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NOTICE.

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

UNITED STATES.

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

Maritime quarantine service at Nome, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, August 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for the week ended August 25, 1900:

On the morning of August 19 the steamer *Discovery* arrived from Port Clarence, Alaska, and landed her passengers before I could reach her. The vessel had been boarded and inspected by me once previously and the captain, Robert Hall, informed of the quarantine regulations in force at this port. The captain was placed under arrest and ordered to report to Lieutenant Jarvis at the custom-house. Mr. Jarvis read to him from the United States Quarantine Laws and Regulations, sections 1, 2, and 3, of the act of March 27, 1890. The captain then stated that he had understood that the quarantine was only against St. Michael, Alaska, and promised that hereafter he would be more careful. He was then excused, but with the understanding that another infraction of the regulations would be followed by immediate prosecution.

The same afternoon it was reported at the custom-house that the small schooner *Edith* had arrived from the Siberian coast with 3 persons and 2 dead bodies aboard. I immediately started for the vessel, but seeing that some persons had rowed a large boat out from the shore, taken off the bodies, and were returning to the shore, I intercepted them at a point about a mile up the beach. They claimed that the bodies were those of the owner and the captain of the vessel, and that the former had been killed while lying in his bunk by a shot from the Siberian coast, and that the latter had later been knocked from the deck into the water by a swinging boom, and had died a few minutes after being

rescued. All the circumstances being suspicious, I notified the United States district attorney, and the United States commissioner who also acts as coroner. The latter took charge of the bodies, and a deputy United States marshal was placed in charge of the schooner and the 3 persons aboard. The men who had rowed out were friends of one of the dead men and evidently knew nothing of the quarantine regulations, so were excused. At the inquest, all the facts elicited substantiated the statements of the crew of the vessel. The jury found a verdict accordingly and the men were discharged. I inspected and passed the schooner and its crew, and with Dr. James E. Miller, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., performed the post-mortem examinations on the bodies.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,

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

NOME, ALASKA, September 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for the week ended September 1, 1900.

On August 31 the steamer *Charles D. Lane* arrived from San Francisco, Cal., via Seattle, Wash., and Dutch Harbor, Alaska, with 2 cases of measles aboard. The patients, 2 ladies, had embarked at Dutch Harbor. They had visited a friend who had measles a few days before and had been taken sick the day after embarkation. They had been immediately isolated, and no one allowed to see them other than the husband of one and a lady who acted as nurse. In view of these facts, and after consultation with Lieutenant Jarvis and a thorough inspection of all persons aboard, I allowed the passengers to land and the cargo to be unloaded. The owner of the vessel employed a physician and a nurse to take care of the patients until well enough to be carried ashore. I will then have the 2 cabins and all the clothing therein disinfected.

On September 1 the steamer *Meteor* arrived from Port Clarence, Alaska, and immediately landed her passengers before I was able to reach her in a surfboat. The vessel had been boarded and inspected by me before, and the captain, John Worth, informed of the quarantine regulations in force at this port. The captain was placed under arrest and ordered to report to Lieutenant Jarvis, who advised that he be prosecuted. The facts of the case were then given to the United States district attorney, who promised to take action against the captain at his earliest opportunity.

While waiting in the district attorney's office I was approached by Dr. E. Forbes, the physician of the Alaska Exploration Company, who owns the *Meteor*. This gentleman, who is an Englishman, gave me a lecture at some length, claiming to have had much experience in quarantine work both in America and abroad. During the course of his remarks he informed me that quarantine work is altogether a political affair and that I was very foolish to antagonize a rich company like the Alaska Exploration Company, which has more influence in Washington than the whole quarantine service put together, as by so doing I would probably lose my official position. I took his remarks for what they were worth and so informed him, and I mention this merely as an amusing incident.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,

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

Sanitary report from Nome, Alaska—Smallpox at Port Safety.

NOME, ALASKA, August 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there is now only 1 patient at the smallpox detention hospital. He is about well, and will be discharged the first part of next week.

A few days ago Dr. Lloyd saw in one of the local papers a reference to a case of smallpox in the Indian village near the Nome River Barracks, which is about 4 miles from here. This morning we visited the barracks, and later the village. The acting assistant surgeon in charge at the barracks reported that during the night of the 16th instant a canoe containing 8 Indians arrived at the village from Port Safety. One of them was a child, whom he found to have a well-developed case of smallpox, and whom he immediately isolated. He also isolated and vaccinated the 7 others, and being unable to find out how much communication there had been with the village, vaccinated all its inhabitants. The vaccine, however, proved to be worthless, so I sent him this afternoon material for 500 vaccinations, for which he will give me a receipt. Port Safety is about 20 miles east of here, and I have directed Dr. Lloyd to proceed there and trace, as far as possible, the source of this case and of any others he may be advised of.

The practicing physicians of the town and vicinity have had under treatment during the past week the following number of cases: Typhoid fever, 26; pneumonia, 15; dysentery, 10; bronchitis, 8; tonsillitis, 8; tuberculosis, 4; intermittent malarial fever, 3; rheumatism, 3; measles, 2; pleurisy, 1, and anthrax, 1. There were 2 deaths during the week, 1 of pneumonia and 1 of cerebral embolism. Reports of destitution, much sickness, and a great percentage of deaths among the aborigines come in with every vessel from all points along the Alaskan coast, as well as from the Siberian coast, the diseases seeming to be principally measles, pneumonia, and influenza.

The temperature continues mild and with the exception of two rainy days the weather has been clear and fine during the week just ended.

Respectfully,

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

History of smallpox at Nome, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the last case of smallpox was discharged from the detention hospital on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, and that the tents, buildings, and all things used therein were destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, under the immediate supervision of Drs. Hornsby and Ostrom, appointees of Lieutenant Jarvis. I inclose a copy of the report of the cases treated, made to Lieutenant Jarvis by Dr. H. C. Ostrom, the physician in charge of the hospital. Much credit is due Lieutenant Jarvis and his able assistant, Dr. S. J. Cole, but especially the former, for the prompt and effective measures taken to stamp out what at one time threatened to be a fearful epidemic.

According to directions, a copy of which I inclose, Assistant Surgeon Lloyd left on horseback for Port Safety the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The practicing physicians of the town and vicinity have had under treatment during the past week the following number of cases: Typhoid fever, 27; acute dysentery, 22; pneumonia, 11; tonsillitis, 8; bronchitis, 7; rheumatism, 7; measles, 4; tuberculosis, 3; intermittent

malarial fever, 2; pleurisy, 2, and anthrax, 1. There were 2 deaths during the week, both of pneumonia.

The temperature continues mild, and, with the exception of two rainy days, the weather has been clear and fine during the week just ended.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

NOME, ALASKA, *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following summary from the record of the smallpox hospital at this station:

The total number of patients received was 24; number of deaths, 1; number discharged, 23. All the varieties of smallpox were represented: Variola hæmorrhagica, 1; variola confuens, 1; variola discreta, 19; varioloid, 3.

Of these cases 19 were directly traced from 2 cases which developed on the steamship *Oregon* during her passage from Seattle to this port; 1 traced indirectly to the same source; 2 were traced from Dawson City, and 2 received their contagion from steamship *Ohio*.

According to the evidence of the patients (19) who were passengers on the steamship *Oregon*; those who were in charge of the steamship were guilty of gross mismanagement. Mrs. W. W. was taken sick shortly before reaching Dutch Harbor, the eruption appearing while at that port (about May 28). Her husband was taken sick about a week later. Although the cases were diagnosed smallpox by the ship's surgeon, nothing was done to isolate them until a few hours before reaching Nome, when they were rather insufficiently isolated, without guard or warning, in the smoking room. Upon arriving at Nome on July 13, the major portion of the passengers were forced ashore during the night, the reason being given by the officers that on account of having smallpox on board they would be liable to be sent into quarantine.

The cases coming from the steamship *Ohio* were also due to mismanagement. The *Ohio* upon arriving at Seattle from San Francisco had 2 cases of smallpox on board. These were taken off and isolated there, the officers of the ship being notified by Health Officer McKechnie as to the nature of the disease. The ship with no disinfection proceeded to this place; 2 cases developing on the way were put in quarantine at Egg Island and 2 cases at this hospital developing after landing here. * * *

Respectfully,

H. C. OSTROM, M. D.,
Physician in Charge of Hospital.

I certify that this is a true copy.

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

D. H. JARVIS,
First Lieutenant, R. C. S., Nome, Alaska.

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian, Mexican, Central and South American ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 1, 1900.*

SIR: The following-named vessels have entered at this port from West Indian and South American ports during the week ended September 1, 1900: August 28, British steamship *Oxus*, from Port Antonio, with fruit; British steamship *Ely*, from Port Antonio, with fruit. August 30, British steamship *Barnstable*, from Bocas del Toro, with fruit.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 22, 1900.*

SIR: The following-named vessels entered at this port, from the ports named, during the week ended this day: September 17, British steamship *Oxus*, from Port Antonio, with fruit; Norwegian steamship *Kong Frode*, from Port Antonio, with fruit. September 19, British steamship *Barnstable*, from Bocas del Toro, with fruit; British steamship *Lady Lewis*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with iron ore; British steamship *Trevilly*,

from St. Lucia, British West Indies, with ballast; American schooner, *John C. Matheson*, from San Andres, Colombia, with cocoanuts. September 21, British steamship, *Highfield*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with iron ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

Vessels from Mexico, Central America, and Cuban ports inspected at Reedy Island Quarantine.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., September 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels from Mexican, Central American, and Cuban ports have been inspected at this quarantine during the week ended September 1, 1900: August 26, steamship *Burton*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, Marine-Hospital Service. August 29, schooner *Cora M.*, from Baracoa, with cocoanuts; no passengers. August 30, steamship *Tyr*, from Gibara, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Faustino Sirven, quarantine officer; steamship *Hero*, from Daiquiri, with iron ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Juan de Jongh, Marine-Hospital Service. August 31, steamship *Broadgarth*, from Tampico, in ballast; no passengers. September 1, steamship *Mexicano*, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, Marine-Hospital Service.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., September 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels from Mexican, Central American, and Cuban ports have been inspected at this quarantine during the week ended September 8, 1900: September 5, steamship *Bernicia*, from Tampico, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by S. A. Magill; steamship *Frey*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., September 11, 1900.

SIR: Since my report to you of September 1, the following cases of smallpox have been reported to this office during the week ended September 10: Aguilar, Las Animas County, 3 cases, August 18 to August 25; source of infection, Garden, N. Mex. Antlers, Garfield County, 2 cases, August 18 to August 25; source of infection, Glenwood Springs, Garfield County. Glenwood Springs, 1 case, August 27; source of infection, Glenwood Springs, Garfield County. Golden, Jefferson County, 2 cases, August 29 and September 4; source of infection, Golden. Huerfano County, 2 cases, September 5 and September 8; source of infection, Walsen Mine, Huerfano County. Pueblo, Pueblo County, 11 cases, August 5 to August 28; source of infection, Pueblo. Total for

the State of Colorado for the week ended September 10, 1900, 21 cases; no deaths.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

DENVER, COLO., *September 18, 1900.*

SIR: Since my report to you of September 11, 1900, the following cases of smallpox have been reported to this office during the week ended September 18: Aguilar, Las Animas County, 1 case, August 9; source of infection, Aguilar. Colorado Springs, El Paso County, 2 cases, August 10; source of infection, Pueblo. Denver, Arapahoe County, 11 cases, August 1 to August 17; source of infection in 7 cases, Denver; 3 cases, Laramie, Wyo.; 1 case, Spokane, Wash. Glenwood Springs, Garfield County, 1 case, September 10; source of infection, Glenwood Springs. Huerfano County, 1 case, September 13; source of infection, Trinidad. Pueblo, Pueblo County, 10 cases, September 6 to September 13; source of infection, Pueblo. Rockvale, Fremont County, 3 cases, September 3 to September 9; source of infection, Florence. Total for the State, 29 cases; no deaths.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *September 18, 1900.*

SIR: Since our last report, April 23, 1900, the smallpox situation in this State has been as follows:

In May there were reported, from 16 places, 122 cases and 3 deaths; in June, from 10 places, 29 cases and 1 death; in July, from 8 places, 26 cases and no deaths; in August, from 6 places, 45 cases and no deaths, and during the present month, up to the 18th instant, there have been reported, from 4 places, 75 cases and no deaths. So far as known, the disease only prevails in these 4 places, in the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, and Eau Claire.

The majority of cases are very light, and diagnosed at first by local physicians as chicken pox.

Respectfully,

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary.

Smallpox on the steamship Barrowmore, from London.

BOSTON, MASS., *September 14, 1900.*

SIR: The steamship *Barrowmore*, from London August 30, 1900, now at this port, was detained at quarantine Wednesday, September 12, 1900. The cause of detention was a case of smallpox in the person of the chief officer, who was removed to Galloupes Island. The officers and crew were vaccinated and bathed, and the steamer thoroughly fumigated before being allowed to proceed to her berth. There were 6 cattlemen on the *Barrowmore*, and they will be detained at quarantine for observation.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Two suspicious cases on the steamship Newcastle from Tampico.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., September 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this date as follows:

Steamship *Newcastle*, eight days from Tampico, arrived 3 p. m., yesterday; 2 sick. Observed eighteen hours; strongly suspect mild yellow fever. Vessel now underway for Breakwater to leave sick; Goldberger in charge. Have notified Young.

Upon boarding the *Newcastle* yesterday the entire crew appeared at muster, but the clinical thermometer revealed 2 men with marked elevation of temperature—Johnson with 40.8° C., pulse 104; Scott with 41° C., pulse 108. Further examination showed the men to be quite ill.

Johnson had been taken sick suddenly the night previous to entering the capes (September 16) with chill, pains in head and back, and fever. He claimed to have had yellow fever in New Orleans in 1898.

Scott was taken with much the same symptoms the same night. He made no claims to immunity.

Both men stated that they had been in excellent health previous to their sudden attacks.

At daylight this morning Johnson's temperature was 38.8° C., pulse 90; face much flushed; pain in back and head; some nausea; epigastrium and region of gall bladder very tender; gums congested; eyes slightly suffused; urine contains about 10 per cent moist albumin.

Scott's condition at the same hour was as follows: Temperature, 39.7° C.; pulse, 108; does not complain of much pain; gums spongy and bleed easily; breath foul; eyes and general surface suffused; no albuminuria.

At 11 a. m., after making careful examination for plasmodia in the blood of both patients, their cases were considered suspicious enough for radical action, and the vessel was sent to the breakwater to leave the sick and such other men as she could spare. She will return to this quarantine by daylight to-morrow, when the work of disinfection will begin.

At Tampico the *Newcastle* lay seven days at a dock, discharging coal, and though the master claims that his crew did not go ashore, he states that the ship swarmed with people from the shore. The *Newcastle* is a comparatively new vessel and has been running between Baltimore and Mexican ports.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Arrival at New Orleans of the steamship Auguste, from Glasgow.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 9, 1900.

SIR: The steamship *Auguste*, from Glasgow, is now undergoing disinfection at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station; also the steamship *Volage*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Respectfully,

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

Report of the tornado at Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., September 11, 1900.

SIR: I sent you a dispatch yesterday giving you a few facts in regard to the tornado which wrecked this island on the 8th day of September and

night. Words of mine can not portray to you the devastation caused. I have been nearly over the island and I have not seen a house that was not damaged. Thousands of houses were blown from their foundations and wrecked. The loss of life by drowning was large, at least 5,000. Five hundred dead bodies and more drifted ashore at Virginia Point. Bodies at this moment, 2 p. m., are taken by dray loads from the débris, and carried past the office every few minutes to be buried at sea or in some hole in the ground. Funerals can not be thought of. There is lack of fresh water.

The water and electric plants were wrecked. One hundred and fifty men began work at the waterworks yesterday and they hope to furnish water by to-morrow. There is no gas. There are no street cars; the street-car power house was wrecked. The aerometer at the Weather Bureau broke down when 84 miles per hour was reached. It is estimated that the velocity of the wind was 100 miles an hour. The water was over the whole island, and at the highest part of the island the water was 5 feet deep. At the house where I boarded the water was 7 feet deep, and the wind was from the northeast, shifting to southeast, then south. The current flowing from the Gulf over the island from southeast to northwest was very rapid, bearing houses, débris, and living beings at a rapid rate to sea.

St. Mary's Infirmary was nearly wrecked. Only a small portion of the new part of the hospital was saved. The wooden part, the chapel, the cottage for county patients and for women was totally wrecked, and 7 dead were taken from the débris.

No man can look upon the devastation and not weep for the lost.

Mrs. Peckham was in Houston. I saved 17 persons in the house where I was. One man in the house left his wife and 2 children to be looked after by me and stayed in the railroad station.

All railroad bridges (there were 3) and 1 wagon bridge were swept away.

All provisions and supplies come by Texas City or direct from Houston.

I have been dressing injuries at the office for seamen and at my boarding house. Please wire me if I have your permission to dress the wounded, furnishing gauze, etc. I assume I have your authority until I hear to the contrary. There is much that I can do to save life. It seems humane when both hospitals are nearly wrecked and the wounded without care would perish.

Respectfully,

C. T. PECKHAM,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., September 15—Inspection service.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work at this station for the week ended September 15, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 110 persons; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passenger trains, 28 persons; inspection of immigrants, 34 persons; disinfection of baggage, clothing, etc., of immigrants, 14 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 445 pieces; fumigation of 2 cars loaded with cattle bones imported; vaccination performed on immigrants and children, 11; 4 passengers from Tampico, Mexico—let them pass after one night's detention, receiving information from the consul that the city was entirely free from any contagious disease.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., September 17, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended September 15, 1900: Inspected and passed over tramway bridge, 3,775; inspected and passed on Mexican National Railroad trains, 527; immigrants (Mexican) inspected and passed, 47; Italian immigrants inspected and passed, 2; immigrants vaccinated, 5; September 12, refused entry to 1 person three days out from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

September 13, detected above person about to leave on a train going east. He had shaved off his beard and had a change of outer clothing, in fact, was well disguised. I had him placed in the detention camp to complete his period of detention and all his clothes were also disinfected.

September 14, placed in detention camp 1 man five days out from Cordova, Mexico.

September 15, placed in detention camp 1 man three days out from Tampico, and had his baggage disinfected.

Respectfully,

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

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended September 22, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 22, 1900.

SIR: Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 22, 1900, also name of vessel and port from which it came: September 15, steamship *Coblenz*, from Bremen, with 262 immigrants.

Respectfully,

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 15, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, September 16, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 15, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 9	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	201
Do....	Steamship Boston	do.....	126
Sept. 10	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	230
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	13
Do....	Schooner Muriel	Annapolis, Nova Scotia	1
Do....	Schooner Mercedes	Bellevue Cove, Nova Scotia	2
Sept. 11	Steamship Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	54
Do....	Steamship Bostonian	London, England	24
Sept. 12	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	53
Do....	Steamship Boston	do.....	63
Sept. 13	Steamship Prince George	do.....	98
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth	do.....	75
Do....	Steamship Admiral Sampson	Port Antonio, Jamaica	2
Do....	Steamship Saxonia	Liverpool, England	873
Do....	Steamship Barrowmore	London, England	6
Sept. 14	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	92
Do....	Steamship Boston	do.....	57
Do....	Steamship Florida	Halifax, Nova Scotia	58
Sept. 15	Steamship Lancastrian	Liverpool, England	14
Do....	Steamship Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	86
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth	do.....	56
Total .....		.....	2,184

GEO. B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 15, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, September 17, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 15, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 10	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre	577
Do....	Steamship Spartan Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	742
Do....	Steamship Californian.....	Glasgow	26
Do....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	420
Sept. 12	Steamship Albano	Hamburg	101
Do....	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow	173
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	633
Do....	Steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresa...	Bremen.....	344
Sept. 13	Steamship Servia	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	109
Do....	Steamship Werra	Genoa and Naples.....	746
Do....	Steamship Barbarossa	Bremen.....	970
Sept. 14	Steamship Fürst Bismarck	Hamburg.....	224
Do....	Steamship Germanic	Liverpool and Queenstown	322
Do....	Steamship Graf Waldersee	Hamburg.....	313
Sept. 15	Steamship Lucania	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	420
Do....	Steamship La Lorraine.....	Havre.....	273
Total			6,393

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New York, during the month
of August, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 32,590; number passed, 32,366; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 224.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 19; number cases certified for deportation during month, 224; total to be accounted for, 243; number cases deported, 28; number cases admitted, 206; number cases pending at close of month, 9.

L. L. WILLIAMS,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of August, 1900, from 168 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 906,451, show a total of 1,642 deaths, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 36; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 18, and 111 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 71,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—Dubuque.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 959—white, 756; colored, 203—including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 47; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 6, and 108 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fitchburg.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 30,523. Total number of deaths, 63, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 15, 1900, from 88 observers, indicate that scarlet fever increased and whooping cough and phthisis pulmonalis decreased in area of prevalence.

Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 173, enteric fever at 135, scarlet fever at 49, diphtheria at 31, measles at 13, whooping cough at 11, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5, and smallpox at 2 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics for the month of August says:

Prompt returns were received from registrars representing 2,193,087 persons, according to the State census of 1894, or 99.32 per cent of the possible reporting population of the State. This is the highest percentage of prompt reports recorded, but we trust it will be surpassed by the record for September, and that *all* of the registrars will see that their returns are mailed punctually. If unavoidably absent, please take pains to see that some responsible person mails your report on October 4, without fail.

There were 2,954 deaths in Michigan reported to the department of State for August. This number corresponds to a death rate of 14.5 per 1,000 estimated reporting population, as compared with a rate of 12.4 for the preceding month, and a rate of 13.8 for August, 1899. The mortality of the State of Indiana for August was 14.3 per 1,000 or practically the same as that of Michigan.

The number of deaths returned for August is 445 more than for July. There were 811 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, an increase of 250 over July; 268 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, both inclusive; and 630 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 122; other forms of tuberculosis, 51; typhoid fever, 68; diphtheria and croup, 19; measles, 6; whooping cough, 17; scarlet fever, 15; pneumonia, 80; diarrheal diseases of infants under 5 years, 586; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 37; cancer, 121; accidents and violence, 187.

As compared with the preceding month a slight increase is noted in the number of deaths from diphtheria and croup, a considerable increase in the fatality of typhoid fever, and a large increase (308 deaths) in the mortality from diarrheal diseases of children. This latter increase is characteristic of the annual "slaughter of the innocents," chiefly from "cholera infantum," a type of disease which is entirely or largely preventable by proper sanitary and hygienic methods.

MINNESOTA—St. Paul.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 165,000. Total number of deaths, 155, including enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Auburn, for the month of July, 1900, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,110,000, show a total of 11,641 deaths, including diphtheria, 208; enteric fever, 101; measles, 92; scarlet fever, 43; whooping cough, 113; smallpox, 1, and 1,102 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says :

July, usually the month of largest mortality in the year by reason of the diarrheal deaths, has been exceeded this year by that of March (the grippé epidemic), when 13,033 deaths occurred and April with 12,486, the deaths of this month being 11,614, which is below the average (11,900) of the past ten years. In 1892 there were 13,552 deaths in July; last July, 11,291. The death rate is 19.5 per cent against an average of 22 per cent for July. There were 40.6 per cent of deaths under 5 years, the average being 46 per cent.

Diarrheal deaths have increased from 477 in June to 2,075. The average for the past ten years for July is 2,863, being 24 per cent of the total mortality, against 18 per cent this month. The largest relative mortality from this cause was in the Lake Ontario and Western district, 23.6 per cent; in the Maritime, 19.6; while in the West Central and Southern Tier districts only 5.4 per cent of the deaths were diarrheal. In the three largest cities 22 per cent of the deaths were from acute diarrheal diseases, 40 deaths per 100,000 population; of 1,820 deaths in rural towns, 8 per cent were diarrheal, 8 deaths per 100,000 population. The increase from June in both localities is about the same, though commonly much the largest in the cities in July, the rural mortality from diarrhea falling on August. Other diseases of the digestive system have a much increased mortality.

Whooping cough increased from 71 deaths in June to 113, the increase being generally distributed in all parts of the State.

Typhoid fever has moderately increased; scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, and malarial diseases have diminished. The State is free from smallpox.

There were 856 deaths from accident and violence, 5 occurring from lightning stroke, all in rural localities; 152 deaths were caused by sunstroke in New York City, and 14 in Hudson Valley towns on the 17th and 18th of the month.

Buffalo.—Month of August, 1900. Census population of 1900, 352,219. Total number of deaths, 509, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 5, and 34 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—Cincinnati.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 455,000. Total number of deaths, 492, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 7, and 63 from tuberculosis.

Cleveland.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 532, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 27; whooping cough, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—Nashville.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 110,834—white, 69,389; colored, 41,445. Total number of deaths, 132—white, 59; colored, 73—including enteric fever, 2, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 3 from enteric fever.

VIRGINIA—*Roanoke*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 72, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Tacoma.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES: Alexandria, Va.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Sept. 15	Am. sc. James Judge.....	Sept. 10	Matanzas.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Ger. ss. Holstein(a)..... Br. ss. Almora (a)..... Br. ss. King Frederick (a) U. S. A. transport Sedge- wick. U. S. A. transport Weitzel U. S. A. transport Weitzel (a). Br. ss. Zingara..... Br. sc. Lillie..... Nor. bk. Vardoën..... Br. ss. Lady Lewis.....	Sept. 4 Sept. 7 Sept. 8 Sept. 11 Sept. 15.....do..... Sept. 16 Sept. 13.....do..... Sept. 22	Port Limon..... Glasgow..... Progreso via Bos- ton. Havana via New York. Santiago..... .....do..... Buenos Ayres..... Barbados..... Pernambuco..... Daiquiri via Bal- timore. Santiago de Cuba
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Sept. 15	U. S. tug Weitzel..... Br. sc. Lillie..... Nor. bk. Vardoën.....	Sept. 11 Sept. 13.....do.....	 Barbados..... Pernambuco.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Sept. 8 Sept. 15	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Nor. ss. Bodo (a)..... Nor. bk. Fridjof Bryde.... Am. sc. Wm. J. Lermond.....	Sept. 1 Sept. 10.....do.....	Bocas del Toro..... Vera Cruz..... Havana.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sept. 13	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Aug. 25	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Sept. 15	Am. ss. Queen (a).....	Sept. 6	Sitka.....
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Sept. 22	Br. ss. Newcastle.....	Sept. 17	Tampico.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Sept. 15	.....	.....	.....
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Am. ss. Newport (a)..... Am. ship George Skol- field. Br. ss. Algoa..... Jap. ss. Nippon Maru.....	Sept. 7 Sept. 9 Sept. 13 Sept. 14	Panama..... Chignik..... Hongkong..... .....do.....

(a Previously reported.)

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	St. Simons Mills, Ga.	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 15		
4	Newport News.....	Disinfected	Sept. 9		8
	do	do	do		
	Norfolk	Effects of crew disinfected.....	do		
	Newport News.....	Held.....	Sept. 12	Allowed to proceed to Newport News to take cargo in quarantine.	
	Norfolk	Held for disinfection.....			
	do	Disinfected.....	Sept. 16		9
	Newport News.....	do	Sept. 18		
	Wilmington.....	Passed on Bureau telegram			
	do	Held for observation.....			
	do	do	Sept. 22		
5	New York.....	Allowed to take coal and water in quarantine and proceed to sea.			
	Wilmington.....	Passed on Bureau order.....			
	do	Held for observation.....		1 case with a pustular eruption; crew bathed in bichloride and vaccinated.	
6					2
7				No report.....	
8					3
9				No transactions.....	
				do	
				do	
10	Bocas del Toro.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 11	3 cases yellow fever.....	1
11	Ship Island.....	do			
	Pascagoula	Redisinfecting	Sept. 11		
12				No transactions	
13				do	
14				Revenue cutters Manning and McCulloch passed on surgeon's certificate.	23
				2 cases measles on ss. Charles D. Lane from San Francisco.	33
15				No report.....	
16				do	
17	Seattle.....	Infected portion of vessel and dunnage disinfected; crew vaccinated.	Sept. 9	Steward's department, 12 persons, bathed and detained for observation.	18
				1 case of measles on Am. ss. Cleveland, from Nome.	
18	Philadelphia	Placed in quarantine.....	Sept. 23	2 cases yellow fever suspected; vessel ordered to Delaware Breakwater to leave suspected cases; returned on the 20th for disinfection and detention of personnel.	17
19					3
20	San Francisco.....	Living apartments of vessel disinfected.	Sept. 14	Passengers and crew bathed and effects disinfected; 1 case varioloid with 3 members of family remaining at quarantine.	27
	do	Cabin and forecabin disinfected.	Sept. 11	Crew bathed and effects disinfected.	
	do	Held for disinfection of baggage.	Sept. 13	Chinese crew bathed and effects disinfected.	
	do	do	Sept. 14	Oriental crew and steerage passengers and 2 European steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected.	

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Cont'd.				
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	Sept. 13			
22	Savannah, Ga.....	Sept. 15	Br. ss. Darlington (a)	Sept. 2	Baltimore
			Br. bk. Lizzie Curry (a).....	do.....	Guadeloupe
			Aus. bgtn. Zenit (a).....	Sept. 3	Progreso
			Nor. bk. Latona.....	Sept. 12	Pernambuco
			Am. sc. J. R. Penrose.....	Sept. 13	Sagua la Grande..
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	do.....	Br. sc. Florence R. Henson.	Sept. 14	Cardenas.....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.....	Sept. 22			
25	Washington, N. C.....	do.....			
	CUBA:				
26	Caibarien.....	Sept. 15			
27	Cardenas.....	do.....			
28	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
29	Dalquiri.....	Sept. 1			
30	Gibara.....	Sept. 8			
31	Guantanamo.....	Sept. 1			
32	Havana.....	Sept. 15	Ss. Fanita.....	Sept. 10	Key West
			Ss. Whitney.....	Sept. 13	do.....
			Sc. Dr. Lykes.....	do.....	do.....
			Ger. ss. Pionier.....	do.....	Mobile.....
			Ss. Fanita.....	Sept. 14	Tampa
33	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
34	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 1			
35	Matanzas.....	Sept. 15			
36	Nuevitass.....	do.....	Ger. ss. Heim.....	Sept. 13	Mobile.....
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 1			
	HAWAII:				
38	Hilo.....	do.....			
39	Honolulu.....	Sept. 8			
40	Kahului.....	do.....			
41	Kihel.....	Sept. 1			
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	July 28			
43	Iloilo.....	Aug. 5			
44	Manila.....	Aug. 12			
	PORTO RICO:				
45	Ponce.....	Sept. 5			
46	San Juan.....	do.....			
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	Sept. 8			
48	Arecibo.....	do.....			
49	Arroyo.....	do.....			
50	Fajardo.....	do.....			
51	Humacao.....	do.....			
52	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
21				No transactions.....	
22	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 9		7
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 13		
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 15		
	do.....	Disinfected and held for observation.		Ballast removed.....	
	do.....	do.....		do.....	
23	Fernandina.....	Disinfected and held.....			
24				No report.....	
25				No transactions.....	
26				4 coastwise vessels passed without inspection.	
27				No report.....	
28					13
29					1
30				No report.....	
31					4
32	Tampa.....	Partially disinfected.....	Sept. 10	Crew immune.....	27
	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 14		
	Key West.....	Partially disinfected.....	Sept. 13		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 14		
	Tampa.....	Partially disinfected.....	do.....		
33				Discharging.....	1
34					8
35				2 coastwise vessels passed without inspection.	3
36	Mobile.....	Partially disinfected on request of master and agent.			4
37					13
38				No report.....	
39				do.....	
40				do.....	
41				do.....	
42				do.....	
43				do.....	
44				do.....	
45				do.....	
46				do.....	
47					1
48					1
49				No transactions.....	1
50				do.....	
51					1
52				1 case malarial fever on ss. Mortera.	4

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Sept. 22			
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.....	do.....			
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	Am. sc. Dr. Lykes	Sept. 21	Havana
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Sept. 15			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Sept. 22			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Sept. 15			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Sept. 22			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.....			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.....			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.....			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.....			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.....			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Sept. 8			
		Sept. 15			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	Sept. 22			
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....			

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					4
9					
10					
11					
12	Key West.....	Disinfected and held the usual number of days.			11
13					
14				No report.....	19
15				do.....	
16					1
17				No report.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25					3
26					4
27				No report.....	
28				do.....	
				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to September 28, 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.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Sept. 18.....	1		
Alaska:				
Cape Nome.....	June 14-July 10...	22	1	
Dawson.....	July 20.....	6		
Total for Territory.....		28		
California:				
Oakland.....	July 8-July 14...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		4	1	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	June 13-Aug. 26...	47		
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-Aug. 10...	5		
Fremont County.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...	3		
Garfield County.....	July 23-Sept. 10...	24		
Gilpin County.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Huerfano County.....	July 31-Sept. 13...	8		
Jefferson County.....	July 27-Sept. 4...	13		
Lake County.....	July 31-Aug. 23...	1		
Las Animas County...	July 5-Aug. 28...	16		
Otero County.....	Aug. 4.....	3		
Park County.....	July 8.....	2		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-Sept. 13...	24		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2		
Total for State.....		160		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		4		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 18-July 23...	24		
Total for District, same period, 1899.		0		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Madison County.....	Sept. 19.....	30		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		74		
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 18, 1899-July 21, 1900.	117	6	
Chicago.....	June 24-July 14...	4		
Total for State.....		121	6	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		3		
Indiana:				
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		
Madison County:				
Alexandria.....	June 1-July 31...	12	1	
Anderson.....	do.....	28		
Elwood.....	do.....	20		
Frankton.....	do.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Marion County:				
Indianapolis	June 1-July 31...	3	.....	
Irrington	do	9	.....	
Michigan City	July 15-July 31...	1	.....	
Perry County	do	1	.....	
Rockfield	July 1-July 31...	1	.....	
Monticello	do	1	.....	
Starke County	June 1-June 30 ..	3	.....	
Warren County	do	1	.....	
Wheeling	do	4	.....	
Vandeburg County	do	2	.....	
Total for State		130	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2	.....	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	June 1-Aug. 31...	13	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....	
Kansas:				
Sumner County	July 1-Aug. 31...	14	.....	
Shawnee County	do	2	.....	
Crawford County	do	11	.....	
Wichita	June 17-Sept. 8...	23	1	Smallpox reported.
Total for State		55	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2	.....	
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 24-July 15...	32	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		120	.....	
Louisiana:				
Caddo	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
Caldwell	June 17-July 23...	16	2	
New Orleans	June 17-Sept. 15...	115	39	
Shreveport	June 17-Aug. 4 ..	11	0	Nov. 28, 1899, to July 31, 303 cases, 30 deaths.
Total for State		153	41	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		17	.....	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	June 24-Sept. 1...	5	.....	
Cumberland	June 17-July 7...	8	.....	
Total for State		13	.....	
Total for State same period, 1899.		32	.....	
Massachusetts:				
Fall River	June 24-Sept. 15...	9	.....	
Lowell	July 15-Aug. 18...	13	.....	
Total for State		22	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		32	3	
Michigan:				
Houghton County	Aug. 12-Sept. 15...	12	.....	
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		25	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		10	.....	
Minnesota:				
Akeley	June 23-July 31...	17	.....	
Anoka	June 16-July 31...	29	.....	
Bertram County	June 23-July 31...	6	.....	
Carlton	June 16-July 31...	2	.....	
Carver County	June 23-Aug. 31...	11	.....	
Cass County	July 1-Aug. 31...	21	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Duluth	June 16-July 5...	19		
Faribault County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Goodhue County	July 1-July 31...	4	1	
Hubbard County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	16		
Lake County	do	4		
Le Sueur County	June 23-Aug. 31...	21		
Lincoln County	do	1		
Litchfield County	do	1		
Little Falls	July 1-July 31...	18		
Martin County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Minneapolis	June 16-Sept. 8...	65		
Otter Tail County	July 1-Aug. 31...	13	2	
Princeton	June 16-July 31...	1		
Renville County	July 1-July 31...	1		
Scott County	June 16-Aug. 31...	44		
St. Paul	June 23-July 31...	8		
Sherburne County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	7		
Two Harbors	July 1-July 31...	6		
Traverse County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	18		
Wabasha	do	8		
Winona	July 29-Sept. 4...	14		
Winsted	July 1-July 31...	6		
Wadena County	July 29-Aug. 4...	7		
Wright County	June 16-July 5...	2		
Total for State		372	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		9		
Mississippi:				
Ocean Springs (vicinity)	July 19	11		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		22		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 24-Aug. 4...	6		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 17-Aug. 4...	12		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 18-June 24...	1		
Newark	June 17-June 23...	4		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New York:				
New York	June 17-Aug. 25...	7	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
North Carolina:				
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		
Craven County	do	10		
Davidson County	do	1		
Davie County	do	9		
Durham County	do	10		
Edgecombe County	do	2		
Forayth 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		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Iredell County.....	May 1-June 30...	5		
Johnston County.....	do.....	17		
Mecklenburg County.....	do.....	35		
Moore County.....	do.....	14		
Naah County.....	do.....	5		
New Hanover County.....	do.....	7		
Orange County.....	do.....	7		
Person County.....	do.....	4		
Randolph County.....	do.....	8		
Rockingham County.....	do.....	152		
Kutherford County.....	do.....		A few.	
Total for State.....		440		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		68		
North Dakota:				
Bolla.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 13...	16	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 16-Sept. 21...	31		
Portsmouth.....	June 24-Sept. 15...	14		
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-Sept. 22...	562	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		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Montgomery County—				
Dayton.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 8...	9		
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		
Union County—				
Jerome Township.....	do.....	2		
Washington County—				
Marietta.....	do.....	1		
Wayne County—				
Salt Creek Township.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		1,386	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		39		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	June 24-Sept. 22...	6		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5		
Total for State.....		11		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		224		
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	July 8-July 14...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Carrizo.....	July 9.....	1		
Eagle Pass.....	Sept. 7.....	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.....		566	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		158	5	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	June 24-Aug. 31...	8		
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-Sept. 15...	29		Dec. 13, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900, 106 cases; deaths, 0.
Total for State.....		37		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
Vermont:				
Caledonia County.....	Aug. 7.....	20		
Franklin County.....	do.....	2		
Orleans County.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		28		
Virginia:				
Petersburg.....	June 1-Aug. 26...	4	0	
Roanoke.....	June 1-Aug. 31...	23	1	
Total for State.....		27	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		120		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Lewis County.....	June 26	2		Several cases.
Puyallup County.....	Sept. 6.....			
Seattle.....	June 24-July 31...	29		
Tacoma.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	4		
Total for State.....		35		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		29		
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Sept. 2-Sept. 8...	1		
Wisconsin:				
Sixteen places.....	May 1-May 31...	122	3	
Ten places.....	June 1-June 30...	29	1	
Eight places.....	July 1-July 31...	26	0	
Six places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	45	0	
Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, and Eau Claire counties.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 18...	75	0	
Total for State.....		297	4	
Grand total.....		4,070	87	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		1,143	12	

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
													Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.	Sept. 22	a 126,000	35	1					1	1	1		
Ashtabula, Ohio	do.....	8,338	2										
Baltimore, Md.	do.....	484,439	177	19					5	6			
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.....	a 39,647	10	1									
Boston, Mass.	do.....	a 560,892	227	26					3	3	12	3	
Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 15	5,478	2										
Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 91,886	34	6									
Camden, N. J.	do.....	58,318	25										
Chelsea, Mass.	Sept. 15	27,909	21	1							2		
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Sept. 21	296,908	91	7					4		2		
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 22	a 382,000	97						1	1	2		
Clinton, Mass.	Sept. 15	10,424	5						1				
Do.	Sept. 22	10,424	7										
Concord, N. H.	Sept. 15	17,044	10										
Dayton, Ohio.	Sept. 22	61,220	23	4							1		
Detroit, Mich.	do.....	a 286,000	84	4					4	2	2		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept. 15	9,416	4										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.....	29,708	11										
Evansville, Ind.	Sept. 22	a 59,007	9	3					2				
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 15	a 24,127	7	1									
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 22	74,398	39	3					2		2		
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 15	22,037	12										
Gloucester, Mass.	Sept. 22	24,651	10	1									
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.....	60,278	18							1	1		
Green Bay, Wis.	Sept. 16	9,069	7	2									
Holyoke, Mass.	Sept. 22	35,637	23	3							6		
Jacksonville, Fla.	Sept. 15	17,201	17	2									
Jersey City, N. J.	Sept. 16	163,003	94	7					3		3		
Johnstown, Pa.	Sept. 22	a 32,479	10	2							2		
Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 15	a 62,559	23	3							2		
Lexington, Ky.	do.....	21,567	10	2									
Do.	Sept. 22	21,567	8	1					1				
Los Angeles, Cal.	Sept. 15	50,395	31	9					1				
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 94,969	32	2									
McKeesport, Pa.	Sept. 15	a 21,700	16	1					2			2	
Malden, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 33,664	12	1									
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 15	44,126	20	1									
Massillon, Ohio	do.....	10,092	4										
Medford, Mass.	Sept. 22	11,079	5										
Melrose, Mass.	Sept. 15	8,519	7										
Michigan City, Ind.	do.....	10,776	5										
Milwaukee, Wis.	do.....	a 285,315	77	5					1				2
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 8	a 212,718	48	6					3	1	1		
Do.	Sept. 15	a 212,718	41	2					2		3		
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 22	a 38,469	15	2					1				
Newark, N. J.	do.....	a 246,075	73	11					1		3		2
New Bedford, Mass.	do.....	40,733							1				
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 8	242,039	122	19					3	1			
Newton, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 33,587	7	1									
New York, N. Y.	do.....	a 3,437,202	1,141	109					22	2	20	4	5
Norristown, Pa.	do.....	19,791	5	2					1				
North Adams, Mass.	do.....	16,074	5										
Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 15	a 102,555	25										
Oneonta, N. Y.	Sept. 22	6,272	4										
Palmer, Mass.	do.....	6,520	2										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.....	a 1,293,697	356	39					5	2			6
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 15	a 321,616	133	12					14		2		3
Pittston, Pa.	Sept. 22	10,302	6								1		
Plainfield, N. J.	do.....	11,267	9						1				1
Portland, Me.	Sept. 15	a 50,145	17	3							1		
Do.	Sept. 22	a 50,145	13	1									
Salem, Mass.	Sept. 15	44,843	10										
Salt Lake City, Utah	Sept. 8	a 53,531	19										
Somerville, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 61,343	17	2							2		
Taunton, Mass.	do.....	a 31,037	14	1									
Waltham, Mass.	Sept. 15	18,707	6										
Warren, Ohio.	Sept. 22	5,973	3						1				
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 15	a 278,577	88	12					6		4		
Wheeling, W. Va.	Sept. 8	a 39,500	8	1									1
Do.	Sept. 15	a 39,500	10	3									
Williamsport, Pa.	Sept. 22	27,132	8	1									
Winona, Minn.	Sept. 15	18,208	10										
Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 14	84,655	36	5					3				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 17, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	56	0	.....	.75	.15	.....
Portland, Me.....	60	0	.....	.70	.30	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	57	.....	1	.65	.....	.25
Boston, Mass.....	63	1	.....	.58	.82	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	64	4	.....	.84	.46	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	64	4	.....	.79	.....	.59
New York, N. Y.....	66	6	.....	.84	.86	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	65	7	.....	.98	.....	.58
Philadelphia, Pa.....	67	7	.....	.77	3.13	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	67	5	.....	.91	2.09	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	68	4	.....	.84	.36	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	68	8	.....	.94	2.66	.....
Washington, D. C.....	68	7	.....	.88	2.29	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	70	6	.....	.91	2.69	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	72	8	.....	1.05	.75	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	72	8	1	1.06	.....	.36
Charlotte, N. C.....	72	6	.....	.73	.....	.03
Raleigh, N. C.....	73	5	.....	.70	1.40	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	74	4	.....	1.09	.51	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	74	6	.....	1.54	.....	.94
Wilmington, N. C.....	74	6	.....	1.52	.78	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	74	8	.....	.98	1.72	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	77	5	.....	1.58	.....	.48
Augusta, Ga.....	75	5	.....	.96	1.04	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	77	3	.....	1.46	.04	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	78	4	.....	2.28	.....	1.18
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	2	.....	2.26	.....	1.56
Key West, Fla.....	83	.....	3	1.78	3.52	.....
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	72	4	.....	.89	2.71	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	80	2	.....	1.50	.....	.10
Pensacola, Fla.....	79	1	.....	1.13	1.97	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	77	3	.....	1.25	1.75	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	76	4	.....	.70	3.30	.....
Meridian, Miss.....	73	5	.....	.84	1.56	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	76	6	.....	.88	.....	.88
New Orleans, La.....	79	3	.....	1.06	.....	.56
Shreveport, La.....	76	8	.....	.95	.....	.95
Fort Smith, Ark.....	74	6	.....	.84	.....	.04
Little Rock, Ark.....	74	6	.....	.76	.....	.46
Palestine, Tex.....	78	6	.....	.77	.....	.77
Galveston, Tex.....	80	4	.....	1.55	.....	1.55
San Antonio, Tex.....	78	.....	.....	.83	.....	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79	3	.....	1.24	.....	1.24
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	72	8	.....	.72	.....	.62
Nashville, Tenn.....	71	7	.....	1.03	.....	.93
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	72	6	.....	.91	.69	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	70	8	.....	.63	1.07	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	70	8	.....	.60	.....	.40
Louisville, Ky.....	69	7	.....	.68	.....	.68
Indianapolis, Ind.....	66	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	68	6	.....	.56	.....	.56
Columbus, Ohio.....	66	6	.....	.63	.....	.63
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	68	4	.....	.76	.....	.36
Pittsburg, Pa.....	67	5	.....	.62	.....	.62
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	62	4	.....	.63	.....	.23
Rochester, N. Y.....	62	4	.....	.51	.....	.41
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62	6	.....	.77	.....	.77
Erle, Pa.....	64	4	.....	.91	.....	.31
Cleveland, Ohio.....	64	4	.....	.84	.....	.64
Sandusky, Ohio.....	65	3	.....	.68	.....	.68
Toledo, Ohio.....	64	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Detroit, Mich.....	63	5	.....	.56	.....	.56
Lansing, Mich.....	62	2	.....	.77	.....	.47
Fort Huron, Mich.....	62	4	.....	.63	.....	.53
Alpena, Mich.....	57	3	.....	.89	.11	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	56	2	.....	1.12	1.08	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	57	.....	1	.94	3.06	.....
Escanaba, Mich.....	57	3	.....	.84	.96	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	60	4	.....	.77	.....	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	61	3	.....	.84	.....	.34
Milwaukee, Wis.....	61	5	.....	.70	.....	.10
Chicago, Ill.....	64	2	.....	.66	.....	.36
Duluth, Minn.....	56	0	.....	.96	.64	.....

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

Tabl of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 17, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	60	0	.....	.70	4.40	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	61	1	.....	1.05	1.05	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	63	3	.....	1.07	.....	.77
Davenport, Iowa.....	65	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
Des Moines, Iowa.....	64	0	.....	.77	.13	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	66	2	.....	.89	.....	.89
Hannibal, Mo.....	68	0	.....	.58	.....	.08
Springfield, Ill.....	66	4	.....	.77	.....	.77
Cairo, Ill.....	70	6	.....	.56	.....	.46
St. Louis, Mo.....	69	5	.....	.72	.....	.72
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	69	1	.....	.98	.....	.98
Springfield, Mo.....	69	1	.....	1.04	.16	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	67	1	.....	.82	.....	.32
Topeka, Kans.....	71	.....	3	.63	.37	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	71	1	.....	.63	1.47	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	68	0	.....	.56	2.44	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	67	.....	1	.42	1.38	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	65	1	.....	.70	1.00	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	65	.....	3	.28	2.42	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	62	0	.....	.70	1.70	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	61	1	.....	.21	.09	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	60	0	.....	.34	.....	.24
Pierre, S. Dak.....	63	.....	1	.21	.89	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	57	.....	3	.49	.61	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	57	.....	3	.28	1.22	.....
Williston, N. Dak.....	56	.....	4	.21	.39	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Butte, Mont.....	56	0	.....	.28	.....	.08
Helena, Mont.....	56	0	.....	.28	.....	.08
Miles City, Mont.....	60	.....	2	.18	.....	.18
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	61	.....	3	.10	.70	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	58	2	.....	.22	.18	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	64	0	.....	.22	.08	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	55	5	.....	.16	.14	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	60	.....	2	.07	.03	.....
Pocatello, Idaho.....	61	3	.....	.14	.....	.14
Boise, Idaho.....	61	3	.....	.07	.03	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	65	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
Lander, Wyo.....	57	.....	1	.14	.26	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	57	1	.....	.21	.....	.21
North Platte, Nebr.....	63	3	.....	.28	.....	.08
Denver, Colo.....	63	.....	1	.17	.....	.07
Pueblo, Colo.....	66	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	68	2	.....	.30	2.70	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	72	4	.....	.68	.....	.28
Amarillo, Tex.....	68	4	.....	.51	.....	.11
Abilene, Tex.....	77	5	.....	.56	.....	.56
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	61	.....	35	.35	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	74	6	.....	.28	.....	.28
Phoenix, Ariz.....	82	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Yuma, Ariz.....	85	.....	7	.00	.00	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	58	2	.....	.60	.....	.40
Tacoma, Wash.....	57	1	.....	.58	.22	.....
Astoria, Oreg.....	57	1	.....	.88	.12	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	62	0	.....	.37	.13	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	61	1	.....	.21	.....	.01
Eureka, Cal.....	54	4	.....	.28	.....	.08
Redbluff, Cal.....	74	.....	8	.15	.....	.05
Carson City, Nev.....	61	.....	5	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	69	.....	5	.07	.03	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	61	.....	1	.06	.44	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	73	.....	5	.06	.....	.06
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	63	1	.....	.00	.00	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69	.....	5	.00	.00	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	68	.....	4	.00	.00	.....

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Summary of the vital statistics of Bahia for the month of May, 1900.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *August 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a summary of the vital statistics of Bahia for the month of May, 1900. This summary is prepared in this office from the official report which to-day appears in the *Correio de Noticias*.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of Bahia for the month of May, 1900.

Maximum temperature.....	28° C.	Deaths—	
Minimum temperature.....	23° C.	Male	200
Average temperature.....	25.19° C.	Female.....	202
Average relative humidity	84°	Nationality—	
Rainfall.....	502 mm.	American	1
Rainy days.....	20	Austrian	1
Prevailing winds	NNE., E., NE.	Brazilian.....	372
		English.....	3
		French	1
		Portuguese	4
Cases of infectious diseases—		Causes of death—	
Yellow fever (a)—		Beriberi.....	8
Male.....	1	Diphtheria	2
Female.....	0	Enteric fever	6
Treated in hospital.....	1	Hydrophobia	0
Died in hospital.....	0	Leprosy.....	0
Treated in residence	0	Measles	4
Died in residence (b).....	1	Smallpox	0
Smallpox—		Typhus fever	0
Nationality—Brazilian	1	Yellow fever.....	1
Race—white.....	2	Asthma	1
Had at some time been vaccinated	1	Bright's disease.....	5
Treated in hospital.....	1	Bronchitis.....	15
Died in hospital.....	1	Carcinoma.....	3
Lepers in hospital at close of last		Cerebral hemorrhage and conges-	
month	16	tion.....	11
Male.....	12	Diabetes	0
Female.....	4	Diarrhea and dysentery.....	75
Entered during month.....	0	Diseases of circulatory system....	39
Died during month.....	0	Elephantiasis	0
Left during month.....	0	Influenza	18
Births, alive.....	108	Malarial fevers.....	21
Male.....	61	Meningitis	3
Female.....	47	Nephritis.....	9
Legitimate.....	65	Pneumonia	5
Illegitimate.....	43	Syphilis.....	7
Births, stillborn	29	Tetanus.....	1
Male.....	20	Tetanus neonatorum.....	14
Female.....	9	Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	39
Marriages.....	27	Tuberculosis, other.....	1
		Other causes.....	114

^a Taken from steamship *Handel* upon entering port and sent to Bom Despacho Hospital and recovered.

^b This was reported as a case last month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*A case of smallpox on the steamship Walla Walla at Victoria.*VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, *September 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Thursday, September 6, the American steamer *Walla Walla*, which makes regular trips between San Francisco and Seattle, touching this port, came into the straits on her regular trip, about 6 a. m. On the quarantine officer boarding the steamer, the captain reported that a second-class passenger, a Mrs. Graham, had been taken sick when the *Walla Walla* was one day out from San Francisco, and that he feared her disease was smallpox. Quarantine Surgeon Dr. Watt, thereupon examined the woman, and immediately pronounced it an undoubted case of smallpox, and ordered the steamer to tie up at quarantine wharf, and the isolation of passengers and crew.

The 146 passengers, and crew numbering 91 additional, were landed at quarantine, and the vessel thoroughly fumigated and cleansed. The *Walla Walla* was, on Saturday, September 8, pronounced thoroughly cleansed by the quarantine officers, when an entire new crew was sent from Seattle, under Capt. A. C. Jensen, who took the vessel by way of Victoria to Seattle on Saturday night. It is expected the *Walla Walla* will resume her regular run to San Francisco on the 13th instant.

Meanwhile the passengers and crew remain at quarantine, where they are well cared for in 3 large buildings and tents. Both the Pacific Coast Company (the owners of the vessel) and the citizens of Victoria are doing all possible for their comfort, sending them reading matter and an abundance of provisions and delicacies. The weather is charming, and their isolation and confinement as little irksome as can be expected. The smallpox patient is slowly recovering; although it was a bad case, physicians regard her in no danger. It is expected passengers and crew will all be released by September 20, unless another case of smallpox is previously discovered.

Respectfully,

ABRAHAM E. SMITH,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize—Fruit port.*BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *September 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the weekly report of the registrar-general. Nothing new in health matters. The *Managua* clears for Mobile this a. m.; Olswik, master; 16 in crew; cargo, fruit; no passengers. The *Foxhall* also clears for New Orleans; master, C. Larsen; cargo, fruit and mail; no passengers; 31 in crew.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 7th instant to date.

BELIZE, September 13, 1900.

Certified by medical practitioner—

Exhaustion (a).....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis (a).....	1
Premature birth (b).....	1
Stomatitis (b).....	1
Vomiting and diarrhea (a).....	1

a Died in hospital.

Certified by district commissioner or

police.....	0
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0

Total..... 5

b Under 5 years.

W. STUART CARLIN,

For Registrar-General, in his absence.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, September 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report for the week ended September 8, 1900.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared from this port, during said week, direct for the United States: September 4, steamship *Ethelwold*, Henshaw; crew, 23; no passengers; Baltimore. September 5, steamship *Yumuri*, Boe; crew 17; no passengers; New Orleans.

There has been 1 death, Carl Morel, German, from yellow fever, which occurred in the town on the 3d instant. The essential details of the case were included in my report dated September 4, 1900. It is the only death, from any cause, occurring during the past week.

The health condition of the town of Bocas del Toro and vicinity may be regarded as fairly good, and while there is no suspicion entertained as to the existence of yellow fever, notwithstanding the fact that a death from said disease occurred on the 3d instant, as above noted, there are a few cases, indubitably, of malarial fever, which are of a more severe type than usual.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, September 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended September 9. The following vessels have cleared from this port:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
Sept. 3	Ss. Alene.....	Long.....	39	New York, N. Y.....	17	54
Sept. 5	Ss. Hispania.....	Frockberg...	21	New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Sept. 7	Ss. Beverly.....	Israel.....	36	do.....	0	0
Sept. 8	Ss. Cataluña.....	Camps.....	110	Porto Rico.....	0	0

The sanitary conditions of Port Limon and vicinity are good. Only 3 deaths during the week, as follows: September 4, 1 stillborn; September 6, an adult 28 years of age, from hepatitis, and 1 premature birth.

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, *September 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 15, 1900, 16 deaths have occurred in this city from the following causes: Paludism, 3; tuberculosis, 2; old age, 2; remittent fever, 1; traumatic tetanus, 1; asphyxia, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; congestional hemorrhage, 1; wounds, 1; diphtheria, 1; heart disease, 1; pernicious fever, 1. Of these deaths 2 occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 20.86. The case of yellow fever reported by cable on the 8th instant, a report of which has been mailed you, is now convalescing, and will be discharged from the lazaretto in a day or two. The precautions taken with the case were apparently very complete, as nine days have elapsed since its removal and isolation without any further cases being reported.

Thirteen vessels, crew and passengers have been inspected during the week. Thirteen bills of health have been issued during the week. Two alien steerage passengers landed at this port during the week. Thirteen pieces of baggage from Havana, arriving at this port on Menendez steamer, were disinfected and so labeled.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 5 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week ended September 8 and 4 vessels inspected. Four deaths in city of Trinidad during the week ended September 15. Inspected 4 vessels during week. Health of port good.

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

Case of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *September 22, 1900.*

SIR: Case of yellow fever removed from civil hospital and isolated in lazaretto yesterday. Details by letter.

Respectfully,

TROTTER,

Quarantine Officer.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended September 15, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *September 17, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended September 15: September 10, steamship *Miguel Jover*, from Barcelona, with 2 Spanish immigrants.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana—Preparations for making an immigration receiving station.

HAVANA, CUBA, *September 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 15, 1900:

There have been 9 deaths from yellow fever, 7 of whom were Spaniards and 2 Americans.

The U. S. A. transport *Crook* left on the 13th instant with all well on board at the final inspection and the baggage of passengers disinfected.

During the disinfection of passenger baggage going on the Ward Line steamer *Mexico* on the 15th, a trunk was found containing a large bundle of human hair, probably for sale in the United States. It was impossible to find and ascertain from the passenger before the sailing hour as to what disposition should be made of the article in question and the hair was therefore passed through steam with the rest of the baggage.

A large Spanish immigration is expected during the coming months and the proper care and handling of a large number of unacclimated people on arrival is now under consideration. An excellent plan has been advanced by General Wood to meet this necessity, and a board has already been appointed to develop and put into effect the military governor's suggestion for a regular immigration system and receiving station. A suitable site has been recommended by the Board on the hills some distance back of Triscornia, well isolated and in a most healthful locality. Here large comfortable and well-arranged barracks are to be built. On arrival of a vessel with immigrants she will be boarded and inspected as usual by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service and then all immigrants not disqualified at this inspection will be sent to Triscornia on the other side of the harbor and from there passed on to the immigration station. There the immigrant and his family will be held and cared for until they can be quickly and safely transported to the country districts. In this way General Wood intends to do away with many of the hardships and dangers which were formerly the lot of Spanish immigrants. Instead of being allowed to come into the city to live for weeks in the overcrowded and infected districts while waiting for employment and in many instances soon falling victims to yellow fever and thus becoming dependent upon the community for care and support at the very outset, they will be held in good

comfortable quarters in a healthy locality, and finally sent to some part of the island where they can find employment immediately on arrival.

I inclose the mortality report for the week ended September 15, 1900.

Respectfully,

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

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortuary report for week ended September 15, 1900.

Bright's disease.....	1	Malaria	5
Dysentery.....	1	Pneumonia	2
Diphtheria	2	Sclerosis.....	6
Enteritis	8	Tuberculosis.....	14
Yellow fever.....	9	Tetanus	4
Pernicious malarial fever.....	3	Uræmia	2
Bilious fever.....	1	Deaths from all causes.....	110
Meningitis.....	8		

Report for week ended September 15, 1900.

Passengers inspected.....	227	Applications for immune certificates	
Passengers vaccinated.....	23	rejected.....	8
Immune certificates issued.....	68		

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	5	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	18
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	354	Immigrants inspected.....	29
Vessels inspected and entered.....	27		

Vital statistics of Havana for August, 1900.

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to a few points in the report for August. While we had 49 deaths from yellow fever during the month it is not large, compared with the deaths from that disease for August during the last ten years.

By reference to the table he will see that only two years out of the ten fall below this year. The other eight being largely in excess of the present year.

The general death rate shows the sanitary condition of the city to be far better than during any August in the past ten years.

Five hundred and fifty-nine deaths is 61 deaths less than occurred in August, 1899, and 30 less than the minimum for August for that time. This general death rate is the best measure of the general condition of the city. The small death rate from yellow fever for this month in 1898 and 1899 is probably in great part due to the fact that during 1898 immigration had entirely stopped on account of the blockade and during 1899 did not start till after August.

Respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division of Cuba.*

[Inclosure.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris.....	3	Hemorrhage post partum	1
Alcoholism.....	3	Intestinal infection.....	2
Aorta, diseases of	1	Icterus.....	3
Anemia	1	Intestinal intususception.....	1
Apoplexy	9	Grippe	2
Asphyxia.....	4	Laryngitis	1
Asthmnia.....	2	Leprosy.....	3
Atelectasis pulmonary.....	1	Liver, cirrhosis of.....	11
Bronchitis.....	17	Marasmus.....	21
Brain, arterial, embolism of.....	1	Myelitis	6
Brain, softening of.....	2	Meningitis.....	62
Brain, congestion of.....	5	Malaria	14
Bright's disease, acute.....	2	Meningo encephalitis.....	4
Burns	1	Noma.....	1
Beriberi	1	Occlusion, intestinal.....	1
Cancer	9	Pneumonia, catarrhal.....	4
Carcinoma of the pancreas.....	1	Pneumonia, lobar.....	16
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	Peritonitis, acute.....	2
Childbirth	1	Peritonitis, traumatic.....	1
Congestive chill.....	1	Pericarditis	2
Cerebral efusion.....	1	Poisoning	1
Decay, senile.....	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1
Diabetes	2	Pulmonary embolism.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	Pulmonary emphisema.....	1
Diphtheria	1	Psoas abscess.....	1
Delirium tremens	1	Rachitis	6
Eclampsia puerperal	3	Sclerosis, arterial.....	24
Erysipelas.....	1	Shock post operation.....	2
Enteritis.....	42	Septicæmia.....	1
Endocarditis.....	10	Stricture rectum.....	1
Epilepsy	1	Tuberculosis ..	65
Fever, enteroseptic.....	4	Tetanus	16
Fever, yellow.....	49	Tubercular laryngitis.....	1
Fever, puerperal.....	1	Tumor.....	2
Fever, scarlet	1	Tabes dorsalis.....	1
Fever, typhoid.....	9	Tebaism.....	1
Fever, pernicious malarial	26	Uræmia.....	5
Fever, bilious.....	2	Umbilical hemorrhage.....	2
Fracture of the skull.....	1	Wounds, contused.....	3
Gangrene.....	1	Wounds, knife.....	2
Glanders	1	Wounds, gunshot	1
Gastro intestinal hemorrhage.....	1		
Heart, valvular disease of.....	19	Total	559
Heart, fatty degeneration of.....	13		
Heart, hypertrophy of.....	4	Death rate per thousand	27.60
Hemophylia	1		

Deaths in the month of August.

Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhab- itants.	Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhab- itants.
1890	660	37.32	209,448	1896	1,273	66.36	227,448
1891	612	34.08	212,448	1897	1,526	78.48	230,448
1892	674	37.08	215,448	1898	1,978	100.56	233,448
1893	589	31.92	218,448	1899	620	31.08	236,448
1894	736	39.36	221,448	1900	559	27.60	242,065
1895	691	36.48	224,448				

Deaths by nationality.

Nationality.	Male.		Female.		Total.	Nationality.	Male.		Female.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Cubans	143	70	129	70	412	Filipinos	1	0	0	0	1
Spanish	100	0	14	0	114	Chinese	8	0	0	0	8
Americans	7	0	0	2	9	African negroes	0	1	0	3	4
Italians	2	0	0	0	2	Unknown	4	0	0	0	4
Germans	0	0	2	0	2	Total	268	71	145	75	559
English	3	0	0	0	3						

Deaths by districts.

North	66	Vedado	93
South	112	Puentes Grandes	5
East	70	Arroyo Naranjo	1
West	210	Calvario	2
Total	559		

Deaths in hospitals.

Hospital number 1	48	Dependientes	23
Animas	10	Covadonga	10
Mercedes	9	Benefica	10
San Lazaro	2	Del Rey	3
Total	115		

Deaths by ages.

From 0 to 30 days	52	From 40 years to 50 years	61
From 30 days to 1 year	91	From 50 years to 60 years	45
From 1 year to 2 years	13	From 60 years to 70 years	32
From 2 years to 5 years	25	From 70 years to 80 years	24
From 5 years to 10 years	11	From 80 years to 90 years	11
From 10 years to 20 years	36	From 90 years to 100 years	1
From 20 years to 30 years	89	Total	559
From 30 years to 40 years	68		

Infectious and contagious diseases reported.

Disease.	White.	Colored.	Total cases.	Deaths.	Disease.	White.	Colored.	Total cases.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	48	25	73	65	Puerperal fever	1	.....	1	1
Yellow fever	219	.....	219	49	Diphtheria	7	.....	.....	1
Typhoid fever	14	3	17	9	Measles	24	3	27	.....
Pernicious malarial fever	10	2	12	26	Glanders	1	.....	1	1
Scarlet fever	2	.....	2	1	Total	326	83	359	153

Yellow fever report.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment August 1, 1900—					New cases occurring in August—Continued.				
Spaniards	24	2	22	0	Italians.....	5	1	1	3
Americans	10	2	8	0	Germans.....	4	0	2	2
English	1	0	1	0	English.....	3	2	1	0
Total.....	35	4	31	0	French.....	3	0	1	2
New cases occurring in August—					Cubans.....	1	1	0	0
Spaniards	160	34	59	67	Austrians.....	1	0	1	0
Americans	40	6	20	14	Argentine.....	1	0	0	1
					Roumanian.....	1	1	0	0
					Grand total.....	254	49	116	89

Yellow fever deaths in the month of August from 1890 to 1900, inclusive.

August, 1890, 60; 1891, 66; 1892, 67; 1893, 100; 1894, 73; 1895, 120; 1896, 262; 1897, 102; 1898, 16; 1899, 13; 1900, 49.

Marriages during the month of August, 1900.

White, 114; colored, 2; total, 116.

Persons married.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	86	108	2	2	196
Spanish.....	25	5			30
Americans.....	2	1			3
French.....	1				1
Total.....	114	114	2	2	232

Immigrants.

Spanish.....	883	Italians	12
Chinese	91	Filipinos	6
Mexicans.....	31	Arabians.....	15
Germans.....	7	South Americans.....	19
English	7	Santo Domingans	3
Turkish.....	19		
French	16	Total	1, 109

Births recorded during the month.

	Legiti-mate.	Illegiti-mate.	Total.		Legiti-mate.	Illegiti-mate.	Total.
White, male.....	116	47	163	Colored, male.....	2	26	28
White, female.....	141	48	189	Colored, female.....	6	32	38

Apparent excess of deaths over births 141
 Gained by the native population..... 6

Sanitary work done.

Examinations of premises.....	9, 093	Houses cleaned and disinfected.....	1, 150
Written notices	2, 310	Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses.....	529
Cesspools examined	9, 093		
Cesspools cleaned	693		

Weather report.

Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
1.....	30.009	71	82	.01	18.....	30.011	80	82	.0
2.....	30.011	68	79	.01	19.....	30.056	80	82	.0
3.....	30.026	84	80	.0	20.....	30.007	76	82	.0
4.....	30.013	87	80	.0	21.....	29.990	81	81	.01
5.....	30.018	82	80	.0	22.....	30.001	80	80	T
6.....	30.015	76	81	.0	23.....	30.001	80	83	0
7.....	30.022	88	81	.0	24.....	30.050	73	82	0
8.....	30.024	80	81	.0	25.....	30.020	81	82	0
9.....	29.987	79	80	.02	26.....	30.001	76	82	0
10.....	30.037	80	81	.0	27.....	29.986	78	83	.02
11.....	30.069	84	82	T	28.....	29.946	78	82	T
12.....	30.041	88	82	.0	29.....	29.910	71	82	0
13.....	30.095	83	80	.28	30.....	29.961	76	82	T
14.....	30.061	74	80	T	31.....	29.999	80	81	.36
15.....	30.036	81	78	.86					
16.....	30.045	91	80	.11	Total.....				1.72
17.....	30.007	82	82	.04					

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended September 15, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, September 15, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 15, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 9	Bark Triunfo.....	Canary Islands	7
Sept. 10	Steamship Matanzas.....	Tampico	1
Sept. 11	Steamship Segurança.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.	16
Sept. 13	Steamship Mortera.....	Porto Rico.....	1
Sept. 15	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa and Key West.....	4
	Total.....		29

Respectfully,

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, September 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended September 8, 1900:

Matanzas.—Fifteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 17.28 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Broncho-pneumonia, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; tuberculosis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; enteritis, 1; nephritis, 1; malarial fever, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 5. Two cases of diphtheria were reported. Five vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were inspected and passed, and 2 passed without inspection. The Spanish steamship *Ernesto*, bound for Charleston, S. C., and the English steamship *Ardanrose*, bound for

Mobile, Ala., were disinfected at this port on the 4th and 8th instant, respectively. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels; 123 bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected; 64 bundles of these belong to the Spanish steamer *Ernesto* and 59 bundles to the British steamship *Ardanrose*.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 10 deaths occurred at Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 1; atresia, 1; meningitis, 1; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 4. The death rate during the week was 21 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Ten vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was a foreign vessel, and 9 were coasting vessels. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 18.77 per 1,000. No vessel arrived during the week. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good, the prevalent disease being malarial fever. Five vessels were passed without inspection on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 3 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Nuevitas and Puerto Padre.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *September 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 8, 1900:

Nuevitas.—During this week 7 vessels have arrived, and 6 bills of health have been issued. Three deaths have occurred, but no quarantinable disease has been reported. The weather during the week has been stormy, with heavy rains and high temperature. Among the prevailing diseases mumps is the most prevalent.

Puerto Padre.—Vessels arrived, 4; bills of health, 4; deaths, 1. The remaining substations have not yet sent their telegraphic reports, but no quarantinable disease is known to exist in those places.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 6, 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 September 1, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 12 deaths, a decrease of 6 from the previous week. The principal causes of death were the following: Tuberculosis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fever, 2; pneumonia, 2; other causes, 6; total, 12. Population, 43,000; mortality, 14.51.

On August 26, 1900, the steamship *Mortera* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rican ports. Two immune certificates were issued to passengers and their baggage disinfected by steam. On August 28, 1900, 1 immune and 2 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers leaving on the steamship *Santiago de Cuba* for New York. On August 31, 1900, 16 immune and 4 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers leaving on the steamship *Saratoga* for New York.

The sanitary condition of the port remains fairly good. No case suspicious of yellow fever has yet been reported.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 3 deaths during the week, the causes being: Malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 1; total, 3; population, 14,464; mortality, 10.8. No other cases of smallpox have occurred.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 7 deaths during the week, the chief causes being the following: Malarial fever, 2; pneumonia, 2; other causes, 3; total, 7; population, 18,000; mortality, 20.22.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports no deaths.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,

Acting 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 September 1, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—				
		Formalde- hyd gas.			Steam.							
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Aug. 26	Steamship Mortera.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 28	Steamship Santiago de Cuba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	3
Aug. 31	Steamship Saratoga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	20	17
Do....	Steamship Cosme de Herrera.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Baggage arrived from Havana at this port.

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago de Cuba during week ended September 1, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 1, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended September 1, 1900: August 28, British schooner *Golden Rule* from Kingston, Jamaica, with 9 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba during the month of August, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 47; number passed, 47; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Manzanillo during the week ended September 1, 1900.

PORT OF MANZANILLO, CUBA, September 1, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 1, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 30	Br. sc. Flora Dilloway.....	Montego Pay, Jamaica	2
Sept. 1	Br. sc. Maryland	St. Nun's Bay, Jamaica	1
	Total .....	.....	3

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Manzanillo, Cuba, during the month of August, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3; number passed, 3; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, none; total to be accounted for, 3; number cases deported, none; number cases admitted, 3; number cases pending at close of month, none.

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

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

EGYPT.

Plague disappearing.

CAIRO, EGYPT, August 29, 1900.

SIR: Referring to dispatch No. 41, of May 23 last, from this office, I now transmit, under separate cover, 2 copies of a "Report on plague in Egypt from May, 1899, to July, 1900," by Pinching Bey, director-general of the sanitary department of the Egyptian Government. In this connection I have to state that from April 27 of the present year until yesterday, the 28th instant, only 119 cases of plague have been reported in Egypt. Of this number, 54 have proved fatal and there

have been 64 recoveries, 1 patient remaining in hospital at present. Little doubt is felt here that in a short time the disease will entirely disappear.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM DULANY HUNTER,
Vice Consul-General In Charge.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Inspection service at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *September 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau telegram of the 10th informing me that Bahrenburg would sail on the 11th, and to employ a temporary acting assistant surgeon until his arrival. The work here at present is very heavy and some days 2 men will not be able to do it as it should be done; when such is the case I shall use a temporary acting assistant at a fixed rate per ship. On Wednesday there will sail 5 passenger ships, each one about full. On account of the fear of quarantine on arrival in the United States freight and passengers are beginning to come through Liverpool. I pass all such, if healthy, with disinfection of effects and note number on bill of health. The freight question does not give as much trouble as one would think, as I have furnished a list to shippers and require abstracts of the manifests to be submitted twenty-four hours before loading.

The consul expressed himself as being much pleased at the detail of an officer at this time. I have endeavored to arrange with the ship surgeons to take temperature and record same of steerage passengers and crews the day before arrival in the United States. They agree to do what they can, but when a ship has 300 to 400 crew, and from 600 to 1,000 steerage passengers, it is hardly possible. The managers of the different lines lend every assistance possible.

I inclose a newspaper clipping showing how the shipping people regard the matter.

Respectfully,

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

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

FRANCE.

Quarantine against Glasgow and other British ports on account of plague.

HAVRE, FRANCE, *September 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the minister of the interior, in the Journal Official of to-day, has given notice that bubonic plague having been declared at Glasgow, Scotland, after Wednesday, September 12 next, all vessels arriving in France, from any of the ports of Scotland, England, and Ireland, will be required to present clean bills of health, viséed by a French consul, before receiving pratique.

In case of vessels coming direct from Glasgow or any other port in Great Britain, which may be infected with the plague they must be subjected to the requirements of the circular issued by the French Government, in reference to bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

A. M. THACKARA,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

New regulations for the milk traffic in Leipsic.

LEIPSIC, GERMANY, July 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the regulations for controlling the milk traffic in Leipsic, together with the directions for enforcing them, which went into effect on July 1, 1900.

It occurred to me that perhaps the officials connected with the health departments in our cities and towns would not only be able to obtain valuable and useful information from these regulations, but would also be interested to learn how careful the authorities of Leipsic are to protect the public against unscrupulous milk dealers, as well as to prevent them from buying unhealthy milk.

The abolishment of the old regulations was done at the instance of the advisory board of the Saxon agricultural department. Formerly, in many of the cities and towns of Saxony there were very severe restrictions placed upon the milk traffic. The principal objection to the old regulations was because of the quantity of fat, 3 per cent required to be found in all unskimmed or full milk. On this account a complaint was addressed to the above-mentioned advisory board of the agricultural department by the farmers. After Professor Kirchner, of Leipsic, had given his opinion in favor of changing the regulations, the board petitioned the Saxon department of agriculture to modify the regulations. The result was an order from the minister of agriculture to the Saxon State and city authorities to modify the regulations. Consequently, many cities and towns have revised their regulations, using as a basis the directions contained in the ministerial order. The council of the city of Leipsic has already approved of the revised milk regulations.

It is said that the new regulations were adopted by the city council without giving the milk dealers a chance to express their views. The society of milk dealers of Leipsic and vicinity, the members of which comprise about six-tenths of the whole number of those engaged in the milk trade, and whose opinion therefore could be taken as a fair criterion of the general sentiments of the milk dealers, petitioned the city council to give them an opportunity to be heard on the subject. The society was informed that it had handed in its petition too late.

The new regulations have now gone into effect, although their defects are quite obvious to any one acquainted with the business.

The society of milk dealers of Leipsic and vicinity, the object of which is to prevent any unfair competition, after debating upon the subject of the new regulations, concluded to recommend only one quality of full milk containing 2.7 per cent fat, for the following reasons:

(1) Under the present conditions it will be easy for a certain class of farmers and milk dealers to offer to the public poor milk at the same price which honest farmers and dealers get for good milk. A cut in prices is also to be feared, which, for many honest dealers who can not conscientiously resort to such practices, would mean absolute ruin.

(2) The experiences and opinions of scientists have influenced practical milk dealers and farmers to decide upon adopting the 2.7 per cent standard. Scientists and experts have said that it is impossible for a farmer always to be able to produce milk containing 3 per cent fat.

It must be acknowledged that the good will of those producers who put into practice all the advantages which science affords can do much toward raising the standard of the quality of milk. However, there is not a single farmer who can truly say that the milk which his cows

give will average day after day 3 per cent fat. There are circumstances such as change of food for newly bought cows, new milch cows, etc., which affect the standard considerably.

The amount of fat in milk can be increased by artificial fodder, such as cotton-seed oil meal, cocoa meal, and other feeds containing a high percentage of oil, but the milk produced by such means could not be used in a raw state. Such milk would be very unhealthy for children and could only be used for butter making, and every mother would be obliged to return to milk containing less fat, but which would be perfectly healthy.

And here is the dilemma: How can a dealer sell a better product than the cow can give? And how are the farmer and dealer to know how much fat the milk contains, considering the fluctuations in the amount of fat contained in the milk they offer for sale and that the traffic in the same takes place in the earliest hours of the morning, when every chemist is still asleep? It may be suggested that everyone can analyze his own product. Admitted that a dealer or farmer, according to the new regulations, must know how much fat the milk contains which he offers for sale and must have the percentage of fat marked on each can, how is he going to find that out? He has not studied chemistry, so as to be able to decide whether the milk is first quality, 3 per cent, or whether it is second quality, 2.99 per cent. To know this, a man must be an expert chemist. And this is what must be known exactly, for when the milk is inspected and the figures on the can do not coincide with the contents, the owner is sure of being fined.

The standard of 2.7 per cent is the prevailing one. Of 95 regulations of different cities and towns only 59 contain any articles concerning the lowest allowable percentage of fat, the following table giving the percentage of fat required by the regulations: Two cities with 3 per cent, 2 cities with 2.8 per cent, 45 cities with 2.7 per cent, 4 cities with 2.6 per cent, 3 cities with 2.5 per cent, 3 cities with 2.4 per cent, and the average of these figures may be attained throughout the year.

I have omitted to remark that cows which give "milk for children" are not allowed to feed in pastures, but are confined to stables and fed dry food, such as hay, fodder, meal, etc.

Respectfully,

BRAINARD W. WARNER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Directions for enforcing the regulations concerning the milk traffic in Leipsic.

LEIPSIK, GERMANY, July 26, 1900.

I.

The city council appoints the officials who are to act as controllers of the milk traffic, provides for their instruction, and sees that they are acquainted with the instruments which are to be used in testing the milk.

The council further determines, after hearing the opinions of experts, which instruments are to be used for testing. For the present the Feser lactoscope for determining the percentage of fat, and the Quevenne milk scales for ascertaining the specific weight, will be used.

The employee into whose care these instruments are intrusted must see that they are always clean and ready for use. Newly purchased instruments must be examined by an expert as to their accuracy before being put into regular use.

II.

The milk control extends over all traffic in milk in Leipsic. It is, therefore, to be put into effect: (a) In all places where milk is stored; (b) at all railroad stations; on

all streets through which milk is brought into the city ; in all public places where milk is offered for sale ; in all courts, house doors and staircases, where it is brought for sale, or where it is delivered on order.

III.

The milk inspection can take place at any time during the day, especially in the early morning hours. As a rule, samples of milk are to be demanded for the purpose of a preliminary inspection ; they can also be taken to the place where the general inspection is to be held. Samples can be taken not only from certain vessels, but from all receptacles and vessels which are in use at milk stores or upon delivery wagons. Before taking samples for inspection the milk must be thoroughly mixed by spanking, stirring, or pounding, in order that the particles of fat will be equally distributed throughout. The owner of the milk can mix it himself.

In taking samples the inspector will be careful to see that the cans are labeled as prescribed in section 1 (last section) and in section 2, and that the rules under section 4 have been complied with.

IV.

In inspecting the milk particular attention is to be paid as to whether or not the vessels containing the milk are properly labeled, as "skimmed milk," or "full milk, second quality." All milk having no label will be regarded as full milk, first quality, containing at least 3 per cent fat ; the vessels with full milk, second quality, must bear a label giving the least percentage of fat which the milk contains.

A—Testing the amount of fat.

(1) In every case where the milk vessel bears no label the pipette belonging to the lactoscope is to be carefully filled to the mark with the milk from the sample (which has already been well mixed) and then allowed to run into the lactoscope. The lactoscope is then filled with clear water up to the 3 per cent fat mark. Should the black lines of the lactoscope be plainly seen and enumerable after a thorough shaking, it will be doubtful if there is a sufficient percentage of fat, and a sample of milk is to be retained for thorough chemical analysis.

(2) In every case where the milk vessel bears the label "full milk, second quality," together with the least percentage of fat contained, the pipette is to be filled to the mark from the sample (which has already been well mixed) and allowed to run into the lactoscope and clear water added until the fluid stands at the number corresponding with the percentage of fat which it is declared that the milk contains, *e. g.* 2.8 per cent, 2.7 per cent, or 2.6 per cent. Should it be possible to see and count the black lines after a thorough shaking, it will be suspected that there is a less percentage of fat than has been declared, and, therefore, a sample of the milk is to be retained for a chemical analysis.

(3) In every case where the can is labeled "skimmed milk" the pipette is to be filled to the mark from the well-shaken sample and then poured off into the lactoscope. Pure water is then added until the fluid reaches the 1 per cent mark. Should it be possible to see and count the black lines, it will be suspected that the milk does not contain the percentage of fat required by the regulations, and a sample will be retained for a chemical analysis.

The test with the lactoscope is to be made in the shadow so that the sun will not shine directly upon it. Should there be a doubt as to whether or not the black lines can be seen and counted, as is often the case in cloudy weather and in poorly lighted streets, or insufficiently lighted milk stores, a sample of the milk is to be retained and a special note of the instance made.

The lactoscope is to be kept absolutely clean and after every test to be rinsed out thoroughly with pure water.

B—Test as to specific weight.

To determine the specific weight of milk the Quevenne scales are put into the glass cylinder and filled slowly with milk, which has already been well shaken, until it reaches the brim and the scales float freely. After the foam has disappeared and the glass has stood quietly for a few moments, the figures on the scales are to be recorded.

Full milk one and two qualities must show a specific weight of between 1.028–1.034 ; skimmed milk a specific weight of between 1.032–1.038 at a temperature of 15° C. From all milk having a specific weight above or below these figures a sample must be taken for a chemical analysis. In cases where the test for determining the amount of

fat (which is to be made first) and from which a sample has been taken on account of the suspicion that it does not contain the proper amount of fat required by the regulations, the test as to the specific weight need not be made.

C—Various other tests.

Should the officials intrusted with the milk inspection make discoveries which lead them to believe that certain milk is offered for sale contrary to section 8 of the regulations, such milk is to be confiscated and a special complaint lodged against the owner. Especially are such measures to be taken where there is indisputable evidence of adulteration by the addition of water, etc., even if the percentage of fat and specific weight are in compliance with the regulations.

V.

Reports.—Milk book of the city officials.

The inspecting official must in every individual case record the result of the inspection, giving number, date, and time of said inspection, as well as the following: (a) Name and residence of milk dealer; (b) number of milk cans and their capacity in liters; (c) origin of milk, whether morning or evening milk; (d) whether single cans and how labeled, whether skimmed milk or full milk, second quality, and percentage of fat; (e) the capacity of the inspected milk cans in liters; (f) the selling price; (g) whether the milk contained the required, and by the owner declared, percentage of fat (3 per cent–1 per cent); (h) in case the specific weight has been taken, the result and temperature; (i) further remarks on any other particular properties of milk, cans, and place of sale.

These notes, which are to be filled out on the blank forms carried by the inspecting officials, are to be recorded at city hall in the book bearing the title of "Milchbuch der Rathswache."

VI.

Measures to be taken in case irregularities are supposed to exist.

(a) After testing with the Feser lactoscope, in every case where there is a suspicion that full or skimmed milk does not fulfill all the requirements of the regulations as to percentage of fat and specific weight, or on account of any other peculiarities, a sample of one-half liter is to be taken from the can and immediately reported, giving the numbers stamped on the cans (covers and cans always bear the same number).

(b) The inspecting official is to give the milk dealer a receipt for each one-half liter sample taken, the receipt to be filled out according to the following form:

RECEIPT FOR SAMPLE OF MILK TAKEN.

I hereby certify that I have to-day _____ at _____ o'clock _____ M. _____ taken, in the name of the council of the city of Leipsic, from the milk dealer _____, of _____ liter — of full milk and _____ liter — of skimmed milk for the purpose of analysis.
LEIPSIC, _____, 19____.

_____,
Inspector.

REMARKS.—In case the milk is not confiscated for violation of the regulations the milk dealer, upon presenting these receipts to the proper city officials, will be paid the current price for the milk so taken.

The certificates are to be returned to the "Rathswache;" a reimbursement of milk dealers for samples taken will only be made upon demand.

Dealers are to be given a sealed sample of the milk from which a sample has been taken for analysis.

VII.

Milk analysis in chemical laboratory.

A book for recording cases for revision, reported by the inspecting officials as not fulfilling all the requirements of the regulations, will be kept at the "Rathswache." These cases are to be recorded in the following manner: (a) Name and residence of milk dealer; (b) day and hour of receipt of sample; (c) whether milk was designated full or skimmed milk; (d) number on can from which sample was taken.

In every instance where such cases are reported this book, together with the samples, is to be transmitted without delay to the chemical laboratory (between 8 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m.), where the samples must undergo a second test with the Feser lactoscope and the Quevenne milk scales, the temperature being carefully noted, also an analysis by the most exact methods known in chemistry, for the purpose of discovering any adulterations, such as water, flour, etc., or for determining exactly whether or not the samples are within the limits required by the regulations. The results of the analysis are to be recorded in this complaint book and signed by the analyzing expert.

VIII.

Opinions of district physicians.

The complaint book, containing the results of the physical and chemical tests, is delivered to the city district physician for his opinion in each individual case, these opinions, with his attestation, being taken to the city registrar and submitted to the city council for its decision.

IX.

Milk for children.

Milk for the use of children, infants, invalids, etc., which would, perhaps, lead the public to think it of superior quality, must be full milk, first quality, and can only be sold by those dealers who have received special permission from the city council. A person who wishes to keep cows for the purpose of producing milk for children, etc., has to report his intention to the city council, and to request permission to do so.

The requirements for obtaining such permission are as follows:

- (1) The applicant must be a reliable person who has had experience in the milk trade, or who has some experienced persons in his employ.
- (2) The stables in which the cows are to be kept must not only be large enough, but fill the hygienic conditions in every detail as well.
- (3) Only such cows are allowed to be kept in these stables as give milk for children. Each cow must be so marked or branded that it will be impossible to mistake. The council is to be immediately notified whenever any new cow is added to the stable.
- (4) All cows must be healthy and show no reaction after the customary injection of tuberculosis lymph. Each cow must receive the lymph injection before being placed in the stable. And at any time thereafter such injections can be repeated; this is left to the discretion and order of the council. A certificate bearing the date and stating the result of each injection must be filled out and signed by the veterinary surgeon who made it.
- (5) The sickness of any cow must be immediately reported, by the veterinary surgeon having supervision over the stable to which it belongs, to the council. Any such cow can be removed from the stable at the discretion of the said veterinary.
- (6) The cows are to be fed, cleaned, and cared for in a proper way; all food which is inappropriate must be dispensed with.
- (7) Every person employed in milking, feeding, or otherwise looking after the cows must submit a certificate from a physician certifying that he or she is free from infectious or nauseous diseases, especially tuberculosis. These certificates must be submitted by the proprietor of the establishment to the supervising veterinary at least once in every six months.
- (8) The stables, cows, and all utensils and cans used in milking, storing, and transporting the milk are to be kept in a scrupulously clean condition.
- (9) The well-strained or centrifugally purified milk is to be well cooled and delivered to the consumers as soon as possible.

When the milk is not delivered direct to the consumers, but instead goes through the hands of milk dealers, it is to be sold only in bottles provided with patent stoppers, and closed with the private seal of the producer, or insured in a similar manner.

(10) Stables and every establishment in the city of Leipsic are under the control of the district physician; in the suburbs, however, they are under the supervision of an official veterinary surgeon, no matter where the stables or stores may be located.

The veterinary must make an inspection at least once a month, filling out the blank form containing questions to be answered, the said form to be handed in to the council; further, the said veterinary has the power to inspect the cows, take samples of fodder, or take samples of milk from the cows, etc., at any time.

The council of the city of Leipsic.

DR. TRÖNDLIN,
Oberbürgermeister.

Regulations for controlling the milk traffic in Leipsic.

LEIPSIK, GERMANY, July 4, 1900.

For the protection of the public against the sale of unhealthy or adulterated milk, the following regulations have been substituted for those of April 16, 1879:

Section 1. The milk designated in these regulations is only that of cows which is used for human nourishment, and to which (a) nothing is to be added or taken away, or which is to be changed in any way—full milk, or (b) milk in which the only change made is that of removing the cream—skimmed milk.

The cans in which milk is transported or kept at places where it is offered for sale must carry a label stating the quality of the milk contained. (Compare section 2.) The label must be fastened on the can in a conspicuous place, and in such a way that it is impossible to remove it temporarily. On wagons with closed tanks the labels are to be fastened on each respective tank and also on the side of the wagon, directly over each faucet.

Sec. 2. The milk lawfully salable, and the distinction made between the different qualities offered for sale, must be in accordance with the following:

(a) Full milk must have a specific weight of from 1.028–1.034 at 15° C., and must contain at least 3 per cent fat. Such milk can be designated and sold as "Full milk, first quality," (section 1, last paragraph); (b) full milk not containing 3 per cent of fat must be designated as "full milk, second quality," and the exact percentage of fat must be given; (c) milk from which cream has been extracted must be designated as "Skimmed milk," and must have a specific weight of 1.032–1.038 at 15° C., and contain at least 1 per cent of fat; (d) full milk with a specific weight of from 1.028–1.034 containing at least 3 per cent fat, and which is obtained from cows whose food and condition of health is directly under the constant supervision of a veterinary surgeon, acting under authority from the city officials, the said cows having no serious ailments, can be designated as "Milk for children."

Sec. 3. The sale of milk which is given by sick or diseased animals is prohibited, and especially from those which are affected with anthrax, phthisis, tuberculosis, and distemper; further, milk from localities in which typhus or cholera epidemics exist, and lastly, milk from cows that have calved within eight days, and all bitter, slimy, abnormally colored, or in any wise nauseous or spoiled milk. Also all milk to which any foreign substance, such as water, flour, sugar, or any preserving substance has been added.

Sec. 4. The utensils, cans, and salesrooms must be kept clean. The salesrooms especially must be light, dry, and well aired, and must not be used as sleeping rooms or used for any purpose which could nauseate or affect the milk in such a way as to endanger the health of consumers. Persons engaged in the milk traffic must always be cleanly and not affected with infectious or nauseous diseases, or come in contact with persons having such diseases.

Sec. 5. All milk brought to or offered for sale in this city is at any time subject to inspection through persons commissioned by the health office, the said persons having the power to take samples not exceeding one-half liter from each vessel for the purpose of analysis. For such samples taken a compensation equal to the current prices will be paid, *i. e.*, if the milk is not confiscated on account of infractions of the regulations. The persons taking samples must fill out and give to the owner of the milk a certificate stating the amount and quality, also the time at which said samples were taken.

Sec. 6. Should suspicion arise that the milk is adulterated, an inspection can be held at the stables from which the milk originated. At this inspection, the cows are to be milked in the presence of the inspecting official, said official having to call to his aid an expert; the samples of milk obtained are then to be compared with the milk suspected of containing adulterations.

Sec. 7. The council is empowered to make any necessary additions to these regulations.

Sec. 8. Any person or persons who keep or offer for sale, or introduce with the intention of offering for sale, milk which does not coincide, or which is in violation of the foregoing regulations, is subject to a fine of not more than 150 milreis, or fourteen days' arrest, unless liable to a heavier penalty for criminal negligence.

The council of the city of Leipsic.

DR. TRONDLIN,
Oberbürgermeister.

Questions concerning the inspection of the cow stable of ———, a producer of milk for children, at ——— street, ———.

- (1) Situation of the stable.
- (2) Dimensions of the stable, giving length, depth, height, floor surface, and dimensions in cubic feet.
- (3) Nature and size of the windows.
- (4) Nature of the floor, drainage, walls.
- (5) Number of walls.
- (6) Number of cows kept. Are they all marked or branded, and in what way?
- (7) Are all the cows in good health?
- (8) Have all the cows received the customary injection of tuberculosis lymph? Give date of last injection. Have any of the cows shown any symptoms since the last injection? Is a new injection necessary; when and for which cow?
- (9) Are the cows, as well as the stable, kept clean?
- (10) What sort of bedding is used?
- (11) How are the cows fed? Is the feed appropriate?
- (12) Are there apparatus in use for cooling the milk? If so, what kind?
- (13) Are the utensils used in milking, keeping and transporting the milk (milk pails, strainers, centrifugal machines, coolers, bottles, etc.,) kept clean?
- (14) Is there a water cock for cleaning the utensils? Where does the cleaning take place?
- (15) Have all persons employed in or about the stable obtained a certificate from a physician certifying that they are free from infectious and nauseous disease, or tuberculosis? Give the date of the last certificate and the name of the physician issuing the same.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *September 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended September 11. Health conditions in general are good here. There is, however, 1 case of hæmaturia in town, but the patient is recovering. One death reported for the week—female infant, native, convulsions. The weather, if anything, is getting warmer and rains continue. No further news.

Respectfully,

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

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

HONDURAS.

Reports from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *September 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended September 13, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The health and sanitary condition of the port and adjacent country continues satisfactory. One death reported for the week—adult female, senile debility.

Respectfully,

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

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

List of vessels inspected and cleared during week ended Thursday, September 13, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 8	Nor. ss. Espana	Danielsen	14	Mobile .....	.....	.....
Do...	Br. ss. Usk	Hurry	18	do .....	.....	.....
Sept. 12	Am. ss. Foxhall	Lawson	31	New Orleans.....	.....	.....

ITALY.

*Report from Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *September 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 12, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On September 7, the steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, of the North German Lloyd Company, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. There were inspected and passed 87 cabin and 692 steerage passengers and 255 pieces of large and 735 pieces of small baggage. Eighty-one pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On September 11, the steamship *Foylemore*, bound, in water ballast, for Tybee Bay, Georgia.

On September 12, the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. There were inspected and passed 549 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large and 719 pieces of small baggage. Sixty-two 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.

NETHERLANDS.

*Quarantine against Glasgow.*AMSTERDAM, *September 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith declaration of quarantine by the Dutch Government against Glasgow.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. HILL,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

*Pest at Glasgow.*AMSTERDAM, *September 6, 1900.*

The minister of the interior of the Netherlands, considering that according to official information the pest prevails at Glasgow, has declared in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 21, 1877, amended by the act of April 8, 1893: (1) That Glasgow is infected with pest; (2) that the number of days, according to the prescription of article 8 of the said law, shall be fixed at ten. In connection therewith the ministers of the interior and of finance give notice that, commencing on September 7, 1900, the importation and transit of rags, used clothing, and unwashed clothing and bedding from Glasgow is prohibited. Luggage of travelers carried by them is included therein as far as it relates to unwashed clothing and bedding.

The prohibition will not be applied to, (1) concerning importation and transit, such

articles which are imported from Glasgow but whereof is proved that they originate from elsewhere, and which are packed and transported in such manner that they can not have been in contact with infected articles; (2) Concerning transit: Such articles which are packed in such manner that they could not have been repacked during the transportation.

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *September 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Three steamships have been inspected and cleared for New Orleans, viz, the *Alabama*, *Condor*, and *Jno. Wilson*. They were all without passengers. Copies of certificates furnished masters are inclosed. One death has been reported in Bluefields for the week ended September 9—a native adult, of pyæmia, following abscess of knee joint. The health and sanitary condition of Bluefields continue good.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce.*PONCE, P. R., *September 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended September 8, 1900. I also inclose mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date. There has been, during the week, slight change in the general health of Ponce and adjacent territory; the inclosed mortality report showing a decrease of 57 in the number of deaths. Nothing of special interest has happened among the shipping.

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 September 8, 1900.

PONCE, P. R., *September 10, 1900.*

Infectious diseases:		Diseases of the circulatory system.....		4
Dysentery.....	12	Diseases of the respiratory system.....		3
Malarial fever.....	20	Diseases of the nervous system.....		2
Pernicious malarial fever.....	2	Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.)		95
Tuberculosis.....	8			
Tetanus infantum.....	2	Total.....		255
Septicæmia.....	1			
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	106	Births during same period.....		42

*Inspection of immigrants at Ponce during the week ended September 8, 1900.*PONCE, P. R., *September 10, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended September 8, 1900. September 4, French steamship *Salvador*, from Fort de France and St. Thomas, with 4 immigrants.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended September 8, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 10, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended September 8, 1900. September 4, French steamship *Olinde Rodrigues*, from Havre, Bordeaux, St. Thomas, with 8 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

SCOTLAND.

Inspection service at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter (J. H. W., R. M. W., G.) of the 5th instant, containing instructions regarding the inspection of vessels at this port.

Regarding freight, I would state that a classification was made as directed and there has been no difficulty in carrying out this scheme.

As regards baggage, I think the disinfection of Glasgow baggage quite sufficient; but few Glasgow passengers will leave under these conditions, which is a good thing. The cabin passengers are largely American tourists, and the steamship companies are advising them to remain in Glasgow as short a time as possible. The baggage of the Scotch steerage I have found exceptionally good, consisting almost entirely of clean clothing.

Regarding the city of Greenock, I have decided that it can not be considered as entirely separate from Glasgow, and therefore has not been considered in my plans either for sailings or crews. The distance is only 23 miles, and there is frequent rail and boat connection. Crews shipped at Greenock would probably be quite as liable to infection as if from Glasgow. The supply there would not be sufficient and the shipping masters would draw on this city. As regards keeping crews aboard in port, that is impossible. This being the termination of the trip they are paid off, and no sailor will stay aboard ship with money in his pocket. It was also found impracticable to load and discharge vessels at Greenock, owing to lack of wharves and the great additional expense, to say nothing of the confusion of inspecting passengers there.

All vessels were requested to use funnels on mooring lines while in port, and the Anchor Line has always done so. It has not been as easy to get the other lines to do so, but I feel certain that it will now be done.

As stated by me several times before, crews and cattlemen are the serious problem here. I would offer the suggestion, that in case of the plague again becoming prevalent here, it *might* be possible to inoculate the crews preferably with Yersin serum, since that causes no reaction. At the present time I do not think the situation warrants such a severe measure.

We are examining each sailor very carefully, noting the temperature of the skin and the condition of the glands, and rejecting any that are in any way suspicious of illness. This is rather hard upon the sailor and the shipping people, since it requires the signing of new men at the last minute before sailing. Cattlemen usually have no baggage and

remain in port only a few days. They are, however, the lowest class of individuals in many cases.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report regarding the plague in Glasgow: One new case has been admitted since my last report, and the case of pneumonia mentioned therein has also been certified as plague, so that there are now in hospital 15 cases. There have been no further deaths. The case of pneumonic plague bids fair to recover.

The new case reported on the 10th was removed from the infected area on the South Side, but had been ill for some time, so that a large number of new contacts will be the result. There is nothing in any way suspicious in the shipping. All vessels will load in Glasgow, but are requested to use funnels on their mooring lines. There will be a few Glasgow passengers this week and their baggage will be disinfected. The most dangerous elements, it seems to me, are the crew and cattle-men. I should like to prohibit the latter altogether, but it seems impossible. Cargo has caused a good deal of annoyance. There is a large amount of old rope and also a consignment of new linen cuttings that are held up. * * *

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sickness on the steamship Clan MacPherson at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to call attention to the inclosed clipping regarding the steamship *Clan MacPherson*, which arrived at Greenock on the 8th instant, and which had a number of Lascar sailors ill, who were removed to hospital.

I have to-day visited the medical officer of health for Greenock, and was kindly shown the cases. There were about 20 cases, and most of these had developed since leaving Antwerp September 5. On admission there was temperature varying from about normal to 103° F. in 1 case, diarrhea, a clean, moist tongue, and in many cases pains in the extremities, and especially the shoulders, and in a few cases oedema. Heart symptoms were not marked, and one or two having slight murmurs were not with the most marked oedema in the feet and ankles. There were some diminished reflexes. When seen by me to-day all were greatly improved, all temperatures were down, tongues clean, diarrhea better, oedema nearly gone except in 1 case. A few still complained of pains. There were no enlarged glands or enlarged spleens. The blood had not been examined for the malarial organism, but it is significant that all temperatures had fallen without the use of quinine. I would suggest as a possible diagnosis in this case beriberi.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Fever on a liner at Greenock.

On the arrival of the *Clan MacPherson* at the Tail of the Bank on Saturday night, half past 10 o'clock, Captain Walker reported to the customs authorities that on the voyage across from Antwerp several of the crew had contracted illness. Intimation was at once sent to the medical officer of health and to the sanitary authorities, and Drs. Wallace and Marshall, with Mr. Devine, sanitary inspector, went on board and examined the vessel and the men. It was found that 19 of the crew were affected with sickness, and, curiously enough, all of these were Lascars. Having in mind the fact that bubonic plague had recently broken out in the Clyde district, it was not deemed advisable that any removal of the men ashore should be made, at least until Sunday, when a thorough examination of the men and their symptoms would be made. Accordingly, the doctors ordered the vessel into quarantine, and yesterday morning they returned, when, after a thorough examination of the men, it was found beyond doubt to be malarial fever they suffered from. Arrangements were made for having the men taken ashore to the Greenock Infirmary, to which they were taken in the ambulance wagon. Two patients were taken at a time, and the wagon was engaged for about four hours going to and from the hospital. Talk of the bubonic plague being so general, it was not a difficult matter for the news of the fever outbreak to spread throughout the town, and on every hand were rumors that it was a case of bubonic plague. In spite of these rumors, when the patients were brought ashore in a tug hundreds of people gathered on Princes pier crowded round them. Two rooms were set aside in the infirmary for the men. Dr. Wallace says that the cases are not particularly serious ones, and with pure air and proper treatment he thinks all the men will come round.

The *Clan MacPherson* was some time ago on transport service, and on the Government's charter being at an end she had a voyage to Madras. Here it would seem that a new crew was engaged, and as there was little time to spare a number of the Lascars engaged were not supplied with many changes of clothing. As the malarial is a sort of low fever, it is possible that it may have broken out through the men becoming wet and being exposed to the cold. The *Clan MacPherson* left Madras on July 17, after taking on a general cargo and water. On the following day one of the Lascars, it is said, complained of sickness, and on the 25th, when the vessel was between Colombo and Aden, he died of malarial fever. The vessel called at Colombo on the 21st, but there was no communication with the shore. On the 22d she left, and Aden was reached on August 3. Water was taken on board at Aden. At Suez, where she was on August 10, some cargo was discharged. The sanitary officials at Suez examined the vessel and granted a clean bill of health. Water was taken at Port Said on August 11. Part of the cargo was discharged, but none of the crew were ashore. She touched at Malta on the 16th, but left the same day, after taking water on board. None of the men were on shore. On the 28th she arrived at London, where a clean bill of health was given. Her cargo was mostly all discharged there, and after taking on cargo for Glasgow and a supply of water she left Tilbury Dock on July 31 for Antwerp. Next day she arrived there. On September 4, 4 of the Lascars complained of sickness. They were seen by a doctor, who ordered them to take a dose of castor oil. Antwerp was left on the 5th, and it was on her voyage to the Clyde that the outbreak assumed such serious proportions. It may be added that all the officers and engineers, who are British, are unaffected by sickness, and that it is only among the Lascars that the outbreak has taken place.

Vessels from Glasgow bound for American ports.

[Telegrams.]

GLASGOW, September 21, 1900.

Sailed from Glasgow 20th, *Ethiopia*, New York.

THOMAS.

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

GLASGOW, September 25, 1900.

Sailed from Glasgow 22d, *Pydna*, Savannah; *Basuta*, Bermuda for orders; *Laconia* and *Sarmatian*, Montreal; 24th, *Juneta*, from Greenock, Philadelphia.

THOMAS.

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

GLASGOW, *September 26, 1900.*Sailed to-day from Glasgow, *Hibernian*, Boston.

THOMAS.

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

TURKEY.

*A case of plague on the steamship Niger at Constantinople.*CONSTANTINOPLE, *August 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have to report the appearance of 1 case of bubonic plague on the French Messageries steamship *Niger*, which arrived in this port the 22d and sailed yesterday, the 23d, for the quarantine station at Clazomene, Smyrna.

This case was announced at first as being one of cholera. When it was declared to be one of plague I asked Dr. Zavitziano, the United States delegate on the sanitary commission, to notify me of the findings of the commission which was to meet at 2 o'clock. I sent a messenger to bring a letter from Dr. Zavitziano in order that my possible cable to the Department might be as prompt as possible.

I quote Dr. Zavitziano's letter as follows: "The case on board the *Niger* is a bubonic plague one. The patient has been already injected with antiseptic serum. The steamer is sent to Clazomene, Smyrna, to the lazaretto with the patient, where he will be landed. The city of Constantinople is free from any disease, but the bill of health to be delivered will notice that a bubonic plague case has appeared on board the *Niger* of the Messageries Maritime, but the bill of health will be clear."

The report does not state whether passengers and baggage were disinfected upon landing here or whether any more cases came to notice. Upon such an indefinite report I have not thought it advisable to send a cablegram to the Department. In regard to the sanitary reports from this office I beg to invite your attention to Consul-General Dickinson's dispatch of June 28, 1899, to the Department.

Upon the receipt of definite news in regard to the actual presence of plague in this city, I will immediately telegraph such fact to the Department.

Respectfully,

FRANK L. DULEY,

United States Deputy Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*No more cases of plague reported in Smyrna.*SMYRNA, TURKEY, *August 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 25th instant this consulate received notice from the local sanitary office to the effect that the quarantine which had been imposed on this vilayet had been raised, but that all persons leaving this district shall be subject to medical inspection.

Since the fruit season began the authorities have ceased to report cases of plague.

Respectfully,

RUFUS W. LANE,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*No more plague at Beirut, Syria.*BEIRUT, SYRIA, *August 20, 1900.*

SIR: Reverting to my dispatch, dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the forty-eight hours of medical inspection imposed against arrivals from Beirut, reported in my said dispatch, have been suppressed, owing to the nonappearance of any new cases of plague, and replaced by a simple medical visit. In this connection, I beg also to say that the sanitary office of this city is issuing clean bills of health to all vessels leaving this port. Regarding the 4 cases of plague reported in my dispatch of July 19, none have resulted fatally, and now the disease that caused great excitement in Beirut and the Lebanon has disappeared.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. MAGELSSEN,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 83,718. Total number of deaths, 218, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 22; measles, 9, and 3 from whooping cough.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 44,400. Total number of deaths, 109, including 34 from enteric fever.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 24, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended September 1, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 30, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 4, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 302, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 13; smallpox, 3; beriberi, 3; leprosy, 3, and 52 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Quebec—Sherbrooke*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 10,470. Total number of deaths, 32. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 127,710. Total number of deaths, 289, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 8, and 7 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 408,500. Total number of deaths, 685, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 69 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 1, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 21.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Sheffield, viz, 33.6, and the lowest in Halifax, viz, 11.9.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 151, including measles, 2, and 1 from scarlet fever.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 11; scarlet fever, 5; diph-

theria, 19; whooping cough, 39; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 380. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.2 a thousand. In Greater London 2,471 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 15 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 24 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 1, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Newtownards, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 50.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 186 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 1, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.2, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 24.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 543, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 5, and 25 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 201,425. Total number of deaths, 312; including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 45 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1900. Total number of deaths, 281; including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; measles, 6, and 41 from tuberculosis.

Genoa.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 226,432. Total number of deaths, 236, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 42 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 88, including 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Three weeks ended July 31, 1900. Estimated population, 2,717,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Ten deaths from plague reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended July 31, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 249, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

NICARAGUA—San Juan.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious disease.

SPAIN—Corunna.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 40,500. Total number of deaths, 87, including 2 from enteric fever.

Malaga.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1900. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths, 146, including 4 from typhus.

Vigo.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever reported.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended August 18, 1900, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregated estimated population of 691,000, show a total of 476 deaths, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 9; whooping cough, 8; smallpox, 1, and 75 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 28, 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-Aug. 21...		3,098	
Calcutta	Apr. 28-Aug. 11...		303	
Karachi	July 2-Aug. 19...		8	
Madras	May 19-Aug. 17...		100	
Japan:				
Osaka	June 24-Aug. 18...	2		
Yokohama	July 8-July 28...	2	2	
Straits Settlement:				
Singapore	June 17-Aug. 4...		2	

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 30...		55	
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. 26...	70	35	
Bocas del Toro	July 25-Sept. 8...	5	2	
Cartagena	June 1-July 14...	28	27	
Panama	June 12-Sept. 10...	27	6	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon	Aug. 18-Aug. 22...	2	1	On ss. Holstein; 1 on ss. Can- ada.
Cuba:				
Batabano	Aug. 16-Aug. 22...		1	
Cienfuegos	July 21...	1		Among United States soldiers.
	Aug. 14-Sept. 22...	5	3	
Guanajay	June 30...		1	
Havana	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
	July 1-Aug. 1...	96	30	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	254	49	
	Aug. 26-Sept. 15...		44	
Matanzas	July 25...	1	1	In barracks.
Pinar del Rio	July 24-July 30...		14	
Sagua	Sept. 17...	2		
Santa Clara	June 20-July 22...	12		
France:				
Havre	Aug. 9	1		On ss. Caravallas.
	Aug. 10	1		On ss. Santa Fe.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	May 7-May 13...		1	
Cordova	July 1			Yellow fever reported.
Merida	July 21	7	4	
Progreso	June 24-July 8...		6	
Tampico	July 23-Aug. 14...	2	1	
Vera Cruz	Sept. 2-Sept. 15...		21	
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 31...	3	.....	
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-July 28...	302	102	
Brazil:				
Campe Grande.....	June 16.....	2	.....	
Nictheroy.....	do.....	2	.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-July 31...	373	174	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 27-Aug. 4.....	.....	1,345	Estimated.
Hongkong.....	May 20-Aug. 11...	358	328	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 3...	94	38	
Alexandria.....	July 1.....	1	.....	
England:				
London.....	Aug. 3.....	4	2	
Formosa	Apr. 1-May 31...	640	458	
	June 1-July 31...	203	165	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 29-Aug. 11...	19	19	
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....	1	1	
Belgaum District.....	do.....	87	60	
Bombay City.....	do.....	2,336	1,730	
Nasik District.....	do.....	5	1	
Poona City.....	do.....	33	26	
Poona District.....	do.....	1	1	
Satara District.....	do.....	10	10	
Satara Town.....	do.....	2	2	
Surat District.....	do.....	31	15	
Surat Town.....	do.....	1	1	
Thana District.....	do.....	320	285	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	31	22	
Kanara District.....	do.....	6	4	
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.....	25	20	
Sachin State.....	do.....	2	.....	
Janjira State.....	do.....	146	137	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras City.....	do.....	.....	.....	
Salem District.....	do.....	31	23	
Tinnevely District.....	do.....	4	3	
Calcutta.....	do.....	1,622	1,601	
Bankura District.....	do.....	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	do.....	1	1	
Hooghly District.....	do.....	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	do.....	63	56	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....	24	19	
Monghyr District.....	do.....	81	72	
Monghyr Town.....	do.....	45	34	
Saran District.....	do.....	115	89	
Chapra Town.....	do.....	140	119	
Patna District.....	do.....	536	502	
Patna City.....	do.....	6	2	
Dinapur Town.....	do.....	75	69	
Bihar Town.....	do.....	113	113	
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.....	40	33	
Mysore City.....	do.....	133	125	
Mysore District.....	do.....	34	27	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	2	1	
Tumkar District.....	do.....	43	35	
Lingsuagur 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	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	July 24.....			Plague reported.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec., 1899-July 7...	189	132	
Cavite.....	June 17-June 23...	1		
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1		
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 14...	16	1	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	July 20.....	4		On ss. Niger from the Island of Syros.
Constantinople.....	Aug. 27.....	1		
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. 25...	49			
Belgium:					
Antwerp.....	June 24-Aug. 25...	11	3		
Brussels.....	July 1-July 7...		1		
Ghent.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 8...		3		
Brazil:					
Pernambuco.....	July 1-Aug. 15...		4		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 12-July 30...		53		
China:					A few cases.
Amoy.....	Apr. 14-May 12...				
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 9...	2			
Coe.....	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-Aug. 26...		16		
England:					
Liverpool.....	June 10-Sept. 8...	35	6		
London.....	do.....	84			
Manchester.....	do.....	1			
Southampton.....	do.....	1			
Formosa.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	233	128		
France:					
Bordeaux.....	May 1-June 30...		4		
Lyons.....	June 3-Sept. 1...		15		
Marseilles.....	July 1-July 31...		7		
Nice.....	June 6-June 30...	1			
Paris.....	June 17-Sept. 1...		19		
St. Etienne.....	June 1-Aug. 15...	24	6		
Germany:					
Berlin.....	Aug. 10.....	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-Aug. 21...		93		
Calcutta.....	Apr. 19-May 5...		40		
	June 24-Aug. 11...		78		
Karachi.....	May 10-Aug. 12...		46		
Madras.....	May 26-July 6...		3		
Italy:					
Genoa.....	June 10-June 16...	3			

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 21-June 20...	3		
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 3-June 9...	1		
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-Sept. 1...	227	165	Smallpox reported.
Merida	July 21.....			
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-Sept. 15...		56	
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-Sept. 1...	95	29	
Odessa.....	June 3-Sept. 1...	44	12	
Riga	Apr. 1-May 31...		26	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-Sept. 1...	577	155	
Vladivostock.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	9		
Warsaw	May 27-Aug. 25...		50	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1...	2		
Glasgow.....	June 16-July 6...	83	2	
Spain:				
Corunna.....	July 15-Aug. 13...		2	
Madrid.....	May 20-Sept. 1...		257	
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.

[illegible]

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.
Moscow.....	Aug. 25	1,000,000	736					2	1	2	5	7	20	6
Nottingham.....	Sept. 1	250,000	91							1	2	1		3
Do.....	Sept. 8	250,000	98							1		2		5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	Sept. 1	234,369	85											
Odessa.....	do.....	434,600	232					1		7	1	1	2	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Aug. 18	236,159	89									1		
Palermo.....	Sept. 1	300,000	110							1		1		
Do.....	Sept. 8	300,000	99											
Panama.....	Sept. 10	16,000												
Paris.....	Sept. 1	2,511,629	815					2		20	1	2	4	5
Plymouth.....	Sept. 8	101,848	41											
Puerto Cabello.....	Aug. 11	17,000	8											1
Do.....	Aug. 18	17,000	5	1										
Do.....	Aug. 25	17,000	4											
Do.....	Sept. 1	17,000	11											1
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 12	1,896	0											
Rheims.....	Aug. 25	107,963	97							1	1		1	
Rome.....	Aug. 4	183,333	173							5	1	2		
Do.....	Aug. 11	183,333	163							5			1	
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 8	325,556	130							3		1		
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	do.....	2,150	0											
Do.....	Sept. 15	2,150	0											
St. John, New Brunswick.....	do.....	45,000	19	1						1				
St. John, West Indies.....	Aug. 25	15,000	10											
Do.....	Sept. 1	15,000	17											
Do.....	Sept. 8	15,000	20											
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 1	1,267,063	667					8		19	11	19	10	4
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 15	3,000	0											
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	Aug. 24	12,019	6										2	
Do.....	Sept. 7	12,019	5											
Sheffield.....	Sept. 1	366,142	236							6		11	2	5
Singapore.....	Aug. 4	99,711	190	33	1									
Smyrna.....	Aug. 26	300,000	58	12						3				
Southampton.....	Sept. 1	105,831	42									1		
Do.....	Sept. 8	105,831	53							1		1		1
South Shields.....	Sept. 1	105,674	37	5						1			3	
Sunderland.....	do.....	147,398	50							1	1			
Teneriffe.....	Aug. 25	33,000	6											
Do.....	Sept. 1	33,000	6							1				
Trapani.....	do.....	48,743	40											
Do.....	Sept. 8	48,743	36											
Tuxpam.....	Sept. 10	10,000	6											
Valencia.....	Sept. 2	203,985	73							1				
Do.....	Sept. 9	203,985	79							2				
Venice.....	Aug. 25	174,170	61								3		1	
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 8	30,000	33	4		6	4							
Vienna.....	Sept. 1	1,656,662	584							3	3	5	2	4
Warsaw.....	Aug. 25	645,848	320					6	1		10	5	10	5
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 15	25,642								1		1		
Yokohama.....	Aug. 25	189,455	(a)							1				

a Five deaths from dysentery.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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