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UNITED STATES.

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

DIAGNOSIS OF YELLOW FEVER.

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When ordered by the Government to inspect points in the South as a yellow fever expert, I have assumed it to be my duty, not solely to report upon the diagnosis of individual cases, but to form an opinion as to the actual state of the outbreak, whether it be possible to localize it and stamp it out; or, on the other hand, whether the outbreak is beyond the control of our means of sanitation. I have even deemed it possible, when yellow fever was not found in one of the Southern States, to predict whether it was likely to break out or not during the summer. The diagnosis, then, from my point of view, is of two kinds, namely, as to the epidemic status of the locality, and as to the individual cases.

A careful study of the conditions existing in Cuba during the earlier part of the present summer made it very probable that yellow fever would extend from that island to this country. There probably has never been so much yellow fever in Cuba as there has been during the present season.

DETERMINATION OF EPIDEMIC STATUS.

First, as to the epidemic status: There are several features characteristic of the community where yellow fever is prevailing that make the fact known to an experienced observer, even when wilfully or otherwise its presence is denied by the physicians and local authorities. Without seeing a single case of the disease I have often made up my mind as to the existence of yellow fever from the reports of prevailing sickness given by the physicians.

In the first place, many cases of acute febrile attacks of mild character are reported and an attempt is made to show why they can not be cases of yellow fever. They are usually ascribed to an epidemic of dengue or to a prevailing malarial infection. The report that some of these cases have shown albumin in the urine becomes extremely suspicious. Fatal cases are reported, but some intercurrent disease or previously existing condition is supposed to be the cause of the fatal termination. On investigation it is found that most of these cases are of young people. Very often one or two physicians are found in a locality who positively declare that they have seen extremely suspicious cases or positively diagnosed such cases yellow fever. These physicians are generally younger members of the profession who have never seen the disease. It is a matter of experience that usually the older physicians acquainted with the disease in former epidemics fail to recognize these early cases and are the last to become convinced of the existence of the disease.

Convalescents from yellow fever may be discovered also on the streets. An icteroid hue of the eye persists usually for some time after recovery, and I believe not rarely shows itself also as a premonitory symptom of an attack.

Another aid toward forming an opinion is found in the study of the mortuary records. A comparison should be made between the present time and the preceding year. Sometimes this investigation is in itself enough to give strong presumptive evidence one way or the other. The characteristic feature of the mortuary records is the increase in the number of deaths among the white population. The class of the white population especially affected varies according to the manner of introduction of the disease. It may affect especially the sailors, or children, or railroad people. Even when there is no marked increase of the death rate of white people we may find causes of death that are suspicious. For instance, young adults dying of congestion of the stomach, congestion of the brain, purpura hemorrhagica, meningitis, Bright's disease, bilious remittent fevers.

DIAGNOSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CASES.

The diagnosis of individual cases of yellow fever is, in my opinion, very easy. There is no acute febrile disease in which there are as many signs that may be called pathognomonic. The diagnosis of the disease rests upon three such symptoms, namely, the facies, the albuminuria, and the want of correlation between the pulse and temperature. I rely mainly for my diagnosis upon the facies, which I consider extremely characteristic. However, as I consider it my duty to convince the local practitioners of the existence of the disease, I make it a rule not to announce officially the existence of yellow fever until I have been able to show the presence of albumin in the urine. My own mind, however, is generally made up by the simple inspection of the patient, and I almost invariably find my opinion confirmed on the second, third, or fourth day by the appearance of the albuminuria.

FACIAL APPEARANCES.

The appearance of the face is that of typhus fever during the first forty-eight hours of this disease or like that of measles before the eruption breaks out, with a more or less pronounced icteroid hue. It is the latter feature, I believe, which gives the face its characteristic appear-

ance. In the first twenty-four hours, or forty-eight, it is by no means a distinct jaundice. The physician to whom I am showing the signs of the disease usually expresses surprise when I state that jaundice is present. It is, of course, best noted in the sclerotics. It is hidden, however, by the marked injection of the smaller vessels. The icteroid hue is often better seen at some distance from the patient than when the eye is closely inspected. It seems to show itself in waves with the different movements of the eye. Possibly this is the result of transient contraction of the vessels of the conjunctiva or of the different angles of reflection of the light upon the eyeball. In severe cases and on the second and third day of the disease the jaundice becomes more prominent. It will show itself in distinct waves as the capillaries of the skin contract with the movements of the facial muscles or it may be brought out by taking up a fold of the skin between the fingers, when the contrast between the yellowish, anæmic skin and the surrounding congested areas will become well marked. Later on there may be well marked jaundice. By this time usually the florid color of the face has been replaced by a more dusky hue. In the later stages of the disease there are also characteristic features of the facies in grave cases. The mind is usually clear and there is a peculiar alertness and watchfulness that is not seen in other acute febrile diseases. The physicians who have not seen yellow fever for many years seem to have this peculiar phase of the later stages of yellow fever impressed upon their minds. This, however, is too late a diagnostic sign for my purposes, and besides, it does not appear in mild cases of disease.

ALBUMIN.

The albumin appears in the urine usually on the third or fourth day of the disease. It may be very transient albuminuria. In many mild cases the albumin is present only in the urine passed in the evening of the third or fourth day. In many cases it is only a trace, but even then by a careful centrifugation granular casts may be found in the urine. In severe cases the quantity of albumin may be very great and the different forms of casts characteristic of acute parenchymatous nephritis are found in abundance in the urine. Now there are many acute febrile diseases in which albumin may be found in the urine, but in none of them so constantly nor so early when in connection with such mild manifestation of the toxæmia. In all such diseases the albuminuria will be found at the end of the first week or during the second week, and as an evidence of persistent high temperature and intense toxæmia. Cases of yellow fever corresponding in intensity with these present at the same time such characteristic features that it is impossible to mistake them. The difficulty of diagnosis can only be met with in connection with mild cases.

PULSE AND TEMPERATURE.

The third characteristic symptom of this disease is the want of correlation between the pulse and the temperature. This may be a rather late manifestation and may be absent, especially in children. It should be remembered that the characteristic feature of yellow fever in this connection is not a slow pulse during the convalescence or even during the defervescence of the fever. The characteristic feature is that quite often we find that at the same time that the temperature may be rising

the pulse will be falling. On the third or the fourth day of the disease, for instance, with an evening exacerbation of half a degree or one degree of temperature, we may find that the pulse is perhaps 10 beats slower than in the morning. I have seen, however, the same discrepancy in cases of true dengue, and in the tropics also, in connection with other febrile diseases. Still this is exceptional. In dengue the excessive fall of the pulse presents itself with a distinct deservescence of the temperature, and I suspect that many cases that are reported from Cuba of slow pulse in typhoid and malarial fevers may have been cases of yellow fever.

USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

An erroneous belief has prevailed throughout the South, especially among physicians who were not practical microscopists, that the microscope should be an important aid in the diagnosis of yellow fever. It appears that poorly prepared abstracts from the work of Sanarelli have led many to believe that a characteristic feature—the bacillus of Sanarelli itself—was found on examination of the blood. Now, the truth is, that even with the assistance of post-mortem examinations, Sanarelli was able to discover his bacillus in 56 per cent only of the cases of yellow fever. He would be a poor clinician, indeed, who could only diagnose about one-half of the cases. The truth is, however, that during life the microscope could not establish a positive diagnosis. As far as our present methods go, it would be impossible to distinguish between a drop of yellow-fever blood and blood from a healthy man.

Negative evidence may be presented by the microscope. The presence of the plasmodium malariae, for instance, would prove that a case was suffering with malarial poisoning, and, presumably, not with yellow fever. But the differential diagnosis between these two diseases is usually easy. The bilious remittent fever that in our old text-books of medicine occupied a conspicuous place in tables of differential diagnosis with yellow fever, has practically disappeared from the Southern sea border, since yellow fever ceased to be an endemic there. It was, in fact, the yellow fever of the natives, and of places in the interior. The former were supposed to possess a certain degree immunity against yellow fever, and the disease was believed to be restricted almost to the littoral.

The plasmodium has been found in the blood in cases of yellow fever. The mistake made by the board of experts of New Orleans, when they failed to recognize the existence of yellow fever at Ocean Springs, was due to the finding of the plasmodium in at least two of the cases.

DENGUE AND YELLOW FEVER.

The prevalence of a widespread, mild, epidemic fever during the present outbreak of yellow fever has been undoubtedly a source of doubts and difficulties in connection with the diagnosis.

Many of these cases were found to exist in houses where cases of yellow fever were present at the time, and I must confess that it was impossible to discover in them any of the characteristic symptoms of yellow fever. Many of these cases had a distinct eruption and must be looked upon as cases of dengue. This fact may bring forward new problems as to the relations between these two diseases. From our present point of view, we can only state that yellow fever appears to spread more easily when there is an epidemic of dengue prevailing. All

evidence goes to show that a previous attack of dengue does not protect against yellow fever, and we must look upon the former as an entirely distinct disease.

IMPORTANCE OF DIAGNOSIS OF FIRST CASE.

I can not insist too much upon the importance of the diagnosis of the first case of yellow fever in a locality. Undoubtedly the cause of the epidemic of yellow fever is to be found in the introduction into a community of cases that are not suspected to be yellow fever. This probably occurs most frequently in connection with individuals of the colored race. The disease in them is usually very mild, and their movements from place to place are less likely to attract the attention of the health authorities. I have no hesitation in saying that if the first case of yellow fever introduced into a city were always recognized the spreading of the disease would be invariably prevented.

I will conclude this report by inviting your attention to the fact that the movements of the yellow fever expert have been frequently interfered with by the fears of the communities that he might convey the disease from place to place. In moving from one locality to another I took all the necessary precautions and felt absolutely sure that I could not be a source of infection. I was immune and traveled with very little baggage, which I frequently changed. Yellow fever has never been carried from one locality to another in this manner.

This fear of the communities was in part genuine and due to ignorance, but was also in part a pretended fear of those who knew better. I have finally to state that I have received every attention and assistance from the local health authorities in all the cities that I have visited.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 28, 1897.*

[Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon John Guit ras' report of his experience as yellow fever expert during the recent epidemic will appear in the next issue of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

Two cases of typhus fever in San Francisco.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *October 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report two well-authenticated cases of typhus occurring in this city, as follows:

Edward Miller, white, aged 23 years, nativity, Devonshire, England, a resident of this city for some years past, employed as a shop hand at the Union Iron Works, a large shipbuilding concern, since April 30, 1897, was admitted at St. Luke's Hospital October 5, 1897. He gave a vague history of malaise for two weeks preceding his admission, but was incoherent and readily relapsed into stupor. The diagnosis was uncertain until October 10, 1897, when he was transferred in a private ambulance to the city and county hospital pesthouse, where, despite the efforts of one of the house staff and a special nurse, both of whose services were given exclusively to this patient, he died on October 17, 1897. The diagnosis of typhus was confirmed by necropsy and microscopic examination of the liver and spleen. This case was discussed in the newspapers at the time, but the preponderance of opinion expressed was that it was not typhus, but enteric fever. The health officer of this city urged cremation of the body, but this was opposed by the relatives, and it was buried in one of the city cemeteries in a hermetically sealed metallic case. I am informed by the Iron Works that Miller had been employed as a shop hand altogether since May 1 and had no occasion to go into any of the ships repairing at their plant.

On October 19 the nurse who waited upon Miller at the pesthouse, John Hawkins, reported himself sick and gradually grew worse. Typhus being suspected he was placed in a tent on the city and county hospital grounds. This diagnosis was confirmed on the 28th instant by the bacteriologist of the board of health (John C. Spencer, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1885), who had also confirmed the former case. He is reported as "somewhat better" to-day.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that Miller, the first case, resided in a part of the town formerly a swamp, and part of which is still used as a dumping ground; and, further, that 2 cases of (verified) diphtheria occurred in his house within three days after his leaving it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in Command.

Yellow fever in the South.

[Continuing the report of yellow fever in the South from November 4.]

During the week ended November 11, frosts have been reported generally in the Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley, and there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases reported daily from the various infected cities.

November 9: The disinfection of mails for points not quarantined against freights from New Orleans and Mobile is discontinued, and the discontinuance of train inspectors out of Mobile authorized.

November 10: Refugees remaining in Camp Hutton at this date discharged, and camp closed. Camp equipage stored and left in charge of custodian. Passed Assistant Surgeon White, who commanded Camp Hutton, directed to supervise disinfection at Franklin, La., under direction of Surgeon Carter. During the continuance of Camp Hutton over 1,000 guests were received and detained ten days, all their baggage and personal effects being disinfected, and several hundred freight and passenger cars disinfected.

November 11: Passed Assistant Surgeon Eugene Wasdin and Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings, who have been engaged in a bacteriological study of yellow fever at New Orleans, have been detailed by the President to continue their investigations at Habana into the cause of yellow fever. Dr. Wasdin has made a special study of bacteriology, and was professor of pathology for four years in the Charleston, S. C., medical college. He made the first diagnosis of yellow fever at Ocean Springs in September last.

Dr. Geddings is an expert in bacteriology and biological chemistry, and is attached to the hygienic laboratory of the Service. He was a technical delegate on the part of the United States to the International Sanitary Conference held in Venice during the months of February and March, 1897, and was subsequently engaged in special laboratory work in the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and in Koch's laboratory in Berlin, paying special attention to the discoveries of Sanarelli. Both of these officers have had yellow fever.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service to November 10, 1897. (a)

States.	Cities.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	Alco.....	Oct. 8.....	1	0
	Bayminette.....	Oct. 14.....	1	1
	Flomaton.....	do.....	4	0
	Greensboro.....	To Nov. 3.....	65	0
	Mobile.....	Nov. 2.....	1	1
		Sept. 13-Sept. 30...	74	11
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	b 187	25
		Nov. 1-Nov. 3...	32	1
		Nov. 4.....	11	1
		Nov. 5.....	11	1
		Nov. 6.....	6	1
		Nov. 7.....	4	0
		Nov. 8.....	4	0
		Nov. 9.....	7	2
		Nov. 10.....	4	2
	Montgomery.....	Oct. 18-Oct. 27...	104	8
		Nov. 1-Nov. 3...	10	2
		Nov. 6.....	3	0
		Nov. 7.....	0	1
		Nov. 8.....	1	0
		Nov. 9.....	1	0
		Nov. 10.....	1	0
	Notasulga.....	Oct. 25.....	1	0
	Sandy Ridge.....	do.....	1	0
	Selma.....	Oct. 23-Oct. 31...	11	1
	Wagar.....	Nov. 3.....	0	1
		To Nov. 3.....	45	3
	Whistler.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 3...	106	5
		Nov. 6.....	6	1
	Georgia.....	Nov. 8.....	7	0
		Oct. 8-Oct. 27...	c 3	0
Illinois.....	Calro.....	Sept. 19-Sept. 20...	4	0
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Sept. 23.....	4	1
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Oct. 18-Oct. 31...	4	2
	Franklin.....	Oct. 14-Oct. 21...	3	1
	New Orleans.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 30...	226	27
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	1, 285	149
		Nov. 1-Nov. 3...	125	23
		Nov. 4.....	40	7
		Nov. 5.....	31	10
		Nov. 6.....	23	5
		Nov. 7.....	13	8
		Nov. 8.....	14	7
		Nov. 9.....	8	4
		Nov. 10.....	7	4
	Patterson.....	Oct. 21.....	1	0
Mississippi.....	Barkley.....	Sept. 13-Sept. 18...	10	4
	Bay St. Louis.....	Oct. 17-Oct. 23...	40	4
	Biloxi.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	132	7
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	418	17
		Nov. 1-Nov. 3...	15	2
		Nov. 4.....	6	0
		Nov. 5.....	2	0
		Nov. 6.....	4	0
		Nov. 7.....	3	0
		Nov. 8.....	1	0
		Oct. 16-Oct. 28...	24	1
		Nov. 5.....	1	0
	Clinton.....	Oct. 7-Oct. 31...	37	2
	County Farm.....	Oct. 25.....	1	0
		Nov. 5.....	1	0
	Durant.....	Nov. 1.....	1	1
Mississippi.....	Edwards.....	Sept. 15-Sept. 30...	212	6
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	229	22
		Nov. 2.....	1	0
		Nov. 4.....	2	0
	Hendersons Point.....	Nov. 8.....	4	0
		Oct. 7.....	3	0
		Oct. 23-Oct. 27...	6	0
		Sept. 30-Oct. 31...	29	1
	Nitta Yuma.....	Nov. 2.....	1	0
		Oct. 3-Oct. 31...	21	1
		Nov. 1-Nov. 3...	5	0
		Nov. 4.....	1	0
	Ocean Springs.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 30...	23	6

a For daily reports of cases and deaths, see previous PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

b Two in vicinity.

c Refugees.

Yellow fever in the United States, etc.—Continued.

States.	Cities.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.....	Oct. 14-Oct. 31...	27	1
		Nov. 1-Nov. 3...	5	0
		Nov. 8.....	2	1
		Nov. 10.....	1	0
	Perkinston.....	Sept. 10.....	1	0
	Scranton	Sept. 10-Sept. 30...	39	3
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	281	10
		Nov. 1-Nov. 3...	26	3
		Nov. 4.....	2	0
	Waveland.....	Nov. 8.....	3	1
		Nov. 10.....	1	0
		To Oct. 20.....	4	0
		Nov. 2-Nov. 3....	8	0
Tennessee.....	West Pascagoula.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 31...	40	5
	Memphis	Nov. 1-Nov. 3....	7	6
		Nov. 4.....	3	1
		Nov. 5.....	1	1
		Nov. 6.....	1	0
		Nov. 7.....	0	1
Texas	Beaumont.....	Sept. 22.....	1	0
	Galveston	Oct. 12.....	12	0
	Houston.....	Oct. 27.....	(a)	.....
		Oct. 11.....	3	0

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to November 12, 1897.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2....	1	.....
Birmingham and adjacent country.....	May 8-Aug. 12....	96	1	
	Aug. 21-Oct. 16....	68	.....	5 cases varioloid.
	Nov. 1-Nov. 7....	4	.....
Brockton.....	Aug. 29.....	1	.....
Mobile.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26....	2	.....
	Mar. 28.....	1	.....
	Apr. 17.....	1	.....
	May 21.....	1	.....
	May 31.....	1	.....
Montgomery.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 13....	28	.....
Union Springs.....	Mar. 21.....	.....	1	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Feb. 17.....	1	.....
Florida:				
Pensacola	Jan. 19-Feb. 20....	13	.....
	Feb. 28-Mar. 10....	14	.....	12 varioloid.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	3	.....	Varioloid.
	Apr. 10-May 1....	10	.....	Do.
	May 2-May 22....	7	.....	Do.
	May 29-June 5....	2	.....	Do.
	July 4-July 10....	.....	.....	1 case varioloid.
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18	.....
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	Oct. 12-Oct. 23....	19	.....
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	Mar. 25.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported; brought from Mexico.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	.....	1	
	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	2	.....
	May 8-May 15....	.....	1	
Indiana:				
Greenwood.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Sept. 8.....	1	.....	Varioloid.
	Oct. 23.....	1	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston	May 1-May 8....	4	.....
	May 22-May 29....	1	.....
Cambridge	June 6-June 28....	3	.....	Varioloid. 1 smallpox.
Gloucester	June 19-June 26....	1	2	
New Bedford.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	1	.....

a Yellow fever reported; cases not given.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan :				
Bay City.....	Oct. 27.....	3		Smallpox reported. Do.
Blissfield Township.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 10.....			
	Apr. 17-May 1.....			
Missouri :				
St. Louis.....	April 29.....	2		Do.
	May 1-May 22....	2	3	
New Mexico :				
Albuquerque.....	Sept. 19.....	1		
New York :				
Brooklyn.....	Apr. 24-June 26....	5	2	Do.
	June 27-July 24....	2	1	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....		2	
New York.....	Apr. 17-May 15.....		10	
	June 13-June 19.....		3	
	July 4-July 24.....		3	
Ohio :				
Toledo.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	14	2	
	June 1-June 30....	4	1	
Pennsylvania :				
Drifton.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
McKeesport.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 23....	1		
Tennessee :				
Memphis.....	Apr. 1-June 26....	21		
	July 4-July 17.....	3		
	Aug. 15-Aug. 21....	1		
	Oct. 14-Oct. 23....	8		
Washington :				
Tacoma.....	Feb. 6.....	1		
Olympia.....	Mar. 1.....	1		

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended November 6, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, November 6, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 6, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 1	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	83
Do....	Steamship Scythia.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.	127
Nov. 2	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
Do....	Schooner Vesta Pearl.....	Clementsport, Nova Scotia.....	1
Nov. 3	Schooner Narcissus.....	Dalhousie, New Brunswick.....	2
Do....	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	47
Nov. 4	Steamship Canada.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.	175
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	36
Nov. 5	Bark Elmira.....	Turks Islands.....	3
Nov. 6	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	41
Do....	Barkentine Kremlin.....	Turks Islands.....	1
Total.....			518

GEO. B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended November 7, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, November 9, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 7, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 1	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	139
Nov. 3	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	136
Do.....	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	255
Do.....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Queenstown and Liverpool.....	356
Nov. 4	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	189
Do.....	Steamship Weimar.....	.....do.....	241
Nov. 5	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	58
Do.....	Steamship Edam.....	Amsterdam.....	48
Do.....	Steamship Furst Bismark.....	Hamburg and Cherbourg.....	151
Nov. 6	Steamship Andalusia.....	Hamburg.....	48
Do.....	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	117
Do.....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	230
Do.....	Steamship Campania.....	Queenstown and Liverpool.....	238
Nov. 7	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	343
Total.....			2,549

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended November 6, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, November 6, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 6, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 31	Steamship Rhynland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	108
Nov. 4	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	60
Do.....	Steamship Alkaline.....	Ivigtut.....	2
Nov. 6	Steamship Fluorine.....	.....do.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Silicon.....	.....do.....	2
Total.....			174

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine and inspection stations.

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

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Alexandria, Va.....	Nov. 6								1
Brunswick, Ga.....	Nov. 6	Br. ss. Aldworth (a).....	Oct. 30	Galveston	Norfolk	Dunnage and bedding disinfected.	Nov. 1	No report.	14
Cape Charles, Va.....		Br. ss. Atala.....	Oct. 31	do.	do.	Held	do.		
	do.	Br. ss. Ribaton.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		1
	do.								2
Cape Fear, N. C.....	Nov. 3							No transactions	2
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	Nov. 3							1 case intermittent fever in quarantine.	
Eureka, Cal.....	Nov. 3								
Grays Harbor, Wash.	Oct. 30	Br. s. Blairgowrie (a).....	Oct. 4	Rio	Ship Island	Disinfected and held			
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.									
		Nor. bk. Czar (a).....	Oct. 5	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 26		
		Br. s. Filleralie (a).....	Oct. 16	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 30		
		Br. bk. Bombay (a).....	Oct. 17	Buena Ayres	Mobile	do.	Oct. 23		
		Am. sc. Amelia (a).....	Oct. 20	Biloxi	Ship Island	do.			
		Am. s. c. Robert Ruff (a).....	Oct. 21	Madisonville.	Moss Point	Disinfected twice and held		1 case yellow fever in quarantine.	
		Am. sc. Franklin (a).....	do.	Biloxi	Biloxi	Disinfected and held	Oct. 27	do.	
		Am. sc. Sarah T. Keel (a).....	Oct. 22	New Orleans.	Wolf River	do.	do.		
		Am. s. c. Anna M. Stammer (a).....	do.	do.	Pascagoula	do.	Oct. 23		
		Nor. ss. Utstein (a).....	Oct. 23	Habana	Mobile	do.	Oct. 23		
		Am. s. c. H. J. E. Levy (a).....	do.	New Orleans.	Wolf River	do.			
		Am. sc. M. Flechas.	Oct. 25	do.	Moss Point	do.	Oct. 30	2 cases yellow fever in quarantine.	
		Am. sc. Lillian A.	Oct. 23	Scranton	Ship Island	Disinfected twice and held		Crew disinfectd.	
		Am. sc. Bessie.....	Oct. 27	Ship Island.	Scranton	Inspected and held		No transactions	9
Newbern, N. C.....	Nov. 6								23
Port Townsend, Wash.	Oct. 30							1 spoken and passed	
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Nov. 6								2
San Diego, Cal.....	Oct. 30								

a Previously reported.

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

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	Oct. 30							110 Chinese and 8 Japanese stowage passengers from Am. ss. Peru disinfectd.	12
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.							No transactions.	
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Oct. 23	Sw. bk. Zenobia (a). Colombian ss. Soledad.	Oct. 13 Oct. 18	Pernambuco. Habana.	Apalachicola. Key West.	Disinfectd. do.	Oct. 20 Oct. 19	Request of master, without pratique, proceeded to Key West Quarantine.	
	Oct. 30	Colombian ss. Soledad (c) Am. sc. Villa y Hermano.	Oct. 25 Oct. 30	do. Matanzas.	do. Mobile.	do. Disinfectd and held.	Oct. 26	do	
Washington, N. C.								No report.	

* Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine stations.

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

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Andote, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Apalachicola, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Carrabelle, Fla.....	Nov. 6	Sc. R. D. Spear	Nov. 3	Spain.....	Apalachicola.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	No report.....	2
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	.....	Sc. J. E. Hall	Nov. 5	San Juan.....	do.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	8
Gardiner, Oreg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Georgetown, S. C.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Gloucester, Mass.....	Oct. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Mayport, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Newport, R. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	4
Port Royal, S. C.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	12
St. Helena Entrance, Fla.....	.....	Ger. bk. Gasine (a)	Sept. 28	Rio.....	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 31	.....	.....
.....	.....	Nor. bk. Hindoo (a)	Oct. 11	Pernambuco.....	do.....	Ballast discharged—vessel held.....	Nov. 1	.....	.....
.....	.....	Br. bk. Earl Granville (a)	Oct. 14	Santos, via Barbados.....	do.....	Ballast discharged—vessel disinfected.....	Nov. 5	.....	.....
.....	.....	Br. sc. Helen E. Kennedy (a)	Oct. 21	Habana.....	Delaware Breakwater.....	Disinfected and held.....	Nov. 1	3 cases suspicious fever on voyage.....	.....
.....	.....	Italian bk. Eugenia.....	Nov. 2	Rio.....	Savannah.....	Discharging ballast.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 4, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 64, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, white, 7,500; colored, 7,500; total, 15,000. Deaths, white, 7; colored 21; total, 28, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 12,729. Total deaths, 14, including 5 from diphtheria.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 27,590. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended October 30, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 56 observers, indicate that inflammation of kidney, tonsilitis, diarrhea, influenza, and neuralgia increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 173 places, enteric fever at 66, diphtheria at 35, scarlet fever at 30, measles at 15, whooping cough at 7, and smallpox at 1 place (Bay City).

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 18, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Plymouth*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 6,065. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 1, and scarlet fever, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 17; colored, 18; total, 35, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Memphis.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, white, 28,573; colored, 27,561; total, 56,134. Deaths, white, 67; colored, 59; total, 126, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 3; yellow fever, 7; and whooping cough, 1.

Nashville.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 64; colored, 64; total, 128, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; croup, 6; diphtheria, 2, and enteric fever, 4.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6, and enteric fever, 1.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 17, including 1 from enteric fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Allegheny, Pa.....	Oct. 30.....	105,287	36	3							4		1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 6.....	105,287	38	3							2		1	1	2
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	190	19							2		1	10	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Nov. 7.....	35,005	11	1							1		1	1	
Boston, Mass.....	Nov. 6.....	448,477	192	27							4		5		
Bristol, R. I.....	do.....	5,478	2												
Brockton, Mass.....	Oct. 30.....	27,294	5	1											
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Nov. 6.....	806,343	327	39							5	2	16		
Butler, Pa.....	do.....	8,734	5	1											
Cambridge, Mass.....	Oct. 23.....	70,028	27	2										4	
Do.....	Oct. 30.....	70,028	26	3									1		
Do.....	Nov. 6.....	70,028	19	2											
Carlisle, Pa.....	do.....	7,620	2												
Charleston, S. C.....	Oct. 30.....	54,955	628	2											1
Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 23.....	1,099,850	392	48							16		10		3
Do.....	Oct. 30.....	1,099,850	358	40							13	2	16		1
Do.....	Nov. 6.....	1,099,850	405	51							11	2	16		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 5.....	296,904	98	10							1	1	4		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Oct. 30.....	261,353	90	5							2	1	1		
Columbus, Ind.....	Nov. 6.....	6,719	3	1											
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	18	2							1		1		
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	205,876	5								1		4		
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Oct. 30.....	9,416	1												
Elizabeth, N. J.....	Nov. 6.....	37,764											3		
Erie, Pa.....	do.....	40,634	16	1							2				
Everett, Mass.....	Oct. 29.....	11,068	5								2		1		
Fall River, Mass.....	Nov. 6.....	74,398	27	4											
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Oct. 30.....	22,037	5												
Flint, Mich.....	do.....	9,803	1												
Do.....	Nov. 6.....	9,803	4	1											
Gloucester, Mass.....	Oct. 30.....	24,651	8	1											
Green Bay, Wis.....	do.....	9,069	5												
Haverhill, Mass.....	Nov. 6.....	27,412	14	1							1				
Ironton, Ohio.....	do.....	10,939	1												
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Oct. 30.....	17,201	12	1											
Do.....	Nov. 6.....	17,201	16	3							1				
Jersey City, N. J.....	Oct. 31.....	163,003	61	7							1	1	3		
Lawrence, Mass.....	Oct. 30.....	44,654	25										4		
Lynchburg, Va.....	Nov. 5.....	19,709	3												
McKeesport, Pa.....	Oct. 30.....	20,741	11										2		
Manchester, N. H.....	Nov. 6.....	44,126	19	3									1		
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	10,092	2												
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	3												
Memphis, Tenn.....	do.....	64,495	28	1	5						2		1		
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	5	1											
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do.....	204,468	53	13									3		1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Oct. 30.....	164,738	33	2							2				
Nashville, Tenn.....	Nov. 6.....	76,168	33	9							1		1		
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	21	3							2		2		
New Orleans, La.....	Oct. 30.....	242,039	160	10	54						6		2		
Newport, R. I.....	Nov. 6.....	19,457	6												
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	1,515,301	669	99							9	7	24	13	1
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	3												
Petersburg, Va.....	Nov. 7.....	22,680	5	1											
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Nov. 6.....	1,046,964	333	41							2		26	1	1
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Oct. 30.....	238,617	84	2							5	1	5	1	2
Pittsfield, Mass.....	Nov. 6.....	17,281	3	1											
Portland, Me.....	do.....	31,425	13	1									1		
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Oct. 30.....	22,206	8	2											
Providence, R. I.....	Nov. 6.....	132,146	44	5							1		1		
Pueblo, Colo.....	Oct. 30.....	24,558	11										1		
Reading, Pa.....	Nov. 8.....	58,661	18	3									1		
St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 30.....	451,770	166	14							2		15		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44,843	20								6	2			
San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 1.....	16,159	5	2											
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Oct. 30.....	5,864	2	1											
Scranton, Pa.....	Nov. 6.....	75,215	43										1	5	
Springfield, Ill.....	Nov. 1.....	24,903	12	2							2				
Waltham, Mass.....	Nov. 6.....	18,707	4												
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5,973	0												

a Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. b Total deaths, 28; white, 7; colored, 21.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 30.....	230,392	87	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1
West Newton, Mass.....	Nov. 6.....	24,379	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.....	Oct. 30.....	18,308	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woburn, Mass.....	Nov. 6.....	13,499	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Nov. 5.....	32,033	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Nov. 6.....	33,220	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 1, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	αExcess.	αDefic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	43	2	.....	.98	.....	.97
Portland, Me.....	44	1	.....	.91	.....	.88
Northfield, Vt.....	39	3	.....	.62	.....	.28
Boston, Mass.....	47	1	.....	1.04	.....	1.04
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	50	2	.....	.85	.....	.77
Nantucket, Mass.....	49	2	.....	.90	.....	.76
Woods Hole, Mass.....	49	1	.....	1.03	.....	.96
Block Island, R. I.....	50	1	.....	1.04	.....	1.00
New Haven, Conn.....	48	2	.....	.94	.....	.59
Albany, N. Y.....	46	3	.....	.70	.....	.52
New York, N. Y.....	50	2	.....	.83	.....	.73
Harrisburg, Pa.....	48	4	.....	.64	.....	.22
Philadelphia, Pa.....	51	2	.....	.69	.....	.51
New Brunswick, N. J.....	49	2	.....	.83	.....	.33
Atlantic City, N. J.....	52	2	.....	.77	.....	.29
Baltimore, Md.....	52	3	.....	.64	.....	.03
Washington, D. C.....	51	3	.....	.68	.....	.09
Lynchburg, Va.....	53	3	.....	.70	.18	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	58	2	.....	.84	1.62	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	56	2	.....	.83	2.32	.....
Charlotte, N. C.....	55	5	.....	.77	.....	.05
Raleigh, N. C.....	52	5	.....	.93	.11	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	59	2	.....	.85	.....	.60
Hatteras, N. C.....	61	2	.....	1.32	.....	.93
Wilmington, N. C.....	60	1	.....	.69	.....	.47
Columbia, S. C.....	60	3	.....	.49	.....	.34
Charleston, S. C.....	63	3	.....	.76	.....	.59
Augusta, Ga.....	59	4	.....	.57	.....	.44
Savannah, Ga.....	63	4	.....	.63	.....	.63
Jacksonville, Fla.....	65	2	.....	.89	.....	.89
Jupiter, Fla.....	72	.....	1	1.40	.....	1.40
Key West, Fla.....	77	0	.....	.79	.....	.79
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	57	4	.....	.61	.....	.21
Tampa, Fla.....	70	0	.....	.42	.....	.42
Pensacola, Fla.....	64	3	.....	.77	2.63	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	62	3	.....	.71	1.64	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	60	4	.....	.57	.51	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	60	7	.....	.86	.67	.....
New Orleans, La.....	65	5	.....	.79	.10	.....
Shreveport, La.....	60	1	.....	.82	2.12	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	56	2	.....	.70	.....	.38
Little Rock, Ark.....	57	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	62	.....	1	.83	1.15	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	68	0	.....	.92	3.34	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	65	.....	4	.36	.....	.18
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	69	.....	3	.47	.23	.....
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	57	4	.....	.80	.72	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	54	4	.....	.61	.25	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	55	4	.....	.72	.....	.11
Knoxville, Tenn.....	52	5	.....	.69	.....	.53
Louisville, Ky.....	52	5	.....	.71	.26	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	49	7	.....	.71	.....	.30
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	51	6	.....	.64	.....	.07
Columbus, Ohio.....	47	8	.....	.69	.....	.69
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	47	8	.....	.70	.....	.64
Pittsburg, Pa.....	49	.....	.....	.56	.....	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	45	3	.....	.77	.....	.62
Rochester, N. Y.....	44	6	.....	.70	.....	.39
Buffalo, N. Y.....	45	5	.....	.78	.....	.69
Erie, Pa.....	47	4	.....	.99	.....	.87
Cleveland, Ohio.....	47	6	.....	.64	.....	.53
Sandusky, Ohio.....	47	7	.....	.64	.....	.45
Toledo, Ohio.....	47	5	.....	.57	.....	.30
Detroit, Mich.....	45	6	.....	.61	.....	.29
Lansing, Mich.....	44	5	.....	.56	.....	.39
Port Huron, Mich.....	43	7	.....	.64	.....	.46
Alpena, Mich.....	40	4	.....	.78	.....	.73
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	38	4	.....	.69	.....	.66

α The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 1, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Marquette, Mich.....	39			.70		
Green Bay, Wis.....	41	7		.49		.49
Grand Haven, Mich.....	44	5		.70		.51
Milwaukee, Wis.....	43	6		.49		.49
Chicago, Ill.....	46	6		.64		.47
Duluth, Minn.....	39	5		.48		.29
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	40	8		.34		.34
La Crosse, Wis.....	43	7		.41		.41
Dubuque, Iowa.....	44	8		.55		.55
Davenport, Iowa.....	46	7		.55		.55
Des Moines, Iowa.....	46	7		.62		.62
Keokuk, Iowa.....	47	8		.56		.56
Springfield, Ill.....	49	7		.63		.45
Cairo, Ill.....	54	4		.76	.26	
St. Louis, Mo.....	53	7		.68		.08
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	52			.40		
Springfield, Mo.....	51	4		.69	.08	
Kansas City, Mo.....	50	6		.72		.72
Wichita, Kans.....	52	0		.34	.38	
Concordia, Kans.....	49	1		.27	1.07	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	47	3		.26	.37	
Omaha, Nebr.....	46	6		.43		.33
Sioux City, Iowa.....	43	5		.28		.24
Yankton, S. Dak.....	43	3		.23		.10
Valentine, Nebr.....	45		4	.17	1.57	
Huron, S. Dak.....	41	2		.24	1.25	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	43	1		.14	.04	
Moorhead, Minn.....	37	5		.31	.37	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	37	2		.21		.13
Williston, N. Dak.....	38	6		.20	.13	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	41	3		.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	40	4		.14		.13
Miles City, Mont.....	40	4		.16		.11
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	44	0		.14		.13
Spokane, Wash.....	43		2	.39		.39
Wallawalla, Wash.....	50		2	.35		.35
Baker City, Oreg.....	45	0		.21		.21
Winnemucca, Nev.....	45			.13		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	47	0		.35		.35
Lander, Wyo.....	36	0		.21		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	40		5	.14	.37	
North Platte, Nebr.....	44		4	.20	2.24	
Denver, Colo.....	45		10	.19	1.02	
Pueblo, Colo.....	46			.14		
Dodge City, Kans.....	49		3	.27	.79	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	56		1	.39	.05	
Amarillo, Tex.....	52		7	.14	.88	
Ablene, Tex.....	60		8	.48	.04	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	44		10	.21	.41	
El Paso, Tex.....	58		10	.19		.03
Phoenix, Ariz.....	64		6	.13		.13
Pacific Coast:						
Fort Canby, Wash.....	52	2		1.45		1.24
Portland, Oreg.....	50	2		1.13		1.13
Roseburg, Oreg.....	50	2		.70		.70
Eureka, Cal.....	51	2		.64		.64
Redbluff, Cal.....	60	2		.41		.41
Carson City, Nev.....	45	0		.17		.17
Sacramento, Cal.....	59	2		.29		.29
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	1		.36		.36
Fresno, Cal.....	62		2	.15		.15
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62		2	.21		.21
San Diego, Cal.....	61		1	.13		.13
Yuma, Ariz.....	68		5	.06		.06

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, and plague as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to November 12, 1897.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....		1	
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....		1	
	Mar. 23-Mar. 30.....		1	
	Mar. 31-June 29.....		68	
	July 1-Aug. 3.....		386	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 31.....		509	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 21.....		109	
	Sept. 28-Oct. 5.....		32	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 30.....		267	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		311	
	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....		125	
	Mar. 6-May 29.....		1,310	
	May 30-June 26.....		176	
	June 27-July 31.....		118	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 28.....		22	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 25.....		30	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....		2	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....		6	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....		22	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....		13	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....		2	
	Mar. 6-Mar. 19.....		1	
	Mar. 20-Mar. 26.....		2	
	May 29-June 25.....		4	
	June 26-July 30.....		12	
	July 31-Aug. 27.....		28	
	Aug. 28-Oct. 1.....		57	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		12	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		5	
	June 1-June 30.....		1	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 28-Jan. 23.....		114	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 30.....	1	1	
	July 3-July 17.....	4	4	
China:				
H ngkong.....	Sept. 4-Sept. 11.....		1	
England:				
Plymouth.....	Jan. 9.....		4	On steamship Nubia. No cases in city.
Japan:				
Chiba Ken	July 20-Aug. 3.....	4	3	
Fukuoka Ken.....	June 28-Aug. 3.....	6	4	
Hio go Ken.....	June 28-July 6.....	1	1	
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 7-Aug. 3.....	13	9	
	Sept. 23-Sept. 30.....	1	1	
Kioto Fu.....	July 16-Aug. 3.....	2	1	
Okinawa.....	July 30-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Osaka.....	May 1-July 6.....	13	2	
Osaka and Hio go.....	July 16-July 25.....	2	2	
	Aug. 1-Sept. 4.....	5	8	
Oyama Ken.....	June 28-July 6.....	1	1	
Saitama.....	July 16-July 25.....	1	1	
Shiga Ken.....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Tochigi Ken.....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Tokyo.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	8	7	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	3	3	
	June 28-Aug. 3.....	28	10	
	Sept. 3-Sept. 30.....	18	7	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 10.....	3	.....
Yamanashi Ken.....	July 7-July 15.....	1	.....
Yamaguchi Ken.....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	4	3	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	2	2	

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

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 13-May 19...	5	3	Yellow fever reported.
	Oct. 4.....			
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 30.....		32	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		20	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 6.....		9	
	Mar. 13-Mar. 20.....		3	
	Apr. 3-Apr. 10.....		3	
	May 30-June 5.....		4	
	June 20-July 3.....		7	
	July 4-July 31.....		11	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 28.....		16	
	Sept. 5-Sept. 25.....		12	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 9.....		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.....		10	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30.....		28	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	12	5	
	Feb. 13-Feb. 20.....	21	6	
	Feb. 20-Mar. 6.....		16	
	Mar. 7-May 29.....	174	78	
	May 30-July 3.....	10	7	
	July 4-July 31.....	3	2	
	Aug. 8-Aug. 28.....	2	1	
	Aug. 29-Oct. 2.....	2	1	
Santos.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 7.....	1		
Cuba: a				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 30.....	84	8	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	38	1	
	Apr. 17-June 26.....	46	9	
	June 27-July 31.....	7	3	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 28.....		11	
	Sept. 5-Oct. 30.....		10	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 17.....		2	
	Apr. 4-Apr. 11.....		1	
	May 17-May 23.....		1	
	June 20-July 25.....		30	
	July 26-Aug. 1.....		16	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 29.....		33	
	Aug. 30-Oct. 31.....		27	
Guantanamo.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....		1	
Habana.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 31.....	220	79	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....	400	144	
	Jan. 28-Feb. 25.....	117	44	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 25.....	130	38	
	Mar. 25-Apr. 29.....	342	85	
	Apr. 30-July 1.....	750	279	
	July 2-July 29.....		192	
	July 3-Aug. 5.....		28	
	Aug. 6-Sept. 2.....		108	
	Sept. 3-Sept. 30.....		67	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 28.....		66	
Manzanillo.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 15.....		1	
	May 15-May 31.....		1	
	June 1-June 15.....		1	
	July 2-July 31.....		6	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		7	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 22.....		6	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 23.....		8	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 27.....		19	
	Jan. 27-Feb. 24.....		4	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 31.....		2	
	Apr. 1-June 30.....	9	24	
	July 1-July 28.....		17	
	July 29-Aug. 4.....		4	
	Aug. 5-Sept. 29.....		39	
	Sept. 30-Oct. 27.....		10	
	Oct. 28-Nov. 3.....		3	
Regla.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....		104	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 14.....		30	
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 26.....		17	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30.....		16	
	Jan. 16-Jan. 30.....		5	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 27.....		6	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27.....		3	
	May 2-July 3.....	54	64	140 cases in military hospital.

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

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued.				
Santiago.....	July 4-July 31.....		82	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 28.....		56	
	Aug. 29-Oct. 2.....		74	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 30.....		27	
	Dec. 19-Dec. 26.....	50	5	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30.....	110	12	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	35	7	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27.....	54	17	
	Mar. 28-June 26.....	304		Number of deaths not given.
	June 27-July 31.....	185	9	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 28.....	130	11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 25.....	180	13	
	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	30	4	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 30.....	151	8	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 10.....		9	
Haiti:				
Cape Haytien.....	Nov. 6.....			Yellow fever reported.
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....		2	
	Dec. 14.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
	Mar. 1-Mar. 8.....		3	
Guadeloupe:				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1		
Jamaica:				
Buff Bay.....		1	1	
Kingston.....	July 17-July 31.....	2	1	
	Aug. 1-Oct. 23.....	57	26	
Manchester.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 16.....	8	2	
Port Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 16.....	4	4	
St. Elizabeth.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 16.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....		9	
Vera Cruz.....	June 28.....			Yellow fever reported.
	June 25-July 1.....		2	
	June 29.....		2	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 7.....	a 3		
Nicaragua:				
Corinto.....	Sept. 6.....			Do.
Leon.....	Sept. 6.....			Do.
	Oct. 1.....		2	Do.
Managua.....	Sept. 6.....			Do.
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 10-June 17.....		2	In harbor on steamship Santiago from Panama.
San Salvador.....	July 1-July 31.....	38	11	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	54	16	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....	34	12	
United States of Colombia:				
Bocas del Toro.....	Aug. 22.....			1 case yellow fever.
Cartagena.....	Oct. 12.....	7	3	Yellow fever reported epidemic.
Colon.....	May 12-May 25.....		5	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 14.....		1	
Panama.....	Apr. 14.....	20	17	
	June 25.....	91	62	Estimated.
	June 23-July 3.....	12	7	
	July 4-Aug. 3.....	33	15	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 13.....	4	2	
	Sept. 13-Oct. 3.....	2	2	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Jeddah.....	June 10.....	16	23	
Egypt:				
Suez.....	Mar. 31.....			One case of plague on Br. ss. Dilwara from Bombay.
India:				
Bombay (b).....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....		694	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,763.

a On steamship Uto.

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

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,953.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....		335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....		470	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....		443	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 23.....	2,884		Estimated deaths for this same period, 5,845.
	Feb. 23-Mar. 9.....	1,282		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,265.
	Mar. 9-Mar. 30.....	1,431		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,730.
	Mar. 31-June 1.....	1,681		Estimated deaths from March 31 to April 20, 2,892.
	June 2-June 29.....		90	
	July 1-Aug. 3.....		52	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 31.....		65	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 21.....		95	
	Sept. 28-Oct. 5.....		44	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....		1	
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 30.....			Plague epidemic reported.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
	May 21-May 29.....	4	2	
	June 6-June 12.....		1	
	June 26-July 17.....		3	
	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	1	1	
Macao.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....		154	
	June 1-June 3.....	43		
Swato.....	June 1.....			Plague epidemic reported.
Japan:	May 4.....			Epidemic of plague reported.
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 27.....	3		
	Feb. 23-Mar. 12.....	3		
	Mar. 13-Mar. 23.....	4		
	Mar. 24-Mar. 31.....	3		
	Apr. 1-Apr. 20.....	64	54	
Formosa.....	Apr. 20-May 20.....	268		
	May 31-June 27.....	144		
	June 28-July 25.....	25		
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 7-Aug. 3.....	3	2	
Nagasaki Ken.....	June 9-June 27.....	3	3	
Taihoku.....	Apr. 20-Apr. 27.....	3		
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17.....		1	
Theodosia.....	Mar. 31.....			One case of plague on Br. ss. Baldwin.

BERMUDA.

Quarantine season extended on account of yellow fever in Jamaica and the United States.

OCTOBER 26, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose extract from Royal Gazette, Bermuda, containing the proclamation of the governor of the colony as to quarantine. * * *

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

MARSHALL HANGER,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

BERMUDA, Alias SOMERS' ISLANDS.

[L. S. M.]—G. DIGBY BARKER, Lieut. General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
By His Excellency GEORGE DIGBY BARKER, C. B., Lieutenant-General, Governor,
Commander-in-Chief, and Ordinary in and over these Islands, &c, &c, &c.

A PROCLAMATION!

Whereas by the quarantine act 1893 it is among other things enacted that whenever the governor of the said islands by any proclamation issued or purporting to be issued under the said act by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's council shall so require the officer or other person in charge of any vessel arriving in these islands shall on arrival in the waters of these islands hoist a yellow flag at the foremast head and keep the same flying without intermission until permitted in writing by a health officer to haul it down, during all which time such vessel shall remain in quarantine.

And whereas yellow fever is known to prevail in Jamaica and in some of the Southern States of the United States of America:

Now I the said Governor and Commander-in-Chief by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Council do hereby under the powers and provisions of the said act issue this my Proclamation and do hereby extend the provisions of the said act applicable to the months of June July August September and October to the months of November and December in this present year and do hereby require the officer or other person in charge of any and every vessel arriving within the waters of these islands before the first day of January, 1898 on being required so to do by any health officer or pilot immediately on arrival to hoist a yellow flag at the foremast head, or if there be no foremast standing on some other mast or other conspicuous part of the vessel from which the same can most easily be seen, and to keep the same flying without intermission while in the waters of these islands until permitted in writing by a health officer to haul it down, during all which time such vessel shall be and remain in quarantine.

Given under my hand and the great seal of these islands this twenty-first day of October, A. D., 1897, and in the 61st year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

J. TUCKER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 4, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report for the week ended October 2, 1897:

There were 5 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 4; 2 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 1 from diphtheria, none in the foregoing week; none from beriberi, 1 in the foregoing week; none from measles, 2 in the foregoing week; 54 from tuberculosis, the same as in the foregoing week; and 266 from all causes, an increase of 11.

The health of the town and port continues very good.

Bahia.—Smallpox and yellow fever continue in this State.

Maceio.—In this port in the North, smallpox is prevailing to an extent that forced vaccinations from house to house are being practiced.

Yellow fever.—At the railway station (Dr. Frontiro) yellow fever is reported.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: September 28, bark *Baltimore*, American, for Baltimore, Md. September 29, ship *Ponthesia*, British, for New York. October 1, steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York, from Santos; bark *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore; steamship *Vala*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies. October

2, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York; steamship *I. W. Taylor*, British, for New Orleans; steamship *Dunattee*, British, for Galveston, Tex. October 4, bark *Ella*, American, for Barbados, West Indies.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,

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

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

CANADA.

Smallpox in the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, November 5, 1897

The present status of smallpox in this Province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Montreal City.....	.....	240,000	July 2	2	19	9	7	3	14	60
Westmount.....	Hochelaga.....	6,000	July 26	0	5	1	4	0	2	0
Ste. Cunégonde.....	do.....	8,000	Aug. 27	0	1	.....	.....	1	1	60

^aSmallpox has appeared in a boarding convent and all seem to point to a negligence of one of the subaltern civic health officials as the cause.

^b Except the isolation hospital.

Yours, respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

November 3: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended October 30 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

November 1: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended October 31 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and 3 deaths from smallpox.

October 27: The United States consular agent at Guantanamo reports that during the month ended September 30 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

October 28: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended October 28 there were in that city 14 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

October 29: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended November 3 there were in that city 3 deaths from yellow fever.

November 1: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended October 30 there were in that city 49 cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever and 46 cases and 1 death from smallpox.

October 30: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended October 30 there were in that city 4 deaths from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 71 deaths in Santiago de Cuba during the week ending October 30. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 5 from dysentery, 6 from tuberculosis, 2 from pernicious fever, 4 from remittent fever, 15 from enteritis, 2 from typhomalaria, and the rest from noncontagious diseases. Many deaths are attributed to dropsy and anæmia, and I believe they are owing to hunger. It is impossible to calculate the number of people living on public charity to-day, and as there is no work for the *concentrados*, disease and death carry them off by hundreds.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

HAITI.

Yellow fever at Cape Haytien.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 6, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram from the United States minister at Port au Prince, Haiti, of the 6th instant, reading as follows: "Yellow fever, Cape Haytien."

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAMAICA.

Yellow fever in Kingston.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *October 12, 1897.*

SIR: Upon the day Mr. Scanlon died, and before I had taken to my bed in the afternoon, I received very alarming information relative to the spread of the yellow fever. I immediately called upon the agent of the Atlas Line, whose steamer *Altai* was leaving that day, and requested him not to carry passengers to New York, advising him that the Boston Fruit Company had stopped taking passengers, and I thought it well to entirely stop the passenger traffic between Jamaica and the United States. He declined, however, acceding to my request. During the course of this conversation he very indiscreetly showed to me a bill of health which he had secured for his vessel from the secretary of the local central board of health, for the purpose, I suppose, of in some degree offsetting the bill of health which I gave him. This bill of the local board stated unqualifiedly that there were no infectious or contagious diseases in this port. I inclose a blank form of the same, which was simply filled up as it stands without any notation at all. The

quarantine officers may best judge of the character and purpose of such bills by comparing them with the bills I issue. I inclose a copy of the notation which I placed on the bill of health issued by me to the *Altai*. The contrast is certainly startling. I have been satisfied for some time that the vessels sailing from here are endeavoring to avoid a knowledge being had of the true state of facts. I have, therefore, some time since instructed my agents to require the production of every bill of health which a steamer had, and to attach the bills together in such manner that no one of them might be suppressed. The quarantine officers may absolutely rely upon the statements in my bill of health. They are authenticated facts, and the figures are below, rather than above true ones. As before advised their reliability may best be judged by the fact that the governor sent to his acting superintending medical officer for statistics of the disease, advising him that he could probably get fuller and better ones from me than any one else.

My activity in investigating the conditions here has produced several results.

First. In wide public and private discussion and criticism of my course, the most of it not complimentary to myself, but that, of course, does not affect my conception of the duties required of me, nor my judgment as to the course I should pursue.

Second. In a better conception among the people of the dangers of the situation, and a corresponding murmur upon their part as to the absolute inefficiency of the local board of health. That board has seemed to pay no attention to the disease at all. No steps were taken to quarantine cases or localities, and the disease has been left entirely to be coped with by the private practitioners. In the case of Mr. Scanlon himself, no inquiry was made about it, and nothing was done by the local board of health with regard to the preparations for his interment, or the disinfection or fumigation of the house, which was left entirely to the physician, who fortunately is a very capable and careful man. Their action in issuing clean bills of health I have already noticed. I have formally protested to the government here against their action.

Third. In the conclusion on the part of the Government here to provide an experienced commissioner of health and to undertake proper sanitary precautions by isolation, etc., and as already advised, to procure a law requiring practitioners to report cases of infectious and contagious diseases.

Fourth. In bringing the shipping interest of the island to the understanding that my hand is not to be stayed except by reciprocal action on their part. I am informed to-day that already steamship companies are now refusing to take passengers. If this be true, it would seem that the Atlas Line agent has concluded to take my advice with reference to all future steamers.

Fifth. In taking up the public discussion of this question through the press of this island and the press of the United States. Since the very beginning of this disease the press has been under promise to the Government here to refrain from discussing the subject and to make no mention of the facts. The Government organ here, upon the 7th, was the first to break this contract. They have apparently realized the criminality and the disadvantage of suppressing these facts when known to me, and the result was an editorial * * * accompanied by a statistical article, the figures for which were taken from my bill of health. * * *

Since Scanlon's death, while confined to my bed, I have endeavored to keep in touch with the situation. I have learned of some 5 cases and 3 deaths, with the additional statement of 3 other cases not authentic, and the very startling statement that there are 19 cases at Port Royal among the naval officers and artillery men. I am, of course, being confined to the house, unable to verify these facts. I have not yet received any reply from the military authorities as to the cases under their jurisdiction or from the medical officer at Port Royal. I, on yesterday, addressed a personal note to the governor, asking him to direct a reply to be sent to me from these sources, and stating that if the information was not furnished I should be compelled to proceed with the best information within my reach and declare the disease epidemic. * * * My own information is that the city of Kingston and vicinity is on the verge, if not already in the throes, of an epidemic, and I should not be surprised if compelled to use the cable in the usual course within a day or two.

The island of Barbados has quarantined Jamaica, and all Royal Mail steamships have stopped taking passengers to the Windward Islands.

If I should not use the cable before the receipt of this dispatch, I desire to know by cable whether I may threaten steamships here with quarantine at New York should they carry passengers.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS A. DENT,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

BILL OF HEALTH.

PORT OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

I hereby certify that the _____, commanded by _____, is about to sail from this port of Kingston, Jamaica, bound for _____ with a crew of _____ men, captain included, and _____ passengers.

I further certify that at the time of granting this document no plague nor any other contagious or infectious disease prevails in this port or its vicinity.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Kingston, this _____ day of _____ 189—

Secretary Central Board of Health.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Copy of note placed upon bill of health given to the steamship Altai, leaving Kingston the 6th of October, 1897, for New York.

"During the past eight weeks there have been 8 cases and 4 deaths of yellow fever officially reported in public institutions in the Island. My investigations show 42 cases and 17 deaths in Kingston; 4 cases and 3 deaths in Port Antonio; 3 cases and 1 death in Manchester. The next week will determine whether the fever is epidemic or not."

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, October 12, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious diseases in Japan for period October 1 to October 10, inclusive.

I am glad to say that, despite the continued considerable prevalence of epidemic dysentery, the ports of Yokohama and Kobe remain comparatively exempt from this disease.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious diseases in Japan, October 1 to October 10, 1897.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			121	12		
Osaka Fu.....			114	40		
Tokyo Fu.....	3		267	80		
Aichi Ken.....			119	42		
Akita Ken.....			6	1		
Awamori Ken.....			86	7		
Chiba Ken.....			286	103		
Fukui Ken.....			183	81		
Fukuoka Ken.....			104	13		
Fukushima Ken.....			143	37	4	1
Gifu Ken.....			62	19		
Gumma Ken.....			149	88		
Hiogo Ken.....			120	43		
Hiroshima Ken.....			316	130		
Ibaraki Ken.....			53	21		
Ishikawa Ken.....			79	24		
Iwate Ken.....			34	15		
Kagawa Ken.....	(*)					
Kagoshima Ken.....			111	25	1	1
Kanagawa Ken.....			297	134		
Kochi Ken.....			57	12		
Kumamoto Ken.....	(*)					
Miyagi Ken.....			78	30	2	
Miyazaki Ken.....			24	4		
Miye Ken.....	(*)					
Nagano Ken.....			374	98		
Nagasaki Ken.....			78	14		1
Nara Ken.....	(*)					
Niigata Ken.....	(*)					
Oita Ken.....			58	13		
Okayama Ken.....			98	36		
Okinawa Ken.....	(*)					
Saga Ken.....			18	9		
Saitama Ken.....			78	23		
Shidzuoka Ken.....			349	120		
Shiga Ken.....			43	19		
Shimane Ken.....			186	68		
Tochigi Ken.....			37	13		
Tokushima Ken.....			57	1		
Tottori Ken.....			87	20		
Toyama Ken.....			21	10		
Wakayama Ken.....			21	4		
Yamagata Ken.....			23	9		
Yamaguchi Ken.....	(*)					
Yamanashi Ken.....			290	137		
Yehime Ken.....			239	62		
The Hokkaido.....			3		7	5
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(*)					
Total.....	3		4,869	1,627	14	8

* No report.

NICARAGUA.

*Yellow fever in Leon.*MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *October 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have interviewed to-day Dr. Antonio Soler, the secretary of the Nicaraguan State board of health, in regard to the cases of yellow fever that have appeared in Leon recently. Dr. Soler stated to me that he has examined the cases in Leon and pronounced them to have been genuine cases of yellow fever, and that two of the cases ended fatally. However, the cases have been sporadic ones and there is no danger that the disease will spread, the proper precautions having been taken in the beginning.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PAUL WIESIKE,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 176.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 13, 1897.*

According to the official sanitary reports received from the different provinces of the Turkish Empire there exists at the present an epidemic of dengue fever in Adalia on the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor. In the other provinces public health is rather good. Only from Aleppo is announced an epizootic among oxen.

In Constantinople there exist always many cases of typhoid fever, and some of smallpox, as well as of other zymotic diseases. According to the statistics issued by the *bureau de la mortalité* of the sanitary board, there have been registered for the week ended September 28, or, according to the new style, the 10th instant, 200 deaths, of which 1 was from measles, 1 from diphtheria, 6 from smallpox, and 7 from typhoid fever.

I am glad to state that at the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission the question about the way of building the hospitals in the lazaretto of Camaran, whether they were to be built with or without ceilings and with or without water-closets, has been settled, and the necessary orders have been given in order to have them built with ceilings and water-closets.

The inhabitants of Feriklay, a suburb near Pera, where the cemetery of the Roman Catholics is situated, have made severe complaints against existence of the cemetery in the center of that suburb. Lately the above mentioned cemetery has been enlarged. The International Sanitary Commission, to which the above-mentioned complaints have been addressed, has received from the French embassy a paper in which it is assured that the Roman Catholic cemetery is managed in such a manner that public health will never be hurt. It is said, for instance, that the cemetery is divided into four squares. In the center are the common graves, in which the corpses must be left, according to the regulations, five years, but the graves are not used for other corpses until nine years elapse. In the surrounding line of the above-mentioned square the graves are let for five years, but can be kept for

an indefinite time provided a small fee is paid. Outside of these graves are those belonging forever to the families who bury there. These four squares are separated from each other by drainpipes going to two basins, which have the waste pipes by which the overflow goes to the main sewers. In time of epidemic the director of the cemetery buys unslaked lime in order to spread on the graves.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Yellow fever in Cartagena.

CARTAGENA, *October 12, 1897.*

SIR: I have to inform you that, acting in accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 379 of Consular Regulations, I cabled the Department yesterday by way of Buenaventura: "State Department, Washington: yellow; Smyth: Cartagena, October 11."

In explanation of this cable I have to state as follows:

A week ago a case of yellow fever of the most pronounced type appeared in a house inhabited by a number of Turks and Syrians in this city. The case proved fatal and was followed by a second case in the same house, which was likewise fatal. The disease did not appear anywhere else in the city, and I therefore did not consider it "epidemic," awaiting further developments before so reporting it.

On Sunday, October 10, I visited the governor of the department in order to learn if any precautionary measure would be taken against the spread of the disease, etc. He informed me that the disease had already broken out among the troops quartered in the city, and that he was putting in operation extraordinary measures to arrest its further development. He reported 4 cases among the soldiers. Scarcely an hour after my visit to the governor I was called upon by the British consul here to go with him to take charge of the effects of a British subject of whose death he had just heard. Complying with his request, I found that the deceased had died only two hours before our arrival that he had had no medical attendance whatever, and that the authorities were apparently ignorant of the case. I therefore questioned the widow of the deceased very closely as to the cause of death, symptoms of the disease, etc. Her answers aroused my suspicions and I insisted that a medical examination should be made before burial. We therefore notified the authorities of the death and our suspicions regarding it and returned to the house of the deceased with Dr. M. V. Montenegro, the physician to whom the governor had referred me as being the president of the board of health, and who has the reputation of having had the largest experience in the treatment of yellow fever, not only in Cartagena, but probably in Colombia. Dr. Montenegro examined the body of the deceased and declared that it was a case of yellow fever of the most pronounced type. The house was thereupon cleared of people, fumigated, and the body at once interred.

With the occurrence of the last-mentioned case I found that the disease had broken out almost simultaneously in three different localities in the city, as above described, and the necessity for the cable, required by paragraph 379, appeared imperative. Before sending it, however, I consulted with Dr. Goodman, the health officer sent by the Alabama

State board of health, referred to in my dispatch No. 66, and I found that he concurred with me in considering the disease epidemic. I have inclosed a letter from Dr. Goodman on the subject.

At the present writing the disease appears to be confined to the army, no other cases, to my knowledge, having appeared among civilians. The police, under instructions from the governor, are trying in every way to improve the sanitary condition of the city (a condition that is certainly very bad), clearing the streets, inspecting houses of foreigners, etc. The army also has been removed to two forts outside the walls of the city as a quarantine measure.

In connection with my duties in the matter, I find that it is next to impossible to obtain reliable statistics in regard to the spread of the disease—a fact that should be borne in mind by United States port officials in examining my bills of health.

Every effort is made, of course, by merchants, agents, and others interested, to deny the existence of the disease, or at all events to deny its epidemic character. The board of health also, if any exists, is in an unorganized condition, and the other authorities more or less affected by the feeling among the merchants. I am, therefore, practically compelled to depend on various physicians for information.

So far the disease has appeared exclusively among the foreign population and the troops, most of whom are from the interior. The governor estimates the number of foreigners in Cartagena at about 500.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD SMYTH,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

CARTAGENA, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, *October 11, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your question as to what, in my opinion, was the cause of the present appearance of yellow fever in Cartagena, I must say that primarily and largely it is due to the lack of quarantine regulations and restrictions between this city and ports known to be infected.

You know as well as I do, if not better, from your longer residence here, that passengers, not to mention merchandise, from Colon and Panama have been granted access without let or hindrance all summer, when both places were regarded as infected. Surely the authorities of Colombia should remedy this, both for the safety of their people and for the furtherance of their commercial relations with other countries.

Yours, truly,

D. W. GOODMAN, M. D.

Mr. C. SMYTH,

United States Consul, Cartagena.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 46, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Guantanamo*.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population not reported. Total deaths, 128, including 1 from yellow fever.

Manzanillo.—Two weeks ended October 22, 1897. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 97, including 3 from yellow fever and 1 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 23

correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 22.7, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 11.6.

London.—One thousand four hundred and forty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 48 ; scarlet fever, 16 ; diphtheria, 55 ; whooping cough, 28 ; typhus fever, 1 ; enteric fever, 22 ; and diarrhea and dysentery, 22. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,868 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 23 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 9.0, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 43.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 142 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 2 ; enteric fever, 6 ; diphtheria, 1 ; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from measles.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 23 correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.3, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 24.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 604, including measles, 7 ; scarlet fever, 4 ; diphtheria, 6 ; whooping cough, 27, and smallpox, 1.

JAMAICA.—Week ended October 16. Estimated population, 694,865. Total deaths not reported. The deaths included 3 from yellow fever and 1 from whooping cough.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 282,000. Total deaths, 635, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37 ; enteric fever, 12 ; scarlet fever, 18 ; diphtheria, 8 ; measles, 4, and whooping cough, 9.

SWITZERLAND—Lucerne.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, 23,500. Total deaths, 39. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—Barranquilla.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 66, including 1 from typhus fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Oct. 16.....	126,441	40								
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 30.....	2,300	0								
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 23.....	500,091	114					2			
Belfast.....	Oct. 2.....	281,431	130					13		2	1
Belize.....	Oct. 29.....	13,000	3								
Belleville.....	Oct. 31.....	10,399	4								
Birmingham.....	Oct. 22.....	505,772	197					5	5	5	1
Bluefields.....	Oct. 23.....	3,000	3								
Bombay.....	Oct. 5.....	821,764	a 776	32							
Bremen.....	Oct. 16.....	143,000	33						1		
Brussels.....	do.....	531,011	138							1	
Cardenas.....	Oct. 23.....	23,517	64		2			2	19		
Do.....	Oct. 30.....	23,517	70					3	18		
Catania.....	Oct. 19.....	120,000	59				1			3	1
Champerico.....	July 31.....	956	3								
Do.....	Aug. 7.....	956	5								
Do.....	Aug. 14.....	956	3								
Do.....	Aug. 21.....	956	2								
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	956	2								
Do.....	Sept. 4.....	956	2								
Do.....	Sept. 18.....	956	2								
Christiania.....	Oct. 16.....	192,141	58					2			1
Do.....	Oct. 23.....	192,141	58					1	1		
Cienfuegos.....	Oct. 24.....	24,030	75		1						
Do.....	Oct. 31.....	24,030	76			3					
Cologne.....	Oct. 16.....	336,473	120					1		1	5
Copenhagen.....	do.....	340,500	121						1		1
Demerara.....	Sept. 4.....	86,250	61								
Do.....	Sept. 11.....	86,250	27								
Do.....	Sept. 18.....	86,250	44								
Do.....	Sept. 25.....	86,250	42								
Dundee.....	Oct. 23.....	163,090	77							3	1
Dusseldorf.....	Oct. 16.....	189,780	43							3	
Edinburgh.....	Oct. 23.....	292,364	102								1
Flushing.....	do.....	17,193	4								
Funchal.....	Oct. 19.....	35,665	16				1				
Girgenti.....	Oct. 16.....	24,428	7								
Gothenburg.....	do.....	115,896	28							1	
Halifax.....	Oct. 30.....	38,700	11								
Hamburg.....	Oct. 23.....	641,780	170					1		1	
Honolulu.....	Oct. 9.....	30,000	6								
Kingston, Canada.....	Oct. 29.....	18,040	10								
Konigsberg.....	Oct. 25.....	171,700	149					7	2	1	2
Leeds.....	Oct. 23.....	402,449	35					1			
Leghorn.....	do.....	103,906	25					1			
Leith.....	do.....	75,186	10					1			
Licata.....	Oct. 16.....	20,000	43								
Liege.....	do.....	166,110	0								
Livingston.....	Oct. 23.....	2,000	0								
London, Canada.....	do.....	36,000	3								
Do.....	Oct. 30.....	36,000	9								
Madras.....	Oct. 1.....	452,518	309	3		2					
Madrid.....	Oct. 19.....	482,876	335					2	5		6
Magdeburg.....	Oct. 2.....	219,112	65							1	1
Do.....	Oct. 9.....	219,112	62							1	
Mannheim.....	Oct. 23.....	101,500	21								
Maracaibo.....	do.....	50,000	20								
Matamoras.....	Oct. 29.....	12,000	5								
Matanzas.....	Oct. 27.....	50,000	222		2			3		3	1
Mayence.....	Oct. 23.....	74,917	25					1			1
Melbourne.....	Sept. 11.....	450,000								4	
Do.....	Sept. 18.....	450,000							1		
Do.....	Oct. 23.....	107,000	23								
Messina.....	Oct. 2.....	215,061	64					2			
Montevideo.....	Oct. 9.....	180,141	56						1	2	1
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 16.....	404,000	150		1			6	1	2	1
Odessa.....	Oct. 2.....	182,730	99					2			
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Oct. 16.....	273,000	106							1	
Palermo.....	Oct. 16.....	200,000	101					1			
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 4.....	200,000	96					1			
Do.....	Sept. 11.....	200,000	93								
Do.....	Sept. 18.....	200,000	85								
Do.....	Sept. 25.....	200,000									

a Forty-four from plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Plymouth.....	Oct. 23.....	97,658	21					1	1		
Prague.....	Oct. 16.....	195,919	109					2	1	4	
Queensland.....	Oct. 9.....	15,000	9								
Do.....	Oct. 16.....	15,000	2								
Rheims.....	Oct. 23.....	108,943	29								
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 2.....	679,000	266					2		1	
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 23.....	293,473	87					1	1	3	
Sagua la Grande.....	do.....	17,536	75	1	1					3	
St. Johns, Antigua.....	Sept. 18.....	36,119	13								
Do.....	Sept. 25.....	36,119	11								
Do.....	Oct. 2.....	36,119	11								
Do.....	Oct. 9.....	36,119	17								
Do.....	Oct. 16.....	36,119	10								
Do.....	Oct. 23.....	36,119	10								
Do.....	Oct. 30.....	36,119	11								
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 16.....	1,267,023	465					21	16	43	3
St. Stephens.....	Oct. 31.....	3,000	1								
Schiedam.....	Oct. 23.....	26,233	9								
Sonneberg.....	Oct. 9.....	12,400	4								
Stettin.....	Oct. 16.....	150,000	64					3	2		
Stockholm.....	do.....	275,000	84						1	2	
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 21.....	158,378	47								
Tampico.....	Oct. 24.....	12,000	38								
Trapani.....	Oct. 16.....	45,095	14								
Trieste.....	do.....	158,314	67					4	2		
Tuxpan.....	do.....	10,240	12								
Vienna.....	Oct. 2.....	1,558,129	526					1	7	6	
Do.....	Oct. 9.....	1,554,129	518					4	3	11	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 16.....	601,408			9			24		2	2
Zurich.....	do.....	160,000	41			1				2	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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