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## NOTICE.

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## UNITED STATES.

### THE BACILLUS ICTEROIDES AND ITS RELATION TO YELLOW FEVER.

PARIS, FRANCE, *August 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a paper by Proust and Wurtz, on the subject of yellow fever, read before the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

The conclusions reached by the authors are of special importance in confirming the cause of yellow fever.

Respectfully,

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

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

### YELLOW FEVER.

By PROUST AND WURTZ.

[Translated by M. J. Rosenau, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.]

Of the three great epidemic diseases of the tropics, plague, cholera, and yellow fever, it is the last whose manifestations during the past years have been least widespread.

Plague, since 1894, has spread from Indo-China into India and from Bombay to the four quarters of the globe. Cholera has reappeared in India with formidable intensity.

On the contrary, yellow fever, if we may except the large number of cases which occurred in the Cuban campaigns and which decimated to a dreadful extent the Spanish and American troops, does not seem to

have spread alarmingly as we have observed more particularly in the case of bubonic plague.

On account of the restraint imposed upon the countries where yellow fever is epidemic (Central America and certain portions of the eastern coast of South America as well as the western coast of Africa) it has not made its appearance in Europe for a long time. So rigidly has this restraint been enforced that it has been possible to discontinue without inconvenience the international prophylactic measures taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into France.

Since the International Congress of Hygiene of 1889, the etiology of two of these formidable tropical epidemics has been demonstrated. The bacillus of bubonic plague was discovered by Yersin and Kitasato at Hongkong in 1894, and this discovery has been unanimously confirmed by bacteriologists throughout the world.

On the other hand, in 1897, Sanarelli announced the discovery of the organism pathogenic for yellow fever. Although this discovery has been less widely and less brilliantly confirmed than that of the bacillus of Yersin, it remains without doubt that the menace of the extension and the dramatic reawakening of plague which lay dormant for so long has made yellow fever of secondary importance.

The microbe isolated by Sanarelli, which he considers specific for yellow fever, has been called by him bacillus icteroides. It is found in the blood and in the tissues of individuals sick or dead of yellow fever and not in the gastrointestinal cavity. It is always associated with other microbes.

This fact makes it very difficult to recover it from the cadavers of subjects dead of yellow fever. Its dissemination in the organism is, in fact, very transitory. Sanarelli established this interesting fact experimentally by killing daily animals inoculated with this bacillus. From the second to the seventh day the bacillus icteroides is found only in the spleen; after that time the bacillus invades the whole organism.

The constant presence of microorganisms of secondary infection is a singular complication in the search after the specific bacillus, and it is this special property of this organism as well as of its toxin, that favors secondary infections. This phenomenon is constant, not only in man, but also in the majority of animals inoculated experimentally.

In man, Sanarelli found the bacillus in but half the cases which he examined.

The bacillus icteroides is a rod with rounded ends frequently united in chains two to four long. Its dimensions vary. It is motile and has cilia.

Cultures on gelatin plates give punctiform colonies having the appearance and dimensions of a leucocyte. They are, in fact, round, colorless, without nucleus, and show a very fine, brilliant granulation. The bacillus never liquefies gelatin.

In the center of the colony there appears, about the sixth or seventh day, a characteristic black spherical point.

The colonies may also present atypical forms differing considerably from the ordinary (concentric rings in rosette, nucleus tangled reticula).

The colonies always keep their granular and brilliant appearance, and never take the yellow-brownish color that is observed in cultures of the colon bacillus.

Cultures of the bacillus icteroides which have grown on agar at 37° C., become thicker and whitish, in contrast to the original culture, and take the "seal ring" appearance.

This appearance of the cultures on agar is considered by Sanarelli the most typical characteristic of the cultures of bacillus icteroides.

It grows best in lactose bouillon with the addition of 2 per cent carbonate of lime.

The bacillus icteroides is a facultative anærobie. It stains well with all of the basic anilin dyes and does *not* stain by Grams's method.

Among the biological properties of bacillus icteroides there are some that have a particular interest.

Spontaneous desiccation at ordinary temperatures leaves the bacillus icteroides with considerable vitality (seven months). *It is known that the bacillus survives a much longer time in nature than is indicated by the results obtained in the laboratory, which explains the reappearance of the disease after several years.*

The resistance to dry heat is considerable; it takes an hour and ten minutes to kill it at a temperature of 100° C.; at 120° to 125° C. the bacillus icteroides dies quickly. On the other hand, its resistance to the sun is inconstant but weak—it dies in summer after seven hours at a temperature of 28° C.

The physical agent which acts the most surely and rapidly is moist heat. In water at 60° C. the bacillus icteroides dies in a few minutes, and immediately at 65° C. Boiling water, therefore, is the best disinfectant for yellow fever.

Sanarelli has further demonstrated that in media the presence of moulds favors the development of the bacillus icteroides considerably. On plates inoculated but not showing a growth the bacillus may be brought to life by sowing any kind of mold on the plate.

The development of molds, being favored, as is known, by heat, moisture, and lack of ventilation, would be indirectly favorable to the development and multiplication of the bacillus icteroides.

Humidity should be, then, one of the most active causes in the development of yellow fever.

The bacillus of yellow fever lives in sea water for a very long time. This confirms what has been known for a long time of the development of yellow fever in seaports.

The bacillus icteroides is pathogenic for most of the domestic animals. Birds are completely refractory. In mice, guinea pigs, rabbits, and especially in dogs and in monkeys it causes a cyclic disease analogous to that observed in man.

The bacillus, therefore, possesses 3 principal pathogenic properties, which together give it characteristics which could almost be considered specific. These properties are steatogenic, congestive, hemorrhagic, and emetic.

The filtered culture of the bacillus icteroides contains an extremely active toxin, and when injected, into the dog in particular, produces the same symptoms and the same lesions as the bacillus.

Finally, Sanarelli injected 5 individuals with a bouillon culture fifteen to twenty days old, filtered and sterilized with several drops of formic-aldehyd. The injection of filtered culture in relatively small doses produced typical yellow fever, accompanied by all its symptoms and anatomical conditions.

It is to be noted, however, that of the 5 individuals injected, 3 subcutaneously into the cellular tissue, 2 into veins, but 1 showed the clinical aspect of yellow fever.

The bacillus icteroides was discovered in 1897; in three years a certain number of researches have been made confirmatory of that of Sanarelli.

The first point to verify was whether bacillus icteroides is found in the organs of those sick or dead of yellow fever. This was found to be the fact in the work of Pothier (52 autopsies), Hamilton Jones, Archinard, Geddings, Wasdin, Mendoza, Guberrier, and Pioto Ramos. The bacillus icteroides was isolated by these different authors in a variable proportion, sometimes in almost all the cases examined; 32 in 39 (Archinard); 79.93 per cent (Geddings); 70 per cent (Horlbeck), and by the commission of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, 100 per cent during one year in Cuba.

In France, M. Gauthier isolated the organism from a patient sick of yellow fever. The patient arrived at Marseilles on the packet *Provence*, on which a little epidemic of yellow fever existed. Therefore the presence of the bacillus icteroides has been confirmed a very large number of times, both during life and after death.

A relatively limited number of bacteriologists have studied yellow fever in the epidemic foci during the past three years.

But the cultures of the bacilli isolated, both by Sanarelli and by the authors mentioned, have been studied with confirmatory results as far as the biological properties of this bacillus are concerned. Lacarda, Foa, Belfanti and Renoud, Rovere and more recently Bruschetti have studied the morphology, the pathogenesis, the toxins of the bacillus icteroides. All have confirmed the facts announced by Sanarelli, and they have completed the work in certain details—inoculations of birds, etc.

The conditions necessary to consider a microbe specific for a certain disease are the following: The microbe must be found in every case of the disease, and in these cases only. The inoculation of the microbe into animals must reproduce the lesions and the symptoms of the disease.

Now these conditions are filled in the case of the bacillus icteroides. That it has not been isolated in every case of yellow fever examined bacteriologically is due to the difficulties of the work caused largely by the secondary infections.

The experimental disease is almost identical with that in man. The injection of the toxin in man reproduces the symptoms of yellow fever.

Further, the serum of individuals attacked by yellow fever agglutinates the bacillus icteroides (Archinard and Woodson, Sanarelli, Foa, Mendoza). This specific reaction seems to us to be the decisive proof that the bacillus icteroides discovered by Sanarelli is the cause of yellow fever.

The mode of its entrance into the organism does not seem to be definitely decided. Laboratory experiments have demonstrated the possibility of infection by inhalation.

The infection by water as well as the infection by the air have not been demonstrated in man.

The soil, especially newly worked earth in the neighborhood of cadavers dead of yellow fever, seems to have played an important rôle in the spread of the infection in certain African epidemics (Soudan, 1897, Auvray and Boury).

This infection actually took place by direct contact (hands) or by inhalation.

The theory of Finlay, that the mosquito plays an important rôle as a carrier of yellow fever, has not furnished any of the proofs that have accumulated for malaria. Finlay has recently expressed the opinion that the mosquito has the power of transmitting the contagion by its

eggs. Before accepting this view it will be necessary to confirm in all instances the presence of the infectious agent.

Although we now believe that we know the specific cause of yellow fever, it must be admitted that from the point of view of prophylaxis less progress has been made than from the etiological standpoint. There is nothing to change in the prescribed measures for preventing yellow fever. Disinfection is equally efficacious against an unknown infectious agent as against a well-described and thoroughly studied microbe.

"Humidity, heat, darkness and lack of air seem to be the most favorable factors for the bacillus icteroides." Epidemiologists knew this long ago. Sanarelli has given a new explanation of the resistance of the bacillus icteroides and its mysterious longevity on board of vessels. That is to say that ordinary moulds of the air favor the development of the bacillus icteroides.

The sanitary measures actually employed are therefore the same as formerly, as well as the necessity for the improvement of the hygienic conditions.

As far as individual prophylaxis is concerned, Sanarelli shows, in his last communications, that this important problem has not yet been solved. He hopes to arrive at a solution by means of serum therapy.

The difficulty is to make animals tolerate heavy doses of the icteroides and to obtain a serum having both preventive and curative power. "The serum acts against the microbes but can not destroy their toxins once they are formed." The serum, then, acts only as a preventive and can have curative power only when employed very early. However this may be, of the first group of 8 cases (Hospital de San Sebastien at Rio Janeiro) 3 were treated at the commencement of the disease, 1 on the second day, 2 on the third day; of these, 3 recovered. Of 5 treated on the fourth day by 80 c. c. of serum there were 4 recoveries.

Of a second group of 22 cases (Ville de San Carlos), where the average mortality is 80 to 90 per cent instead of 50 per cent, as it is on the coast, 2 children treated at the commencement of the disease, on the second and third day, recovered; 4 out of 6 adults recovered under similar conditions. The serum injected intravenously resulted in 10 cures out of 14 treated.

From the point of view of the prophylactic value of the serum, we recall the experience in San Carlos prison where 4 cases appeared within several days. All the prisoners and 2 soldiers were injected with antiarmyrllic serum. There was not another case.

#### *Conclusions.*

I. The bacillus icteroides, discovered by Sanarelli, seems to us to be the specific agent of yellow fever.

That microorganism injected into certain animals, especially dogs, reproduces symptoms and lesions strikingly analogous to those observed in man.

The toxin of this bacillus produces in animals the same effects as the microbe. The injection of this toxin into 5 individuals reproduced in man typical yellow fever, accompanied by its symptoms and anatomical lesions.

The serum of individuals attacked with yellow fever agglutinates cultures of the bacillus icteroides.

II. The bacillus has a prolonged vitality both in air and water (fresh

and sea). It is certain that it is the same in the soil. Moulds favor its development. These facts confirm conditions that have been known a long time. They explain the reawakening of yellow fever a long time after the extinction of an epidemic, and the longevity of the disease aboard vessels in bad hygienic conditions.

No new prophylactic measures have come out of this knowledge of the etiology of the disease. As formerly, the prevention of yellow fever consists in applying the measures of isolation and of disinfection, and of improving the hygienic conditions.

*Quarantine measures against the introduction of plague from Glasgow, Scotland.*

Referring to statement of plague in Glasgow on page 2186, PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 35, P. A. Surg. A. R. Thomas was detailed by the President for duty in the office of the United States consul at Glasgow, to enforce the Treasury regulations, and arrived in that city August 30, 1900. Acting Asst. Surg. J. S. Hough was ordered on September 1, 1900, from London to Glasgow to assist Dr. Thomas, and Asst. Surg. John F. Anderson was ordered, on September 1, 1900, from Vienna, Austria, to London, and detailed by the President in the office of the consul-general at the latter place to assume Dr. Thomas's duties in his absence. On September 6, 1900, the following message was sent to Dr. Anderson in London: "Communicate with Thomas. Proceed Liverpool, duty on same lines as Thomas. Precautions only against Glasgow. Nominate assistant for London if necessary. Record on bill of health Glasgow passengers."

Dr. Thomas has been requested to wire, on the date of departure, the name and port of destination of each vessel leaving for the United States, which he is now doing.

The *Californian* and *Anchoria* sailed, on August 30, for New York; the *Siberian* for Philadelphia, and the *Orthia* for Baltimore on the same date.

At the request of the secretary of the Canadian department of agriculture, Dr. Thomas has been directed to inspect the Allan and Donaldson lines of steamers sailing from Glasgow for Canada, until the arrival of an officer detailed by the Canadian authorities.

Dr. Thomas reports that plague has probably been present in Glasgow since August 3. On September 1 he cabled that 1 additional case of plague had been discovered that day in the case of a person previously held for observation, and that the situation was hopeful. On September 3 he again cabled that no new cases had occurred that day, but that there had been 1 suspicious death at Govan, a small place in the vicinity of Glasgow.

The following order has been cabled to Dr. Thomas:

Make 4 freight classes, (1) free list; (2) inspection and certificate; (3) disinfection and certificate; (4) debarred. Have certificates presented with manifest when you inspect vessel, thus showing exact state of cargo. Disinfect baggage of Glasgow steerage, but all transit and

Glasgow cabin baggage may pass for present. While Greenock remains noninfected, ship disinfection not necessary if vessels avoid Glasgow. Vessels arriving healthy with your bill as above will receive pratique at New York and Service stations. Caution shipping that Glasgow crews will jeopardize pratique. See also foreign regulations, articles 5 and 9. Letter follows.

The superintendent of the maritime association of the port of New York transmitted to the Bureau, under date of September 4, 1900, a list of the lines of steamers plying between New York and Glasgow, as follows: Anchor Line steamers, New York to Glasgow via Londonderry; Allan State Line, New York for Glasgow; Donaldson Line, Virginia service for New York.

He states that when the St. Lawrence is closed by ice in winter those vessels bound from Glasgow to Montreal land at Portland, Me.; also that the steamer *Hibernian*, from Glasgow, August 23, is bound to Boston, Mass., and that the steamer *Almora*, from Glasgow, August 24, is bound to Newport News.

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

*Sanitary condition of Nome, Alaska.*

NOME, ALASKA, August 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there are at present 6 cases of smallpox at the detention hospital, all convalescent. The physician in charge at the hospital states that all of these will be ready for discharge within a week or ten days. No new cases have been reported during the week.

This afternoon I visited all the physicians who have offices and found that they have now under treatment the following numbers of cases: Pneumonia, 13; typhoid fever, 7; measles, 5; bronchitis, 5; tonsillitis, 4; influenza, 4; phthisis, 2; mumps, 2; peritonitis, 1, and congestion of the lungs, 1. There were 2 deaths during the week, 1 of pneumonia and 1 of typhoid fever. This report is necessarily incomplete, as the camp covers a large extent of territory and there are many physicians who have not offices and are not regularly in practice, but who will take cases when they offer. Competent persons estimate the population here now to be about 10,000.

The weather is very inclement, it having rained almost continuously since the 29th ultimo, but the temperature is mild. The mud is nearly knee-deep everywhere excepting on the beach, and deeper, in many places, even on the principal streets.

The sanitary conditions are bad, and everything is favorable to an epidemic of typhoid fever at no distant time.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox at Dawson, Yukon Territory.*

DAWSON CITY, YUKON TERRITORY, August 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report further on smallpox at Dawson. At this writing we have had 7 cases, all told, 3 of whom are now well, leaving 4 in the smallpox hospital. There have been no new cases reported for

over fourteen days, so that the disease is virtually under control. The only thing to fear is contact from the outside by some one bringing it in. The utmost vigilance is exercised and every one examined coming in either direction up or down the Yukon. About two weeks ago 3 suspects were removed from Dawson and isolated (not put with the regular patients) to await developments. Two of the 3 upon examination had been found to have been vaccinated within the regular time, the other had not. On the fourteenth day the disease broke out on the one that had not been vaccinated, while the other 2 escaped from the disease.

Respectfully,

J. C. McCook,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Smallpox in Colorado.*

DENVER, COLO., *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: Since my report to you of August 20 the following cases of smallpox have been reported to this office from the following points in the State during the week ended August 28, 1900:

Denver, Arapahoe County, 4 cases, August 2 to 26; source of infection in 2 cases Indiana, 1 case Idaho Springs, Colo., 1 case Red Stone. Georgetown, Clear Creek County, 5 cases, July 2 to August 1; source of infection Colorado City, Colo. Parachute, Garfield County, 1 case, June 23; source of infection Parachute. Pueblo, Pueblo County, 1 case, August 21; source of infection, Colorado. Navadaville, Gilpin County, 1 case, August 23; source of infection unknown. Rocky Ford, Otero County, 3 cases, August 3 and 4; source of infection Rocky Ford. Trinidad, Las Animas County, 1 case, August 20; source of infection Trinidad. Walsenberg, Huerfano County, 3 cases, August 21 and 23; source of infection Pryor, Colo. Total, 19 cases. No deaths.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,  
*Secretary.*

*Cruise of the Bratton on the west coast of Florida.*

U. S. S. W. D. BRATTON,  
*Port Tampa, Fla., August 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions for the eight days ended August 26, 1900.

The *Bratton* was got under way on the morning of the 20th instant and headed for Anclote Keys where she arrived without mishap the afternoon of the same day. Two smacks were sighted during the day, both well out at sea and headed to the southward. No smacks were found in Anclote Harbor and only a few sponging vessels. On the 21st we got under way again and headed for Port Tampa, arriving there at 2 p. m.

The 22d, 23d, and 24th were spent in overhauling the engines, washing out boilers, and cleaning shaft bearings, all of which needed attention badly.

On the morning of the 25th we got under way and headed for Anclote Keys again, arriving there at 4 p. m. No smacks were seen during the day and none were found in the harbor.

The *Bratton's* machinery was working very much better and is now in fairly satisfactory condition with the exception of the circulator pump, the valves of which were allowed to get in such bad condition



by the former engineer that they will give more or less trouble until replaced by new ones.

On the morning of the 26th the *Bratton* was got under way again and headed out to sea, going to the usual fishing ground of the smacks, but none were seen and the *Bratton* was then headed for Port Tampa, where she arrived at 2 p. m.

The hurricane season is at hand and that probably accounts for there being so few smacks in this vicinity now, as they are afraid to get far away from harbors, and after leaving Key West they have some long stretches of unprotected coast before reaching Anclote, and it is probable that the larger number of them are fishing nearer home, probably in the neighborhood of Tortugas.

The bottom of the *Bratton* is getting quite foul, and it will soon be necessary for her to go on the ways to have her bottom scraped and painted, as the foul bottom interferes very much with her speed and increases her coal consumption considerably.

Respectfully,

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

#### REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*Eagle Pass, Tex., August 31, 1900—Inspection service.*—I have the honor to inform you that upon the 29th instant I took a short expedition of 36 miles up the river, leaving here in the morning and returning the evening of the same day.

I learned that every settlement to which I went was in a comparatively healthful condition, and that few attempts are now being made to cross the Rio Grande by individuals from infected districts in Mexico.

The guards at Del Rio, Tex., inform me that there is quite a great deal of typhoid fever at Las Vacas, Mexico, a town just across the Rio Grande from Del Rio, Tex.

In Del Rio typhoid is also in evidence. At this port, during the past week, I have detained in the detention camp 1 man from Orizaba, Mexico, and returned to Mexico 1 Mexican from Orizaba, fumigating the baggage of both. Besides, I have fumigated 3 trunks from the fever district of Mexico.

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

*El Paso, Tex., August 25, 1900—Inspection Service.*—I have the honor to submit the following report, the summary of work for week ended August 25, 1900:

Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 88; inspection Mexican Central Railroad freight train crew, 17; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific train passengers, 30; inspection of immigrants, 34; disinfection of blankets, baggage, etc., 21 pieces; disinfection of imported linen for laundry, 419 pieces.

During the past week 3 passengers arrived on the Mexican Central from ports in Mexico via Vera Cruz. Two of the passengers were only five days from Vera Cruz at their arrival here. I detained them for five days and disinfected their baggage. One passenger had satisfactory proof that he was absent from foci more than ten days.

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

*Laredo, Tex., August 21, 1900—Inspection service.*—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended August 18, 1900: Inspected and passed at international foot and tramway bridge, 2,988; persons inspected and passed on Mexican National Railroad, 358; immigrants inspected and passed, 15; immigrants vaccinated, 11. August 12, 1 person from south of Vera Cruz via Vera Cruz placed in detention camp and baggage disinfected. He was four days out from Vera Cruz, Mexico. August 13, 1 person, ex-railroad employee, three days out from Pueblo, Mexico, placed in detention camp; no baggage. August 17, 1 person, three days out from Tampico, Mexico; history of origin very indefinite; placed in detention camp and baggage disinfected.

All persons detained in detention camp during the week reported have paid for their meals. All Pullman linen is disinfected here before going to San Antonio, Tex., for purpose of laundry.

*August 27, 1900.*—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended August 25, 1900: Inspected and passed at international foot bridge, 3,162; inspected and passed Italian immigrants at same point, 5. Persons on Mexican National Railroad inspected and passed, 499; Mexican immigrants inspected and passed, 70; Italian immigrants inspected and passed, 7; immigrants vaccinated, 12. August 25, disinfected 1 trunk of immigrant's wearing apparel.

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

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

**COLORADO—Denver.**—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths, 167, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 40 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1900. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 48 from tuberculosis.

**IOWA—Burlington.**—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Cedar Rapids.*—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Corydon.*—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Month of July, 1900. Total number of deaths, 5, including whooping cough, 3, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Davenport.*—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Elkader.*—Estimated population, 1,200. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Fort Madison.*—Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Oskaloosa.*—Estimated population, 9,500. Total number of deaths, 5, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Ottumwa*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 9, including whooping cough, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of July, 1900. Total number of deaths, 14, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 25, 1900, from 97 observers, indicate that intermittent fever, inflammation of bowels, and pleuritis were more prevalent, whooping cough much more prevalent, and measles much less prevalent than in the preceding week. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 179, enteric fever at 90, scarlet fever at 50, measles at 24, whooping cough at 20, diphtheria at 15, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5, and small-pox at 5 places.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Lawrence*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population 59,072. Total number of deaths, 155, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the eight weeks ended July 28, 1900, from 66 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 1,519,343, show 32 deaths from diphtheria, 41 from enteric fever, 11 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, and 12 from whooping cough.

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.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Aug. 25	Am. sc. Hattie C. Luce (a)	Aug. 13	St. Thomas.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Sept. 1	Br. ss. Asloun.....	Sept. 1	Samarang.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Aug. 23	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del. (b)	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....do.....	Br. ss. Owinee.....	Aug. 23	Sydney.....
			Am. str. Mariposa.....	Aug. 24	.....do.....
			Nor. ss. Thyra.....	Aug. 25	Hongkong.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	.....do.....	Br. ss. Lombard (a).....	Aug. 15	Port Limon.....
			Am. bk. Essex (a).....	Aug. 18	San Juan.....
			Br. sc. Severn.....	Aug. 22	Guadaloupe.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do.....	Br. ss. Marthara (a).....	Aug. 3	Rio de Janeiro, via St. Lucia.
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	.....do.....	Am. bktn. Bahama.....	Aug. 23	Matanzas.....
			Am. bktn. Nellie M. Slade	Aug. 17	Daiquiri.....
25	Washington, N. C.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
<b>CUBA:</b>					
26	Caibarien.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
27	Cardenas.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Cienfuegos.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Daiquiri.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
30	Gibara.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Guantanamo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Havana.....	Aug. 25	Sc. Michaela.....	Aug. 20	Tampa.....
			Sc. Bella Catalina.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
			Sc. Aransas.....	Aug. 21	Key West.....
			Br. bgtn. Alice Bradshaw	.....do.....	Havana.....
			Br. ss. Ardanrose.....	Aug. 22	Mobile.....
			Dr. Lykes.....	Aug. 24	Key West.....
			Barge Colleen.....	Aug. 22	Mobile.....
33	Isabela de Sagus.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Manzanillo.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
35	Matanzas.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

b CORRECTION.—Statement in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for August, 24, 1900, No. 34, relative to port of departure, Philadelphia; destination, Norfolk. Disinfected by request of agents. Date of *Orange Prince* should read as follows: Norwegian steamship *Parras*, date of arrival, August 14; departure, August 14, 1900.

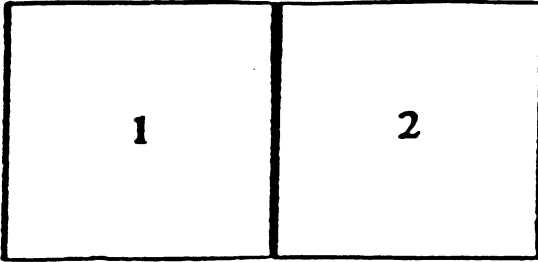
## AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Darien.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 19		1
4				No transactions.....	
5				No report.....	
6				No transactions.....	
7	Orders.....	Held until man shipped at Port Said brought ashore, bathed, and dunnage disinfected.	Sept. 1	do.....	3
8				1 case enteric fever on ss. Robert Dellar.	2
9				No transactions.....	4
10				do.....	
11					1
12				No transactions.....	
13				No report.....	
14					17
15					2
16					1
17				No transactions.....	
18					17
19					24
20	San Francisco.....	Held for disinfection of fore-castle and dunnage.	Aug. 23	25 crew bathed and effects disinfected.	3
	do.....	Disinfection of cargo and baggage.	Aug. 24	Effects of 19 cabin passengers and 27 steerage passengers from Sydney and Auckland disinfected; effects of 87 crew disinfected.	14
	do.....	Oriental crew bathed and effects disinfected.	Aug. 25		
21				No transactions.....	
22	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 20		3
	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held for observation.		Ballast removed.....	
	do.....	do.....			
23	Sapelo.....	Disinfected twice and held..	Aug. 19	1 case remittent fever; 1 case intermittent fever.	
	Savannah.....	do.....			
24	Ship Island.....	Disinfected.....		Vessel wrecked off Tortugas; 4 cases malarial fever.	
25				No report.....	
26				3 coastwise vessels passed without inspection.	2
				4 coastwise vessels passed without inspection.	
27				3 coastwise vessels passed without inspection.	8
28					14
29					1
30				No report.....	
31					7
32	Miami.....	Partial disinfection.....	Aug. 20		24
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 22	Cleared in quarantine.....	
	Havana.....	do.....	Aug. 23		
	Mobile.....	do.....	do.....		
	Key West.....	Partial disinfection.....	Aug. 24		
	Mobile.....	Being disinfected.....			
33					2
34					8
35					1

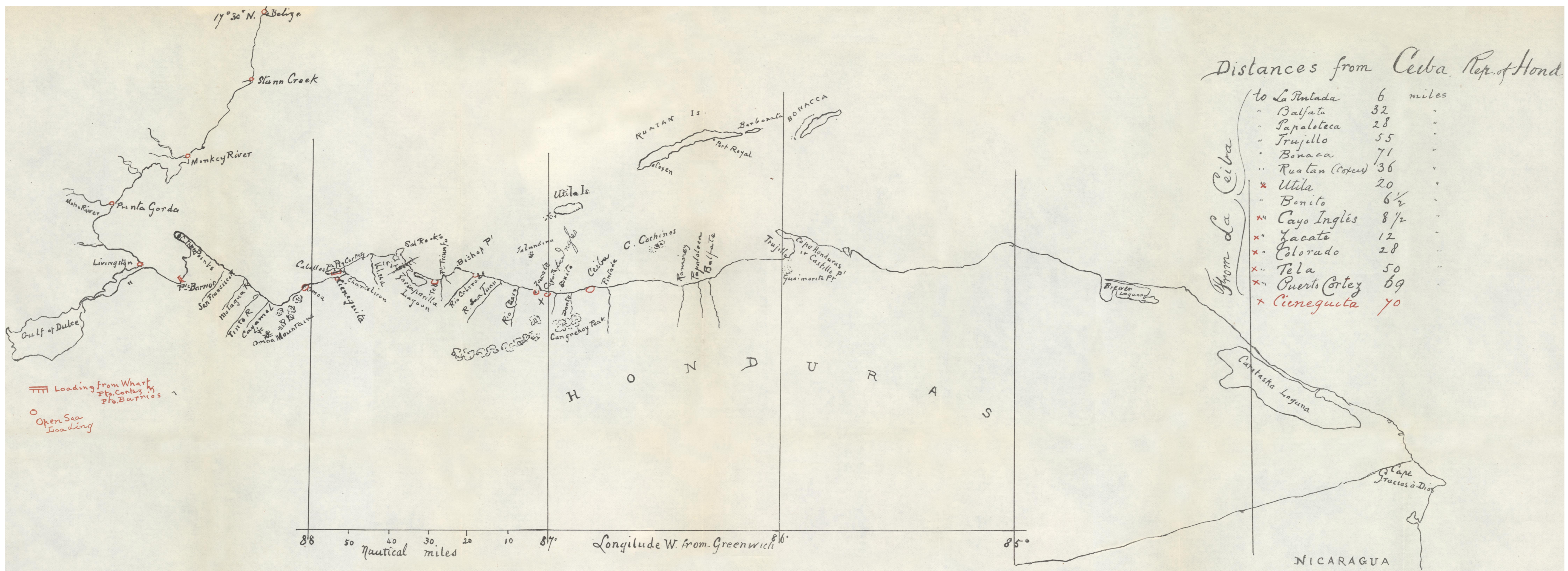
## REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
36	CUBA—Continued. Nuevitas.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
	HAWAII:				
38	Hilo.....	Aug. 7	.....	.....	.....
39	Honolulu.....	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
40	Kahului.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
41	Kihel.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 4	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	July 7	.....	.....	.....
43	Manila.....	July 14	.....	.....	.....
	POURO RICO:				
44	Ponce.....	Aug. 18	Sp. ss. Isla de Panay.....	Aug. 17	Havana.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
45	San Juan.....	Aug. 18	Sp. ss. Isla de Panay.....	Aug. 18	Havana.....
		Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—				
46	Aguadilla.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
47	Arecibo.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
48	Arroyo.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
49	Fagardo.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
50	Humacao.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
51	Mayaguez.....	Aug. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....

**FOLDOUT TARGET**







Distances from Ceiba, Rep. of Hond.

From La Ceiba	Distance	Unit
to La Pintada	6	miles
" Balfate	32	"
" Papaloteca	28	"
" Trujillo	55	"
" Bonaca	71	"
" Ruatan (Coxen)	36	"
* Utila	20	"
" Bonito	6 1/2	"
* Cayo Inglés	8 1/2	"
* Zacate	12	"
* Colorado	28	"
* Tela	50	"
* Puerto Cortez	69	"
* Cienegueta	70	"

Loading from Wharf  
 Pto. Cortez, Pto. Barrios  
 Open Sea Loading

88 50 40 30 20 10 87° Longitude W. from Greenwich 86° 85°  
 Nautical miles

NICARAGUA



## AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
36					7
37					14
38					2
39					12
40				1 vessel passed without inspection; inspected at Honolulu.	10 5
41					7 1
42				No transactions.....	17
43					39
44	Barcelona.....	Held in quarantine .....	Aug. 17	Allowed to transact business in quarantine.	6
45	Cadiz.....	Held in quarantine .....	Aug. 19	14 pieces of baggage disinfected.	1 6
46					7 1
47				No transactions.....	1
48				No transactions.....	1
49				do .....	3
50				No transactions.....	1
51				do .....	2 1

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Sept. 1			
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.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Aug. 25			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Sept. 1			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
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.....	Aug. 4			
		Aug. 11			
		Aug. 18			
		Aug. 25			
		Aug. 31			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	Sept. 1			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Aug. 25			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	Sept. 1			
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Aug. 4	Br. ss. Guildhall.....	July 29	Rio de Janeiro....
			Nor. ss. Uto.....	July 31	Havana.....
			Br. ss. Guildhall (a).....	July 29	Rio de Janeiro....
			Nor. ss. Uto (a).....	July 31	Havana.....
			Sc. Marie Cooper.....	Aug. 5	Nuevitas.....
		Aug. 18	Br. ss. Guildhall (a).....	July 29	Rio de Janeiro....
			Sc. Neiddenphin.....	Aug. 14	Mobile.....
			Tug Guillermo Lopez.....	Aug. 15	Havana.....
			Sc. John R. Bergen.....	Aug. 14	do.....
			Sc. Michaela.....	Aug. 15	do.....
			Sc. Bella Catalina.....	do.	do.....
			Sc. Vivina.....	Aug. 17	Sagua.....
			Sc. Olive.....	Aug. 16	New York.....

a Previously reported.

**MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.**

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7				do.....	
8				do.....	
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				No transactions.....	
				do.....	1
					2
					2
22				No report.....	
23					1
24				No transactions.....	
25					5
26					5
27				No report.....	
28	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....			12
	do.....	Held.....		Disinfected at Havana.....	
	do.....	Disinfected.....			10
	do.....		Aug. 3	Disinfected at Havana.....	
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 10		12
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 18		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 16		
	Punta Gorda.....	do.....			
	Port Tampa.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Punta Gorda.....	do.....	do.....		
	Port Tampa.....	do.....	do.....		

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 25, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, August 26, 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. 19	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	159
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	111
Aug. 20	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	59
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	12
Do.....	Steamship Kansas.....	Liverpool, England.....	28
Aug. 21	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	11
Aug. 22	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	33
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	31
Aug. 23	Steamship Prince George.....	.....do.....	36
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	50
Do.....	Steamship Florida.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	25
Aug. 24	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	35
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	21
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	113
Aug. 25	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	38
Do.....	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England.....	12
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	48
	Total.....	.....	822

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 25, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, August 26, 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 La Lorraine.....	Havre.....	259
Aug. 21	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	200
Do.....	Steamship Belgravia.....	Hamburg.....	106
Do.....	Steamship Sardinian.....	Glasgow.....	16
Do.....	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	37
Do.....	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	473
Do.....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	434
Aug. 22	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	414
Aug. 24	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	346
Do.....	Steamship Friedrich der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	618
Aug. 25	Steamship Norge.....	Copenhagen.....	223
Do.....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	277
	Total.....	.....	3,403

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to September 7, 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		
Total for Territory .....		28		
<b>California:</b>				
Oakland.....	July 8-July 14...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		4	1	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Arapahoe County.....	June 13-Aug. 26...	36		
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Clear Creek County.....	July 2-Aug. 1...	6		
Eagle County.....	June 25-July 30...	3		
El Paso County.....	June 21-July 30...	3		
Gilpin County.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Lake County.....	July 31-Aug. 23...	1		
Huerfano County.....	.....do.....	5		
Garfield County.....	July 23-Aug. 4..	20		
Las Animas County...	July 5-Aug. 20...	11		
Otero County.....	Aug. 4.....	3		
Park County.....	July 3.....	2		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-Aug. 21...	3		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2		
Total for State .....		97		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>Delaware:</b>				
Wilmington.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	June 18-July 23...	24		
Total for District, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville .....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		73		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Cairo .....	Nov. 18, 1899-July 21, 1900.	117	6	
Chicago .....	June 24-July 14...	4		
Total for State .....		121		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		3		
<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		
Kirklin.....	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		
Irvington.....	.....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.
<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>				
Warren County.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Wheeling.....	do.....	4		
Vandeburg County.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		180	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		2		
<b>Iowa:</b>				
Des Moines.....	June 1-July 31...	12		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<b>Kansas:</b>				
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		
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Covington.....	June 24-July 15...	32		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		120		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
Caddo.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
Caldwell.....	June 17-July 23...	16	2	
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 25...	106	37	
Shreveport.....	June 17-Aug. 4..	11	0	Nov. 23, 1899, to July 31 303 cases, 30 deaths.
Total for State.....		144	39	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		17		
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	June 24-Sept. 1...	5		
Cumberland.....	June 17-July 7...	8		
Total for State.....		13		
Total for State same period, 1899.....		32		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Fall River.....	June 24-July 21...	8		
Lowell.....	July 15-Aug. 18...	13		
Total for State.....		21		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		14	3	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Houghton County.....	Aug. 12-Aug. 18...	5		
Isabella County.....	July 29-Aug. 18...	5		
Jackson.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Oscoda.....	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		
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Akely.....	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. 25...	64		
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.
<i>Minnesota—Continued.</i>				
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. 25...	11		
Winsted .....	July 1-July 31...	6		
Wadena County .....	July 29-Aug. 4...	7		
Wright County .....	June 16-July 5...	2		
Total for State .....		290	8	
Total for State, same period, 1899 .....		9		
<i>Mississippi:</i>				
Ocean Springs (vicinity) .....	July 19 .....	11		
Total for State, same period, 1899 .....		22		
<i>Nebraska:</i>				
Omaha .....	June 24-Aug. 4...	6		
Total for State, same period, 1899 .....		0		
<i>New Hampshire:</i>				
Manchester .....	June 17-Aug. 4...	12		
Total for State, same period, 1899 .....		0		
<i>New Jersey:</i>				
Jersey City .....	June 18-June 21...	1		
Newark .....	June 17-June 23...	4		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1899 .....		0		
<i>New York:</i>				
New York .....	June 17-Aug. 25...	7	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899 .....		0		
<i>North Carolina:</i>				
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.
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Rolls .....	Aug. 1-Aug. 13...	16	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati .....	June 16-Aug. 17...	30		
Portsmouth .....	June 24-Aug. 25...	8		
Youngstown .....	Jan. 1-June 30...	13		
Allen County—				
Shawnee Township.....	do.....	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.
<i>Ohio—Continued.</i>				
Union County—				
Jerome Township .....	Jan. 1-June 30...	2		
Washington County—				
Marietta .....	do .....	1		
Wayne County—				
Salt Creek Township .....	do .....	3		
Total for State.....		1,361	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		22		
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>				
Philadelphia .....	June 24-July 7...	5		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		219		
<i>South Carolina:</i>				
Greenville.....	July 8-July 14...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
<i>Texas:</i>				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Carrizo.....	July 9.....	1		
Fort Bend County.....	Aug. 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900.	156	2	
Robertson County.....	June 16.....	300	2	
San Antonio.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Total for State.....		565	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		149	2	
<i>Utah:</i>				
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		
<i>Vermont:</i>				
Caledonia County.....	Aug. 7.....	20		
Franklin County.....	do .....	2		
Orleans County.....	do .....	6		
Total for State.....		28		
<i>Virginia:</i>				
Petersburg .....	June 1-Aug. 26...	4	0	
Roanoke .....	June 1-June 30...	22	1	
Total for State.....		26	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		118		
<i>Washington:</i>				
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.....		3,780	113	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		965	6	

Dec. 13, 1899, to Aug. 1,  
1900, 106 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.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Sept. 1	8,338	6																	
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	494,439	205	27						7	1	3								2
Bay City, Mich.....	Aug. 25	27,839	6									1								
Biloxi, Miss.....	do.....	3,234	1																	
Do.....	Sept. 1	3,234	2																	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	8	3																
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	223	24						4	2	6	2							4
Bristol, R. I.....	do.....	5,478	7	1																
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	70,028	24	4																1
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	58,313	26									1								
Charleston, S. C.....	Aug. 25	a 54,955	b 70	9								10								
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	13																	
Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 1	1,099,580	443	40						6	1	4	2							8
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	14,050	16																	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 31	296,908	102	20						3	3									
Clinton, Mass.....	Sept. 1	10,424	5																	
Cumberland, Md.....	do.....	12,729																		
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	29	1																
Detroit, Mich.....	Aug. 25	205,876	79	3						1		1								
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	2	1																
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	10	1																
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	50,756	12							4										1
Fall River, Mass.....	Sept. 1	74,398	35	1																
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Aug. 25	22,037	11	1																
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Sept. 1	60,278	27	1						2		3								
Green Bay, Wis.....	Aug. 26	9,069	2																	
Do.....	Sept. 2	9,069	10	1																
Greenville, S. C.....	Aug. 25	8,607	4																	
Do.....	Sept. 1	8,607	1																	
Haverhill, Mass.....	do.....	27,412	16							1										1
Holyoke, Mass.....	Aug. 18	35,637	20	1								1								
Do.....	Aug. 25	35,637	17	1																1
Do.....	Sept. 1	35,637	23	1																1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Aug. 25	17,201	17	4																
Jersey City, N. J.....	Aug. 26	163,003	73	9						1		5								
Johnstown, Pa.....	Sept. 1	21,805	23							2										2
Lawrence, Mass.....	Aug. 25	44,654	29	2								1								
Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 1	21,567	4	1																
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Aug. 25	50,395	26	2																
Lowell, Mass.....	Sept. 1	77,696	41	6								1								
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	10	1						2										
McKeesport, Pa.....	Aug. 25	20,741	16							1										
Malden, Mass.....	Sept. 1	23,081	8	1																1
Manchester, N. H.....	Aug. 25	44,126	19	2								1								
Do.....	Sept. 1	44,126	28	1								1								
Massillon, Ohio.....	Aug. 25	10,092	8	1																
Do.....	Sept. 1	10,092	1																	
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	7	1																
Melrose, Mass.....	Aug. 25	8,519	3	1																
Michigan City, Ind.....	Aug. 31	10,776	3																	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Aug. 25	204,468	83	5																
Do.....	Sept. 1	204,468	71	8								2	1	3	1					1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Aug. 25	164,738	42																	
Nashville, Tenn.....	Sept. 1	76,168	30	3																
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	40																	
Newburyport, Mass.....	Aug. 25	13,947	5							1										
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	93	11	2							1								1
Newton, Mass.....	Sept. 1	24,379	13																	
New York, N. Y.....	Aug. 25	c 3,444,675	1,157	115						14	3	28								8
Do.....	Sept. 1	c 3,444,675	1,269	134						20	4	17	5							11
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	3																	
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	7																	
Omaha, Nebr.....	Aug. 25	140,452	30																	
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Sept. 1	6,272	5									3								
Palmer, Mass.....	do.....	6,520	8									2								
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Aug. 25	238,617	121																	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Sept. 1	1,046,964	413	49						8	3	13								2
Pitston, Pa.....	do.....	10,302	5									1								
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	8	2																1
Port Huron, Mich.....	Aug. 18	13,543	3																	
Do.....	Aug. 25	13,543	3																	
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	do.....	12,394	5	2																
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44,843	11	1																

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

b White, 25; colored, 45.

c Estimated population.



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 3, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	59	5		.74		.74
Portland, Me.....	64	4		.74		.74
Northfield, Vt.....	59	7		.89		.59
Boston, Mass.....	66	6		.80		.70
New Haven, Conn.....	67	9		.95		.95
Albany, N. Y.....	68	10		.84		.84
New York, N. Y.....	70	8		.97		.97
Harrisburg, Pa.....	69	9		.72		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	71	9		.88		.78
New Brunswick, N. J.....	67	11		.98		.98
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70	8		.90		.90
Baltimore, Md.....	72	8		.91		.91
Washington, D. C.....	72	9		.87		.72
Lynchburg, Va.....	73	7		.89		.79
Cape Henry, Va.....	75	5		1.16		1.03
Norfolk, Va.....	74	8		1.23		1.03
Charlotte, N. C.....	73	7		1.08		.03
Raleigh, N. C.....	72	8		1.22	1.06	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	77	3		1.31		1.31
Hatteras, N. C.....	76	4		1.47		1.27
Wilmington, N. C.....	76	4		1.61		1.51
Columbia, S. C.....	76	6		1.31		.21
Charleston, S. C.....	79	3		1.61		.51
Augusta, Ga.....	77	5		1.12		.32
Savannah, Ga.....	79	3		1.65	.75	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79	3		1.53		.93
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	4		1.55	.05	
Key West, Fla.....	83		1	1.35	1.75	
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	73	5		.98		.79
Tampa, Fla.....	80	2		1.94		1.24
Pensacola, Fla.....	79			1.43		
Mobile, Ala.....	79	0		1.39		.89
Montgomery, Ala.....	78	2		.81	.79	
Meridian, Miss.....	76	2		.84	1.16	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	79	1		.90		.80
New Orleans, La.....	81	1		1.30	1.00	
Shreveport, La.....	79	1		.70	.40	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	74	6		.84		.14
Little Rock, Ark.....	76	4		.84	.26	
Palestine, Tex.....	78	2		.66	.24	
Galveston, Tex.....	83	1		1.43	1.23	
San Antonio, Tex.....	80	2		.91	1.89	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	1		1.00		.80
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	76	2		.77		.37
Nashville, Tenn.....	75	3		.87	2.93	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	73	5		.84		.74
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72	6		.74	.06	
Lexington, Ky.....	72	6		.65		.55
Louisville, Ky.....	74	6		.70		.60
Indianapolis, Ind.....	70	8		.70		.40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	72	8		.74		.74
Columbus, Ohio.....	70	8		.67		.67
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	69	9		.81		.81
Pittsburg, Pa.....	71	9		.63		.53
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	66	8		.63		.33
Rochester, N. Y.....	67	9		.67		.33
Buffalo, N. Y.....	67	11		.77		.77
Erie, Pa.....	68	8		.80		.80
Cleveland, Ohio.....	67	7		.73		.73
Sandusky, Ohio.....	69	7		.70		.70
Toledo, Ohio.....	68	6		.56		.56
Detroit, Mich.....	67	7		.59		.59
Lansing, Mich.....	66	6		.66	.14	
Fort Huron, Mich.....	66			.60		.50
Alpena, Mich.....	62	6		.84	.06	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	59			.84		
Marquette, Mich.....	62	8		.73		.33
Escanaba, Mich.....	64	4		.84		.14
Green Bay, Wis.....	64	10		.70	1.20	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66	7		.73	.17	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 3, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	<sup>a</sup> Excess.	<sup>a</sup> Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued.</b>						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	66			.63	1.41	
Chicago, Ill.....	69	5		.66		.36
Duluth, Minn.....	63	5		.87		.37
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	66	8		.73		.23
La Crosse, Wis.....	67	7		.87		.27
Dubuque, Iowa.....	69	5		.80		.60
Davenport, Iowa.....	70	6		.77		.77
Des Moines, Iowa.....	69	5		.70		.70
Keokuk, Iowa.....	72	6		.66	1.74	
Hannibal, Mo.....	71	9		.45	.45	
Springfield, Ill.....	71	5		.66	.24	
Cairo, Ill.....	75	3		.67		.33
St. Louis, Mo.....	74	6		.73		.57
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	72	6		.73	.27	
Springfield, Mo.....	71	5		.90	1.80	
Kansas City, Mo.....	73	5		.84		.24
Topeka, Kans.....	71	7		.81		.71
Wichita, Kans.....	73	7		.71	.59	
Concordia, Kans.....	71	5		.60		.60
Lincoln, Nebr.....	70	4		.70		.60
Omaha, Nebr.....	71	5		.60		.60
Sioux City, Iowa.....	68	4		.38		.28
Yankton, S. Dak.....	69	3		.70		.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	67	7		.32		.22
Huron, S. Dak.....	65	7		.45		.36
Pierre, S. Dak.....	70	8		.28		.28
Moorhead, Minn.....	62	10		.53		.43
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	64	6		.39		.39
Williston, N. Dak.....	62	2		.21		.01
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	61	1		.28	.32	
Helena, Mont.....	61	1		.15		.05
Miles City, Mont.....	67	0		.21		.11
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	68	4		.25		.25
Spokane, Wash.....	65		1	.14		.04
Walla Walla, Wash.....	70		2	.07	.08	
Baker City, Oreg.....	61		1	.13		.13
Winnemucca, Nev.....	65	1		.07		.07
Pocatello, Idaho.....	66	2		.14		.14
Boise, Idaho.....	66	0		.07		.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	69	7		.21		.21
Lander, Wyo.....	63			.14		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	62	4		.25		.25
North Platte, Nebr.....	68	6		.44		.44
Denver, Colo.....	67	7		.25		.25
Pueblo, Colo.....	69	3		.28		.28
Dodge City, Kans.....	73	5		.47		.37
Oklahoma, Okla.....	77	1		.77	.63	
Amarillo, Tex.....	70	6		.63		.63
Abilene, Tex.....	76	4		.63	.17	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	63	7		.39		.19
El Paso, Tex.....	75	5		.32	1.18	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	84	2		.11		.01
Yuma, Ariz.....	88		6	.07		.07
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Seattle, Wash.....	61	1		.15		.15
Tacoma, Wash.....	60	2		.18		.18
Astoria, Oreg.....	59	3		.58		.58
Portland, Oreg.....	64	0		.22		.22
Roseburg, Oreg.....	64	0		.10		.10
Eureka, Cal.....	55	5		.05		.05
Redbluff, Cal.....	78	0		.05		.05
Carson City, Nev.....	65		1	.05		.05
Sacramento, Cal.....	72		2	.03		.03
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	2		.01		.01
Fresno, Cal.....	73		5	.00	.10	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	64	0		.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69		1	.03		.03
San Diego, Cal.....	68		4	.00		.00

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### AUSTRALIA.

#### *Plague in Adelaide.*

ADELAIDE, *July 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the honorable the chief secretary of this province the subjoined information respecting bubonic plague in this colony:

July 10, under treatment July 3, none; admitted, 1; remaining, 1. July 17, under treatment July 10, 1; admitted, 1; remaining, 2. July 24, under treatment July 17, 2; admitted, 1; remaining, 3.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. MURPHY,  
*U. S. Consular Agent.*

J. P. BRAY, Esq.,  
*U. S. Consul-General, Melbourne.*

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Belize—Fruit port.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *August 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report no change in the health conditions. Another case of diphtheria reported during the week, a Spanish child of 7 years; the patient is convalescent. This makes a total of 4 cases of diphtheria during the month; 2 of them died. The *Stillwater*. Galt, clears for New Orleans this a. m.; no passengers; cargo, fruit, mail; 32 in crew. Passengers from this place must now take the boats making monthly trips to New York and Norfolk. With those for Norfolk we take the same precautions as with those for New Orleans and Mobile.

Respectfully,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,  
*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 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended August 17, 1900:

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared: August 12, steamship *Geo. Dumois*; Jentoft; 18 crew; no passengers; New York; 1 officer's family. August 15, steamship *Ethelwold*; Henshaw; 23 crew; no passengers; Baltimore; 2 officers' families.

The sanitary condition of Bocas and surrounding country is still improving. No more cases of yellow fever have occurred, and nothing of a suspicious nature has come under my observation. There is, how-

ever, still one focus of infection to be dealt with, and until this is done and sufficient time elapses, I still consider the place as infected. I hope to see this disinfection accomplished in the next day or two.

The rainfall during the past week has been enormous, and we have had little or no sunshine. As all are more or less exposed to the inclement weather, the foreign residents have suffered more or less from intermittent fever. These particular cases, having been under the treatment of Drs. Jumel and Osterhaut, have been carefully observed, and in none of them has there been an element of suspicion or doubt.

As the premises still to be disinfected have been strictly isolated, I think, after the disinfection, we can consider the place free from infection.

One death has occurred during the past week—1 white male, senility.

Orders have been issued by the United Fruit Company to stop all passenger traffic on its vessels. All fruit vessels leaving this port are clearing for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York. One vessel, however, cleared last week for New Orleans.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Bocas del Toro.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *August 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended August 25, 1900.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared: August 18, steamship *Colombia*, Hertzberg; crew, 17; no passengers; Philadelphia; steamship *Yumuri*, Boe; crew, 16; no passengers; New Orleans; steamship *Dudley*, Andersen; crew, 20; no passengers; New York. August 22, steamship *Bodo*, Johannesen; crew, 16; no passengers; New Orleans; steamship *Barnstable*, Higgins; crew, 31; 3 officers' families; no passengers; Baltimore. August 23, steamship *Foxhall*, Lawson; crew, 26; no passengers; Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, Central America. August 25, steamship *Simon Dumois*, Nieuwejaar; crew, 15; no passengers; New Orleans. During the vessel's stay in Bocas the steward had an attack of malarial fever.

Health conditions here are still satisfactory. No more cases of yellow fever have occurred, nor has anything of a suspicious nature been observed.

However, the town can not be considered free from infection, because the premises referred to in previous reports have not yet been disinfected. Other sickness occurring in this house in the meantime has prevented the disinfection. We hope, however, to accomplish this important work on Monday, the 27th instant.

I have been informed that during the period of heavy rainfall there has been considerable malaria fever on the plantations in the Chiriqui Lagoon. Most of the cases have been treated by Dr. Probert, the physician of the United Fruit Company, and he assures me that the type is ordinary, intermittent, yielding readily to quinine.

There have been the following deaths during the past week: One male, white, cerebral hemorrhage; 1 male, native, dysentery; 1 female, native, some chronic trouble.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*One case yellow fever.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA,  
via Port Limon, Costa Rica, September 1, 1900.

One case of yellow fever Bocas del Toro.

MOHR.

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

COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, August 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended August 18. 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. 16	Steamship Olympia.....	Seiders.....	38	Mobile, Ala.....	0	0
Aug. 17	Steamship Adler.....	Reid.....	26	.....do.....	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and vicinity are very good. We have had very heavy rains for the last ten days, which have very materially reduced the death rate. Number of deaths, 3, as follows: August 12, a child 1 year and 5 months, from bronchitis; an adult 55 years, from cirrhosis of the liver; August 14, an adult 60 years, from diarrhea. One case of yellow fever in shipping, which fact I cabled you yesterday.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report of the case of yellow fever on the steamship Holstein at Port Limon.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, August 19, 1900.

SIR: I cabled you August 18, 1900, of the existence of 1 case of yellow fever on the steamship *Holstein* in the person of Captain Aarhus upon his arrival from Mobile, August 16, 1900. In answer to your cable of August 18, 1900, asking if steamship *Holstein* had stopped at any way-ports within last thirty days and full particulars, I to day cabled you the following: "*Holstein* stopped no way-ports; in New Orleans, La., July 14; captain taken ill August 12; arrived here August 16 from Mobile, thirteen days from Limon, five days from Mobile; died August 18; necropsy impossible." I first saw Captain Aarhus on his arrival from Mobile on afternoon of August 16 at 5.45. Said he was taken ill with a chill on August 12, one day out of Mobile, and according to his own statement says he vomited a great quantity of black material on August 15. Also said his urine was very scanty. I examined it on August 17 with Dr. Steggall (the railroad surgeon here) who had been to see him on that date and found 20 per cent of albumen. On morning of 18th, in company with Drs. Steggall and Wood, I again visited the



patient. We at once agreed that this was a very serious case of yellow fever and that he could live only a very few hours. He died August 18 at 10.30 a. m. with black vomit. After our visit on morning of 18th the governor of Port Limon refused to allow us aboard of this vessel. Said should we go we would have to remain there. I could not do this as I have other vessels to look after. Finally Dr. Steggall received a telegram from the President of Costa Rica giving him permission to go and return.

He visited the ship on afternoon of 18th and found the captain had been dead several hours. The vessel was taken out to sea 4 miles and there the body was buried. The vessel is now in quarantine. On August 17 temperature of Captain Aarhus was 104, pulse 80. August 18, at 6.30 a. m. temperature 106½; pulse, 140. Should I have been permitted to go aboard I would have performed a necropsy. Yesterday, August 18, the United Fruit Company gave instructions to Dr. Steggall to have the *Holstein* disinfected with sulphur, which was done. The captain's bedding, clothes, etc., were destroyed. The decks were washed down with solution of carbolic acid. The clothes of the crew were also washed in the same solution. Dr. Steggall, upon his return to the shore, took all necessary precautions. As soon as I obtain permission, will go out to this vessel and see as to her sanitary condition. Should any new developments arise, I will, of course, cable you.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Port Limon—One death from yellow fever on the quarantine island.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *August 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended August 25. The following vessels have cleared from this port direct from the United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
Aug. 19	Ss. Hispania.....	Frockberg..	21	Mobile, Ala.....	0	0
Aug. 23	Ss. Beverly ..	Israel .....	37	New Orleans, La....	0	0
Aug. 25	Ss. Kitty.....	Montansen..	18	Mobile, Ala .....	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and surrounding country are good. Five deaths during the week as follows: On August 19, an adult, 30 years old, from chronic malaria; August 21, an adult, 60 years old, from rheumatism; August 22, an adult, 26 years old, from asphyxia; an adult, 22 years old, from pneumonia, and August 23, an adult, 35 years old, from yellow fever. This is the case that came from Colon on French steamer *Canada* August 21, was transferred to the quarantine island, and there died August 23. He was also buried there.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended August 25, 1900, 23 deaths have occurred in this city from the following causes. Five of these deaths occurred in the Civil Hospital:

Yellow fever.....	2	Marasmus .....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Heart disease.....	2
Tuberculosis .....	2	Angina pectoris .....	1
Tetanus infantile.....	2	Pulmonary catarrh.....	1
Paludism.....	2	Eclampsia .....	1
Pernicious fever.....	1	Thrombosis cerebral.....	1
Stillborn .....	1	Old age .....	1
Croup .....	1	Wounds.....	1
Meningitis.....	1		

Death rate for the week, 29.98. Twenty-three deaths in the city this week, being an increase over last week of 14 deaths.

In my weekly report for the week ended August 18 I stated that there had been 3 cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths, the third case being under isolation outside of the city. This case died from heart failure on the 19th. Thus, of the 3 cases reported, all have ended fatally.

The commanding officer at Rowell Barracks, Maj. W. C. Hoyt, appointed Acting Asst. Surg. J. M. Wheate to superintend the disinfection of the Hotel Continental, where all of the 3 cases originated, and I believe this work was done thoroughly. At any rate there have been no further cases reported, and as ten days have elapsed since the last case I am of the opinion that all danger of infection from the above cases is now at an end.

On August 21 the Norwegian steamship *Albis* was ordered to proceed to sea for cleaning and on same date the American steamship *Gussie* went to sea to clean preparatory to being disinfected.

This vessel upon completion of disinfection sailed the following day for New Orleans.

Fourteen vessels have been inspected and passed, with their crew and passengers, during the week.

Twelve vessels have been issued bills of health for other ports during the week.

Eight trunks, 5 valises, and 10 bundles were disinfected upon arrival from Batabano on the steamship *Reina de Los Angeles*.

Two valises, the property of the first yellow fever case (Bernard), were disinfected prior to being sent to his relatives in the United States.

*Casilda*.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 5 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases. Inspected 4 vessels during the week.

*Santa Cruz del Sur*.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths in the port during the week. No contagious diseases. Inspected 5 vessels at that port 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 27, 1900.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 25, 1900:

August 25, steamship *Orange*, from Puerto Cabello, with 1 Venezuelan immigrant.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows the transactions at this station for the week ended August 25, 1900:

The weather has been dry, and during the day exceedingly warm, but the nights are quite cool and comfortable, as a light wind springs up every evening and continues till morning.

Nine deaths are reported from yellow fever during the week ended August 22, an increase of 7 for the same week last year. The disease has steadily increased, and especially among the American residents, there being nearly twice as many sick as were reported last week.

There must be a large number of cases at present in the city. I can only form an approximate idea as to the number of cases based on the number of deaths, these, of course, being correctly reported.

On the 19th a sailor belonging to the British brigantine *Alice Bradshaw* was removed and sent to the hospital suffering with yellow fever. Two days after the captain was also taken sick with the disease and sent to the hospital, where he died on the morning of the 23d. The sailor is convalescing. This vessel was loaded with mahogany at a wharf in East Regla, across the harbor, a place which has always been considered infected. She was nearly ready to sail for Pensacola, Fla., when the first case occurred.

The vessel has been thoroughly disinfected, but will receive another disinfection, as her departure has been delayed, before she leaves the port. These 2 cases are the first in many months that have occurred on a vessel not belonging to the port. A careful watch is being kept by our officers over all the shipping and every vessel in the port is being visited during the week.

A death from beriberi has been reported.

Until last week all the passenger baggage coming in from Vera Cruz and bound for New York was taken up and disinfected here. This practice I decided to discontinue, as Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson reported that the disinfection of this baggage was being efficiently performed by the Mexican authorities. Every Tuesday the Ward Line steamer brings in a large amount of such baggage, and this, with the baggage from Havana passengers, makes a very busy day and with but little time in which to complete the disinfection, as the vessel sails for New York in the afternoon of the same day.

The baggage from Progreso and Merida, and possibly Tampico, will now have to receive attention, as yellow fever is reported epidemic in the 2 first-named ports, and I doubt if any disinfection is carried on there by the Mexican or Yucatan authorities.

On the 22d the bedding and household effects of a yellow-fever patient (American), from a house on the Prado, was sent to us by the sanitary

authorities of the city for disinfection. This was done by steam and the goods returned.

The disinfection of the Spanish bark *Lorenzo*, from Buenos Ayres, with jerked beef, has been completed at Mariel and she has been released.

The brig *Prudente*, from Rosario, which was remanded to Tortugas for preliminary disinfection, is still discharging cargo here in the port in quarantine. Fractional disinfection to kill any rats that may have been left has been given, and the cargo is carefully watched, as it is discharged, to see that no dead rats get ashore.

No more cases have been reported at Cienfuegos. The local authorities at Santiago, have, however, decided to put on a rigid quarantine, by admitting immunes only and the detention, on the steamers, to complete the five days for other passengers arriving there from infected ports. I have instructed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf to cooperate with the local board of health. Assistant Surgeon Trotter is vigilant, and is handling all baggage for the south coast.

One death was reported by Acting Asst. Surg. José Campos at Batabano, in the person of a fisherman, resident of Batabano.

I submit the mortality report for the week ended August 22, 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 the week ended August 22, 1900.*

Bronchitis.....	2	Cirrhosis of liver.....	4
Beriberi .....	1	Meningitis.. ..	12
Enteritis .....	13	Malaria.....	1
Yellow fever.....	9	Pneumonia .....	2
Scarlet fever.....	1	Tuberculosis .....	13
Typhoid fever.....	1	Tetanus .....	1
Bilious fever.....	2	Total deaths from all causes.....	118

*Report of work for the week ended August 25, 1900.*

Passengers inspected.....	185	Number of applications for immune certificates rejected.....	29
Passengers vaccinated .....	6		

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Number of vessels disinfected.....	8	Vessels inspected and entered .....	23
Number of viveros disinfected.....	2	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	18
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	767	Immigrants inspected .....	64

*Report of inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended August 25, 1900.*

HAVANA, CUBA, August 25, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 25, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 19	Steamship Reina Maria Cristina.....	Vera Cruz.....	21
Aug. 20	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa via Key West.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Orizaba ..	New York.....	9
Do.....	Steamship Aransas.....	New Orleans via Key West.....	1
Aug. 21	Steamship Seneca.....	Tampico.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Yucatan.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	7
Aug. 22	Steamship Havana.....	New York.....	8
Do.....	Steamship Constantia.....	Hamburg, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico.....	7
Aug. 25	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa via Key West.....	1
	Total.....		64

Respectfully,

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, August 22, 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 18, 1900:

*Matanzas.*—Eighteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 20.74 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 4; atresia, 2; tetanus, 2; pernicious fever, 1; dysentery, 1; heart disease, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 5. One case of infectious fever was reported during the week. Five vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were inspected and passed and 2 passed without inspection. Six bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The British steamship *Ardanrose* and the German steamship *Pionier*, bound for Mobile, Ala., were disinfected at this port. Forty-seven health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 2 of these via Havana, Cuba. Four health certificates were issued to passengers leaving this port for Nuevitas, Cuba, and 5 immune certificates were issued to laborers employed by the Munson boats at ports on the north coast of the island for discharging cargoes. Twenty-two pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 41 pieces disinfected. One hundred and nine bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected. Of these 71 bundles belong to the British steamship *Ardanrose* and 38 bundles belong to the German steamship *Pionier*.

*Cardenas.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 9 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; malaria, 2; enteritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 3. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. Twelve vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The death rate during the week was 18.90 per 1,000.

*Isabela de Sagua.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 25.82 per 1,000. One foreign vessel

was inspected and passed on arrival. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 8 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

*Caibarien*.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good, malarial fever being the prevalent disease. No weekly report of vessels arriving at, departing from, and remaining at, and no abstract of bills of health were received for the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS.

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 25, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantánamo, and Daiquiri.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 22, 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 18, 1900:

*Santiago*.—During this period a total of 20 deaths was reported, an increase of 1 over the preceding week; the principal causes of death were the following: Tuberculosis, 2; malarial fever, 5; nephritis, 3; tetanus, 1; intestinal diseases, 2; pneumonia, 1; pertussis, 1; other causes, 5; total, 20. Population, 43,000; mortality, 24.18.

On August 15, 1900, the steamship *Julia* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rican ports. Eleven immune certificates were issued to passengers and their baggage disinfected. Nineteen immune and 5 nonimmune certificates were issued August 17, to passengers embarking on the American steamship *Niagara*, destined for New York, and their baggage treated according to regulations.

*Manzanillo*.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 3 deaths for the period from the following causes: Cerebral hemorrhage, 1; gunshot wounds, 2; total, 3. Population, 14,464; mortality, 10.78. One additional case of smallpox occurred in same family, previously reported. Twelve persons were vaccinated by him during this week.

*Guantánamo*.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 8 deaths, the principal causes being as follows: Malarial fever, 1; nephritis, 2; intestinal diseases, 3; other causes, 2; total, 8. Population, 18,000; mortality, 23.11.

*Daiquiri*.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports nothing of interest.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended August 18, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—					
		Formaldehyde gas.			Steam.			Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.						
Aug. 15	Steamship Julia.....				3	10	6						
Aug. 16	Steamship Julia (Havana baggage for this port).....	1	4	3									
Aug. 17	Steamship Niagara (Havana baggage for this port).....	2	1										

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 18, 1900.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 15	British schooner Maggie Louise.....	Luca, Jamaica.....	10
Aug. 17	Haitian schooner Euphise.....	Port au Prince, Haiti.....	4
Do.....	Haitian schooner Emmanuel and Raoul.	.....do.....	2
	<b>Total</b> .....		<b>16</b>

Respectfully,

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, CANADA, August 31, 1900.

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

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report. (a)		Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	
				Total cases since outbreak.	Houses still infected.					
Montreal City.....	Montreal .....	275,000	June 14	0	20	7	6	7	14	50
Rimouski town.....	Rimouski .....	2,000		0	1		1	0	1	0
Maisonneuve.....	Hochelaga.....	3,500	Aug. 3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
St. Alexandre.....	Iberville.....	2,101	July 26 <sup>c</sup>	2	2		1	1	2	1

<sup>a</sup> Date of last report, July 31. <sup>b</sup> Except the civic hospital. <sup>c</sup> Reported to provincial board, August 27.

On July 16 a young girl arrived at St. Alexandre from New Bedford, Mass., and ten days later developed what at the time the family thought was chicken pox, and no physician was called to this first house

infected. All sanitary measures are now instituted at St. Alexandre, Iberville County, under the immediate supervision of our inspector.

Respectfully,  
 ELZÉAR PELLETIER,  
*Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.*

ENGLAND.

*Reports from London—Importations from Smyrna.*

LONDON, ENGLAND, *August 11, 1900.*

SIR: The general conditions of health in Great Britain are as usual. No deaths from smallpox or typhus fever were reported during the week ended August 4, 1900.

Inquiries have been made at this office regarding the shipment of dried fruits from Smyrna to the United States via Liverpool. The season for such shipments should soon begin. I have advised them to obtain a consular certificate of origin and freedom from possibility of infection. They would probably occupy three weeks in reaching New York from Smyrna.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

LONDON, ENGLAND, *August 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the conditions of health in Great Britain continue good. There was no death from typhus fever or smallpox during the week ended August 4, 1900. No plague cases have been reported, and several cases of suspected plague arriving at quarantine have been proved bacteriologically not to be plague.

Your telegram of the 11th instant, stating that the importation of dried fruits and second-hand and used rugs and carpets from Smyrna into the United States was prohibited, was duly received. I sent out a circular letter to that effect to the people most apt to be interested in that trade. I should like to inquire if carpets and rugs are absolutely prohibited, or might be admitted after disinfection.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

FRANCE.

*Translation from Le Temps concerning yellow fever in West Africa.*

PARIS, FRANCE, *August 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herein translation of a newspaper dispatch appearing in *Le Temps* of August 17, 1900.

I would state I have attempted to obtain an official report on this epidemic, but have been told that none has been made. I have learned indirectly that the disease has been very extensive in this colony, and is now rapidly decreasing from lack of nonimmune material.

Respectfully,

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

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



[Inclosure—Translation.]

## SENEGAL.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 15, 1900.*

\* \* \* \* \*

At Dakar there are 14 patients under treatment, 2 convalescents. No deaths at Dakar. No deaths or new cases at Rufisque and Goree.

At Saint-Louis there are 24 patients under treatment, 6 convalescents. Five new cases have been verified, among which is Captain Pallier; also 2 deaths.

Yesterday the steamer *Bearn* from Senegal arrived at the outer bay of Panillac. She had on board 14 passengers. An officer of the vessel died during the voyage. The passengers have been disembarked at the lazaretto to undergo a quarantine detention.

## GERMANY.

*Further concerning the case of plague at Hamburg.*HAMBURG, GERMANY, *August 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cablegram of to-day's date, reading:

"STATE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C.*:

"One suspected case plague reported to Hamburg health board, steward vessel from Cardiff, isolated, progress satisfactory, steamer quarantined, in my opinion no reason for alarm. PITCAIRN."

In addition to which I inclose a translation of an article which appeared in the local papers of yesterday. In order to obtain fully reliable and official information I called on Senator Burchard this morning, from whom I learned that the article was printed by all Hamburg newspapers with the approval of the competent authorities. The board of health of this city officially informed the local newspapers of the progress of the case, as the latter part of the article in question shows.

I have learned that the steamship *Rosario* left the port of Montevideo on May 26 last, bound for Hamburg. After having unloaded her cargo in this port, she made a trip to Cardiff, England, to take a cargo of coal. The vessel arrived in Hamburg from Cardiff on the 28th ultimo, and was not quarantined or inspected by the port surgeon, because it had cleared from Cardiff, which is not an infected port. When she arrived here there was no case of sickness on board, but, two days later, a steward was taken sick and removed to the general hospital, where he was treated for typhus. In the course of his treatment, the suspicion arose that the case was not one of typhus but of plague, whereupon the man was immediately taken to the epidemic station of the new Eppendorf Hospital and entirely isolated. At the same time all other patients who were treated at the general hospital in the same department, were also transferred to the Eppendorf Hospital and placed under strict medical observation. Their state of health has not as yet given any reason for anxiety, and also the progress of the sickness of the steward in question is satisfactory. The steamship *Rosario* was immediately taken out of the harbor and quarantined at the mouth of the Elbe.

As the matter stands at present, it is my opinion that there is no danger and no reason for alarm, but should a second or third case develop, I will immediately cable. Senator Burchard assured me that there was absolutely no anxiety on the part of the officials here, and

that the publications were authorized, in order not to conceal any facts.

Respectfully,

HUGH PITCAIRN,  
*United States Consul.*

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

[Inclosure.]

The case of disease in the harbor reported yesterday occurred on the steamship *Rosario*, of the Hamburg South American Steamship Company. We have learned about this case the following particulars:

The steamship *Rosario* arrived in Hamburg on the morning of July 28. She came from South American ports, at last from London, and had no cases of sickness on board; she was therefore allowed to enter the port. On July 30 the captain reported to the port surgeon that one of his stewards had taken sick with symptoms of fever. The port surgeon immediately went on board the vessel and diagnosed high fever, as usual in a case of malaria or typhus. He ordered the man to be transferred to his station of the general hospital and personally took charge of the treatment. The bacteriological examination of the patient's dejections a few days later gave reason for suspicion, whereupon the removal of the patient and all associated with him to the epidemic station of the new general hospital was ordered. At the latter locality the bacteriological examinations were continued, but a final conclusion could not be arrived at this noon.

The *Rosario* was taken out of the harbor on the night from Sunday to Monday and anchored at Attenbruch, entirely isolated from any other vessels.

From the board of health we have received the following communication: "The case of disease reported in yesterday's *Mittagsblatt* (noon edition), occurred on the steamship *Rosario*, which arrived on July 28 from Cardiff with a cargo of coal. The condition of the patient, who is isolated in the Eppendorf Hospital and treated as a case of suspected plague, is satisfactory. All other persons under medical observation are well. The vessel left this port on Sunday, August 5, and lies at the quarantine station, Groden, under medical surveillance."

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report further from information just published in the Imperial Health Reports, in regard to the case of plague that recently appeared at Hamburg.

The steamer *Rosario* sailed from La Plata at the end of June and came to Hamburg, and on July 9, left for Cardiff. There she remained at anchor for fourteen days between several steamers from East Asia and Mediterranean ports. On July 30, she returned to Hamburg, where a medical inspection discovered the steward to be sick, who during the voyage had shown no evidence of disease. The patient was taken to the general hospital with a supposed diagnosis of enteric fever. Then, on account of soreness and swelling of the glands of the neck, a diagnosis of diphtheria was made.

On August 4 the patient was suspected of having the plague, and bacteriological examination of the blood and animal inoculation confirmed the suspicions. He was at once isolated in the infectious ward of the Eppendorf Hospital. The exposed persons were at once removed to the isolation barracks in Eppendorf, and the room where the patient was confined and the steamer were disinfected.

On August 10 the patient died of the plague.

Up to the present time, so far as I have been able to learn, no new cases have appeared among the exposed persons.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE.

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

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

## GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston—Fruit port.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended August 21. Livingston has remained healthy in spite of the rainy weather, which has been continuous. No deaths reported. I inspected the following ships: August 15, steamship *Managua*, (Olsirk). Number of passengers, none; number of crew, 16; cargo, green fruit, all in good sanitary condition; destination, Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully,

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

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

## HONDURAS.

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *August 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended August 23, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The copy of a Précis of Quarantine Practice at National Quarantine Stations received.

The health and sanitary conditions of the port and adjacent country continue satisfactory. No death reported for the week.

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 23, 1900.*

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 18	Nor. ss. Banes.....	Tronstad.....	15	New Orleans.....	0	0
Aug. 20	Nor. ss. Utstein.....	Aarsvold.....	15	.....do.....	0	0
Aug. 22	Am. ss. Stillwater.....	Galt.....	32	.....do.....	0	0

## INDIA.

*Cholera epidemic in Bombay.*BOMBAY, INDIA, *July 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have to report that cholera has been epidemic in Bombay City since the beginning of July, and is now increasing. It has spread over all parts of the city, and though at first confined to the poorer classes of Hindoos and Mohammedans, it is now prevailing among all castes and nationalities. A number of Europeans and missionaries have died from it. It first broke out among the famine sufferers that came from upcountry ways to the city. These sufferers have undoubtedly carried

the germs of the disease with them in their flight from the famine camps.

During week ended July 3, 109 deaths from cholera were reported; for the week ended July 10, 175 deaths; for the week ended July 17, 237 deaths, and for week ended July 24, 327 deaths. The daily returns since show an increase, so that the outlook is not encouraging.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM T. FEE,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

*Report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 22, 1900, the following ship was inspected:

On August 17, the steamship *Ems*, of the North German Lloyd Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 121 cabin and 726 steerage passengers and 232 pieces of large and 766 pieces of small baggage. Nine 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.

*Sanitary conditions satisfactory.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *August 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that no case of plague has occurred in Japan since the date of my last report, August 1, and, as the last one returned was on July 16, it may be hoped that, at least for the present, the disease is arrested.

The official announcement gives a total of 60 cases and 64 deaths at Osaka from January 1 to July 16, the excess of deaths over cases being accounted for by cases holding over from December; and, at Shidzuoka during the same period, 19 cases, all proving fatal. This gives a total for the 2 localities of the outbreak of 79 cases and 83 deaths.

I am unable to give statistics of the prevailing epidemic of dysentery, but am certain that it is, so far, much less extensive than for several years past. It is true that, until within a few days, the summer has been exceptionally cool, and it is possible that the next published returns will show a largely increased morbidity from this cause.

No other important infectious disease is reported from any portion of this empire.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

## NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: Two fruit steamers, the *Sunniva* and the *Condor*, both bound to New Orleans and neither carrying passengers, have been inspected, and the proper certificates given their masters, copies of which are inclosed.

The health of Bluefields and surrounding country is good, and this port is free of the slightest suspicion of any quarantinable disease. Now that the local health authorities have established a quarantine against all craft coming from the infected and suspected ports south of us, and are maintaining it with rigor, I see no reason why Bluefields should not continue to enjoy her immunity to such diseases. Two deaths are reported for the week ended August 19—one native adult of dropsy and 1 native child of dysentery.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

PERU.

*Yellow fever on vessels from Panama destined to Peruvian ports.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 29, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to the Department's letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith for your further information a copy of a dispatch from the United States minister to Peru containing an additional report on the presence of the yellow fever on vessels from Panama destined to Peruvian ports.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,

*Acting Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

LIMA, PERU, *July 24, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my No. 384 of the 19th instant, I have the honor to report that two days later a letter was brought to this legation from the fever-stricken district steamship *Chili* at Callao.

I went to the foreign office an hour or two later and apprised the foreign minister of the circumstances of the receipt of the letter and of its contents. I also met the minister of Fomento, who is ex officio president of the national board of health, and learned from him that the ship had been abundantly supplied with the necessary drugs and medicines, but that a physician had not yet been engaged. He further stated that he had called a meeting of the board for 5 o'clock that afternoon, and that it had been determined to put a competent physician aboard, either under an express contract between him and the company (The Pacific Steam Navigation), or, if necessary, under the Government's order, charging the company with the value of his professional services in the accounts pending between the Government and the company. I gave him a copy of the memorandum for use before the board. My information is that the ship carried a medical attendant, but not one who had taken a degree, as required by its contract. The board of health insisted that the ship employ a proper medical man, but as none such could be found to serve for less than 3,000 soles (\$1,500) for the remainder of the voyage, the company refused, also denying the Government's jurisdiction over the ship, since she had not been received. Shortly after midnight of the morning following my call upon the ministers the ship sailed for Chile. The board of health is to-day discussing the imposition of a fine of £500 upon the company for its disregard of the order.

A letter similar to the one hereinbefore referred to was delivered at the United States consulate in Callao on the 20th instant.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, one citizen of the United States, Herman Loos, the only cabin passenger among those who succumbed to the fever, died on the 17th instant, prior to the ship's arrival at Callao, and was buried at sea. Mr. Loos was to have disembarked at Chanaral, in Chile. His place of residence in the United States is not known here.

Respectfully,

IRVING B. DUDLEY,  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

PHILIPPINES.

*Report from Manila.*

MANILA, P. I., July 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that only 1 case of plague occurred in Manila during the week ended July 14, 1900. This was in the person of a Chinese and resulted in death.

There is an apparent improvement in the situation, as only 4 cases have occurred since July 1.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

*Statistics of deaths occurring in Manila from October 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.*

MANILA, P. I., July 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information statistics of the total number of deaths occurring in Manila from October 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900. This data has been compiled by the board of health.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

*Record of mortality by months from October, 1899, to July, 1900.*

	October (a).	November (b).	December (c).	January (d).	February (e).	March (f).	April (g).	May (h).	June (i).	Total.
Number of burials with permits .....	942	1,090	1,092	1,055	884	887	805	724	599	8,078
Number of burials without permits ...	242	145	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	457
Total .....	1,184	1,235	1,162	1,055	884	887	805	724	599	8,535
With medical attendance.....	224	207	232	335	315	302	283	238	181	2,297
Without medical attendance .....	960	1,028	930	720	569	585	542	486	418	6,238
Children under five years .....	450	515	502	396	344	371	354	344	231	3,507
Deaths from—										
Tuberculosis .....	65	103	115	126	119	128	126	119	91	992
Beriberi .....	55	160	143	121	71	38	27	17	10	642
Malarial fevers .....	29	34	36	56	46	43	30	30	34	338
Diarrheal diseases .....	72	136	157	126	131	130	119	100	102	1,073
Acute lung diseases .....	60	100	72	75	83	68	61	66	45	631
Typhoid fever .....	4	2	4	2	6	5	6	8	4	41
Smallpox .....	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	7
Bubonic plague .....	0	0	1	11	35	49	44	17	11	167
Leprosy .....	8	6	13	7	4	3	1	2	2	46
Measles .....	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4

NOTE.—Population estimated at from 350,000 to 600,000.

a Chinese not being on record, 72 carried as without medical attendance. b Chinese not being on record, 75 carried as without medical attendance. c Chinese not being on record, 62 carried as without medical attendance. d Chinese regularly on record from January 15, 65. e Chinese, 80. f Chinese, 72. g Chinese, 63. h Chinese, 39. i Chinese, 35.

## PORTO RICO.

*Reports from Ponce.*PONCE, P. R., *August 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended August 13, 1900.

During the week the Spanish steamer *Isla de Panay* was held in quarantine but allowed to transact her small amount of business under supervision. Vessels of this line are among the most dangerous to this port as they touch several infected or suspected ports before coming to this port.

The improvements to the disinfecting room have been completed, doubling the capacity of the room. On each side there are now 15 compartments, 4 by 3 by 3, built of substantial pine slats, thus permitting free circulation of the disinfecting agent. In each of these, hooks were placed for hanging up certain articles.

Sanitary conditions of Ponce show practically no change.

Respectfully,

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

PONCE, P. R., *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended August 25, 1900. I also inclose mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

Nothing of special interest has occurred in shipping or quarantine circles, no quarantinable diseases having appeared here.

The mortality figures continue to increase, but these deaths are chiefly among the lower classes, the others being in fair general health.

Respectfully,

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

## [Inclosure.]

*Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country), during the two weeks ended August 25, 1900.*

Infectious diseases—	
Malarial fever.....	30
Pernicious malarial fever.....	3
Dysentery.....	23
Tuberculosis ..	11
Gangrene of the scrotum .....	1
Tetanus, neo-natorum.....	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	123
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	11
Diseases of the nervous system.....	8
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	1
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	100
	<hr/>
Total deaths from all causes .....	312
	<hr/>
Births during the same period.....	40

*Report of immigration at Ponce, P. R., during the week ended August 18, 1900.*PONCE, P. R., *August 20, 1900.*

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 17	French steamship Salvador.....	Port-au-Prince, and St. Domingo .....	4
Aug. 18	Provisional Flag steamship Julia .....	Cuba and St. Domingo .....	3
	Total.....	.....	7

Respectfully,

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

*Report of immigration at Ponce, P. R., during the week ended August 27, 1900.*PONCE, P. R., *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 25, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

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

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, p. 2186, vol. 15, No. 35.]

## SCOTLAND.

*Suspected plague at Glasgow.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a cablegram dated the 30th instant from the consul of the United States at Glasgow, Scotland, which reads as follows: "Nine suspected plague here. Two deaths. Increasing."

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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, September 1, 1900.*

"Plague here when *Rome* sailed, probably since August 3. Unable to give number passengers from Glasgow; offices closed; 1 case plague to day in contact; situation hopeful.

"THOMAS."

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

*"GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, September 3, 1900.*

"No new cases to-day. Suspicious death, Govan. *Californian* and *Anchoria* sailed, 30th, New York. *Siberian*, Philadelphia; *Orthia*, Baltimore, not inspected.

"THOMAS."

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



“GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 7, 1900.*

“Sailed September 6, *Astoria* and *Laurentian*, New York; *Peruvian*, Boston. No new cases, three days. Conditions good.

“THOMAS.”

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

TURKEY.

*End of plague in Beirut.*

BEIRUT, *July 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state with further reference to the 4 cases of plague reported in my dispatch of the 19th instant that the patients are doing well and no new cases have taken place. Owing to a request addressed by all the members of the consular body at Beirut to their respective legations at Constantinople to intervene near the sublime porte for the removal of the cordon established by the Lebanon government, coupled with a favorable report from the Beirut sanitary commission, the chief sanitary council at Constantinople ordered, on the 25th instant, the abolition of the said cordon, and reduced the ten days' quarantine imposed against arrivals from Beirut to forty-eight hours of medical observation to be made in Ottoman ports having a lazaretto. Energetic steps are being taken to place Beirut in a healthy condition, and several prophylactic measures have been used by the municipal authorities to prevent the spread of the plague in this city. It is confidently hoped that no new cases will occur here and that Beirut will soon resume free communication with the outside world and thus be exempted from the scarcity of water, the dearness of food, and the propagation of several diseases which threatened to befall its inhabitants by the prolonged maintenance of the cordon.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. MAGELSSSEN,  
*United States Vice-Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

WEST AFRICA.

*Consul at Goree-Dakar instructed to report on yellow fever in Senegal—  
Inclosures relative to steamships Caravallas and Santa Fe.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, asking that instructions be sent to the consul at Goree-Dakar to prepare a report upon the disease prevailing in that vicinity described as yellow fever.

The consul is at present away from his post on leave of absence, but a copy of your letter has been sent to him in Paris, with instructions to comply with your request. Mr. Strickland has been informed that if he has not the necessary data the report may be delayed until his return to his post.

As bearing upon the subject of your letter, I inclose herewith copy of a dispatch from the consul at Havre stating that the steamer *Santa Fe* arrived at that port on the 10th instant from Lorenzo Marquez and Goree-Dakar, having had 8 cases of yellow fever on board and 3 deaths since its departure from the last-named place on July 17, 1900. I also

inclose copy of a dispatch from the consul at Nantes in regard to the quarantine of the *Santa Fe* at St. Nazaire.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HAVRE, FRANCE, *August 17, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch, No. 73, dated August 10, 1900, I have the honor to inform the Department that all the passengers of the *Caravallas* were disembarked on Sunday last, the 12th instant, and the vessel released from quarantine, the passenger convalescing from yellow fever having recovered. The passengers, before leaving, were given sanitary passports, which require them to report themselves to the proper authorities within twenty-four hours after their arrival in any town or place in France, for ten days, dating from their departure from the vessel.

The steamer *Santa Fe*, belonging to the same company as the *Caravallas*, arrived here on August 10 from Lorenzo Marquez, Dakar, and St. Louis, having on board 250 passengers. From date of leaving Dakar, July 27, to arrival at Havre, there were 8 cases of yellow fever, and 3 deaths from same; the last case a very mild one, declaring itself three days before arrival at Havre.

The steamer was sent to Mandin, an island off St. Nazaire, to remain in quarantine and be disinfected. No passengers, baggage, or freight were landed here.

Respectfully,

A. M. THACKARA,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NANTES, FRANCE, *August 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the French steamship *Santa Fe*, belonging to Les Chargeurs Réunis, arrived at St. Nazaire on the evening of the 14th, coming from Dakar, Senegal. The ship was destined for Havre, but, having cases of yellow fever on board, was ordered to the quarantine station opposite St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the River Loire. The passengers and crew have been landed at the lazaret of Mindin, the leading quarantine station on the west coast of France. On the voyage there were 3 deaths, and at present there are 5 cases. There were on board 257 passengers and 130 soldiers. Should there be an outbreak of the disease on the mainland, I will notify you by telegraph.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH I. BRITAIN,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### WEST INDIES.

*Consuls at Kingston, Nassau, and Barbados requested to furnish certain information relative to yellow fever.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant requesting reports from the consuls at Kingston, Jamaica, Nassau, New Providence, Bridgetown, Barbados, and St. Thomas in regard to the harbors of the ports where they are respectively stationed in connection with the subject of yellow fever.

In reply, I have to say that a copy of your letter has been sent to each of the consuls specified, with instructions to make the desired report and to forward it to the Department.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marquez*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 69, including 1 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including diphtheria, 11; enteric fever, 4; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 9, and 2 from typhus.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Stuttgart*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 179,328. Total number of deaths, 269, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 27 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 201,425. Total number of deaths, 371, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 59 from tuberculosis.

*Genoa*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 226,432. Total number of deaths, 289, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; measles, 6; whooping cough, 1; and 43 from tuberculosis.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Months of May and June, 1900. Estimated population, 846. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended August 4, 1900, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 691,000, show a total of 510 deaths, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 7; measles, 6; whooping cough, 7; and 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from June 29, 1900, to September 7, 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. Petrarch, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay .....	May 18-July 31...		1,641	
Calcutta .....	Apr. 28-July 21...		268	
Karachi .....	July 2-July 8...		1	
Madras .....	May 19-July 27...		14	
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 3-June 9...	2		
Casa Branca .....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...		7	
Itu .....	.....do.....		2	
Pedreiras .....	.....do.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 12-July 13...		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-Aug. 12...	70	34	
Bocas del Toro .....	July 25-Sept. 1...	5	1	
Cartagena .....	June 1-July 14...	28	27	
Panama .....	June 12-Aug. 20...	22	5	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon .....	Aug. 18-Aug. 22...	2	1	On ss. Holstein; 1 on ss. Canada.
Cuba:				
Batabano .....	Aug. 16-Aug. 22...		1	Among United States soldiers.
Cienfuegos .....	July 21.....	1		
Guanajay .....	Aug. 14-Aug. 21...	3	3	
Havana .....	June 30.....		1	
	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
	July 1-Aug. 1...	96	30	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 22...		27	
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 27-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 28...		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.
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	July 10-July 24.....	3	.....	
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-July 28.....	302	102	
Brazil:				
Campo Grande.....	June 16.....	2	.....	
Nitheroy.....	do.....	2	.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-July 13.....	298	128	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 27-July 28.....	.....	1,245	Estimated.
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 23.....	307	278	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 3.....	94	38	
Alexandria.....	July 1.....	1	.....	
England:				
London.....	August 3.....	4	2	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	640	458	
	June 1-July 12.....	191	155	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
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	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
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	132	
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. 11...	47	47	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 24-Aug. 4...	10	3	
Brussels.....	July 1-July 7...		1	
Ghent.....	ug. 5-Aug. 11...		2	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 12-July 13...		43	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 14-May 12...			A few cases.
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 9...	2	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	78	
Manchester.....	do.....	1	1	
Southampton.....	do.....	1	1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	76	1	
France:				
Bordeaux.....	May 1-June 30...		4	
Lyons.....	June 3-Aug. 4...		13	
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	3	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 10-July 20...		4	
Königsberg.....	July 1-July 7...		1	
Gibraltar.....	July 2-Aug. 12...		4	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-July 14...	19	14	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-July 31...		86	
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	3	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 21-June 20...	3	3	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 3-June 9...	1	1	

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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Korea:				
Seoul .....	May 20-May 26...			Endemic.
Malta:				
Valetta .....	May 1-July 15...	24	3	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua .....	May 27-July 7...		6	
City of Mexico .....	May 6-Aug. 19...	224	154	Smallpox reported.
Merida .....	July 21.....			
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-Aug. 18...		48	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam .....	July 22-July 28...	1		
Ontario:				
Port Arthur.....	June 1-June 27...	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila .....	May 6-June 16...	2		
Quebec:				
Compton County .....	May 12-June 23...	1		
Gaspé County.....	May 20-June 23...	1		
Hochelaga County.....	May 6-Aug. 15...	2	1	
Iberville County.....	July 26-Aug. 27...	2		
Montreal County .....	Apr. 22-Aug. 31...	28	10	
Quebec County .....	Apr. 15-June 23...	8		
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 3-July 31...	129		
Russia:				
Moscow .....	May 27-Aug. 4...	82	27	
Odessa.....	June 3-Aug. 11...	41	11	
Riga .....	Apr. 1-May 31...		26	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-Aug. 11...	460	126	
Vladivostock.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	9		
Warsaw .....	May 27-Aug. 4...	7	34	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 16-July 6...	83	2	
Spain:				
Corunna.....	July 15-Aug. 13...		2	
Madrid.....	May 20-July 23...		146	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 11-July 7...		10	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	June 10-July 14...	9		
Zurich.....	June 24-Aug. 11...	2		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 20-May 26...	1		





## 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.
Rotterdam .....	Aug. 18	325,556	104									1		
St. Johns, New Brunswick .....	Aug. 25	45,000	1											
St. Petersburg .....	Aug. 11	2,267,023	689				15		26	12	24	18	12	
St. Stephen, New Brunswick .....	Aug. 25	3,000												
St. Thomas .....	Aug. 10	12,019	16										6	
Southampton .....	Aug. 18	105,831	31											
Stettin .....	Aug. 11	153,000	162											
Stuttgart .....	Aug. 16	162,934	80											
Tampico .....	Aug. 19	18,000	16				1							
Trapani .....	Aug. 11	48,743	24											
Trieste .....	.....do....	166,499	75											
Tuxpam .....	Aug. 20	10,000	3											
Venice .....	Aug. 4	172,924	106									1		
Do .....	Aug. 11	172,924	52									2		
Warsaw .....	Aug. 4	645,848	328				7	1		10	4	7	1	3
Windsor, Nova Scotia .....	Aug. 27	3,000	2											
Winnipeg .....	Aug. 25	50,000								2				
Zurich .....	Aug. 11	164,149	49							1			1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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