

Infectious diseases:		Diseases of the circulatory system.....	3
Malarial fever .....	19	Diseases of the nervous system .....	3
Pernicious malarial fever.....	3	Diseases of the respiratory system.....	1
Dysentery.....	14	Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.)	61
Tetanus.....	4		
Tuberculosis .....	3	Total.....	213
Syphilis.....	1		
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	101	Births during same period .....	43

*Reports from San Juan and subports for July, 1900.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port and the subports of the island during the month of July, 1900:

*San Juan.*—Thirty-three vessels were inspected during the month, 2

of which were held in quarantine as follows: Spanish steamship *Alfonso XIII*, which arrived July 16 from Havana, via Central and South American ports, was allowed to transact business in quarantine under guard; the U. S. A. transport *Ingalls* which arrived from Havana July 20, was disinfected and released, as reported fully in my letter of July 27.

During the month 256 pieces of baggage were disinfected at the station, most of which was from the *Ingalls*. No persons were detained in quarantine at the station during the month.

The naphtha launch which was lent the Service by the military governor some months ago, and which has been in constant use, was, in compliance with a request from the customs authorities and under the orders of the secretary, delivered to the custom-house on July 2. We have thus been compelled to use our sail boat for boarding and other purposes.

Under your orders, the port of Fajardo was inspected and a sanitary inspector nominated for service there, as fully reported in my letter of July 7.

The steward of the station, Mr. Holsendorf, sailed for the States July 23 on leave of absence granted him by cable of July 15.

The United States local inspectors of steam vessels established an office in the city this month, and upon their request I have been examining applicants as to vision and color blindness. A report of this has been made in a separate communication.

The health conditions of San Juan show little change. The weather is quite warm and we are having considerable rain. The number of deaths reported for the month is 83; births, 55. Usual list of causes of deaths is inclosed.

*Subports.*—The subports, the number of which has been increased to 6 by the appointment of a sanitary inspector at Fajardo, report nothing unusual for the month. Number of vessels inspected are as follows: Mayaguez, 6; Arecibo, 1; Humacao, 4; Arroyo, 4; Aguadilla, 2; Fajardo, 2. Number of deaths reported is as follows: Mayaguez, 211; Arecibo, 116; Humacao, 42; Arroyo, 32; Aguadilla, 58; Fajardo, 23.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

*Vital statistics of San Juan, P. R., for July, 1900.*

Rachitis.....	9	Pericarditis.....	1
Malaria.....	2	Rheumatism.....	1
Acute meningitis.....	1	Septicæmia.....	1
Pneumonia.....	6	Syphilis.....	1
Measles.....	3	Peritonitis.....	1
Enteritis.....	16	Old age.....	1
Bright's disease.....	1	Cancer of the liver.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6	Aphæ.....	1
Hepatitis.....	4	Dystocia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	3	Icterus.....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	2		
Enterocolitis.....	5	Total.....	83
Serous congestion.....	3		
Anæmia.....	5	July, 1899—	
Asphyxia.....	1	Births.....	58
Athresia.....	3	Deaths.....	62
Artero-sclerosis.....	1	July, 1900—	
Dysentery.....	1	Births.....	55
Endo-carditis.....	1	Deaths.....	83

*Report of inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended August 11, 1900.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 13, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 11, 1900: August 7, German steamship *Croatia*, from Hamburg, Havre, and St. Thomas, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Report of inspection of immigrants at subports of Porto Rico during the week ended July 28, 1900.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 31, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at subports of Porto Rico during the week ended July 28, 1900:

*Mayaguez*.—July 28, Spanish steamship *Berenguer el Grande*, from Barcelona, with 1 immigrant. The other subports, no transactions.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

SCOTLAND.

*Plague in Glasgow.*

The following cablegrams have been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas, who was directed to proceed from London to Glasgow and report on the cases of plague said to have occurred there:

“GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *August 30, 1900.*

“Onesuspicious death, several suspicious cases plague, bacteriological examination not yet complete. All contacts disinfected and under medical observation in crowded tenement district—source not traced.

\* \* \* \* \*

“THOMAS.”

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

“GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *August 31, 1900.*

“The local board of health declares Glasgow infected with plague, 11 cases, 1 suspicious to-day in hospital—full particulars by mail.

“THOMAS.”

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

TURKEY.

[Report No. 250.]

*Report from Constantinople—Cholera nostras in children.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August 6, 1900.*

*Sanitary condition of Constantinople.*

SIR: In Constantinople there is a wide-spread epidemic of infectious gastro-enteritis in children which began with the dog days. It was on the middle of June that the heat became sultry and depressing; at the

same time infectious diarrhea in children made its appearance and, I may say, not a single child has escaped the epidemic. Many grown-up persons have also suffered of said disease known generally under the name of cholera nostras, the principal symptoms of which are, I do not need to say, diarrhea and vomiting.

According to the death-rate returns, I can state that though said epidemic is very widespread the number of deaths caused by said disease is rather small in comparison with the great number of cases. I am able to report the number of deaths in children from said disease, taken from the bureau de la mortalité from the board of health. From May 1 to the 31st of the same month 11 children have died from diarrhea. From June 1 to the 30th of same month 99 deaths from said disease have been registered, and 56 deaths have been registered from July 1 up to the 15th instant.

I am happy to state that none of the children whom I have treated with said disease, among whom there are about 60 foundlings, have died. I owe the good results to the treatment which I have a few years since instituted, and which consists in the lowering of the temperature of the body of the little patient. I prescribe several cold baths every day, up to 12 baths. The effect of said bath is the dropping of the temperature of the body, and as a consequence the specific microbe can not thrive. As a consequence diarrhea stops ninety times in one hundred. When I see that the diarrhea does not stop then I have recourse to pharmacy.

Besides said epidemic, there are always some deaths from typhoid fever, measles, and diphtheria, as well as influenza. Since the 17th, up to July 30, 478 deaths have occurred in Constantinople, of which 1 was from diphtheria, 2 from scarlet fever, 7 from measles, 12 from typhoid fever, and 29 from acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus. It is pleasant to see that smallpox deaths are not registered.

I have already mentioned in one of my previous reports the number of vaccinations performed in Constantinople in order to check and stop the epidemic of said disease in Constantinople. I am able to state that since the foundation of the imperial vaccination institute, in March, 1890, up to the end of February, 1895—that is, within six years—590,150 children have been vaccinated. Of these, 500,000 vaccinations were performed on children in the provinces of the Empire and the remainder in the capital.

The children vaccinated with cowpox brought from Europe are not included in the above-mentioned number. For said vaccination of 590,150 children 172,300 tubes have been used filled with glycerinized lymph prepared from 600 cows. Some of the latter are from Crimea and the rest from the Turkish provinces.

#### *Bubonic plague news.*

The sanitary physician in Smyrna states bubonic plague is still making victims in said city. Since the first appearance of said disease 22 cases have been registered, of which 11 proved fatal. I do not know if in all the above-mentioned 22 bubonic plague cases the antipest serum has been injected.

I know that Dr. Nicolls, the director of the Bacteriological Institute of Constantinople, has expressed the opinion which was communicated to the International Sanitary Commission and supported by the French sanitary representative that said antipest injections should not be performed, but by the bacteriologist sent there to find out the bacilli pestis.

I expressed my opinion, which is quite opposite to the above one supported by the French representative.

I am glad to state that Mr. Clernow, the British sanitary representative, has supported my opinion. We said that the sanitary board must not allow said bacteriologist, who has to do other duties, to make said injections. For said purpose other physicians have been appointed whose duty is to attend the plague patients. It would not be wise to have the bacteriologist injecting the antipest serum and afterwards going round the city and spreading the epidemic all over it.

*Sanitary news from the other Turkish provinces.*

The sanitary news received from the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire, without excepting Beirut, the Hedjaz, and the provinces of Moseul and Bagdad on the Turco-Persian boundary line, is good.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

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

WEST AFRICA.

*Yellow fever in Senegal, Gambia, and Goree-Dakar.*

TENERIFFE, *July 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the French coast on the west of Africa, especially Senegal, also British Gambia and as far down as Bathurst, has been declared under quarantine here on account of the yellow fever. As I am informed the disease is of a very malignant form; persons attacked with it generally do not live over two to three hours and very few recover.

Respectfully,

SOLOMON BERLINER,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GOREE-DAKAR, *July 26, 1900.*

SIR: On account of the prevailing epidemic of yellow fever, until now I have found no chance to profit by the leave of absence granted me in dispatch 92, of April 18, and now I am obliged to embark in a sailing vessel, the French bark *Rhone*, which is expected to sail for Bordeaux to-morrow.

The epidemic has brought the business of the colony completely to a standstill and all the Europeans have got away who could command the means to do so. The stores are shut, and it is difficult to obtain the necessaries of life.

The American barkentine *John Swan* sailed for Barbadoes and a market, in ballast, on the 10th instant. Everything was then well on board of her.

The consulate will be closed during my absence. My next address, for a time, will be care of Munroe & Cie, Bankers, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

P. STICKLAND,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Foreign statistical reports of countries and cities—yearly and monthly.*

**ARABIA—Aden.**—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 44,400. Total number of deaths, 326, including enteric fever, 51; smallpox, 3, and 158 from plague.

**BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.**—Two weeks ended August 10, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases.

**Governors Harbor.**—Week ended August 18. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

**Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.**—Two weeks ended August 16, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

**Nassau.**—Two weeks ended August 20, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**CANADA—Province of Ontario.**—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of June, 1900, from 777 municipalities, having an aggregate estimated population of 2,151,000, show a total of 1,752 deaths, including diphtheria, 30; enteric fever, 11; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 7, and 200 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GERMANY—Weimar.**—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 34, including 1 from enteric fever.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 11, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Preston viz, 26.8, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 11.2.

**London.**—One thousand eight hundred and four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 25; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 25; whooping cough, 44; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 386. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 a thousand. In Greater London 2,456 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 21 from whooping cough.

**Ireland**—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 11, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 50.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 161 deaths were registered, including 1 from whooping cough and 3 from diphtheria.

**Scotland.**—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 11, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 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, 24.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all

causes was 526, including measles, 11; scarlet fever, 3, smallpox, 1, and 27 from whooping cough.

**FRANCE—Marseilles.**—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 956, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 17; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 22, and 7 from smallpox.

**Nantes.**—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 228, including enteric fever, 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

**Nice.**—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 144, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

**Roubaix.**—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 127,698. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 5 deaths from enteric fever, and 2 from whooping cough reported.

**St. Etienne.**—Two weeks ended July 31, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from smallpox.

**MALTA.**—Two weeks ended July 15, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 223, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from smallpox.



[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 August 31, 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.
China:				
Hongkong .....	June 17-June 23...		1	On ss. Petrorch, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay .....	May 18-July 24...		1,262	
Calcutta .....	Apr. 28-July 21...		268	
Karachi .....	July 2-July 8...		1	
Madras .....	May 19-July 20...		9	
Japan:				
Osaka .....	June 24-June 30...	1		
Yokohama .....	July 8-July 28...	2	2	
Straits Settlement:				
Singapore .....	June 17-June 23...		1	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Avare .....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...		1	
Bahia .....	June 8-June 9...	2		
Casa Branca .....	Feb 1-Mar. 31...		7	
Itu .....	.....do.....		2	
Pedreiras .....	.....do.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 12-July 19...		45	
Saboticabal .....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...		1	
Sao Paulo .....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...		26	
Santos .....	.....do.....		95	
Sao Bernardo .....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...		5	
Sorocaba .....	.....do.....		623	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla .....	June 3-July 29...	70	33	
Bocas del Toro .....	July 25-July 31...	4	1	
Cartagena .....	June 1-July 14...	28	27	
Panama .....	June 12-Aug. 13...	18	5	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon .....	Aug. 18-Aug. 22...	2	1	On ss. Holstein; 1 on ss. Cunard.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos .....	July 21 .....	1		Among United States soldiers.
	Aug. 14-Aug. 21...	3	3	
Guanajay .....	June 30 .....		1	
Havana .....	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
	July 1-Aug. 1...	96	30	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 15...		18	
Matanzas .....	July 25 .....		1	In barracks.
Pinar del Rio .....	July 24-July 30...		14	
Sagua .....	July 5 .....	2		
Santa Clara .....	June 20-July 22...	12		
France:				
Havre .....	Aug. 9 .....	1		On ss. Caravallas.
	Aug. 10 .....	1		On ss. Santa Fe.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico .....	May 7-May 13...		1	
Cordova .....	July 1 .....			Yellow fever reported.
Merida .....	July 21 .....	7	4	
Progreso .....	June 24-July 8...		6	
Tampico .....	July 23-Aug. 14...	2	1	
Vera Cruz .....	June 17-Aug. 18...		66	
West Africa:				
Goree-Dakar .....	Apr. 16-June 30...	15	8	
Rufisque .....	June 16-June 30...			Several cases

## PLAGUE.

Arabia:			
Aden .....	Feb. 22-July 3...	714	575
Djiddah .....	Apr. 26-June 23...		78
Yambo .....	Apr. 10-June 13...		67
Argentina:			
Buenos Ayres .....	May 1-May 31...	5	5

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Australia:</b>				
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-July 14..	300	101	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Campo Grande.....	June 16.....	2	.....	
Nitheroy.....	do.....	2	.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-July 13..	298	128	
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	May 27-June 9..	.....	95	Estimated.
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 23..	307	278	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 3..	94	38	
Alexandria.....	July 1.....	1	.....	
<b>England:</b>				
London.....	August 3..	4	2	
<b>Formosa:</b>				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-May 31..	640	458	
.....	June 1-July 12..	191	155	
<b>India:</b>				
<b>Bombay Presidency and Sind:</b>				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 29-July 14..	19	19	
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....	1	1	
Belgaum District.....	do.....	39	29	
Bombay City.....	do.....	2,200	1,628	
Nasik District.....	do.....	1	.....	
Poona City.....	do.....	2	1	
Poona District.....	do.....	1	1	
Satara District.....	do.....	10	10	
Satara Town.....	do.....	2	2	
Surat District.....	do.....	8	5	
Surat Town.....	do.....	1	1	
Thana District.....	do.....	299	267	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	31	22	
Kanara District.....	do.....	2	2	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	44	34	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	21	17	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....	.....	2	
Hyderabad Town.....	do.....	3	3	
Karachi City.....	do.....	621	472	
Boroda State.....	do.....	1	.....	
Cutch State.....	do.....	279	217	
Mandir Town.....	do.....	112	97	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	78	60	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	4	3	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	do.....	16	11	
Sachin State.....	do.....	2	.....	
Janjira State.....	do.....	146	137	
<b>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</b>				
Madras City.....	do.....	.....	.....	
Salem District.....	do.....	26	19	
Tinnevely District.....	do.....	4	3	
Calcutta.....	do.....	1,470	1,442	
Bankura District.....	do.....	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	do.....	1	1	
Hooghly District.....	do.....	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	do.....	61	54	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....	23	18	
Monghyr District.....	do.....	80	71	
Monghyr Town.....	do.....	45	34	
Saran District.....	do.....	115	89	
Chapra Town.....	do.....	120	104	
Patna District.....	do.....	525	493	
Patna City.....	do.....	6	2	
Dinapur Town.....	do.....	75	69	
Bihar Town.....	do.....	97	97	
Cuttach District.....	do.....	2	2	
Jullundur District.....	do.....	82	48	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....	27	9	
Nagpur City.....	do.....	21	20	
Nagpur District.....	do.....	2	.....	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....	26	17	
Mysore City.....	do.....	40	33	
Mysore District.....	do.....	1	1	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	1	1	
Tumkar District.....	do.....	38	33	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....	53	53	
Gulburga District.....	do.....	1	1	

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Osaka.....	Apr. 8-July 16...	47	38	
Sakai.....	June 30.....	1	1	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-July 7...	16	13	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec., 1899-July 7...	189	182	
Cavite.....	June 17-June 23...	1	1	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1	1	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 31.....	11	11	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	July 20.....	4	4	
Smyrna.....	June 18-Aug. 6...	22	11	

## SMALLPOX.

Arabia:					
Aden.....	May 1-May 31.....		3		
Argentina:					
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....		7		
Australia:					
Sydney.....	June 2.....	264	92		
Austria:					
Prague.....	June 3-Aug. 4...	46			
Belgium:					
Antwerp.....	June 24-Aug. 4...	10	3		
Brussels.....	July 1-July 7.....		1		
Ghent.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....		2		
Brazil:					
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 12-July 13.....		43		
China:					A few cases.
Amoy.....	Apr. 14-May 12.....				
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 9.....	2			
Cos.....	Apr. 1.....		235		
Colombia:					
Barranquilla.....	June 24-June 30.....		1		
Costa Rica:					
Port Limon.....	Aug. 8.....	1			
Cuba:					
Manzanillo.....	July 29-Aug. 6...	2			
Egypt:					
Cairo.....	May 21-June 29.....		13		
England:					
Liverpool.....	June 10-Aug. 11...	20	3		
London.....	do.....	78			
Manchester.....	do.....	1			
Southampton.....	do.....	1			
Formosa:					
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	76	1		
France:					
Bordeaux.....	May 1-June 30.....		4		
Lyons.....	June 3-July 29.....		11		
Marseilles.....	July 1-July 31.....		7		
Nice.....	June 6-June 30...	1			
Paris.....	June 17-Aug. 4...		17		
St. Etienne.....	June 1-July 31.....	23	6		
Germany:					
Berlin.....	Aug. 10.....	3			
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 10-July 20.....		4		
Königsberg.....	July 1-July 7.....		1		
Gibraltar.....	July 2-July 22.....		2		
Greece:					
Athens.....	June 10-July 14...	19	14		
India:					
Bombay.....	May 18-July 24...		84		
Calcutta.....	Apr. 19-May 5.....		40		
	June 24-July 21.....		71		
Karachi.....	May 10-July 15.....		45		
Madras.....	May 26-July 6.....		3		
Italy:					
Genoa.....	June 10-June 16...	3			
Japan:					
Nagasaki.....	May 21-June 20...	3			
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 3-June 9.....	1			

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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Korea:</b>				
Seoul .....	May 20-May 26...			Endemic.
<b>Malta:</b>				
Valetta .....	May 1-July 15...	24	3	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Chihuahua.....	May 27-July 7...		6	
City of Mexico.....	May 6-Aug. 12...	219	154	Smallpox reported.
Merida.....	July 21.....			
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-Aug. 18...		48	
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Rotterdam.....	July 22-July 28...	1		
<b>Ontario:</b>				
Port Arthur.....	June 1-June 27...	2	1	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila .....	May 6-June 16...	2		
<b>Quebec:</b>				
Compton County .....	May 12-June 23...	1		
Gaspé County.....	May 20-June 23...	1		
Hochelaga County.....	May 6-Aug. 15...	2	1	
Montreal County.....	Apr. 22-Aug. 15...	28	10	
Quebec County.....	Apr. 15-June 23...	8		
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 8-July 31...	129		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow.....	May 27-July 28...	80	25	
Odessa.....	June 3-Aug. 4...	34	10	
Riga.....	Apr. 1-May 31...		26	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-Aug. 4...	412	111	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	9		
Warsaw.....	May 27-July 28...		34	
<b>Scotland:</b>				
Glasgow.....	June 16-July 6...	83	2	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Corunna.....	July 15-July 21...		1	
Madrid.....	May 20-July 23...		146	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	May 11-July 7...		10	
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Geneva.....	June 10-July 14...	9		
Zurich.....	June 24-June 30...	1		
<b>Uruguay:</b>				
Montevideo.....	May 20-May 26...	1		

## WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—																
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Acapulco.....	Aug. 11	6,000	9																	
Alexandretta.....	Aug. 4	8,000	3																	
Amherstburg.....	Aug. 18	2,300	1																	
Do.....	Aug. 25	2,300	0																	
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 11	527,181	156																	
Antigua.....	Aug. 4	30,000	9																	
Do.....	Aug. 11	30,000	10																	
Antwerp.....	Aug. 4	293,111	89	7																
Asuncion.....	July 8	45,000	10																	
Athens.....	Aug. 11	200,000	7																	
Barmen.....	Aug. 4	141,000	70																	
Barranquilla.....	Aug. 5	40,000	38	3																
Belize.....	Aug. 16	13,000	3																	
Bergen.....	Aug. 1	68,000	23																	
Birmingham.....	Aug. 11	519,610	232																	
Bombay.....	July 24	821,764	1,524	81	237			6												
Breslau.....	Aug. 4	300,000	270	20																
Bristol.....	Aug. 11	324,973	90																	
Brussels.....	Aug. 6	600,000	181																	
Budapest.....	July 30	640,000																		
Do.....	Aug. 6	640,000																		
Cairo.....	July 27	570,062	509						1	3										
Calcutta.....	July 14	681,560	498	56	62			15												
Do.....	July 21	681,560	462	51	43			11												
Callao.....	July 22	30,000	32	9																
Christiania.....	Aug. 11	230,000	53																	
Coburg.....	Aug. 6	20,570	6	2																
Cognac.....	Aug. 4	20,400	9																	
Do.....	Aug. 11	20,400	9																	
Cologne.....	Aug. 4	367,283	237	13																
Colombo.....	July 14	130,000	101																	
Colon.....	Aug. 13	8,000	7																	
Corunna.....	Aug. 11	40,500	23																	
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,000	65																	
Curacao.....	Aug. 4	30,303	15																	
Dublin.....	Aug. 11	349,594	161																	
Dundee.....	do.....	167,584	44																	
Dusseldorf.....	Aug. 4	207,932	113																	
Edinburgh.....	do.....	302,262	88																	
Do.....	Aug. 11	302,262	99																	
Flushing.....	do.....	19,034	16																	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 4	278,000	133																	
Geneva.....	July 28	96,350	39																	
Ghent.....	Aug. 11	163,030	76																	
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 5	25,900	13																	
Girgenti.....	Aug. 4	24,428	5																	
Glasgow.....	Aug. 17	743,969	254																	
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 11	125,800	30																	
Halifax.....	Aug. 18	45,000	20																	
Hamburg.....	Aug. 11	691,349	227																	
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Aug. 14	15,033	2																	
Do.....	Aug. 21	15,013	2																	
Karachi.....	July 22	98,195	41																	
Kingston, Canada.....	Aug. 24	18,300	12																	
Königsberg.....	Aug. 4	183,273																		
Leeds.....	Aug. 11	431,287	202																	
Leipzig.....	Aug. 4	436,200	338																	
Leith.....	do.....	78,509	24																	
Do.....	Aug. 11	78,509	30																	
Licata.....	Aug. 4	20,000	12																	
Liege.....	July 28	171,784	60																	
Do.....	Aug. 4	171,784	44																	
Liverpool.....	Aug. 11	668,645	320																	
Livingston, Guatamala.....	Aug. 7	1,000	1																	
London.....	Aug. 4	6,652,145	2,499																	
Do.....	Aug. 11	6,652,145	2,456																	
Lyons.....	July 29	466,677	246																	
Madras.....	July 20	452,518	393																	
Madrid.....	July 21	512,590	423																	
Do.....	July 28	512,590	469																	
Magdeburg.....	July 21	231,224	124																	
Mainz.....	July 11	84,000	43	9																
Manchester.....	do.....	550,864	231	1																
Messina.....	Aug. 11	107,000	35	3																

WEEKLY 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.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Mexico	Aug. 12	344,377	344	40				3	11					1	
Monterey	Aug. 8	25,000	57												
Montevideo	June 16	215,061	62												
Do.	June 28	215,061	62												
New Castle on Tyne	Aug. 11	234,369	88												
Nottingham	Aug. 4	250,000	81											1	2
Nuremberg	July 21	244,406	123												
Do.	July 28	244,406	145												2
Odessa	Aug. 4	484,600	273				2		6	2	1	4			1
Osaka and Hiogo	July 28	236,159	112			1						2			
Palermo	Aug. 4	300,000	120					1	1						
Panama	Aug. 13	16,000					1								
Plymouth	Aug. 14	101,848	89												1
Port-au-Prince	July 23	60,000	24												
Do.	July 30	60,000	21												
Do.	Aug. 6	60,000	18												
Port Said	July 26	42,328	37												
Do.	Aug. 3	42,328	18												
Prague	Aug. 4	198,468	99	24					1						
Puerto Cabello	July 28	17,000	5	1											
Do.	Aug. 4	17,000	9												
Puerto Cortes	Aug. 15	2,000	1												
Rheims	Aug. 14	107,983	43						1					4	
Rio de Janeiro	July 6	779,000	298	46	19		3	6	4						
Do.	July 13	779,000	277	46	12		1	7	3			1	1		
Rotterdam	Aug. 11	325,556	123												
St. Georges, Bermuda	do.	2,150	1												
Do.	Aug. 18	2,150	0												
St. Johns, New Brunswick	do.	50,000	25	1											
St. Petersburg	Aug. 4	2,267,023	745					14	23	7	29	12		8	
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	Aug. 18	3,000	1												
Sheffield	Aug. 11	365,979	183						2	1	9	1		5	
Singapore	July 7	97,111	195	25				1							
Do.	July 14	97,111	199	27											
Solingen	July 28	16,000	13												1
Do.	Aug. 4	16,000	14											1	
Southampton	Aug. 11	105,831	19									1			
South Shields	do.	105,677	30											2	
Stettin	Aug. 4	158,000	240									1			
Stuttgart	Aug. 9	162,934	87												
Sunderland	Aug. 11	147,398	52						1					2	
Tampico	Aug. 12	18,000	18												
Tamsui	June 28	2,797,543					36								
Do.	July 5	2,797,543					8								
Do.	July 12	2,797,543					16								
Trapani	Aug. 4	48,743	21												
Trieste	do.	166,499	120						1	1					
Tuxpam	Aug. 12	10,000	13												
Uvilla	Aug. 11	800	0												
Vera Cruz	Aug. 18	25,000	45	6			11	3							
Vienna	Aug. 4	1,656,662	670						4		3	8		6	
Warsaw	July 28	645,848	366					7	3	1	5	18	3	1	
Yokohama	July 14	160,439							1		1				
Do.	July 21	160,439							1		1				
Do.	July 28	160,439							1		1				
Zurich	Aug. 4	164,149	43						2						

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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