

Public Health Reports

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UNITED STATES.

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

Report of Itinerary as Yellow Fever Expert.

BY JOHN GUITÉRAS, M. D.,

Professor of General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania, and Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

SIR: In obedience to telegraphic instructions received on the 5th of September, I arrived in Ocean Springs, Miss., on the 8th of September. I examined on that day 28 cases of acute febrile diseases. The prevailing disease in Ocean Springs was undoubtedly an epidemic of dengue fever, and such was the diagnosis I gave of twenty-five of the cases examined; three other cases, however, I was convinced were cases of yellow fever. As one of these was likely to die within the next twenty-four hours it was deemed advisable to wait for the post-mortem examination before pronouncing the disease officially to be yellow fever. The necropsy performed by Dr. Wasdin subsequently confirmed this opinion.

The history of cases that had occurred in Ocean Springs for several weeks, the results of post-mortems made by Passed Assistant Surgeon Wasdin, together with his opinion of cases previously seen by him, led me to conclude that cases of yellow fever had existed in Ocean Springs in the midst of an epidemic of dengue during an uncertain period of about four weeks.

The population of Ocean Springs was formed mainly of summer excursionists from the cities of New Orleans and Mobile and the interior country. As yellow fever is usually imported through our large seaport towns it was quite reasonable to suppose that in the present instance the disease had been introduced through one or the other of these commercial centers. After discovering a few other cases of yellow fever in Ocean Springs I proceeded, on September 10, to a study of suspicious cases in Scranton. I found here, also, a very large number of

cases of dengue, some suspicious mild cases of fever that could not be positively classified as either yellow fever or dengue and 1 unmistakable case of the former disease. The existence of very mild cases of fever at the same time and often in the same house with a case of yellow fever began to be a prominent feature of the present epidemic and one which has led to many mistakes during the present outbreak.

On the 12th I was directed to proceed to Mobile and investigate suspicious cases of fever that were supposed to exist there. I found in Mobile the same conditions existing elsewhere. On the first day of my investigation I found, after visiting a considerable number of cases of mild fever without special characteristic features, 2 cases that presented the facies of yellow fever and had albumin in the urine. The physicians, who kindly invited me to visit their patients, mentioned similar cases in which albumin had been found in the urine. I had meanwhile examined the mortuary records of the city of Mobile for the first twelve days in September, comparing them with the same record for the previous year. I found that the total number of deaths for 1896 was 28; 23 of these were colored and 5 white. The total during 1897 was 33; 20 colored and 13 white. Among the latter I found 1 death from uræmic convulsions in a man 41 years of age and a native of Kentucky; 1 of congestion of the brain in a male 27 years of age, native of Alabama; 1 of purpura hæmorrhagica, aged 29, native of Mississippi, and 1 of ulcer of the stomach, aged 58, native of Sweden.

On the 14th of September I was shown the case of a Norwegian sailor in the city hospital. This case had been considered suspicious by the health authorities of the city and had been carefully isolated. The case was unquestionably one of yellow fever approaching a fatal termination. Another case was discovered on the same day. Taking together the mortuary record, the history of previous cases given by the physicians and the fact that no connection could be found between the cases discovered, I was led to the conclusion that several foci of infection must exist in the city, and I reported to you accordingly that I apprehended a serious outbreak. Subsequent events have confirmed this opinion.

Under instructions from your Bureau, I visited the city of Edwards, Miss., on the 15th of September. Here I was shown 6 cases considered suspicious by Dr. Purnell, of the State board of health of Mississippi. These were found to be all cases of yellow fever. As they were scattered over different portions of the city, I became convinced that there were also here separate foci of infection, and that it would be impossible to stamp out the disease. The cases in Edwards seemed to be traceable to the family of Mr. Anderson. Two members of this family were taken sick on the day after their arrival from Ocean Springs. All the members of the household were subsequently attacked, and though they were not diagnosed yellow fever, the history of the case of Mr. Champion, who visited their house, points unmistakably to the diagnosis of yellow fever.

This case of Mr. Champion, who was a prominent member of the community, became the distributing center for the disease throughout the city. Mrs. Anderson arrived from Ocean Springs and was taken sick on the 8th of August.

I returned to Mobile on the 16th. During the second visit to Mobile I visited but few patients on account of the erroneous impression that prevailed that my visit to Edwards might have infected my clothing. This was, of course, absurd when we consider that there were at the time very probably more cases of yellow fever in Mobile than in Edwards. I wish here to call attention to the fact that none of the per-

sons who came in contact with me contracted the disease. In particular we must include Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan, who was constantly with me, and the employees of the Windsor Hotel. This place remains still uninfected. The short visit of a physician in an infected room is not sufficient to infect his clothing. There is not a single instance of transmission of the disease through my visits to patients. Were this more generally understood a great obstacle to my investigations would be removed.

Following your instructions, I arrived in Cairo, Ill., on September 19, and was able to confirm at once the diagnosis of 2 cases of yellow fever in the marine hospital made by Surgeon Kalloch of the Marine-Hospital Service. Another case was found on the same day in the city hospital, and another on the following day in one of the Government boats lying at East Cairo, across the river. A study of the mortuary records of the city and the histories of cases reported by attending physicians showed no evidence of foci of infection in the city of Cairo. The 4 cases observed were more or less connected with the dredges across the river or with other Government dredges working further down the Mississippi River.

These cases, then, were the first to appear in the city of Cairo, and as proper precautions were taken with them I was convinced that the disease would not spread. It became necessary, however, to investigate the Government boats to find out the possible source of infection. This was done on the 21st and the 22d.

On the barge *Alpha* and its outfit 61 men were examined; on the barge *Beta*, 87; on the dispatch boat *Minnatonka*, 29; on the barge *Gamma*, 59; on the survey boat *Search*, 16; making a total of 253. Of these, only 1 case from the *Alpha*, examined at East Cairo, proved to be a case of yellow fever. There was no evidence of infection of these boats, and it is probable that the disease was contracted by this man through contact with some infected locality on shore or baggage from an infected locality. With the exception of the *Alpha*, the other barges were examined at Point Pleasant. The sinking of the boat *Minnatonka* made it necessary for me to land at Memphis on the 22d. No attempt at investigation was made at this place, as the usual unfounded fears prevailed of the possibility that I might carry the contagion of the disease with me. I returned to Cairo on the 23d, and received there orders to proceed to northern Louisiana and investigate rumors of yellow fever at California, Tallulah, and Delhi. I arrived in Vicksburg on September 24. No investigation was attempted here, as I had every reason to believe, from the reports of physicians, that it was not necessary. Facilities, however, were given me, and a special train provided to visit the stations on the Vicksburg and Shreveport road. These were inspected on September 25.

Delhi and Tallulah were found to be free from the disease. At California, however, the wife of the local physician, Dr. Greaves, was found to be suffering from yellow fever. She was a refugee from Edwards, having arrived in California on the 24th of August with some baggage. I found her children convalescing from what appeared to have been an attack of yellow fever. Dr. William Kelly, of Tallulah, had diagnosed these cases yellow fever. My report of these cases on September 26 made it impossible for me to return to Vicksburg. I was sent around the city on a special train to New Orleans, where I arrived on the 27th.

My reports of yellow fever at Edwards and at California had twice saved the city of Vicksburg from the infection of yellow fever. The city had been in communication with these localities up to the time of my

announcement of the existence of yellow fever in them. In New Orleans I received orders to proceed to Texas and investigate the prevailing epidemic of dengue fever in that State. An attempt was made to do this over the Southern Pacific Railway, the state health officer of Texas having proceeded to the State line to accompany me to Houston and Galveston. Local quarantines, however, interfered with the carrying out of this plan. I was obliged, therefore, to proceed from New Orleans to St. Louis on September 30 in order to remain out of the infected district a sufficient time to comply with the health regulations of the State of Texas.

During my stay in New Orleans I had remained in the Hotel St. Charles, which was uninfected. In the city of St. Louis I examined a large number of cases of acute malaria in the city hospital with a view to determine the presence or absence of albumin in the urine. Albumin was found in only one of these cases in a man suffering with the remittent type of fever of two weeks' duration.

On my way from St. Louis to Galveston I was detained at the quarantine station of Houston and I did not reach Galveston until the evening of the 4th.

Before my arrival in Texas I had heard the reports of 1 case of fatal illness at Beaumont and another at Houston. I had seen in New Orleans a detailed history of the case in Beaumont and was convinced that the case was one of yellow fever. At the same time, as the disease had not spread, I was inclined to believe that Texas was not this year within the area of conditions favoring the spread of the disease. I was surprised, therefore, upon my arrival in Galveston, to find that the physicians in that city spoke of several cases in the extensive epidemic of dengue that presented the symptoms of jaundice, albumin in the urine, and slow pulse. I found that at Galveston 2 deaths at least had occurred recently under suspicious circumstances. In one of them the post-mortem examination had been discontinued by Professor Smith because his suspicions became aroused as to the possibility of yellow fever.

In the mortuary records for the month of September, in Galveston, I find the following diagnoses given as causes of death in the white population: One case of heart disease, aged 22; 1 case of chronic disease of the kidney and dengue in a female, aged 24; 1 case of purpura hæmorrhagica, aged 7. I found, also, in Galveston that the suspicions of Dr. Hamilton West, former professor of the practice of medicine in the Galveston Medical School, had been aroused in connection with some cases occurring in his practice. On October 6 he showed me 2 cases that convinced me at once of the existence of the disease in Galveston, and I wired you in cipher to that effect. The cases were, first, Mr. Neinaber, living at the corner of 13th and Mechanic streets. He was taken sick on October 2, and at the date of my examination had the characteristic facies of yellow fever and albumin and casts in the urine.

Mr. Neinaber was a perfectly healthy man previous to the sudden onset of the acute febrile attack from which he was suffering. The albumin was rapidly disappearing from the urine on October 7, when last examined by me. The highest temperature recorded in his case was 103°, with a pulse of 111. In the evening of October 7, his temperature was 101½°, with a pulse of 98. The other case was that of James Sewell, a mulatto, aged 21, who was taken sick on September 30. When first seen by Dr. West, on October 1 the temperature was 103°, and during the examination the patient fell suddenly to the floor in an attack of syncope. He recovered consciousness soon after-

wards and complained of pain in the head and a cramping pain in the stomach. The urine examined on the 2d was decidedly albuminous and appeared to contain blood. When seen by me on the 7th, the temperature was normal, the pulse was 60, and an examination of the urine revealed a considerable amount of albumin, casts, and no blood. The albumin had disappeared from the urine at a subsequent examination.

Other cases presenting the characteristic facies of yellow fever, in which albumin in the urine was found, were those of Cecil Nichols, aged 15, with a pulse of 78 and a temperature of $101\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$; Thomas Warren, colored; one patient with dysenteric symptoms at the Seely Hospital; one patient in the Marine Hospital. The records of temperature, pulse, and examination of urine in these cases is kept at the respective hospitals; another case residing at 4202 Avenue I, with a temperature of $102\frac{1}{4}$ and a pulse of 88. These cases were officially reported by me as cases of yellow fever. I subsequently saw two other cases, one in the person of the health officer of the city of Galveston, Dr. William Fisher, and the other in a newspaper reporter, whose name and address I have not noted.

Another case was seen on the same day by Dr. Charles W. Trueheart, practicing physician of the city, and Dr. Swearingen, State health officer of Texas, who agreed that the case was unmistakably one of yellow fever. These cases were apparently not connected one with the other. This fact led me to the conclusion that there were several foci of infection in the city and that there was no probability of the disease being stamped out during the present season.

On the 11th I visited Houston, Tex. Dr. Richard G. Turner, of that city, who believed that yellow fever had existed in Houston for some time back, showed me during the afternoon 3 well-pronounced cases of yellow fever, one of them in the person of Dr. Mason, a practicing physician of the city; another, a walking case, was also found in the office of Dr. McElroy, city health officer.

Dr. Turner also called my attention to the history of Eva Duncan, reported some weeks previously as a suspicious case of yellow fever. From the history of this case one can only conclude that it was also a case of yellow fever. Both in Galveston and Houston several cases were reported by the practicing physicians in which albumin had been found in the urine during a supposed attack of dengue fever. Many of the cases of dengue fever that I saw, presented the characteristic eruption of that disease, but I found in some cases that the minute hemorrhages of the skin resulting from a probable attack of yellow fever had been looked upon as the eruptive manifestations of dengue.

After reporting to you the existence of yellow fever with a tendency to spread in Houston and Galveston, I had to return to Philadelphia to my duties in the University of Pennsylvania.

On October 20 I received through you a call from the city of Montgomery to report upon suspicious cases there existing. With the kind permission of the authorities of the University I proceeded to Montgomery on October 21. I was here treated most hospitably by the city health authorities. Cases of fever were shown me by Drs. Milton L. Wood, Wooten M. Wilkerson, and William G. Bibb. Of 16 cases in their practice 15 proved to be cases of yellow fever. This diagnosis had been previously made by the gentlemen mentioned. During my stay in Montgomery I was called to Selma, Ala., on October 23 to pronounce upon a suspicious case existing in that city. The history of this case, as given to me, was sufficient to warrant the diagnosis of yellow fever with

probabilities of a fatal termination. As a fatal case of yellow fever usually represents a considerable number of cases of a milder type I proposed that I should be allowed to see cases of fever existing in the practice of my colleagues. This was immediately acceded to, and an investigation during two hours of the afternoon led to the discovery of 6 cases of yellow fever of a rather mild type.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 28, 1897.

Yellow fever in the South.

[Continuing the account of yellow fever in the South from November 11.]

November 12: All quarantine restrictions removed by the Memphis, Tenn., board of health. Surgeon Carter ordered to visit Montgomery and Selma, Ala., and arrange for careful post-epidemic disinfection. Inspection of river vessels at Vicksburg, Miss., discontinued.

November 13: Mount Vernon Barracks Detention Camp closed, and the camp equipage stored, by permission of Governor Johnson, in the barracks buildings.

November 15: One case of yellow fever reported in Pensacola, Fla.; the source of contagion in this case is in doubt.

November 17: All disinfection (mails, baggage, etc.) at Atlanta, Ga., discontinued.

November 17 and 18: Heavy frosts reported in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States, a minimum temperature of 40° F. being reported at New Orleans. Arrangements are being made for careful post-epidemic disinfection in all infected places.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service to November 17, 1897. (a)

States.	Cities.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	Alco.....	Oct. 8.....	1	0
	Bayminette.....	Oct. 14.....	1	1
	Flomaton.....	do.....	4	0
		To Nov. 3.....	65	0
		Nov. 17.....	1	0
	Greensboro.....	Nov. 2.....	1	1
	Mobile.....	Sept. 13-Sept. 30...	74	11
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	b 187	25
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	79	8
		Nov. 11.....	1	0
		Nov. 12.....	3	1
		Nov. 14.....	1	0
		Nov. 15.....	3	0
		Nov. 16.....	4	0
		Nov. 17.....	3	0
	Montgomery.....	Oct. 18-Oct. 27...	104	8
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	16	3
	Notasulga.....	Oct. 25.....	1	0
	Sandy Ridge.....	do.....	1	0
	Selma.....	Oct. 23-Oct. 31...	11	1
Florida...		Nov. 3.....	0	1
		Nov. 10.....	1	0
	Wagar.....	To Nov. 3.....	45	3
	Whistler.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 10...	119	6
		Nov. 12.....	3	1
Georgia.....	Pensacola.....	Nov. 15.....	1	1
Illinois.....	Atlanta.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 27...	c 3	0
	Cairo.....	Sept. 19-Sept. 20...	4	0

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.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Sept. 23.....	1	1
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Oct. 18-Oct. 31...	4	2
		Nov. 11.....	1	0
	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. 10...	261	68
		Nov. 11.....	12	6
		Nov. 12.....	7	2
		Nov. 13.....	11	2
		Nov. 14.....	8	3
		Nov. 15.....	11	2
		Nov. 16.....	11	2
		Nov. 17.....	7	3
	Patterson.....	Oct. 21.....	1	0
Mississippi.....	Barkley.....	Sept. 13-Sept. 18...	10	4
	Bay St. Louis.....	Oct. 17-Oct. 28...	40	4
	Biloxi.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	132	7
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	418	17
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	31	2
		Nov. 11.....	1	0
		Nov. 14.....	0	1
		Nov. 16.....	1	0
		Nov. 17.....	1	0
	Cayuga.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 28...	24	1
		Nov. 5.....	1	0
	Clinton.....	Oct. 7-Oct. 31...	37	2
		Nov. 12.....	2	0
		Nov. 13.....	2	0
		Nov. 15.....	1	0
	County Farm.....	Oct. 25.....	1	0
		Nov. 5.....	1	0
	Durant.....	Nov. 1.....	1	1
	Edwards.....	Sept. 15-Sept. 30...	212	6
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	229	22
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	7	0
		Nov. 12.....	2	0
		Nov. 13.....	2	0
		Nov. 15.....	3	1
		Nov. 16.....	.....	.....
		Nov. 17.....	.....	.....
	Hendersons Point.....	Oct. 7.....	3	0
	Hinds County Convict Camp, near Raymond.	Oct. 23-Oct. 27...	6	0
	McHenry.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 31...	29	1
		Nov. 2.....	1	0
	Nitta Yuma.....	Oct. 3-Oct. 31...	21	1
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	6	0
	Ocean Springs.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 30...	23	6
	Pascagoula.....	Oct. 14-Oct. 31...	27	1
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	8	1
	Perkinston.....	Sept. 10.....	1	0
	Scranton.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 30...	39	3
		Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	281	10
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	32	4
		Nov. 13.....	3	1
		Nov. 17.....	5	0
	Waveland.....	To Oct. 20.....	4	0
	West Pascagoula.....	Nov. 2-Nov. 3...	8	0
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 31...	40	5
		Nov. 1-Nov. 10...	12	9
Texas.....	Beaumont.....	Sept. 22.....	1	0
	Galveston.....	Oct. 12.....	12	0
		Oct. 27.....	(a)	.....
	Houston.....	Oct. 11.....	3	0

a Yellow fever reported; cases not given.

Smallpox in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., November 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that all mail and baggage not disinfected at point of departure in infected districts, and all baggage of returning refugees, must show certificates of fumigation at this station before being accepted by the officials of Florida, Mississippi, and a portion of Alabama.

The following is a synopsis of smallpox since last report :

Total number of cases to date	64
Total number of cases previously reported.....	61
Total number of new cases.....	3
Total number discharged, recovered.....	11
Total number of deaths.....	1
Total number remaining in hospital.....	52
Total number in quarantine, suspects.....	43

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

ATLANTA, GA., November 16, 1897.

SIR: In accordance with my telegram of this date, I have the honor to report that the fumigation of mails and baggage has been discontinued.

Regarding the existing smallpox, the following is a synopsis of the record since my last report :

Total number of cases to date.....	69
Total number of new cases since last report.....	5
Total number discharged, recovered.....	11
Total number of deaths.....	1
Total number of cases in hospital.....	57
Total number of cases in quarantine, suspects.....	40

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to November 19, 1897.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2....	1		
Birmingham and adjacent country.....	May 8-Aug. 12....	96	1	5 cases varioloid.
	Aug. 21-Oct. 16....	68		
	Nov. 1-Nov. 7....	4		
	Aug. 29.....	1		
Brockton.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26....	2		
Mobile.....	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		12 varioloid. Varioloid.
	Feb. 28-Mar. 10....	14		
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	3		
	Apr. 10-May 1....	10		
	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-Nov. 16....	69	1	
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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 26....	3	.....	Varioloid. 1 smallpox.
Gloucester	June 19-June 26....	1	2	
New Bedford.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	1	.....
Michigan :				
Bay City	Oct. 27.....	3	.....
Blissfield Township.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 10....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
	Apr. 17-May 1.....	.....	.....	Do.
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	April 29.....	2	.....
	May 1-May 22....	2	3	
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	Sept. 19.....	1	.....
New York:				
Brooklyn.....	Apr. 24-June 26....	5	2	
	June 27-July 24....	2	1	
New York.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	2	2	Do.
	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 13, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, November 13, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 13, 1897;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 7	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	69
Nov. 8	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	91
Nov. 9	Steamship Philadelphia.....	Liverpool, England.....	1
Do....	Schooner Valiant	Prince Edward Island.....	2
Nov. 10	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	41
Nov. 11	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	46
Nov. 12	Steamship Pro Patria.....	St. Pierre Miquelon.....	5
Do....	Steamship Hibernian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	1
Nov. 13	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	41
Total.....			297

GEO. B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended November 14, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, November 15, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 14, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Nov. 9	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	284
Do....	Steamship Scotia.....	Naples and Gibraltar.....	328
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa and Gibraltar.....	325
Nov. 11	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	161
Do....	Steamship Coleridge.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	18
Nov. 12	Steamship Palatia.....	Hamburg.....	60
Do....	Steamship Stuttgart.....	Bremen.....	338
Nov. 13	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	136
Do....	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow and Moville.....	75
Nov. 14	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	168
	Total.....		1,898

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended November 13, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, November 13, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 13, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Nov. 8	Steamship Westminster.....	London.....	1
Do....	Steamship Siberian.....	Glasgow.....	1
Nov. 11	Steamship Indiana.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	63
	Total.....		65

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. 13	Nor. ss. Folsoj (a)	Oct. 29	Rio	Brunswick	Disinfected and held	Nov. 1	No transactions	3
Brunswick, Ga.	Nov. 6	Br. bk. Auriga	Nov. 1	Santos	St. Simons	do	Nov. 6		
	Nov. 13	Am. bk. Justin H. Ingersoll	Nov. 10	Pernambuco	Satilla	do	Nov. 13		
Cape Charles, Va.	Nov. 13	Sp. sp. Palamos	Nov. 10	Santos	Brunswick	Held for disinfection			
Cape Fear, N. C.	do	Port bk. Sophia	Nov. 10	Rio	do	do			20
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do								1
Eureka, Cal.	Nov. 10								3
Grays Harbor, Wash.	Nov. 6	Br. s. Blairgowrie (a)	Oct. 4	Rio	Ship Island	Disinfected and held	Oct. 31	No report	1
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Nov. 6	Br. s. Ellerslie (a)	Oct. 16	do	do	Disinfected and held	Nov. 3	1 case intermittent fever in quarantine	7
		Am. s. o. Robert Ruff (a)	Oct. 21	Madisonville	Moss Point	Disinfected twice and held	Nov. 4	1 case yellow fever in quarantine fourth day after disinfection.	
		Nor. ss. Utstein (a)	Oct. 23	Habana	Mobile	do		1 case yellow fever occurred fifth day after disinfection.	
		Am. sc. Bessie (a)	Oct. 27	Ship Island	Scranton	Inspected and held	Nov. 3	Crew disinfect.	
		Am. sc. Lillian A (a)	Oct. 28	Scranton	Ship Island	Disinfected twice and held	do	2 cases yellow fever in quarantine.	
		Ger. bk. Wilhelm Link	Oct. 31	Santos	Pascagoula	Inspected and held	do	Released without disinfection.	
		Am. sc. Magnolia	do	Progreso	Handaboro	do	do	do	
		Am. sc. Henry Lochte	Nov. 2	Handaboro	Ship Island	Disinfected and held	do	3 cases yellow fever in quarantine.	
Newbern, N. C.	Nov. 13	Am. sc. Philadelphia	Nov. 4	Biloxi	Mobile	do		No transactions	8
Port Townsend, Wash.	Nov. 6	Am. sc. Amelia P.	Nov. 6	New Orleans	Wolf River	do			16
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Nov. 13								

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 Diego, Cal. San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	Nov. 7 Nov. 6							98 Chinese and 19 Japanese steered passengers from Br. ss. Ooptic bathed and their clothing and baggage disinfected.	3 13
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga. Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Nov. 6.....do.....								2
		Am. sc. Vila y Hermano. (a)	Oct. 30	Matanzas.....	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. —		
		Am. sc. Wave.....	Oct. 31	Habana.....	Key West.....	do.....	Nov. 3	Crew immune.....	
		Am. sc. Cora.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
		Am. sc. Shamrock.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
		Am. tug Albert F. Dewey.	Nov. 6	do.....	Punta Gorda.....	Disinfected and held.....	do.....	do.....	
		Am. bge. Three Brothers.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.....	do.....	do.....	
Washington, N. C.	Nov. 13							No transactions.....	

a 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.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Carrabelle, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Nov. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	5
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	Nov. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	6
Galveston, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Georgetown, S. C.....	Nov. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Gloucester, Mass.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Nov. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Mayport, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	Nov. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	10
Newport, R. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Port Royal, S. C.....	Nov. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	13
Providence, R. I.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	13
Savannah, Ga.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Italian bk. Eugenia(a)	Nov. 2	Rio.....	Savannah.....	Ballast discharged and vessel fumigated.	Nov. 11	.....	.....
.....	.....	Aust. bk. Ban Mazuranc.	Nov. 9	Santos.....	do.....	Discharging ballast.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Nor. bk. Seier.....	Nov. 11	Capetown via Barbados.	do.....	Ballast discharged—vessel undergoing fumigation.	.....	No report.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Dallas County*.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, 48,432. Total deaths, 25, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Selma.—Month of August, 1897. Estimated population, 7,622. Total deaths, 7, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1897. Total deaths, 8, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 103,000. Total deaths, 116, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 2.

Oakland.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 75,000. Total deaths, 66, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

Sacramento.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 45, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and diphtheria, 3.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 1,750,000. Total deaths, 1,716, including phthisis pulmonalis, 193; enteric fever, 61; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 61; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 10.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 215,572. Total deaths, 222, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; croup, 5, and whooping cough, 1.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 56, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; diphtheria, 8; croup, 1, and measles, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 28,392. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and enteric fever, 1.

North Attleboro.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 6,727. Total deaths, 9, including 1 from enteric fever.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended November 6, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 60 observers, indicate that pleuritis increased, and dysentery, inflammation of kidneys, diarrhea, and enteric fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 172 places, enteric fever at 58, scarlet fever at 32, diphtheria at 31, measles at 13, whooping cough at 9, and small-pox at 1 place (Bay City).

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 192,833. Total deaths, 149, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 7, and whooping cough, 1.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 360,000. Total deaths, 356, including phthisis pulmonalis, 40; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 25, and whooping cough, 1.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of September, 1897. Reports to the State board of health from 23 towns having an aggregate population of 127,394—white, 72,767; colored, 54,627, show a total of 191 deaths—white, 81; colored, 110, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 350,000. Total deaths, 414, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 18, and whooping cough, 2.

Toledo.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 143,755. Total deaths, 124, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 13, and measles, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Pottsville*.—Two weeks ended November 4, 1897. Estimated population, 14,117. Total deaths, 6, including 1 from measles.

Williamsport.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 21, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and enteric fever 1.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 21,500. Total deaths, 32, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population—white, 56,440; colored, 47,120; total, 103,560. Deaths—white, 67; colored, 67; total, 134, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 8, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	41	4	.....	1.00	.98	.....
Portland, Me.....	42	3	.....	.93	1.60	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	38	3	.....	.72	1.62	.....
Boston, Mass.....	45	6	.....	1.12	1.29	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	48	6	.....	.77	2.23	.....
Nantucket, Mass.....	48	6	.....	.84	.84	.....
Woods Hole, Mass.....	47	6	.....	1.13	3.74	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	49	4	.....	.98	4.64	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	45	7	.....	.94	2.11	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	44	4	.....	.70	1.38	.....
New York, N. Y.....	47	6	.....	.87	1.39	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	46	6	.....	.70	1.45	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	48	7	.....	.74	1.12	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	47	4	.....	.90	1.49	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	48	6	.....	.77	.79	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	49	9	.....	.70	1.16	.....
Washington, D. C.....	48	4	.....	.70	.59	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	50	3	.....	.70	.....	.15
Cape Henry, Va.....	55	5	.....	.84	.....	.84
Norfolk, Va.....	54	6	.....	.75	.....	.14
Charlotte, N. C.....	54	2	.....	.70	.....	.54
Raleigh, N. C.....	55	2	.....	.68	.....	.61
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	57	.....	.....	.91	.....	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	59	4	.....	1.26	.....	.99
Wilmington, N. C.....	58	3	.....	.63	.13	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	58	1	.....	.51	.....	.30
Charleston, S. C.....	61	5	.....	.70	.....	.56
Augusta, Ga.....	58	0	.....	.65	.....	.51
Savannah, Ga.....	61	1	.....	.58	.....	.31
Jacksonville, Fla.....	65	0	.....	.65	.29	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	75	.....	3	.95	.....	.95
Key West, Fla.....	76	.....	1	.61	.....	.59
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	56	0	.....	.73	.....	.56
Tampa, Fla.....	66	0	.....	.42	.20	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	63	0	.....	.84	.....	.84
Mobile, Ala.....	62	.....	1	.82	.....	.82
Montgomery, Ala.....	59	.....	2	.65	.....	.64
Vicksburg, Miss.....	59	1	.....	1.04	.....	1.00
New Orleans, La.....	64	1	.....	.96	.....	.95
Shreveport, La.....	59	1	.....	.98	.....	.06
Fort Smith, Ark.....	56	.....	2	.81	.....	.37
Little Rock, Ark.....	56	0	.....	1.11	.....	.34
Palestine, Tex.....	62	1	.....	.97	.....	.76
Galveston, Tex.....	67	1	.....	1.01	.....	1.01
San Antonio, Tex.....	65	3	.....	.42	.....	.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	68	2	.....	.66	.....	.57
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	55	1	.....	1.00	.....	.14
Nashville, Tenn.....	53	1	.....	.79	.....	.61
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	54	.....	2	.89	.....	.71
Knoxville, Tenn.....	51	1	.....	.84	.....	.30
Louisville, Ky.....	51	0	.....	.84	.72	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	47	1	.....	.83	1.54	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	49	1	.....	.70	2.56	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	47	2	.....	.70	1.55	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	48	2	.....	.70	1.01	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	47	4	.....	.56	.81	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	43	4	.....	.77	.16	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	43	6	.....	.70	.57	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	44	6	.....	.84	.47	.....
Erie, Pa.....	46	2	.....	1.05	.44	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	45	3	.....	.70	1.02	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	46	3	.....	.71	1.78	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	45	2	.....	.66	.76	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	44	2	.....	.63	.18	.....
Lansing, Mich.....	41	4	.....	.56	.....	.31
Fort Huron, Mich.....	41	5	.....	.70	.86	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	39	6	.....	.74	.....	.55
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	37	5	.....	.63	.....	.25
Marquette, Mich.....	38	2	.....	.64	.....	.34
Green Bay, Wis.....	40	4	.....	.55	.22	.....

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 8, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	43	4	.....	.70	.....	.19
Milwaukee, Wis.....	42	5	.....	.49	.....	.28
Chicago, Ill.....	45	2	.....	.67	.....	.50
Duluth, Minn.....	37	1	.....	.42	.....	.26
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	38	2	.....	.28	.02	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	41	3	.....	.35	.....	.07
Dubuque, Iowa.....	42	3	.....	.49	.....	.28
Davenport, Iowa.....	44	2	.....	.49	.....	.26
Des Moines, Iowa.....	44	.....	1	.50	.....	.40
Keokuk, Iowa.....	46	0	.....	.50	.35	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	47	0	.....	.68	.88	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	52	0	.....	.94	1.04	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	51	1	.....	.73	2.30	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	46	2	.....	.58	.48	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	50	0	.....	.82	.....	.38
Kansas City, Mo.....	48	0	.....	.69	.45	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	49	1	.....	.25	.....	.16
Concordia, Kans.....	46	1	.....	.21	.....	.14
Lincoln, Nebr.....	42	3	.....	.16	.....	.14
Omaha, Nebr.....	44	.....	2	.31	.....	.29
Sioux City, Iowa.....	40	.....	1	.14	.20	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	40	3	.....	.19	.....	.15
Valentine, Nebr.....	40	1	.....	.14	.....	.12
Huron, S. Dak.....	37	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	39	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	34	3	.....	.22	.....	.22
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	34	1	.....	.19	.....	.19
Williston, N. Dak.....	33	1	.....	.14	.14	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	38	.....	4	.16	.12	.....
Helena, Mont.....	37	.....	3	.14	.04	.....
Miles City, Mont.....	37	2	.....	.14	.18	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	39	1	.....	.14	.40	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	41	.....	1	.35	.24	.....
Wallawalla, Wash.....	47	.....	1	.32	.58	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	40	.....	2	.21	.27	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	41	2	.....	.12	.06	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	44	.....	1	.34	.15	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	31	3	.....	.21	.06	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	38	0	.....	.09	.16	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	41	2	.....	.11	.13	.....
Denver, Colo.....	43	.....	2	.16	.....	.08
Pueblo, Colo.....	41	3	.....	.09	.01	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	46	1	.....	.18	.....	.15
Oklahoma, Okla.....	52	2	.....	.42	.....	.42
Amarillo, Tex.....	49	4	.....	.03	.....	.03
Abilene, Tex.....	57	5	.....	.40	.....	.40
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	41	1	.....	.21	.....	.17
El Paso, Tex.....	56	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	60	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Fort Canby, Wash.....	50	.....	2	1.70	.21	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	48	.....	3	1.22	.49	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	48	.....	2	.75	.80	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	51	.....	.....	.71	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	57	.....	6	.53	.....	.47
Carson City, Nev.....	44	.....	3	.26	.....	.11
Sacramento, Cal.....	57	.....	5	.36	.....	.35
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	.....	5	.46	.....	.19
Fresno, Cal.....	58	.....	6	.26	.....	.22
Los Angeles, Cal.....	60	0	.....	.21	.....	.21
San Diego, Cal.....	60	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	65	.....	2	.07	.....	.07

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

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Allegheny, Pa.	Nov. 13.	105,287	30	4							4		2		
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	163	25							2		10		1
Bennington, Vt.	do.	6,391	3								1		1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	35,005	13										2	1	
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	185	28							1		5		
Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	806,343	319	46							2	3	21		3
Brownsville, Tex.	Oct. 30.	6,134	7	2											
Do	Nov. 6.	6,134	3	1											
Cambridge, Mass.	Nov. 13.	70,028	28	4							2				
Carlisle, Pa.	do.	7,620	3												
Charleston, S. C.	Nov. 6.	254,955	636	9							1				
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Nov. 12.	296,908	103	13							1			2	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Nov. 6.	261,353	89	3							1			3	
Columbus, Ind.	Nov. 13.	6,719	8	1									1		
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	22										1		
Denver, Colo.	Oct. 23.	106,713	45	11							2		2		1
Do	Oct. 30.	106,713	45	16							3		2		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Nov. 6.	9,416	0												
Elizabeth, N. J.	Nov. 13.	37,764									1		2		
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	15	2											
Everett, Mass.	Nov. 5.	11,068	6												
Fall River, Mass.	Nov. 13.	74,398	39	3									1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	Nov. 6.	22,037	5	1							1	1			
Flint, Mich.	Nov. 3.	9,803	3												
Gloucester, Mass.	Nov. 6.	24,651	4												
Green Bay, Wis.	do.	9,069	6											1	
Haverhill, Mass.	Nov. 13.	27,412	2								2				
Ironton, Ohio.	do.	10,939	3										1		
Jersey City, N. J.	Nov. 7.	163,003	76	5								1	7		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Nov. 6.	17,853	4												
Do	Nov. 13.	17,853	6												
Lawrence, Mass.	Nov. 6.	44,654	27										2		
Lowell, Mass.	Nov. 13.	77,696	34	4									3		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	4	1											
McKeesport, Pa.	Oct. 6.	20,741	10												
Manchester, N. H.	Nov. 13.	44,126	17	1											1
Massillon, Ohio.	do.	10,092	0									1			
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	2												
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	64,495	36	6	1						1		1		
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	6										1		
Middletown, N. Y.	Nov. 7.	11,977	5	1											
Milwaukee, Wis.	Nov. 13.	204,468	58	7											
Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. 6.	164,738	39	4							3		2		
Do	Nov. 13.	164,738	35	8											
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	7												
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	19								1				
New Orleans, La.	Nov. 6.	242,039	151	15	51						1				
Newport, R. I.	Nov. 15.	19,457	3								3				
New York, N. Y.	Nov. 13.	1,515,301	658	92											
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	4								9	11	20	10	3
Omaha, Nebr.	Oct. 29.	140,452	19												
Do	Nov. 6.	140,452	15												
Oneonta, N. Y.	Oct. 30.	6,272	1										4		
Do	Nov. 6.	6,272	1	1											
Petersburg, Va.	Nov. 14.	22,690	2												
Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 13.	1,046,964	384	46											
Pittsburg, Pa.	Nov. 6.	238,617	80	7							12		26		2
Pittsfield, Mass.	Nov. 13.	17,281	5	1									1	5	3
Portland, Me.	do.	34,425	18	4											
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Nov. 6.	22,206	15	2									4		
Do	Nov. 13.	22,206	5	1											
Providence, R. I.	do.	132,146	44												
Reading, Pa.	Nov. 15.	58,661	19	2											
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Nov. 6.	44,853	13	1											
San Diego, Cal.	Nov. 8.	16,159	3	3							1				
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Nov. 6.	5,864	3												
Scranton, Pa.	Nov. 13.	75,215	34												
Springfield, Ill.	Nov. 8.	24,903	6	1									3		
Taunton, Mass.	Nov. 6.	25,448	7												
Do	Nov. 13.	25,448	9	3									1		
Utica, N. Y.	Nov. 6.	44,007	17	2											
Virginia City, Nev.	Oct. 30.	8,511	3												
Do	Nov. 6.	8,511	2								1				1

a Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. b White, 7; colored, 29.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

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 19, 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. 28.....		138	
	Sept. 29-Oct. 19.....		64	
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	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		3	
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:				
Hongkong.....	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	
Hiogo 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 Hiogo.....	July 16-July 25.....	2	2	
	Aug. 1-Sept. 4.....	5	8	
Oyama Ken.....	June 28-July 6.....	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	8	
	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	
	Oct. 16-Oct. 30....		25	
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	2	
	July 4-July 31....	3	2	
	Aug. 8-Aug. 28....	2	1	
	Aug. 29-Oct. 9....	2	1	
Santos.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 7....	1		
Cuba:				
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-Nov. 6....		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-Nov. 7....		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	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....		11	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....		14	
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. 31....		11	
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	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....		19	
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 26....		17	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30....		16	
	Jan. 16-Jan. 30....		5	

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.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 27...		6	140 cases in military hospital.
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27...		3	
	May 2-July 3...	54	64	
	July 4-July 31...		82	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 28...		56	
	Aug. 29-Oct. 2...		74	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 30...		27	
	Oct. 31-Nov. 6...		1	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26...	50	5	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9...	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30...	110	12	Number of deaths not given.
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27...	35	7	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27...	54	17	
	Mar. 28-June 26...	304		
	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	
	Oct. 31-Nov. 6...	45	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 10...		9	
Haiti:				
Cape Haytien.....	Nov. 6.....			Yellow fever reported.
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7...		2	Yellow fever epidemic.
	Dec. 14.....			
	Mar. 1-Mar. 8...		3	
	Nov. 10.....		1	
Guadeloupe:				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1		
Jamaica:				
Buff Bay.....	Oct. 17-Oct. 23...	1	1	
Kingston.....	July 17-July 31...	2	1	
	Aug. 1-Oct. 30...	65	29	
Manchester.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 30...	12	4	
Port Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 30...	4	4	
St. Elizabeth.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 30...	1	1	
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2...		9	Yellow fever reported.
Vera Cruz.....	June 28.....			
	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...	33	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	Estimated.
	June 25.....	91	62	
	June 23-July 3...	12	7	
	July 4-Aug. 3...	33	15	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 13...	4	2	
	Sept. 13-Oct. 8...	2	2	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Jeddah.....	June 10.....	16	23	
Egypt:				
Suez.....	Mar. 31.....			One case of plague on Br. ss. Dilwara from Bombay.

a On steamship Uto.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay (a).....	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.
Bombay.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,963.
	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. 28.....		155	
	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....		44	
	Oct. 6-Oct. 19.....		75	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....		1	
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
Madras.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		1	
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		
	June 1.....			Plague epidemic reported.
	May 4.....			Epidemic of plague reported.
Swato.....				
Japan:				
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.

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

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Rumor of typhus fever at Pola.

TRIESTE, October 18, 1897.

SIR: It is said that several cases of typhus fever have recently occurred at Pola, 75 miles south of this city. The place is the principal naval port, and contains the naval arsenal of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

It is semiofficially admitted that three marines of the Austrian war-ship *Maria Theresa*, lying at anchor in the harbor of Pola, and two or three others in the naval barracks near that city have simultaneously contracted a disease with typhoid symptoms. Upon making inquiry at the office of the provincial governor in this city I was informed that the malady of these marines is enteric fever, and has been traced to the eating of infected oysters.

A rumor has also reached Trieste that a similar disease has broken out in the military barracks of Laibach, the capital of Krain, situated 60 miles northeast of Trieste. As military authorities in this country usually keep their own counsel in such matters, the public will probably never get at the facts unless an epidemic should result.

Although but two Austrian ports, Trieste and Fiume, have direct communication with the United States, I shall not fail to watch carefully the further developments at Pola as well as the sanitary condition of all other Adriatic ports.

If the disease at Pola assumes an alarming character and spreads to this city, I shall inform the Department by cable.

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

FREDK. HOSSFELD,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 11, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended October 9, 1897:

There were 2 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 5 from *beriberi*, and 1 from measles, none in the foregoing week; 1 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; none from diphtheria, 1 in the foregoing week; 55 from tuberculosis, an increase of 1; and 249 from all causes, a decrease of 17.

The health of the port and town continues exceptionally good for the time of the year. The cases of smallpox and *beriberi* are mostly confined to the army and navy people.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: October 4, bark *Nellie Troop*, British, for Barbados, West Indies, and barkentine *Priscilla*, American, for Baltimore. October 5, bark *Wolfe*, British, for Barbados, West Indies. October 6, bark *Angioletta R.*, Italian, for Pensacola, Fla. October 7, ship *Garibaldi*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala. October 8, steamship *Etona*, British, for New York, and steamship *Cuvier*, British, for New York. October 9, steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

November 8: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended November 6 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

November 8: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended November 7 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

November 13: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the two weeks ended November 11 there were in that city 25 deaths from yellow fever and 3 deaths from smallpox.

November 5: The United States consul at Manzanillo reports that during the two weeks ended October 31 there were in that city 5 deaths from yellow fever.

November 13: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended November 11 there were in the city of Regla 19 deaths from yellow fever.

November 8: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended November 6 there were in that city 45 cases and 1 death from yellow fever and 41 cases and 3 deaths from smallpox.

November 6: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended November 6 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, November 13, 1897.

SIR: In the absence of Sanitary Inspector D. M. Burgess, who is again sick, I have the honor to transmit the following report for the week ended Thursday, November 11, 1897:

The work of the Service, both in the office and on the harbor, has steadily increased.

Parents are now endeavoring to send their children to Tampa and Key West as soon as the summer regulations are abandoned by the State board of health of Florida. This change, it is said, although I have no official information to that effect, will take place on December 1st.

The increased work in the harbor is caused, in a great measure, by the fleet of vessels engaged in bringing cattle from Central America, Mexico, and the United States to this port. Incidentally it may be stated that the importation of cattle since the beginning of October has saved many lives in this city, although the supply does not meet the demand. There are now six vessels regularly engaged in this trade between ports in Florida and Habana; all but one of these vessels receive their cattle at Punta Rossa and clear at Key West. Some of these vessels—the majority—anchor in the open bay, while two of them have gone to wharves at Regla, and even on the Habana side of the harbor. The crews of nearly all these vessels are supposed to be immune to yellow fever, but the statements regarding their immunity are hardly

creditable, and I send one, or a copy of one, taken from one of the crew of the Colombian steamer *Solidad*.

The rainy season is practically over, although some heavy rainfalls occur occasionally. The mortality of the city shows a fair decrease against that of several preceding weeks, yet the death rate remains abnormally high. The importation of cattle has had a great deal to do with the reduction of the death rate. I transmit a table showing the mortality of this port for the week.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality of the city of Habana and the town of Regla for the week ending Thursday, November 11, 1897.

	Habana.	Regala.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	14	19	33
Typhoid fever.....	24	4	28
Pernicious fever.....	12	3	15
Malarial fever.....	27	4	31
Beriberi.....	1	0	1
Leprosy.....	1	0	1
Coqueuxia paludica.....	19	2	21
Enteritis.....	69	11	80
Dysentery.....	30	21	51
Diarrhea.....	8	6	14
Meningitis.....	7	0	7
Starvation.....	8	0	8
Pneumonia.....	11	1	12
Tuberculosis.....	59	9	68
Deaths from all causes.....	400	88	488
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			104

[Inclosure No. 2.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Key West, Fla., November 5, 1897.

This is to certify that John Blisson, cattleman, and Rufus Turner, fireman, are immune of yellow fever by acclimation.

C. SWEETING, M. D.,
Port Sanitary Inspector.

These men have lived in Key West all their lives.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *November 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended November 6:

Seventy deaths have been reported for this period. Of these, 1 was from yellow fever, 5 from dysentery, 10 from tuberculosis, 6 from pernicious, and 8 from remittent fever, 2 from typhoid, and 16 from enteritis; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

The sudden changes of temperature experienced during the last few days, combined with the dampness resulting from heavy rains, have developed a great many cases of diseases of the respiratory organs; pneumonia and bronchitis being very common. Malarial fevers are prevalent, and diarrhea has very much increased. Consumption, also,

has become very frequent, owing to the want of proper nourishment among the poor.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
U. S. M. H. S.

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

HAITI.

Yellow fever in Port au Prince.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1897.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to advise you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from our minister to Haiti, dated the 10th instant, reporting the presence of yellow fever at Port au Prince, and stating that 1 death has occurred from it.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAMAICA.

Concerning yellow fever on the island of Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1897.

SIR: In continuance of my previous dispatches upon this subject, I have to advise that upon the disclosure of the conditions existing in Jamaica, due to the investigations which I conducted, the governor, on the 11th day of October, two days before my departure from Kingston upon leave of absence, issued a proclamation applying to the parishes of Kingston, Portland, St. Andrew, and Manchester the sanitary law of 1887, providing for inspection, disinfection, etc. This may have been hastened somewhat by my own illness at the time, following the death of Mr. Scanlon. Had it been issued some two months previous it would not have excited so much alarm, but coming at the time it did resulted in somewhat of a panicky feeling. The fever had not at the time reached an epidemic stage; it was, if not disappearing somewhat, certainly not spreading, and, in my opinion, the danger of the epidemic has passed. I inclose copy of the Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary containing the proclamation.

I desire to submit my final conclusions with regard to the disease:

1. I believe that after six weeks, certainly after the 1st of January, it will be safe for Americans to visit the island.

2. Under our strict quarantine regulations I see no reason why the course of trade should be disturbed.

3. I consider it advisable for the next three weeks that all passengers from Jamaica be placed under observation quarantine for at least twenty-four hours and their baggage disinfected. Because of the panicky feeling following the proclamation of the governor of Jamaica, I was under the impression that a large number of passengers would leave Kingston by the steamship *Alleghany* of the Atlas Line, on the 20th day of October. The Boston Fruit Company, and the Tweedie Line, after consultation with me, refused to carry passengers from the island. The Atlas Com-

pany declined to follow my suggestion and advice in this respect, and those that were delayed until the arrival of the Atlas vessel, as well as others, becoming frightened, determined to sail by this ship. I apprehended that this might be a source of danger, and I further considered that in view of the energetic measures which I had taken in behalf of the health department of this Government, resulting in my own illness and jeopardy of my life, the health department could do no less than sustain me in my official position in any action which I considered it proper to take in their behalf.

I have thought it not only proper because of the circumstances, but highly desirable in order to impress this large corporation, confident of their own power, that they could not openly defy the American consulate, to quarantine this vessel, and I therefore sought an interview with the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and requested him, if possible, to place the quarantine, if not upon the vessel, at least upon the passengers arriving here to-morrow morning. He indicated a sympathy with my request, but was rather doubtful of the precise length to which he might go in furtherance of it. I am satisfied, however, from his statement to me, that he will do all that can be done in that direction. I trust that the steps taken will meet my wishes, because in matters of so great importance it is certainly essential that two different branches of the Government should sustain each other. Otherwise there is lacking that cooperation which brings success, and the absence of which impresses those desirous of evading the law with the feeling that they may pursue their own course with impunity.

I have instructed Mr. Mosher, who is acting during my leave, to keep the Department and myself fully advised of any developments of the disease, though I feel satisfied the immediate danger is past, or has subsided.

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

LOUIS A. DENT,

United States Consul, Kingston, Jamaica.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Dysentery in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, October 20, 1897.

SIR: I regret to be unable to forward my regular report of infectious disease in Japan by the present mail. I have the honor, however, to notify you that the epidemic of dysentery is diminishing in severity rapidly. The official returns show, that from the beginning of the year up to October 18, the number of cases of this disease was 74,992, and the deaths from the same, 17,591, a mortality of 23.45 per cent.

The death rate of the epidemic dysentery of Japan has been remarkably uniform since the first appearance of the disease in the country, some ten years ago, being always, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in the neighborhood of 25 per cent.

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.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 177.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 28, 1897.*

The sanitary news communicated at the last two sittings of the International Sanitary Commission was, except the number of deaths from cholera and plague registered in the principal towns of India communicated by the English sanitary representative, the outbreak of the epidemic of smallpox at Cavalla eastward from Salonica and the existence of diphtheritic cases in the vilayet of Lebanon (Syria). I can not state whether the question was about the existence of an epidemic or of sporadic cases of diphtheria. Such cases exist always in Constantinople, as well as cases of typhoid fever. From the other provinces of the Turkish Empire no sanitary news has been received. At the same sittings a decision was taken, at the request of the English sanitary representative, in order to beg the British Government for the continuation of the prohibition of the pilgrimage to Mecca on account of the existence of the plague epidemic in Bombay. It has also been officially stated that a second case of plague occurred on the 15th instant in Madras.

The other questions discussed during the two above-mentioned sittings were on administrative affairs. On the abuses, for instance, occurring in the sanitary office and lazaretto of Bassorah, where, according to the reports of the Ottoman sanitary representative in Teheran and another physician who has been ordered to make an inquiry on the subject, all the employers in Bassorah are responsible for all kinds of abuses, sanitary, financial, and administrative.

This is due to the bad choice of the sanitary officials, as well as of the sanitary physicians, who are appointed by a committee which is appointed by the members of the International Sanitary Commission. This latter question has been long discussed, and the discussion will continue because the sanitary officials are not appointed for their capacity, aptitude, and learning, but, I am ashamed to state, are appointed by favor, as belonging to such a religion or such a nationality.

During the last fortnight the number of deaths registered in the town of Constantinople, i. e., from the 12th up to the 25th instant, was 407, of which 2 were from measles, 7 from diphtheria, 7 from typhoid fever, and 16 from smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended November 5. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended November 6, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended November 4, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CHILE—*Antofagasta.*—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 43, including 6 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1897. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 121, including yellow fever, 5, and enteric fever, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 30 correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 25.7, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 9.5.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fourteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 58; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 65; whooping cough, 17; enteric fever, 23, and diarrhea and dysentery, 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand. In greater London 1,896 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 21 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 30 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 4.5, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 35.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 189 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 9, and diphtheria, 2.

JAMAICA.—Week ended October 23, 1897. Estimated population, 694,865. Total deaths not reported. The deaths included 1 from yellow fever and 1 from whooping cough.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Oct. 23.	126,473	53							1		
Amapala.....	Oct. 16.	1,500	0									
Do.....	Oct. 23.	1,500	0									
Amherstburg.....	Nov. 6.	2,300	1									
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 30.	500,091	117							1		1
Antofagasta.....	Sept. 30.	14,000	11									
Belfast.....	Oct. 23.	281,431	97					6				1
Belize.....	Nov. 5.	13,000	6									
Belleville.....	Nov. 8.	10,399	5					1				
Bluefields.....	Oct. 30.	3,000	2									
Bradford.....	Oct. 23.	221,610	58								1	1
Bremen.....	do.	143,000	32						1		1	
Bristol.....	do.	232,242	63					2				
Brussels.....	do.	531,011	151					1	1	1		2
Budapest.....	Oct. 29.	640,000					1			4	1	1
Callao.....	Oct. 10.	16,000	22									
Cardenas.....	Nov. 6.	23,517	83				1	27				
Catania.....	Oct. 26.	120,000	51									
Chemnitz.....	Oct. 23.	165,000	62							2		
Cienfuegos.....	Nov. 7.	24,000	76				1					
Cognac.....	Oct. 26.	17,000	12					1				
Cologne.....	Oct. 23.	336,473	100					1		1		2
Copenhagen.....	do.	340,500	93							1		
Dublin.....	do.	350,000	142					2	2			
Dusseldorf.....	do.	189,780	48									1
Flushing.....	Oct. 30.	17,193	2									
Gibraltar.....	Oct. 24.	25,800	8									
Glasgow.....	Oct. 23.	714,919	300						10	3	3	5
Guayaquil.....	do.	50,000	34									
Do.....	Oct. 29.	50,000	27									
Halifax.....	Nov. 6.	38,700	9							1		
Hongkong.....	Oct. 2.	232,662	(a)			1						
Kingston, Canada.....	Nov. 5.	18,040	7									
Leeds.....	Oct. 30.	402,449	127						4	1	2	6
Liege.....	Oct. 23.	166,110	52						2			2
Liverpool.....	do.	644,129	256					1	5	5	3	2
Livingston.....	Oct. 30.	2,000	1									
London, Canada.....	Nov. 5.	36,000	10							1	1	
London, England.....	Oct. 23.	6,291,677	1,868						32	20	71	55
Lyons.....	Oct. 16.	466,028	139						1		1	
Madras.....	Oct. 8.	452,518	a 353	3								
Manchester.....	Oct. 23.	536,426	193						4	4	2	9
Matamoras.....	Nov. 5.	12,000	7									
Matanzas.....	Nov. 3.	50,000	281		3			3			1	1
New Castle on Tyne.....	Oct. 23.	212,223	71								1	1
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 16.	180,141	61							1		
Odessa.....	Oct. 23.	404,000	179						9	4	4	1
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Oct. 9.	182,730	101									
Do.....	Oct. 16.	182,730	93						1		2	
Paris.....	Oct. 23.	2,511,955	780						3	1	3	
Plymouth.....	Oct. 30.	97,658	81								1	
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 27.	60,000	22									
Do.....	Oct. 5.	60,000	20									
Do.....	Oct. 12.	60,000	22									
Do.....	Oct. 19.	60,000	22									
Do.....	Oct. 26.	60,000	14									
Prague.....	Oct. 23.	195,919	97						3	3	1	
Puerto Cortez.....	Nov. 2.	1,875	0									
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 9.	679,000	249						1			1
Rome.....	Aug. 28.	484,061	127									
Do.....	Sept. 4.	484,061	132									1
Do.....	Sept. 11.	484,061	118						2			
Do.....	Sept. 18.	484,061	134						5	1		1
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 30.	293,473	103						5		2	
Sagua la Grande.....	do.	17,536	65		2	1						
St. George.....	do.	2,150	1									
Do.....	Nov. 6.	2,150	1									
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 23.	1,267,023	476						24	23	43	3
St. Stephens.....	Nov. 6.	3,000	1									2
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	Oct. 1.	12,019	6									
Do.....	Oct. 8.	12,019	5									
Do.....	Oct. 15.	12,019	8									
Do.....	Oct. 22.	12,019	8									

a One death 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. Whooping cough.
Schiedam.....	Oct. 30....	26,627	11								
Sheffield.....	Oct. 23....	355,400	125					7	7		4 3
Southampton.....	do.....	98,002	29								
Do.....	Oct. 30....	98,002	27								1
South Shields.....	Oct. 23....	95,798	34								1
Stettin.....	do.....	150,000	62							1	1
Stockholm.....	do.....	275,000	84					2		3	
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 28....	158,378	45							1	
Sunderland.....	Oct. 23....	142,107						1			1
Tampico.....	Oct. 31....	12,000	45								
Tegucigalpa.....	Oct. 16....	14,000	7								
Do.....	Oct. 23....	14,000	5								
Trieste.....	do.....	158,314	64					2	1	1	
Turpan.....	do.....	10,280	8								
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 4....	30,000	34								
Zurich.....	Oct. 23....	160,000	49							3	1 2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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