

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 27, 1899. No. 43.

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SURGEON GENERALS OF

UNITED STATES. NOV. 1 - 1899

THE QUARANTINE CLOSE SEASON TO TERMINATE NOVEMBER 1.

Amendments to quarantine regulations—Inspection of certain vessels and baggage on and after April 1 and until November 1.

[Department Circular No. 126.—Marine-Hospital Service.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1899.

To officers of the Treasury Department, State and local quarantine officers, consular officers, and others concerned:

The following amendments to the quarantine regulations, to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, are hereby promulgated :

Article II, paragraph 2, exception 1, is amended to read as follows: Vessels arriving during certain seasons of the year, to wit, November 1 to April 1, may be admitted to entry.

Article II, paragraph 2, exception 2, is amended to read as follows: Vessels arriving during the season of close quarantine, to wit, from April 1 to November 1, shall be subject to inspection, and if necessary, to disinfection.

NOTE.—The extension of inspection to November 15, under the provisions of Department Circular 190, of October 22, 1898, was demanded by the exigencies of war, now no longer existent.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

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

Yellow fever in Key West, Fla., and other places.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

FLORIDA.

Key West.—The following cases and deaths have been officially reported: October 18, 2 cases; October 19, 7 cases, no deaths; October 20, 4 cases, no deaths.

Miami.—October 19, 7 cases, 1 death; October 23, 11 cases.

Establishment of a detention camp at Fulford for Miami.

October 24: Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson telegraphs that the State health officer reports 19 cases of yellow fever at Miami, and that he requests the establishment of a detention camp at 10 miles distant, to be under the control of the Marine-Hospital Service, and large enough to hold 75 refugees.

October 25: Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson is telegraphed authority to establish the camp at Fulford and that the camp outfit has been ordered forwarded.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—October 18, 1 case; October 19, 1 case.

East Baton Rouge.—October 20, 1 case.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to October 27, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31.....	6	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 4...	28	3
	Aug. 31-Sept. 5...	50	6
	Sept. 6.....	14	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 8...	96	8
	Sept. 9.....	31	2
	Sept. 10.....	23	1
	Sept. 11.....	12	.....
	Sept. 12.....	29	1
	Sept. 13.....	35	0
	Sept. 14.....	15	1
	Sept. 15.....	30	1
	Sept. 16.....	38	1
	Sept. 17-Sept. 18...	54	2
	Sept. 19.....	31	1
	Sept. 21.....	45	2
	Sept. 22.....	38	5
	Sept. 23.....	40	3
	Sept. 24.....	30	2
	Sept. 25.....	26	.....
	Sept. 26.....	47	2
	Sept. 27.....	26	1
	Sept. 28.....	39	1
	Sept. 29.....	54	1
	Sept. 30.....	22	2
	Oct. 1.....	48	2
	Oct. 2	32	1

Yellow fever in the United States—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Florida—Continued.				
Key West.....	Oct. 3.....	(a)	.....
	Oct. 4.....	33	.....
	Oct. 5.....	43	2	
	Oct. 6.....	37	0	
	Oct. 7.....	28	0	
	Oct. 8.....	24	3	
	Oct. 9.....	25	0	
	Oct. 10.....	13	1	
	Oct. 11.....	18	.....
	Oct. 12.....	7	2	
	Oct. 13.....	23	.....
	Oct. 14.....	10	3	
	Oct. 15.....	9	.....
	Oct. 16.....	15	.....
	Oct. 18.....	2	.....
	Oct. 19.....	7	0	
	Oct. 20.....	4	0	
	Miami.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 22...	2	1
		Oct. 19.....	7	1
	Port Tampa City.....	Oct. 23.....	11
Sept. 10.....		1	1	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 19....	12	2	
	Sept. 20.....	2	.....
	Sept. 21.....	3	2	
	Sept. 22.....	0	2	
	Sept. 23.....	1	.....
	Sept. 25.....	3	1	
	Sept. 26.....	2	.....
	Sept. 27.....	2	.....
	Sept. 28.....	2	.....
	Sept. 29.....	3	.....
	Sept. 30.....	1	.....
	Oct. 2-Oct. 3.....	2	.....
	Oct. 4.....	5	1	
	Oct. 5.....	3	.....
	Oct. 7.....	1	.....
	Oct. 9.....	4	.....
	Oct. 10.....	2	.....
	Oct. 11.....	0	1	
	Oct. 12.....	0	1	
	Oct. 13.....	0	1	
	Oct. 14.....	2	.....
	Oct. 16.....	1	.....
	Oct. 17.....	0	0	
	Oct. 18.....	1	.....
	Oct. 19.....	1	.....
	Oct. 20.....	1	(b)	
	Oct. 21.....	2	.....
Oct. 23.....	2	.....	
Oct. 24.....	2	2		
Oct. 25.....	1	.....	
Maryland:				
Baltimore (c).....	Oct. 8.....	1	1	
Mississippi:				
Centerville.....	Sept. 29.....	2	.....
Jackson.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 2.....	12	4	
Mississippi City.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1	
	Sept. 14-Sept. 29...	26	1	

a No report.

b In East Baton Rouge.

c At quarantine station.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., October 15, 1899.—I have the honor to inform you that during the week ended October 14, there arrived on the Mexican Central Railway, at different dates, 6 persons from infected districts. One family of 3 persons and a baby, absent but seven days from Vera Cruz. I detained them three days and disinfected their baggage. Two gentlemen came from the vicinity of Orizaba. Their tickets showed them absent the prescribed time. Their baggage was disinfected. One gentleman came direct from the city of Orizaba only five hours ahead of the prescribed time. I let him pass but disinfected his baggage.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to October 27, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 4.....	20		
Pulaski County.....	.....do.....	6		
Total for the State.....		26		
California:				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
Total for the State.....		4	1	
Colorado:				
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Total for the State.....		4		
Connecticut:				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	7		
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35		
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Leon County.....	.....do.....	4		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	3		
Pasco County.....	.....do.....	5		
Total for the State.....		74		
Georgia:				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		40	1	
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	6		
Elkhart County.....	.....do.....	1		
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	1		
La Grange County.....	.....do.....	10		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	6		
Porter County.....	.....do.....	30		
Total for the State.....		55		
Kansas:				
Butler County.....	Oct. 2.....	5		
Kansas City.....	June 10-June 17...	2		
	Oct. 1-Oct. 8...	9	1	
Total for the State.....		16	1	
Kentucky:				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	104		
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23...	17	0	
Total for the State.....		121		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26...	14	0	
	Oct. 15-Oct. 21...	1	0	Doubtful.
Shreveport.....	.....do.....	3	0	
Total for the State.....		18	0	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Stelton.....	June 28.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts:				
Boston	June 27-Sept. 2	9	3	
Chelsea	Sept. 28-Oct. 12	8		
Everett	Aug. 7-Oct. 14	5	2	
Fall River	June 27-Sept. 9	2		
Lowell	Oct. 1-Oct. 7	1		
Melrose	Oct. 8-Oct. 14	1		
Roxbury	Aug. 30	3		
Total for the State		29	5	
Michigan:				
Saginaw County	Sept. 10-Oct. 7			Smallpox reported.
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea County	Sept. 29	30		
	Sept. 30-Oct. 14	22		
Austin	July 15-Aug. 1	1	0	
Duluth	do	1	0	
East Grand Forks	do	7	0	
Round Lake	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	10		
Total for the State		71		
Mississippi:				
Natchez	July 7-Oct. 12	15	0	
Pine Ridge	Aug. 16	8		
Total for the State		23		
Missouri:				
Barry County	April 6-July 20	35		
Lawrence County	do	1		
Lincoln County	do	9		
Scott County	do	25		
St. Francois County	do	30	2	
Stoddard County	do	35		
St. Louis	June 19-June 26	4		
Total for the State		139	2	
Montana:				
Butte	Sept. 30-Oct. 18	2	1	
Great Falls	Sept. 18	6		
Total for the State		8		
New York:				
New York City	Oct. 15-Oct. 21	3		
North Carolina:				
Bertie County	May 1-May 31	4		
	July 1-July 31	1		
Burke County	do	22		
Caldwell County	do	3		
Caswell County	do	6		
Catawba County	do	1		
Charlotte	June 30	1		
Chowan County	May 1-May 31	1		
Currituck County	do	6		
	July 1-July 31	2		
Forsyth County	do	2		
Gates County	May 1-May 31			Do.
	July 1-July 31	12		
Halifax County	do	7		
Hertford County	May 1-May 31	4		
	July 1-July 31	2		
McDowell County	May 1-May 31	1		
Moore County	do	1		Do.
Nash County	do			
Northampton	do	1		
Richmond County	July 1-July 31	1		
Rockingham	May 1-May 31	14		
Rowan	do	1		
	July 1-July 31	1		
Wake	May 1-May 31	4		
Wayne	do	7		
Total for the State		105		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	July 7-Oct. 14	22		
Cleveland	June 24-Oct. 21	23		
Columbus	July 30-Aug. 5	1		
Dayton	July 15-Oct. 7	6		
Total for the State		52		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....			Smallpox reported.
Total for the State		7		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Sept. 30...	38		
Belle Vernon.....	June 3-June 26...	1		
Brownsville Township.....	do.....	34		
Cambria County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	27		
Somerset County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	10		
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		At Penn Station, several.
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	2		
Total for the State		123		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9...	4		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...			
Brenham, Wash'gton County..	do.....	1		
Candelaria.....	Sept. 29.....	1		
Canaigre.....	do.....	1		
Dallas.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
El Indie.....	Sept. 29.....	7		
Galveston.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Palno.....	Sept. 29.....	2		
Pilares.....	do.....	15		
Ruidoso.....	do.....	4		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
San Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	1	
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5...	25		
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4	
Total for the State		188	5	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	1	
	Oct. 19.....	1		
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Oct. 14...	16	0	
Augusta County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Brunswick County.....	do.....	2		
Charles City County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	8		
Gloucester County.....	July 1-July 31...			Smallpox reported.
Goochland County.....	do.....			Do.
Greensville County.....	do.....			Do.
Hanover County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Isle of Wight County.....	do.....	6		Do.
Mathews County.....	do.....	3		
Mecklenburg County.....	do.....			Do.
Norfolk County.....	do.....			Do.
Orange County.....	do.....	2		
Pittsylvania County.....	do.....			Smallpox prevalent.
Princess Anne County.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
Prince George County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Scott County.....	July 1-July 31...			Several cases.
Surry County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	9		
Sussex County.....	do.....	14		
Wise County.....	do.....	2		
Total for the State		117	1	
Washington:				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9		
Orcas Island.....	Oct. 20.....	5		
Seattle.....	July 19-Sept. 30...	6		
Tokeane.....	July 8-Aug. 19...	7		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State		37		
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1		
Total for the State		2		

*Vessels arriving at Baltimore from Cuba and Porto Rico.*BALTIMORE, MD., *October 14, 1899.*

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessels which have entered at the port of Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended October 14, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Oct. 12	British.....	Steamship H. M. Pollock.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	Oct. 5	Ore.
Oct. 14	Norwegian.....	Steamship Hebe.....	Daiquiri.....	Oct. 7	Do.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,
Acting Deputy Collector.

*Report from San Juan for September, 1899.*SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *October 6, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following consolidated report of the operations of the Service at this station during the month of September, 1899:

Number of births reported.....	71
Number of births reported, September, 1898 (comparative).....	43
Number of deaths reported.....	61
Number of deaths reported September, 1898 (comparative).....	90
A list of the causes of deaths is inclosed.	
Number of vessels inspected.....	39
Number of vessels inspected September, 1898 (comparative).....	32
Number of pieces disinfected	5
Number of vessels held in observation quarantine.....	2

These vessels were the Spanish trans-Atlantic liners *Leon XIII* and *Mexico*, which arrived September 3 and September 14, respectively. Both were from Havana and transacted their business in quarantine at this port. The *Mexico* had 1 case of malarial fever and a suspicious case of fever on board. She remained in port only about twenty hours, and took on cargo and passengers in quarantine, under surveillance of 2 attendants, who were detailed as guards.

The weather continues warm, the average temperature for the month being 81° F. Rains are very frequent, the total precipitation for the month being 13.66 inches. The health of the city is fair, and there are no infectious nor contagious diseases.

Vaccination certificates are still issued to all passengers leaving for the States. Eighty-two such certificates were issued and viséed during September. A rigid inspection is being made of all vessels from European ports, in order to guard against the introduction of plague.

The reports from the subports during the month are as follows:

Number of vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 18; at Arecibo, 7; at Aguadilla, 5; at Arroyo, 5; at Humacao, 3; and at Fajardo, 3.

Deaths during the month.—Mayaguez, population 29,000, 145 deaths; Arecibo, population 30,000, 151 deaths; Aguadilla, population 16,000, 69 deaths; Humacao, population 15,000, 59 deaths; Fajardo, population 9,000, 24 deaths; Arroyo, population 6,000, 26 deaths.

The principal causes of deaths at these subports are intestinal diseases, anæmia, and tuberculosis.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for September, 1899.

Deaths for September, 1899—	
Anæmia.....	2
Asistolia	1
Stillborn.....	5
Capillary bronchitis.....	1
Carcinoma uteria.....	1
Cerebro-spinal congestion.....	3
Serous congestion.....	1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1
Intestinal colic.....	3
Diphtheria.....	1
Puerperal hemorrhage.....	1
Chronic enteritis.....	4
Acute enteritis.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	1
Eclampsia	1
Ataxic pernicious fever.....	1
Malaria.....	2
Malnutrition	2
Internal traumatic hemorrhage.....	2
Mitral insufficiency	2
Leprosy.....	1
Septicæmia	1
Pernicious jaundice.....	1
Pernicious meningitis.....	1
Acute meningitis	1
Bright's disease.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Bronchitis (infectious)	1
Rachitis.....	1
Old age.....	1
Tuberculosis	11
Total.....	61
1898—	
Births.....	43
Deaths	90
1899—	
Births.....	71
Deaths	61

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *October 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of quarantine and abstract of bills of health for the week ended September 30. Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week, and the general health of Ponce continues fairly good. There is an increase in digestive and intestinal disorders. I also inclose consolidated report for the month of September.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions of service during September, 1899.

Total number of deaths reported during September, 1899.....	241
Total number of deaths reported during September, 1898.....	193
Total number of births reported during September, 1899.....	80
Total number of births reported during September, 1898.....	38
Total number of vessels inspected during September, 1899.....	22
Total number of bills of health issued during September, 1899.....	25

Summary of transactions, etc.—Continued.

Number of vessels in quarantine during September, 1899.....	1
Number of passengers whose baggage was disinfected during September, 1899.....	0
Number of vessels inspected during September, 1898.....	27
Number of vessels which sailed during September, 1898.....	22
Number of immigrants inspected during September, 1899.....	58
Rejections.....	0

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *October 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of quarantine and abstract of bills of health for the week ended October 7. The general health of Ponce continues the same, with the exception that there is an increase in intestinal disorders. I inclose a condensed mortality report for the two weeks ended October 7. Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

Number of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during the two weeks ended October 7, 1899.

Infected diseases—	
Tuberculosis.....	15
Malarial fever.....	2
Dysentery.....	7
Whooping cough.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1
	<hr/>
	27
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	42
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3
Diseases circulatory system.....	4
Diseases of the nervous system.....	2
Drowned.....	31
Other diseases.....	24
	<hr/>
Total.....	133
Births in the same period.....	42

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce, Porto Rico, during September, 1899.. PONCE, PORTO RICO, *September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to give below the number of immigrants inspected by this office during the month of September, with rejections: September 3, steamship *Salvador*, Fort de France and St. Thomas, 8; September 11, steamship *Philadelphia*, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra, 12; September 17, steamship *Salvador*, St. Domingo, 2; September 19, steamship *Maria Herrera*, Cuba and St. Domingo, 24; September 25, steamship *Caracas*, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra, 6; September 26, steamship *Martin Saenz*, Barcelona (Spain), 6; total, 58. There were no rejections during the month.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended October 21, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, October 22, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 21, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 15	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	136
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	78
Oct. 16	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	3
Oct. 17	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England.....	1
Oct. 18	Steamship Barrowmore.....	London, England.....	5
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	100
Oct. 19	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	68
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	120
Oct. 20	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	213
Do.....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	659
Oct. 21	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	55
Oct. 22	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	100
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	97
Do.....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Sagamore.....	do.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Philadelphian.....	do.....	15
	Total.....		1,665

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 14, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, October 18, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 14, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 8	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	244
Do.....	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow.....	309
Do.....	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	478
Do.....	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	133
Oct. 9	Steamship Kaiser Friedrich.....	Hamburg.....	33
Do.....	Steamship Archimede.....	Geno and Naples.....	906
Oct. 11	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	40
Do.....	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	335
Oct. 12	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	74
Do.....	Steamship Albano.....	Hamburg.....	104
Do.....	Steamship Alsatia.....	Naples.....	274
Do.....	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	335
Do.....	Steamship Friedrich der Groose.....	do.....	524
Do.....	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	703
Do.....	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa and Naples.....	746
Oct. 13	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	189
Oct. 14	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	507
Do.....	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	34
Do.....	Steamship Palatia.....	Hamburg.....	236
Do.....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	251
	Total.....		6,455

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 21, 1899.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, October 21, 1899.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 21, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 15	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	121
	Total.....	.....	121

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Oct. 21			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.	Port. bk. Maria Emilia (a)	Oct. 11	Rio de Janeiro.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	Ger. brig Margaretha (a)..	Oct. 13	Pernambuco.....
			Nor. ss. Hebe.....	Oct. 18	Daiquiri and Baltimore.
			Br. ss. Queen Margaret....	Oct. 19	Montevideo via San Lucia.
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Oct. 14			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Oct. 21			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Oct. 14			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Am. sc. Mary E. Riggs (a)	Oct. 3	Key West.....
			Am. sc. J. W. Griffin.....	Oct. 14	Isabela de Sagua..
11	Newbern, N.C.....	Oct. 21			
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Oct. 14			
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Oct. 21			
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Oct. 14			
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	U. S. ss. Solace.....	Oct. 8	Manila.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	Oct. 21	Ger. bk. India (a).....	Oct. 7	Rio de Janeiro.....
18	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.			
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Oct. 14	Am. sc. Louise Hastings (a).	Sept. 30	Key West.....
			Am. sc. Ambrosia Bolivar (a).	Oct. 6	do.....
			U. S. tug Powhatan.....	Oct. 10	do.....
			Am. sc. Lizzie M. Eells ...	Oct. 13	Havana
20	Washington, N. C.....	Oct. 21	Nor. ss. Hydra.....	Oct. 14	do
	CUBA:				
21	Caibarien.....	Oct. 14			
22	Cardenas.....	do.			
23	Cienfuegos.....	Oct. 15			
24	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 30			
		Oct. 7			
25	Gibara.....	do.			
26	Guantanamo.....	Sept. 30			
		Oct. 7			
27	Havana.....	Oct. 14	Cuban sc. Antonio Barba	Oct. 9	Havana
			Cuban sc. Angel Alvarez	do	do
			U. S. M. H. S. ss. Dora.....	Sept. 23	do
			Am. bge. Colleen.....	Oct. 11	do
			Cuban ss. Rita.....	Oct. 12	Havana
			Br. ss. Kinie more.....	do	Antwerp
28	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
29	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 30			
		Oct. 7			
30	Matanzas.....	Oct. 14	Ger. ss. Hermann (a).....	Oct. 8	Caibarien
31	Nuevitas.....	do.			
32	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 30			
		Oct. 7			

(a) Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 19		1
4	do.....	do.....		1 case malarial fever.....	
4	Norfolk.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 20		8
	do.....	Held.....	do.....	Released by authority of Surgeon-General.	
5					2
6					1
7					3
8				No transactions.....	
9					1
10	Moss Point.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 18	1 case yellow fever in quarantine.	1
	Pascagoula.....	do.....			
11				No transactions.....	
12				No report.....	
13					8
14					21
15					7
16	San Francisco.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.		138 Japanese steerage passengers on ss. America Maru and 177 Chinese steerage passengers on ss. City of Peking bathed and clothing disinfected; 1 death from enteric fever on U. S. transport Newport from Manila; 1 death from enteric fever on ss. City of Peking.	23
17	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....			
18				No report.....	
19	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 9		
	Tortugas.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 12	1 case yellow fever removed Oct. 10.	
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	Mobile.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
20				No transactions.....	
21				No report.....	
22				do.....	
23					16
24					1
25				No report.....	
26				3 cases of malarial fever on U. S. A. transport Wright.	5
					5
27	Cuban coast.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 9		22
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Havana.....	do.....	Oct. 11	1 case yellow fever; sent to hospital.	
	Mobile.....	do.....		do.....	
	San Cayetano.....	do.....	Oct. 12	do.....	
	Mobile.....	do.....	Oct. 13		
28				No report.....	
29				2 cases of malarial fever on U. S. A. transport Wright from Santiago; 1 case on Nor. ss. Bergen from Truxillo.	12
					13
30	Matanzas.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 8		21
31					6
32					20
					16

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
33	POBRO RICO: Ponce.....	Sept. 30 Oct. 7			
34	San Juan.....				

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Oct. 21			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do	It. ss. Citta di Palermo....	Oct. 16	New Orleans.....
			Nor. ss. Hebe.....	Oct. 20	Daiquiri via Baltimore.
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Oct. 14	Nor. ss. Gyller.....	Oct. 9	Cienfuegos.....
			Nireto.....	do	do
			Br. ss. Herschel.....	Oct. 11	New Orleans.....
			Br. ss. Dalmatia.....	Oct. 13	do
			Br. ss. Langham.....	Oct. 14	Havana.....
		Oct. 21	Br. ss. Basil.....	Oct. 20	St. Lucia.....
			Br. bk. Cuban.....	do	Cienfuegos.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Oct. 14			
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Oct. 21	Am. sch. Mayflower.....	Oct. 20	Cuban coast.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Oct. 14			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Oct. 20			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Oct. 14	Nor. ss. Normandie.....	Oct. 5	Progreso.....
			Br. ss. Widdrington.....	Oct. 7	Havana.....
			Nor. bk. Saerimner.....	Oct. 10	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Br. bgtn. Foster Rice.....	Oct. 11	Cienfuegos.....
			Ger. ss. Hermann.....	Oct. 12	Matanzas.....
			Br. sc. Attractor.....	do	Cayman River.....
		Oct. 21	Nor. bk. Saerimner (a).....	Oct. 10	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Br. bgtn. Foster Rice (a).....	Oct. 11	Cienfuegos.....
			Br. sc. Attractor (a).....	Oct. 12	Cayman River.....
			Nor. ss. Transit.....	Oct. 21	Cuban ports and Tortugas Quarantine.
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Oct. 14			
		Oct. 21			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
24	Providence, R. I.....	Oct. 21			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Oct. 14			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Oct. 21			
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	Oct. 14			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do	Sc. R. D. Spear (a).....	Sept. 17	Key West.....
			Bk. Essex (a).....	Sept. 30	do
			Bk. Doris.....	Oct. 9	Vera Cruz.....
			Sc. Cora.....	Oct. 10	Key West.....
			Sc. Montana.....	Oct. 13	Cardenas.....
		Oct. 21	Sc. R. D. Spear (a).....	Sept. 17	Key West.....
			Bk. Essex (a).....	Sept. 30	do
			Bk. Doris (a).....	Oct. 9	Vera Cruz.....
			Sc. Cora (a).....	Oct. 10	Key West.....
			Sc. Montana.....	Oct. 13	Cardenas.....
			L't-house str. Mangrove.....	Oct. 10	Key West.....
			Sc. B. Frank Neally.....	Oct. 21	Cardenas.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
33					6
34				No report	3

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3					1
4				No report	
5				do	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9	Norfolk			Allowed to bunker in quarantine.	14
	do			Allowed to coal in quarantine.	
10	Galveston	Fumigated and held	Oct. 13		16
	do	do		To be discharged on October 16.	
	do	do		To be discharged on October 18.	
	do	do		To be discharged on October 21.	
	do	do		To be discharged Oct. 20.	
	do	do		To be discharged Oct. 23.	7
	do	do		To be discharged Oct. 25.	
11				No report	
12	Key West	Remanded to Tortugas quarantine.			6
13				No transactions	
14				No report	
15	Mobile	Disinfected	Oct. 9		18
	do	Held to complete period	Oct. 8		
	do	Held for disinfection			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Held to complete period	Oct. 13		
	do	Disinfected and held			
	Mobile	Disinfected and held			19
	do	do	Oct. 18		
	do	do	Oct. 15		
	do	Held to complete period			
16					1
					3
17				No report	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24				No transactions	
25					8
26				No report	
27				do	
28	Tampa	Redisinfected and held		1 case yellow fever	15
	Port Tampa	Disinfected and held		3 cases fever in transit	
	Punta Gorda	do			
	Tampa	do			
	Port Tampa	Held for disinfection		1 case yellow fever	13
	Tampa	Redisinfected and held		3 cases of fever in transit	
	Port Tampa	Disinfected and held	Oct. 17		
	Punta Gorda	do	do		
	Tampa	do	Oct. 18		
	Port Tampa	do	Oct. 20		
	Tampa	do			
	Port Tampa	Held for disinfection			

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 170,000. Total number of deaths, 172, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 119, including enteric fever, 16; whooping cough, 2, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 886—white, 707; colored, 179, including diphtheria, 19; enteric fever, 27; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 57 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 37,278. Total number of deaths, 41, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Lawrence.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 58,500. Total number of deaths, 100, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 14, 1899, from 65 observers, indicate that tonsillitis and dysentery increased and cholera morbus decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 205, enteric fever at 130, scarlet fever at 55, diphtheria at 29, whooping cough at 17, measles at 11, smallpox at 4, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 225,602. Total number of deaths 141, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 10; whooping cough, 3, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

St. Paul.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 125, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever 4, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—*Bridgeton*.—Year ended June 30, 1899. Census population, 11,424. Total number of deaths, 189, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 7, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Passaic.—Four weeks ended October 14, 1899. Estimated population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 56, including 1 from enteric fever.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 203, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1899. Total number of deaths, 166, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 412, including diphtheria, 16;

enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Toledo.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 164, including diphtheria, 21; enteric fever, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Ashtabula, Ohio	Oct. 20	8,338	3	2												
Baltimore, Md	Oct. 21	434,439	168	20						7	1	4				
Bay City, Mich	do	27,839	3									1				
Binghamton, N. Y	do	35,005	20	2												
Boston, Mass	do	448,477	163	18						8	1	6				
Bristol, R. I	Oct. 14	5,473	1													
Brockton, Mass	Oct. 7	27,294	3							1						1
Do	Oct. 14	27,294	4									1				
Bucyrus, Ohio	do	5,974	2							1						
Butler, Mass	Oct. 6	8,734				1										
Do	Oct. 18	8,734														
Charleston, S. C	Oct. 14	a 54,955	b 27	2						5						
Do	Oct. 21	54,955	c 28	1						3						
Chelsea, Mass	Oct. 14	27,909	5								1					
Chicago, Ill	Oct. 21	1,099,850	495	55						7	3	26	2	2		
Chicopee, Mass	do	14,050	5	1												
Chillicothe, Ohio	do	11,288	5													
Cincinnati, Ohio	Oct. 14	276,908		11								3	1			
Cleveland, Ohio	Oct. 21	261,353	91	1						1	1	4				
Dayton, Ohio	do	61,220	19													
Detroit, Mich	Oct. 7	205,876	78	7						1	1	3				
Do	Oct. 14	205,876	83	3						2	1	1	1			
Dunkirk, N. Y	do	9,416	5	1												
Elmira, N. Y	do	29,708	8	1												
Everett, Mass	do	11,068	7			2						1				
Fall River, Mass	Oct. 21	74,398	24	5						1						
Fitchburg, Mass	Oct. 14	22,037	5													
Grand Rapids, Mich	do	60,278	24	1								1				
Do	Oct. 21	60,278	18	3						2	1					1
Green Bay, Wis	Oct. 22	9,069	8	1												
Hoboken, N. J	Oct. 14	43,648	23							1	1					
Do	Oct. 21	43,648	12							2		2				
Holyoke, Mass	do	35,637	14	1							1					
Jacksonville, Fla	Oct. 14	17,201	12	1												
Jersey City, N. J	Oct. 15	163,003	65	4						1		1				1
Johnstown, Pa	Oct. 21	21,805	7													
Lawrence, Mass	Oct. 14	44,654	15	1												
Los Angeles, Cal	do	50,395	32	6						1		2				
Louisville, Ky	Oct. 19	161,129	71	10						2						2
Lowell, Mass	Oct. 21	77,696	25	4						1		1				
Lynchburg, Va	do	19,709	11	2								1				
Mahanoy City, Pa	do	11,286	3													
Malden, Mass	do	23,031	7	1												
Manchester, N. H	do	44,126	19	2												
Massillon, Ohio	Oct. 14	10,092	1													
Do	Oct. 21	10,092	1													
Medford, Mass	do	11,079	1									1				
Melrose, Mass	Oct. 14	8,519	2													
Do	Oct. 21	8,519	3													
Michigan City, Ind	do	10,776	6									1				

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

b White, 6; colored, 21; c white, 11; colored, 17.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Mobile, Ala.....	Oct. 12.....	31, 076	16	2												
Nashville, Tenn.....	Oct. 21.....	76, 168	28	2						1		3				
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40, 733	20	1												
Newburyport, Mass.....	Oct. 14.....	13, 947	1													
Newton, Mass.....	Oct. 21.....	24, 379	10													
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	3, 550, 053	1, 109	134						22	6	29	3	7		
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19, 791	11	2								1				
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16, 074	8													
Omaha, Nebr.....	Oct. 14.....	140, 452	29									1				
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Oct. 21.....	6, 272	3	1												
Petersburg, Va.....	Oct. 15.....	22, 680	10	2						1						
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Oct. 21.....	1, 046, 964	384	42				1	5	4	13					
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	238, 617	87	8					6						1	
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17, 231	2													
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11, 267	1													
Portland, Me.....	do.....	36, 425	17	2												
Pottstown, Pa.....	Oct. 14.....	13, 285	4													
Providence, R. I.....	Oct. 21.....	132, 146	54	4							1					
Reading, Pa.....	Oct. 23.....	58, 661	16	2						1		1				
Rockport, Tex.....	Oct. 14.....	1, 250	0													
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16, 159	3													
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18, 060	7													
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5, 864	2													
Shreveport, La.....	Oct. 21.....	11, 979	4													
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	9, 250	2													
Taunton, Mass.....	do.....	25, 448	6	2												
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18, 707	4													
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5, 973	2													
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 14.....	230, 392	139	12						13		10			1	
West Tampa, Fla.....	do.....	4, 000	0													
Do.....	Oct. 21.....	4, 000	0													
Wichita, Kans.....	do.....	23, 853	6							2						
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61, 431	24							8						
Winona, Minn.....	Oct. 14.....	18, 208	6									1				
Worcester.....	Oct. 13.....	84, 655	32	6												
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Oct. 23.....	33, 220	11	1						2						

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 9, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'y.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	50		5	.85	.37	
Portland, Me.....	53		6	.84		.73
Northfield, Vt.....	48		7	.51		.18
Boston, Mass.....	56			.93		
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	58		5	.91	1.07	
Nantucket, Mass.....	56		4	.87	1.86	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	57		5	.84	.49	
Block Island, R. I.....	57		4	.92	.52	
New Haven, Conn.....	56		7	.91		.38
Albany, N. Y.....	54		5	.77		.77
New York, N. Y.....	56		4	.80		.10
Harrisburg, Pa.....	56		4	.72		.47
Philadelphia, Pa.....	59		5	.67	.08	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	57		6	.82		.04
Atlantic City, N. J.....	59		5	.77	1.11	
Baltimore, Md.....	60		5	.73	.40	
Washington, D. C.....	59		5	.70	.64	
Lynchburg, Va.....	61		6	.77	1.16	
Cape Henry, Va.....	65		3	.87	1.19	
Norfolk, Va.....	64		2	.91	.40	
Charlotte, N. C.....	65		8	.84	2.08	
Raleigh, N. C.....	62		3	1.05	1.86	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	67		2	.88	.42	
Hatteras, N. C.....	66		2	1.47	1.30	
Wilmington, N. C.....	68		4	1.10		.15
Columbia, S. C.....	67		7	.58	3.40	
Charleston, S. C.....	70		4	1.11	.04	
Augusta, Ga.....	68		6	.56	2.41	
Savannah, Ga.....	70		4	.98	.56	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	73		2	1.31	.68	
Jupiter, Fla.....	78		0	2.50	8.10	
Key West, Fla.....	80		1	1.52	2.21	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	66		6	.58	2.16	
Tampa, Fla.....	76		2	.72	1.50	
Pensacola, Fla.....	72		6	1.29		.41
Mobile, Ala.....	71		5	.85		.47
Montgomery, Ala.....	70		7	.54	1.49	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	69		3	.48		.48
New Orleans, La.....	73		4	.75		.74
Shreveport, La.....	70		2	.70		.70
Fort Smith, Ark.....	65		1	.67		.67
Little Rock, Ark.....	66		2	.52		.52
Palestine, Tex.....	70		2	.70		.70
Galveston, Tex.....	76		2	1.10		1.05
San Antonio, Tex.....	73		2	.47		.47
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	76		2	.63	.19	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	65		1	.58		.58
Nashville, Tenn.....	63		3	.62		.28
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	64		4	.62	1.68	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	62		2	.61	.19	
Louisville, Ky.....	61		1	.56		.52
Indianapolis, Ind.....	58		0	.62		.59
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	60		1	.49		.46
Columbus, Ohio.....	58		2	.56		.07
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	55	2		.70		.52
Pittsburg, Pa.....	58		1	.56		.28
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	54		5	.70		.47
Rochester, N. Y.....	54		4	.63		.43
Buffalo, N. Y.....	54		2	.84		.67
Erie, Pa.....	56		4	.91		.80
Cleveland, Ohio.....	56		2	.69		.19
Sandusky, Ohio.....	58		2	.62	1.50	.50
Toledo, Ohio.....	56		3	.54		.54
Detroit, Mich.....	55		2	.56		.56
Lansing, Mich.....	54		3	.63		.63
Port Huron, Mich.....	53		2	.63		.62
Alpena, Mich.....	49		2	.91		.89
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	45		0	.87		.87
Marquette, Mich.....	49		1	.80		.79
Green Bay, Wis.....	51	1		.63		.63

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 9, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued:						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	54		2	.77		.77
Milwaukee, Wis.....	53	3		.56		.54
Chicago, Ill.....	56	2		.70		.70
Duluth, Minn.....	49	4		.67		.67
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	51	5		.52		.51
La Crosse, Wis.....	53	2		.63		.63
Dubuque, Iowa.....	55	3		.69		.69
Davenport, Iowa.....	56	3		.63		.63
Des Moines, Iowa.....	57	2		.70		.70
Keokuk, Iowa.....	59	2		.67		.67
Hannibal, Mo.....	59	1		.63		.63
Springfield, Ill.....	60	0		.64		.64
Cairo, Ill.....	62	0		.56		.56
St. Louis, Mo.....	62	2		.67		.67
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	60		1	.35		.35
Springfield, Mo.....	59	4		.71		.71
Kansas City, Mo.....	60	1		.77		.77
Topeka, Kans.....	60	0		.49		.49
Wichita, Kans.....	60	1		.45		.45
Concordia, Kans.....	57	3		.41		.18
Lincoln, Nebr.....	59	1		.42		.34
Omaha, Nebr.....	58	3		.63		.54
Sioux City, Iowa.....	53	1		.41		.17
Yankton, S. Dak.....	55	2		.43		.02
Valentine, Nebr.....	53	1		.21		.13
Huron, S. Dak.....	51	4		.33		.26
Pierre, S. Dak.....	52	2		.15		.13
Moorhead, Minn.....	48	4		.49		.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	48	4		.28		.28
Williston, N. Dak.....	49	4		.21		.21
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	49		2	.14		.10
Helena, Mont.....	49	2		.21		.18
Miles City, Mont.....	50	3		.20		.16
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	52	4		.15		.15
Spokane, Wash.....	53	1		.35		.35
Walla Walla, Wash.....	59	1		.30		.30
Baker City, Oreg.....	52		2	.23		.23
Winnemucca, Nev.....	53			.07		
Boise, Idaho.....	53	1		.21		.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	57		3	.35		.35
Lander, Wyo.....	48		2	.19	.27	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	50		4	.21		.16
North Platte, Nebr.....	55		1	.24		.22
Denver, Colo.....	55		2	.21		.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	55			.14		
Dodge City, Kans.....	60		2	.28	.12	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	65		3	.47		.47
Amarillo, Tex.....	60		5	.40		.40
Abilene, Tex.....	68		2	.56		.56
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	54		2	.26		.20
El Paso, Tex.....	66		4	.21		.20
Phoenix, Ariz.....	73		3	.14		.10
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	54	5		.70		.63
Tacoma, Wash.....	53			.80		
Fort Canby, Wash.....	53	3		1.03		.28
Portland, Oreg.....	56	4		.74		.70
Roseburg, Oreg.....	56	3		.54		.54
Eureka, Cal.....	53	4		.49		.49
Redbluff, Cal.....	68	8		.26		.26
Carson City, Nev.....	53			.07		
Sacramento, Cal.....	65	7		.14		.14
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	9		.21		.21
Fresno, Cal.....	70	1		.07		.07
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	63	2		.21		.21
Los Angeles, Cal.....	65	5		.14		.14
San Diego, Cal.....	.64	2		.04		.04
Yuma, Ariz.....	77			.06		

α 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, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to October 27, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 6-Sept. 19...		16	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 9...		276	
Kurrachee.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 9...	15	18	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 1...		10	
Japan:				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20...	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	.....do.....	3		
Miye Ken.....	.....do.....	1		
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 26...	4	3	
Tokyo Fu.....	July 26-Aug. 31...	31	7	
Yokohama.....	July 16-Aug. 26...	3	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		1	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	Oct. 16.....			Cholera reported.

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...		4	
	June 1-June 30...		8	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12...	177	85	
Para.....	June 1-June 30...		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 25...		72	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24...	2	2	
	Aug. 6-Sept. 16...	2	2	
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9...	2	1	
Colon.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3...	1	1	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8...	88	45	
	Aug. 15-Sept. 19...	27	9	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 24...	60	21	
Heredia.....	.....do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29...	2	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29...	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14...	1		
Daquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2...	1		
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 30...	133	42	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 14...	15	9	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Oct. 7...	11	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27...	2		1 Doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1	1	
	Oct. 3.....	1		
Nuevitas.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	1		
Puerto Principe.....	To Aug. 9.....	39	13	
Santiago.....	June 10-Sept. 30	219	49	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	.....do.....			Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....			Yellow fever prevalent.
Cinchapa.....	Aug. 23.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 26...		133	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....		5	

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Juchitan	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Merida	July 1.....	1	.....
Orizaba	May 1-July 24.....	.....	11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 30.....	.....	66	
Progreso	July 25.....	2	1	Do.
San Geronimo	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....
San Juan la Junta	Aug. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
San Lorenzo	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tampico	July 1-July 7.....	1	1	
	Sept. 16-Sept. 29.....	4	1	
	Oct. 2.....	7	.....
Tapona.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tuxpan.....	July 30-Oct. 9.....	.....	63	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Oct. 12.....	.....	231	
Victoria	Oct. 6.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 30.....	.....	1	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1.....	3	1	
	Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djiddah	June 30.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Brazil:				
Santos.....	Oct. 24.....	8	3	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 1-Aug. 12.....	.....	540	
Hongkong	Apr. 11-Aug. 19.....	1,555	1,495	
Fuchau.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 26.....	.....	.....	Do.
Niuchwang	Aug. 18.....	.....	.....	Do.
Yingkou	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 4-Sept. 30.....	93	44	
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200	.....
India:				
Bombay, Presidency of: (a)				
Ahmednugger District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	45	31	Total, 1,273 cases; 956 deaths.
Aundh State	do.....	26	17	Total, 1,951 cases; 1,383 deaths.
Belgaum District.....	do.....	750	598	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
Baroda Territory	do.....	29	19	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
Bijapore District.....	do.....	98	82	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
Broach District.....	do.....	37	27	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
Cutch State.....	do.....	29	27	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,634 d'ths.
Dharwar District.....	do.....	143	95	Total, 38,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
Janjira State.....	do.....	0	1	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
Kaira District.....	do.....	58	46	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,578 deaths.
Kanara District.....	do.....	11	11	Total, 433 cases; 311 deaths.
Khandesh District.....	do.....	1	0	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
Kolaba District.....	do.....	15	9	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
Kolhapore and Southern Maharatta Country.....	do.....	624	500	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,408 d'ths.
Kurrachee District.....	do.....	1	1	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
Naseik District.....	do.....	470	361	Total, 6,573 cases; 5,084 deaths.
Poona District.....	do.....	1,400	1,150	Total, 20,163 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
Rewa Kantha.....	do.....	26	25	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
Rutnagherry District.....	do.....	18	15	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
Satara District.....	do.....	223	177	Total, 27,067 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
Savanur State.....	do.....	1	1	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
Sholapore District.....	do.....	29	28	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
Surat District.....	do.....	61	40	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
Thana District.....	do.....	108	86	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
				Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay.....	May 27-Sept. 19.....	.....	989	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 9.....	.....	407	
Kurrachee.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	10	12	
Japan:				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10.....	2	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....	do.....	2	.....
Taiwan, Formosa.....	do.....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-July 26.....	1,530	1,222	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases; 1,866 deaths.

a Extract from Indian Times sent by United States consul.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Lorenzo Marquez:				
Magudo.....	Sept. 22.....			Plague reported.
Mauritius.....	May 4-May 31... 1	30	5	
	July 14-July 20... 68		42	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 23... 25			
Hozambique.....	Aug. 25.....			Do.
Persia:				
Bushire.....	June 8.....			Do.
	May 26-June 13... 40			
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....			Do.
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 22... 70		31	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
Russia:				
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10... 1		21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29... 1			
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12... 1			
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21... 49		39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17... 0		3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31... 1			
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-July 31... 5			
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24... 2			
	July 31-Aug. 6... 1			
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-Sept. 30... 25		10	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1... 1		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Sept. 16... 5			
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 23... 554		316	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30... 12			
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 23... 2			
China:				
Fuchau.....	Sept. 16.....			Smallpox reported always prevalent.
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10... 2		1	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 12-July 24... 2			
	July 26-Aug. 1... 1		1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31... 1			
Havana.....	June 30-July 6... 5		1	
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8... 1			
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26... 1			
Cairo.....	May 20-Aug. 19... 28			
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17... 1			
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5... 5		1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30... 1			
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2... 1			
Paris.....	July 2-July 8... 1			
Germany:				
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9... 1			
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21... 1			
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Sept. 30... 150		34	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Sept. 19... 116			
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10... 2			
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 15... 11			
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-June 30... 210			

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Oct. 7.....	7	29	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Oct. 7.....	105	72	
Cuchio.....	Sept. 29.....	25		
Mulette.....	.....do.....	12		
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26.....		3	
Ojenea.....	Sept. 29.....	50		
Pilares.....	.....do.....	15		
Progreso.....	Oct. 7.....	30		
San Antonio.....	Sept. 29.....	20		
San Felipe.....	Oct. 7.....	100		
San Francisco.....	Sept. 29.....	5		
San Juan.....	.....do.....	100		
Suarez.....	Oct. 7.....	40		
Vado de Piedras.....	Sept. 29.....	20		
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22.....	1		
Russia:				
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	1		
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 30.....	117	56	
Odessa.....	June 10-Sept. 30.....	43	13	
Riga.....	June 1-June 30.....		22	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Sept. 30.....	101	33	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Sept. 23.....		19	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17.....	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		15	
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	5	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 9.....		35	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1.....	1		
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Sept. 23.....	17	1	
Smyrna.....	May 27-Aug. 20.....		10	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-July 30.....	2		

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, October 4, 1899.]

PORTUGAL—Oporto.—According to official advices of September 27, 1899, the epidemic of plague had assumed greater intensity during the previous few days. From September 23, 3 plague cases and 2 deaths were reported; on September 24, 4 cases and 2 deaths; on September 25, 1 case, and on September 26, 4 cases. Outside of the military cordon, at Vandanova, 10 cases and 5 deaths occurred.

EGYPT—Alexandria.—During the two weeks ended September 22, no plague case was reported, but on September 23, 2 cases and 1 death were officially reported.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—During the week ended September 26, the epidemic of plague increased. In the Punjaub Province, where the epidemic had been extinct since the middle of July, a fresh outbreak was reported August 26 at the village of Karnana, Jullunder District.

JAPAN—Formosa.—From June 29 to July 12 there were 111 cases, and from July 13 to 26, 13 cases. The total number of cases and deaths to July 12 was 2,481 and 1,886, respectively.

MADAGASCAR.—During the week ended September 12, 3 plague deaths were reported in Tamatave.

CHOLERA.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From August 20 to September 2, 9 cholera deaths occurred.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *October 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report by this mail the sailing on October 8 of the steamer *Traveler* via Mexican ports for New Orleans with no passengers from Belize. October 10 steamer *Themis* for New York. This morning steamer *Managua* for Mobile with 4 passengers all in good health. The vessel has complied with the regulations. This afternoon even date the steamer *Breakwater* sails for New Orleans with 4 passengers, all on board in good health. The vessel has complied with regulations. I have to report the sanitary condition of Belize fair. Weather warm and raining. Malarial fever prevalent. There is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or near surrounding colony.

Respectfully, yours,

C. W. KNIGHT,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 6th instant to date.

BELIZE, *October 12, 1899.*

Certified by medical practitioner: Carcinoma uteri, 1.

Certified by district commissioner or police, none.

Certified by coroner, none.

Uncertified, none. Total, 1.

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Precautions against plague.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *October 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, October 14, 1899.

The following vessel has been inspected and cleared during the week: October 14, steamship *Colombia*, Berg, master; crew, 17; no passengers; for Mobile.

The sanitary conditions and health of this port and vicinity continue satisfactory. There is very little sickness, and there is less malarial fever now than at any time during the summer. The heat has been extreme, and rainfall scant. There has been enough rain, however, to replenish the supply of drinking water. As a matter of interest I append the following articles from a decree issued by the governor of the Department of Panama.

[Translation.]

Article I. All ports of this Department will be closed to any ship which arrives having on board a case of bubonic plague, or which has touched at other ports where that disease exists.

Article II. Sanitary officers of the ports of this Department and the chiefs of customs, respectively, will be most scrupulous in the inspection of all incoming vessels, and will dictate the necessary measures for the faithful carrying out of Article I.

Respectfully, yours,
HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital-Service.

Death on board the steamship Habil from cerebral hemorrhage.

BOCAL DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *October 14, 1899.*

SIR: Replying to communication of September 20 (R. M. W.), I have the honor to report as follows on the death of Bernhard Bunger, fireman, when two days out from Galveston to Havana.

I inclose a translation of the entry on the ship's log—the original being in Norwegian—signed by the master. From what I gathered from the officers on the ship the cramps alluded to were convulsions. Bunger was a new man shipped at the last moment in Galveston, and when he came aboard he showed evidences of hard drinking. He was a robust man and worked hard up to the moment he came on deck. He never regained consciousness, and died comatose. The master tells me that the temperature on that voyage was most excessive. In my opinion Bunger died from cerebral hemorrhage.

Respectfully, yours,
HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Translation of entry in log book of steamship Habil, Gudmundsen, master.

August 28, 1899, at 4 a. m., on the voyage from Galveston to Havana, Bernhard Bunger, fireman, came up from the stoke hole and fell on deck in an unconscious condition; at the same time he seemed to be suffering from cramps. It was thought that he was suffering from heat exhaustion and he was treated accordingly. He suffered until 7 o'clock a. m., when he died. At 6.30 p. m. he was buried at sea.

THS. GUDMUNDSEN,
Master, Steamship Habil.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *October 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended Thursday, October 12, 1899:

The following have been the clearances for ports in the United States: October 8, steamship *Holstein*, Jardin, master; crew, 21; cleared for New Orleans, no passengers; steamship *Banes*, Tronstad, master; crew, 16; wife and child of captain, cleared for New Orleans, no passengers. October 9, steamship *Alleghany*, Lowe, master; crew, 39; cleared for New York, N. Y., number of passengers, 5. October 12;

steamship *Beverly*, Nickerson, master; crew, 39; cleared for New York, no passengers.

One death occurred in this port during the past week, a white child, from paludal fever, complicated with dysentery.

There are 6 colored males in the Limon Charity Hospital, and their respective diseases are classified as follows: One of chronic nephritis, 1 with an incised wound of lower extremity, 2 paralytics, and 2 with tertiary syphilis. The 1 other hospital in the port, the Costa Rica Railway, has 3 patients, all colored males—1 convalescing from intermittent fever, the other 2 are under treatment, respectively, for compound comminuted fracture of the astralagus and a fracture of the humerus.

The sanitary condition of this port, as well as the department of Limon, Costa Rica, is exceptionally good, and they remain free from contagious or infectious diseases.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *October 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report a continuance of favorable health conditions. Two deaths since my last report, children of three and four years, respectively. "Calentura" reported as cause of death in both cases.

The following steamers cleared:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Labor-ers.	No. of pas-sengers.	Destination.
Oct. 13...	Managua.....	Gundersen...	17	20	4	Mobile, Ala., via Belize.
Oct. 14...	Breakwater...	Rivera.....	30	22	13	New Orleans via Belize.

The New York steamer *Themis* arrived in port to-day at noon.

Respectfully, yours,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Reports from La Ceiba.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *October 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to state, in making reports for the current week, that the conditions appertaining to public health here are in the main satisfactory. The rainy season has set in, and we are visited almost daily by heavy rain and winds. The intensified humidity of the atmosphere occasions catarrhal attacks, generally mild in character. There have been 2 deaths reported this week—1 adult, male, senility, and 1 male, fourteen years old, of pernicious malarial fever. Inspection list appended.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. D. HAMILTON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected week ended October 7, 1899.

October 2, 1899, steamer *Joe Oteri*, American, Marula, master, New Orleans; crew, 18; passengers, 2; baggage, 4 pieces. October 3, schooner *Herrick*, American, Peters, master, Tampa, Fla.; crew, 8; no passengers. (Subject to special report.) October 4, steamer *S. Oteri*, American, De Luca, master, New Orleans; crew, 28; passengers, 5; baggage, 8 pieces. October 6, steamer *Simon Desmoines*, Norwegian, master, ——— New Orleans; crew, 17; passengers, none. Medical officer aboard.

*Report from Puerto Cortez.*PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *October 10, 1899.*

SIR: The health of this port is fairly good. Some increase of malarial fever but no deaths. Daily rains occur with a rise in temperature. The mercury to day was 91° F.

Ships dispatched since last report: Steamship *Elliott*; Captain Peter; crew, 13; Charleston; fruit. Steamship *Ardanmohe*; Captain Johnston; crew, 34; Havana; cattle. Steamship *Bergen*, Captain Hendrickson; crew, 26; Havana; cattle. Steamship *Stillwater*; Captain Galt; crew, 31; New Orleans; fruit. Steamship *Breakwater*; Captain Revera; crew, 30; New Orleans; fruit.

Respectfully, yours,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *October 14, 1899.*

SIR: In sending my report for this week I have the honor to affirm the statement made in the previous report, viz, that the health conditions here are in the main satisfactory. There has been some increase of malarial fevers, but mild in character. Some slight increase also in catarrhal troubles. Rains have not been so frequent this week as last. Two deaths have been reported during the week, 1 female adult, asthenia from exhausting uterine hemorrhage. Another female child, 2 years of age, intersusception of the bowels. Inspection list appended.

Respectfully, yours,

W. D. HAMILTON,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected week ending October 14, 1899.

October 11, steamer *Sunniva*, Norwegian; Johannessen, master; New Orleans; crew, 14; passengers, 1; baggage, 2 pieces. October 14, steamer *Condor*, Norwegian; Ulvig, master; New Orleans; crew, 14; passengers, 2; baggage, 9 pieces.

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *October 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my weekly report as follows: The steamship *Fulton* for Mobile with no passengers, and the steamship *Jarl* for New Orleans with 6 passengers, have been inspected and cleared.

For the last week the records show 2 deaths in Bluefields, both adults, one of asthenia and the other of chronic rheumatism. The health conditions of this port and vicinity continue good.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine information.

BARBADOS, *October 2, 1899.*

SIR: I made my last circular report on the 2d ultimo, since when I have only the following to report:

Antigua.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Manaos, Panama, Para, Puerto Cabello, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Valencia.

Barbados.—Quarantine is in force here against Bahia, Panama, Para, and Rio de Janeiro. The health of the colony is excellent.

British Guiana.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, and Panama, and arrivals from Venezuela and Calcutta are quarantined for examination by the health officer.

Dominica.—No report received.

Dutch Guiana.—Her Majesty's consul there, on the 25th ultimo, reported that quarantine is not in force there against any place, and that the health of the colony is good.

French Guiana.—Her Majesty's acting vice-consul there reports the health of that colony to be good.

Grenada.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Colon, Para, and Rio de Janeiro.

Guadeloupe.—Quarantine is in force there against Colon, Grand Bassam, and Réunion.

Jamaica.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and the coast of Costa Rica and Panama between and inclusive of points Carreta and Rincon. Vessels from Colon, Key West, India, Alexandria, Oporto, Grand Bassam, French Ivory Coast, and Mauritius are treated as "suspect," and dealt with by the board after considering the health officer's report. Vessels having on board passengers in transit from the Pacific are only admitted to pratique if, on receipt of the health officer's report, the quarantine board is satisfied that the persons did not stop at Panama, but made the journey to Colon direct by train.

Martinique.—Quarantine is in force there against India, Egypt, Portugal, and Réunion for plague, and against Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Colon, Mexico, and Southern States of America for yellow fever. Cuba "suspected."

Panama.—Her Majesty's consul there on the 7th ultimo reported that there had been 121 cases of yellow fever to that date, of which 58 died, 58 recovered, and 5 were in the hospital; 10 of these cases were landed from vessels in the bay.

St. Lucia.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Panama, Para, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro.

The reports forwarded by the chairman of the quarantine board give the following particulars :

Bahia.—For the fourteen days prior to September 16, 3 cases, 2 deaths, yellow fever; 1 death smallpox.

Montevideo.—For the fourteen days prior to August 28, clean bill of health.

Pernambuco.—For the fourteen days prior to September 11, clean bill of health.

Rio de Janeiro.—For the fourteen days prior to September 11, — cases, 5 deaths, yellow fever; 225 cases, 88 deaths, smallpox.

Santos.—For the fourteen days prior to August 29, clean bill of health.

Victoria.—For the fourteen days prior to September 2, clean bill of health.

St. Thomas.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Colon, Cuba, Panama, Para, Portugal, Tampico, and Vera Cruz.

St. Vincent.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Panama, Para, and Rio de Janeiro.

Trinidad.—Quarantine is not in force there against any place except Panama and Para.

The Cayman Islands.—The London Times of August 28 published a telegram from Jamaica that news had been brought by a schooner that an epidemic resembling cholera had broken out at Grand Cayman and was spreading through the islands. Fifty deaths had been reported. This news was not telegraphed here, and no further information has since been cabled.

PLAGUE.

The latest information to hand is given in the London Times of September 4 :

Oporto.—Up to the 1st there had been 60 cases and 20 deaths.

Alexandria.—Up to the 2d there had been 89 cases and 43 deaths.

Mauritius.—For the week ended August 31, 63 fresh cases and 44 deaths. Few of the colonies out this way have any direct communication with either of these places, but strict watch should be kept for stray "ballasters."

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

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

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro.

[Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.—Quarantine questions in regard to bubonic plague.—General state of health.—Smallpox epidemic.—Yellow fever.—Leprosy hospital.—Annual report of health from Florianapolis.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, *September 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary reports for the weeks ended August 18 and August 25.

During the week ended August 18 there were 317 deaths from all causes, an increase of 49 as compared with the foregoing week; 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as before; 2 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 33 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 1; 1 death from typhoid fever, none before; no death from diphtheria, a

decrease of 1; 4 deaths from measles, none before; 1 death from beriberi, none before, and 44 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 4.

During the week ended August 25, there were 337 deaths from all causes, an increase of 201 as compared with the foregoing week; 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as before; 4 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 2; 42 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 9; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3; no death from diphtheria, a decrease of 1; no death from measles, a decrease of 4; no death from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 65 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 21.

Information.—The question that at the present time demands general and the most considerable interest from a sanitary view, are the quarantine preventive measures taken against the danger of bubonic plague from Portugal. The quarantine stations are installed and perform their duties. The different ports of Brazil have made their respective arrangements to conform entirely to the demands of sanitary security. We can not fail to confess that here, as is so often the case, difficulties have appeared resulting from commercial and personal intercourse when quarantine measures of such a wide scope are adopted.

Smallpox.—At present in Rio de Janeiro there prevails a not insignificant epidemic of smallpox. It may be stated that the commencement, the appearance of the first cases, belongs to the past year, as I have repeatedly reported. There was a period of some months during which Rio was perfectly free from smallpox; the authorities have exerted themselves to prevent the spread of the disease by prophylactic vaccinations. But they have not been entirely successful in accomplishing this. During the last week there has been observed a considerable increase in the number of cases of smallpox. Since the beginning of August there have been reported per week 55, 66, 71, 109, and 116 cases, and in the respective weeks 29, 31, 33, 42, and 46 deaths. The number of patients in the special public smallpox hospital varied during the last week from 130 to 180. Without regard to smallpox and referring to infectious diseases, the sanitary state in the city and the port of Rio de Janeiro can be considered very good.

Yellow fever, etc.—In regard to yellow fever, there have been reported since the beginning of August, 3, 1, 2, 4, and 1 deaths, and in regard to typhoid fever, 3, 0, 1, 4, and 0 deaths, and to measles, 1, 0, 4, 0, 7 deaths.

Indeed, we perceive from these facts, that yellow fever has not entirely disappeared during the few so-called winter months, and therefore a connecting link has been established toward a more considerable prevalence of the epidemic during the summer months, which are more favorable for the spread of the disease.

Leprosy.—The report of the leprosy hospital in this city for the year from July 1, 1898, up to June 30, 1899, has been published. The frequency and principal occurrences have been as follows:

There existed: 33 men, 18 women, 10 children, 51 natives, 10 strangers, total 61; there entered: 23 men, 8 women, 4 children, 28 natives, 7 strangers, total 35; there left the hospital: 9 men, 4 women, 8 natives, 5 strangers, total 13; there died: 12 men, 6 women, 3 children, 16 natives, 5 strangers, total 21; there remained: 31 men, 20 women, 11 children, 50 natives, 12 strangers, total 62.

The causes of the deaths have been as follows: Cachexia from leprosy, 7; insufficiencia of the aorta, 4; idem mitral, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; neuritis of the cardiac plexus, 1; nephritis interstitialis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; chronic enteritis, 1; entero-colitis, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; septicæmia, 1.

Florianopolis.—In regard to Florianopolis, the capital of the State of Santa Catharina, I can give you the following data, referring to the year 1898:

The population is estimated at 15,000. The number of children born alive was 338, of stillborn, 35; from that results a nativity of 24.86 per one hundred. There died 212 males, and 181 females, total 393 persons; *i. e.*, a mortality of 26.2 per cent.

The principal diseases and the number of their victims were as follows: Aortitis, 12; athrepsy, 24; beriberi, 8; congestion of brain, 8; infantile eclampsy, 10; entero-colitis, 23; typhoid fever, 19; gastro-enteritis, 11; hepatitis, 13; impaludism, 16; heart disease, 16; meningitis, 14; tuberculosis, 60.

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: September 1, bark *Julia Rollins*, American, for Baltimore. September 2, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York; bark *Eudora*, British, for United States, via Barbados. September 4, steamship *Chicago*, American, for Barbados; steamship *Herschel*, British, for New Orleans. September 5, bark *Leanka*, British, for Pensacola. September 11, steamship *Biela*, British, for New York; steamship *Scottish Prince*, British, for New York. September 12, steamship *Livorno*, German, for New York. September 13, ship *Kings County*, British, for Ship Island. September 18, steamship *Newlyn of Newcastle*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

CANARY ISLANDS.

Teneriffe quarantines against Portugal.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Teneriffe, September 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a very rigid quarantine has been imposed in this port against vessels from Portugal and her possessions. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

SOLOMON BERLINER,
United States Consul

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, *September 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to hereby inform you that the plague situation is very much improved, the number of cases reported to the sanitary board showing that the epidemic is subsiding.

I inclose for your information an abstract showing the number of cases and deaths from plague reported to the board from January, 1899, to date. This probably represents about one-half of the cases actually occurring in the colony. Later, after more time for observation and investigation, I will respectfully submit a fuller report.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

HONGKONG, *September 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of medical inspection work in connection with the United States consulate at this port during the week ended September 2, 1899, and the included tabulated data shows the transactions for this period.

A rigid inspection is made of all ships clearing for United States and Philippine ports, and the United States bill of health is not issued until a careful examination is made of all the steerage passengers and crew. All that have febrile disturbance, a temperature above 37.5° C. or show suspicious enlargement of the lymphatic glands, are rejected, and care is taken to see that they are sent on shore before I leave the ship. All rejections are those suspected of being infected with plague, as no other epidemic or contagious disease now prevails in Hongkong.

The total number of deaths in the city (estimated population of 248,710) for the week was 96, which includes 1 death from whooping cough, 1 from dysentery, 1 from enteric fever, and 16 from tubercle of lungs.

There has been little change in the plague epidemic during the past three weeks, and a few cases continue to occur, although at times two or three days have elapsed without report of a case. During the week there were 14 cases and 14 deaths.

Respectfully, yours,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended September 9, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Aug. 28	Ger. ss. Tai Lee.....	Manila, P. I.....	36	9	49	10
Aug. 29	Jap. ss. America Maru (a)....	San Francisco, Cal..	174	7	60	5
Aug. 30	Fr. str. Hailan.....	Manila, P. I.....	38	0	73	9
Aug. 31	Br. ss. Ghazee (b).....	New York, N. Y.....				
Do.....	Chinese launch Yon On.....	Manila, P. I.....	9	0	0	1
Sept. 1	Aus. ss. Dunor.....	do.....	20	0	0	0
Sept. 2	U. S. ss. Olympia.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	69	1	50	1
Do.....	Ger. ss. Marie Jepsen.....	Manila, P. I.....	32	0	12	1
Do.....	U. S. ss. Wianus.....	do.....	63	6	25	4
Do.....	U. S. ss. Vizcoza.....	do.....	54	1	9	1

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed, and baggage and effects disinfected with steam.

b Supplemental bill of health.

HONGKONG, *September 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of transactions at Hongkong, China, for the week ended September 9, 1899, with the added information that 13 cases and 12 deaths from plague were reported to the sanitary board for the period.

Respectfully, yours,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended September 9, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Sept. 3	Br. ss. Australian.....	Manila, P. I.....	72	5	59	1
Sept. 4	Br. ss. Yuen Sang.....	.....do.....	70	18	154	10
Sept. 6	Br. bk. Kelat.....	San Francisco, Cal..	32	0	0	0
Sept. 7	U. S. ss. City of Peking(a).....	.....do.....	130	27	126	11
Do.....	Br. ss. Diamanti.....	Manila, P. I.....	71	10	89	7
Do.....	Br. ss. Chingtee.....	.....do.....	79	10	47	5
Sept. 8	Br. str. White Cloud.....	.....do.....	30	0	0	0
Sept. 9	Br. ss. Sung Kiang.....	.....do.....	66	11	92	4

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed, their baggage and effects disinfected with steam.

Plague reported at Niuchwang and Yingkon.

CHEFOO, CHINA, *August 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of 2 circulars sent to the consular body by the Russian vice-consul, and to draw your attention particularly to the expression used therein, "the military governor of Kwangtung." Kwangtung is the native term for all China outside the great wall. embracing Mongolia, Manchuria, etc. While I have long been satisfied that the country was under Russian control, this is, I believe, the first instance that the Russians have used that title in their correspondence with foreigners.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN FOWLER,
Consul.

HON. E. H. CONGER,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Peking, China.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Circular to the members of the consular body.]

CHEFOO, CHINA, *August 18, 1899.*

I beg to inform you that I have received a telegram from the military governor of Kwangtung saying that the ports of Niuchwang and Yingkon have been by him infected ports, and measures have been taken by him to prevent the infection spreading to Port Arthur and Talienwan.

N. POPPE,
Acting Vice-Consul for Russia.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Circular to the members of the consular body.]

CHEFOO, CHINA, *August 19, 1899.*

I beg to inform you that I have received a telegram from the military governor of Kwangtung saying that as the existence of bubonic plague in Niuchwang has been confirmed, and as no strict measures have been taken to prevent the infection spreading to Chefoo, all ships going from Niuchwang, via Chefoo, to Port Arthur and for Talienwan will be declared infected and detained in quarantine. Measures have also been taken against the admitting of Chinese coolies at Port Arthur and for Talienwan, and no further bills of health for ships destined for these ports will be issued here if coolies are found on board as passengers.

N. POPPE,
Acting Vice-Consul.

Plague prevalent at Niuchwang.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a telegram in regard to the plague at Niuchwang, China, received by the Russian consul-general at Shanghai on the 9th ultimo, and forwarded here by the consul-general of the United States at Shanghai in his dispatch dated the 11th ultimo.

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

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The plague at Niuchwang.

[Inclosed in dispatch September 11, 1899—Shanghai.]

News has reached here by wire this morning that a Government doctor sent to make an investigation has discovered in the Chinese quarter at Niuchwang four depots containing 2,000 fresh coffins of plague victims waiting to be sent to their native provinces. It is understood that the most stringent precautions are being taken to prevent any of these being brought by junks to Shanghai.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Tunas.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, October 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended October 14, 1899, 29 deaths have occurred in this city, 5 from malaria, 4 from intestinal diseases, and 4 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases; the death rate this week is 37.80.

Inspected 16 vessels on arrival, and 10 on departure, during the week.

Trinidad.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero, reports 10 deaths during the week, 3 from malaria, 1 from tuberculosis, no contagious diseases, 5 vessels inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques, reports no deaths during the week, no contagious diseases. Ten vessels inspected during the week.

Tunas.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports no deaths, no contagious diseases during the week. Six vessels inspected during the week.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Reports from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, October 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual summary of our work at this port for the past week.

There is not much yellow fever in Havana just now, but what little there is, is virulent. Four new cases and 5 deaths were officially recorded for the week. All of the new cases were Spaniards, who had been on the island less than three years.

There are, comparatively, very few Americans in the city. Travel to and from Havana and the United States is light; nevertheless we had

a very busy week of it, as will be seen by the following résumé of the work done:

Twenty-seven vessels were inspected upon arrival and given free pratique. They brought 1,566 passengers. Twenty-three vessels were inspected and given bills of health prior to sailing. Eight vessels were disinfected. Three hundred and ninety-six health certificates were issued to persons desiring to leave for the United States, 52 of whom were vaccinated. During this same week 120 bags of mail were disinfected and 734 pieces of baggage; also much miscellaneous work was done, including the quarantining of the steamship *La Navarre*.

The French trans-Atlantic liner *La Navarre* with 800 souls on board, arrived here on the 2d instant, with 1 case and 1 convalescent from smallpox. It appeared, from a careful inquiry, that the steamship permitted the infection on board as a result of gross, if not criminal negligence.

At Corunna, Spain, transportation was given a woman, convalescent from smallpox, and it is said in spite of the protests of other passengers. Her skin was still desquamating upon arrival here, and she is now in hospital. On the trip over another passenger (male) in the same stage was taken sick, and arrived here with the eruption in the pustular stage. It is reasonable to suppose that the 1 case contracted the disease from the other. These 2 patients were sent to Aldecoa Hospital, which is used by the city for such cases.

Many of the crew and passengers were vaccinated and the cabin passengers released. The steerage passengers (411) had all their baggage disinfected and were placed on two schooners anchored in the harbor to ride out the period of incubation. The vessel was disinfected in all the parts exposed to the contagion.

The *La Navarre* incident seems to be something new in the history of Havana quarantine, and has been much discussed. Public opinion is divided; one newspaper considers the detention of the passengers a "brutal outrage," and demands the intervention of the city authorities to obtain their release, while others appreciate the precautions taken by this Service to protect the community.

Before our Service took charge of the quarantine affairs at this port, I am told, a vessel arriving with smallpox was treated like any other vessel. The patient was simply sent to hospital and all the passengers landed. There could have been no effective disinfection because there was no apparatus. The vessel sailed away to bring back another cargo, more passengers, and possibly another case.

There are two lessons to be learned from the quarantining of *La Navarre*: (1) The need of a Service lazaretto and barracks at this port; (2) more careful medical inspection of passengers at Spanish ports.

Last week I inspected the disinfection of baggage arriving on a steamer, the *Vigilancia*, from Vera Cruz. Some of this baggage was the worst I have seen. It was overrun with cockroaches, ants, and other vermin. Food, laborers' tools, clothing, bedding, and cooking utensils, were all messed up together. Some was condemned, and all disinfected. I have written Dr. Hodgson, asking him to refuse the shipment of such baggage at Vera Cruz.

Another death from yellow fever occurred at the *Machina* on the 5th instant, and this Service again disinfected these quarters.

The report of our disinfection at the *Machina* has been made so many times in these letters during the past months that an explanation is necessary.

The Machina is a naval reservation, and is the one part of the water front, on the Havana side, that can be said to be uninfected. Here a body of marines have been quartered until very recently. At present the crew of the tugboat *Accomack*, hospital stewards, and a few attendants of the United States Navy are quartered there.

These people have access to town, where they receive their infection. During their illness they are treated at the Machina hospital, and naturally these premises require disinfection after all cases.

The U. S. A. transport *Kilpatrick* sailed with many passengers on the 4th instant, the same day *La Navarre* was being disinfected. We disinfected 2 carloads of baggage for the *Kilpatrick*.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to understand that the accomplishment of the amount of work outlined in these letters is calculated to keep the force at this station busy.

The many self sacrifices and the devotion to duty shown by all—officers and men—deserve the highest commendation. Last week the entire force worked from daylight until past midnight two days hand running in order not to delay travel. This has not been unusual of late.

The weather continues dry, and last week the trade winds failed, so that the oppressive heat was felt by all.

Inclosed is the mortality table for the week.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report of the city of Havana, Cuba, for the week ended October 7, 1899.

Yellow fever	5
Tuberculosis	20
Infeciosa	2
Paludal.....	5
Perniciosa.....	2
Typhoid.....	3
Enteritis.....	11
Pneumonia.....	2
La grippe.....	2
Deaths from all causes.....	117

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: The rains last week are blamed for an increase of yellow fever. There were 11 new cases and 4 deaths during the week. Seven of the 11 cases were Americans. All the new cases were in persons who had been on the island less than one year. Four of the cases of yellow fever came from the water front: (First) The fireman on our yacht *Dora*. The patient was taken to the hospital and the boat disinfected. (Second) One of the crew of the Cuban vivero *Rita*. She was disinfected and released, the remainder of her crew being immune. (Third) We took a case of yellow fever from the barge *Colleen* just as she was about to sail for Mobile. The patient was sent to the hospital and the vessel disinfected and held here for five days' observation. (Fourth) A case from the passenger steamer *Mortera*. The usual measures were taken.

The 405 steerage passengers from the French liner *La Navarre* were released to-day. They were kept on 2 schooners anchored in the harbor fourteen days on account of smallpox.

Havana has so long been an infected city, and a menace to the health of the rest of the world, that the detention of so many apparently strong and healthy people was not understood. Public opinion, as expressed by newspaper editorials, not only considered this measure unnecessary, but inhuman, and freely predicted that yellow fever, or some worse plague was bound to break out among so many people confined on schooners in such a filthy harbor as this is. However, no sickness occurred, and Havana was not only protected against smallpox, but the detained passengers were successfully quarantined against yellow fever.

One of the schooners on which these passengers were detained is called the *San Fernando*. About two weeks before *La Navarre* came into port, a case of yellow fever was removed from this schooner, and the vessel disinfected by the *Protector*. The fact that 200 reagents lived on her two weeks following this, without the appearance of a single case of fever, is another instance of the good work done by the *Protector*.

The U. S. transport *Sedgwick* sailed October 15 for New York, with a battalion of the Second United States Heavy Artillery. Part of this battalion came from Cabanas fortress, and as they were bound for St. Augustine and other southern points, all their baggage and camp equipment was disinfected. This vessel carried the largest amount of baggage we have ever disinfected for one boat. There were 1,064 pieces—117½ tons. Every piece was opened; all textile fabrics were steamed, and the remainder formaldehyded. We completed this task in two days by dividing the work up between the land plant and the disinfecting barge.

The steamship *Cocoa* brought a deckload of potatoes from Miami, October 13. The potatoes rotted en route. They were condemned, and the *Cocoa* required to go to sea in order to throw them overboard. She will be disinfected here before proceeding.

In accordance with orders from the Bureau, we are now making the medical inspection of immigrants. This work has been assigned to Dr. Agramonte and Dr. Torralbas, our boarding officers for incoming vessels.

Assistant Surgeon McConnell has been sick with fever five days, with a rather slow pulse and congested facial appearance, resembling yellow fever. No albumen. The attack was so mild that it left us in doubt as to its true nature. He is now convalescent.

The usual mortality report for the week is appended.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report of the city of Havana, Cuba, for the week ended October 14, 1899.

Tuberculosis.....	21
Enteritis.....	14
Enteric fever.....	2
Yellow fever.....	4
Malarial fever.....	4
Pneumonia.....	6
Remittent fever.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	122

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended October 7, 1899:

Matanzas.—Thirteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 16.95 per thousand. This mortality is unprecedentedly low and goes to show that the health and sanitary condition of the city are excellent. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 2; dysentery, 1; malaria, 1; typhoid fever, 1; other causes, 5. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Infectious fever, 1; diphtheria, 4. Nineteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 4 of these were foreign and 15 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 15 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Fifty-four health certificates were issued, 3 given to persons leaving the island via Havana. Thirty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected, 4 by the request of the military authority, and 49 were inspected and passed.

Cardenas.—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Taz reports 15 deaths in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Eleven coasting and 2 foreign vessels were inspected and 2 bills of health issued.

Isabela de Sagua.—Nineteen deaths occurred in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande from September 30 to October 5, all from general diseases. Fourteen coasting vessels and 1 foreign vessel were inspected and passed. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Four foreign and 8 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Act. Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that during the week 4 deaths occurred and no cases of an infectious or contagious character reported, and that the sanitary condition of Caibarien and vicinity is excellent.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Yellow fever suspected in Matanzas.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 3 cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday in the 10th United States infantry barracks in this city, and that 3 additional cases were reported as under observation, presenting suspicious symptoms. The cases have been sent to the military hospital and all necessary precautions taken to prevent a spread of the disease. At the request of the commanding general of the department, I have examined the cases and am in doubt as to the diagnosis, and have so reported to him.

Respectfully, yours,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *October 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Saturday, October 7, 1899: The general health of this port and its subports continues good and no cases of infectious disease have been reported. During the week 6 vessels arrived and 5 bills of health were issued. The mortality report of Nuevitas for the period covered by this report is inclosed.

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for week ended October 7, 1899.

October 4. Pernicious malarial fever.....	1
October 7. Sclerosis medullaris.....	1
Total.....	2

J. R. ANZA,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *October 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 14, 1899: Six vessels arrived and 5 bills of health were issued. The weather during the latter part of this week has become decidedly more temperate and the rains are increasing in severity. On October 14, a detachment of 50 men of the Fifteenth United States Infantry was brought to Nuevitas from camp near Puerto Principe and quartered in the town preparatory to leaving for the States.

There have been no changes in the health conditions of this port, of Puerto Principe, or of the subports of this district. The mortality report of Nuevitas for the week is inclosed.

Respectfully, yours, **T. F. RICHARDSON,**
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended October 14, 1899.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *October 14, 1899.*

Date.	Diseases.	Number.	Remarks.
Oct. 8	Functional heart disease.....	1	American soldier, the first of Nuevitas camp who died at Nuevitas.
Oct. 10	Gastro-enteritis.....	1	
Do....	Functional heart disease.....	1	
Oct. 11	Strangulated hernia.....	1	
	Total.....	4	

J. R. ANZA,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO.

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantamaruo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the Island of Cuba for the week ended September 30, 1899:

Santiago.—There was a total of 22 deaths, an increase of 9 over the preceding week. The principal causes were as follows: Yellow fever, 1; leprosy, 1; beriberi, 1; tuberculosis, 3; malarial diseases, 2; tetanus, 1; intestinal diseases, 2; heart disease, 5; cancer, 2; other causes, 4; total, 22. Population, 34,000; mortality, 33.6.

During the week there were no new cases of yellow fever in the city, and but 1 death of those reported for the previous week. There was another death from leprosy, making a total of 3 in as many weeks. Owing to the gradual decline of yellow fever, I am diminishing some of the precautions, though they are still strict enough to prevent the introduction of the disease in other ports.

Manzanillo.—Act. Asst. Surgeon R. de Socarras reports a total of 5 deaths during the week from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 1; meningitis, 1; intestinal disease, 1; other causes, 2; total, 5. Eight cases of measles and 2 cases of infantile tetanus have been reported. There have been no new cases of yellow fever or smallpox. The health of the port and surrounding country is good.

Guantanamo.—Act. Asst. Surg. H. S. Caminero reports a total of 6 deaths from the following causes: Malarial fever, 1; tetanus, infantile, 2; intestinal diseases, 3; total, 6.

No contagious or infectious diseases have been reported. Owing to heavy rainfalls after a long period of drought, the temperature has gone down notably. The sanitary condition of the port and vicinity is satisfactory.

Daiquiri.—Act. Asst. Surg. Juan de Jongh reports 1 death from erysipelas.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the Island of Cuba, for the week ended October 7:

Santiago.—During the week there was a total of 14 deaths, a decrease of 8 from the preceding week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; malarial fevers, 6; intestinal diseases, 1; other causes, 4; total, 14. Population, 34,000; mortality, 21.41.

There were no cases of yellow fever during this week. This makes two successive weeks that Santiago has been free from this affection. The restrictions of General Wood, prohibiting nonimmunes coming to the city have been removed and at present there are many in the city. The weather here is now growing cooler, especially at night, due perhaps, to the frequent but not excessive rains.

The regular disinfection of baggage has continued, but during the coming week some changes will be made. Cuban baggage from non-

infected houses and for Cuban ports will not be disinfected. The materials they carry are principally wash goods and I believe are little likely to carry infection, if exposed. With a rigid inspection this can be done within certain limits.

Manzanillo.—During the present week there were 4 deaths, an increase of 1 over the preceding week. The causes were as follows: Tetanus, 1; heart disease, 1; malarial fever, 1; drowning, 1. Total, 4.

During the same period the following contagious and infectious diseases were reported: Yellow fever, 1; erysipelas, 2; tetanus, 2; whooping cough, 1.

Guantanamo.—Four deaths were reported in this city during the week, the causes being as follows: Pneumonia, 1; nephritis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; intestinal disease, 1. No contagious or infectious disease reported.

Daiquiri.—During the week there were no deaths or quarantinable diseases at this port.

Respectfully, yours,

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

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Yellow fever on the steamship Flandria at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Danish steamship *Flandria* arrived at this port from Havana Monday, October 9, with all hands apparently well. In the evening of the same day the chief engineer was taken sick, the next morning the chief officer, both with symptoms suspicious of yellow fever. On Wednesday the diagnosis of both cases was positive, and they were removed to the yellow fever hospital.

The ship was disinfected, all fabrics being steamed, staterooms being washed out with bichloride and then formaldehyded, nearly three times the required quantity being used.

The ship was detained twenty-four hours, and was then allowed to proceed to Guantanamo in quarantine to discharge the remainder of her cargo of lumber, with the understanding that she return immediately to this port if sickness appears on board, and in any event to return for redisinfection prior to returning to Mobile.

While in Havana the officers claim that the ship was anchored in the harbor near the wreck of the *Maine*, and that there was no communication with the shore.

The ship has a bad record, scarcely ever coming to this port without sickness on board. At Mobile it is said that both typhus and typhoid fever have been found on board.

It is noteworthy that there are no modern water-closets in any part of the ship, the old-fashioned commodes being used.

Respectfully, yours,

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

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Precautions against tuberculosis.

[From advance sheets Consular Reports, No. 558.]

In accordance with instructions from the Department, Consul Covert, of Lyons, under date of September 13, 1899, transmits the following translation of the report of the league for the prevention of tuberculosis for 1898 :

For every six persons, in this country, at least one dies of consumption. Of the 850,000 deaths that occur every year in France, over 140,000 are caused by pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis, and this number, instead of decreasing, goes on augmenting every year. Hardly a family but pays to it a sad tribute. No disease, no scourge, can be compared to tuberculosis, so far as the number of the victims is concerned. All epidemic and contagious diseases combined—typhoid, varioloid, scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, cholera, etc.—do not cause half as many deaths.

We would then be acting like madmen if, knowing the means to diminish the ravages of this most terrible of our enemies, we did not as physicians make them known to the public; and if, knowing that tuberculosis may be transmitted from man to man and from animals to men, we knew means by which such transmission might be prevented or limited, we would be grossly culpable if we failed to make known such preventive measures. Science is to-day possessed of a knowledge of the means of diminishing the ravages of tuberculosis.

It is known that in the immense majority of cases a consumptive does not possess the germs of that disease at birth.

It is known, thanks to Villemin, that the greater number of the 140,000 consumptives who die yearly in France have caught the disease either in breathing the air charged with the germs of tuberculosis or, less often, by eating food which may accidentally contain those germs.

It is known that these germs of tuberculosis (bacilles de Koch), are spread by consumptives around them, each patient becoming, by his expectoration, a center of emission of these infected particles.

It is known that by certain simple precautions it is possible to destroy the greater part of these germs that are scattered through the atmosphere, and consequently, to prevent the greater number of cases of consumption.

It is known that contact with the consumptive is in no sense dangerous; that neither his person nor his breath is poisonous; that one can talk with him for hours together, inhale his breath, live with him, sleep with him, give him the most constant care and attention, without running any serious risk if certain precautions are taken, the principal one being to clean up his expectoration and not to delay destroying it until it has become dry and been taken up in the atmosphere.

It is known that by extreme cleanliness we not only prevent the patient from becoming dangerous to others, but that we do him a great service, for he is prevented from reinfesting himself and from destroying the beneficial effects of treatment which would often be successful if these precautions were rigorously enforced.

Therefore, the congress for the study of tuberculosis, where all the specialists of that disease were assembled, has issued a set of instructions to teach the public how to prevent the spread of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS INSTRUCTIONS.

Tuberculosis is, of all diseases, that which has the most victims. In large cities they make up from one-fourth to one-seventh of the mortality.

To explain this high figure, it must be understood that pulmonary phthisis is not the only manifestation of tuberculosis, as is erroneously believed. In fact, many cases of bronchial troubles, of pleurisy, of meningitis, of peritonitis, enteritis, of osseous and joint lesions, cold abscesses, etc., are of the same nature.

Tuberculosis is an infectious, parasitic disease, caused by microbes; but it can be caught by a healthy person from a patient only under special conditions, which we will state.

Besides, hereditary transmission, the tuberculosis microbe enters the human organism by the air in breathing, through the digestive organs in eating, through the skin by stings, scratches, sores, wounds, ulcers, etc.

The most frequent and the most dreadful source of contagion lies in the expectoration of consumptive patients. Almost harmless while in a liquid condition, it becomes dangerous when reduced to powder. It assumes that form often when spat upon the ground, the floor, or upon a wall; when it falls on clothing, bedclothes or sheets, curtains, handkerchiefs, napkins, etc.

When dried and in powder, it is stirred by the dust cloth, the broom, brush, or carpet beater. This dust, suspended in the air, enters the respiratory organs, falls upon portions of the body, upon objects used in cooking, plates, and dishes, and thus becomes a permanent danger to persons sojourning in the contaminated atmosphere. The germs of contagion also exist in the evacuations of the patients, produced either by saliva swallowed, or by intestinal lesions so common in such diseases.

It is indispensable therefore—

To take the most careful precautions regarding the expectoration of consumptives. It should always be ejected into porcelain or glass spittoons containing a certain quantity of liquid, and not in such matter as sawdust, bran, sand, or ashes. The handkerchief, upon which the patient should wipe his lips only and upon which he should never spit, should be renewed every day.

The contents of the spittoons should be mixed with sawdust or some other combustible and burned, or at least emptied into the water-closet. If emptied into a yard they may tuberculize fowls or allow microbes to spread through the air. No known disinfectant is powerful enough to rapidly destroy the tuberculous microbes contained in saliva; therefore the contents of spittoons should be destroyed by boiling or thrown into closets. At the same time there should be poured into the closets a solution of chloride of lime. It would be safer to mix the the saliva with sawdust and burn it.

Spittoons should be used, not only in hospitals and private houses, but also in depots, barracks, and all places for public meetings.

These precautions should be taken in reference to all diseases that occasion much expectoration, because pneumonia, inflammation of the chest, congestion of the lungs, measles, whooping cough, catarrh, certain forms of bronchitis, laryngitis, etc., may be communicated by saliva dried and converted into dust.

Clothes soiled by a consumptive patient should be left some time in boiling water before being washed.

Avoid sleeping in a room with a consumptive patient, and remain in it as little as possible, unless the above-mentioned precautions are taken in regard to saliva.

Rooms in hotels, watering places, etc., occupied by consumptives should be so furnished and carpeted that disinfection can be readily accomplished after the departure of a patient.

After the death of a consumptive, the place inhabited by him should be carefully disinfected and thoroughly aired. New tenants should see that these precautions are taken.

After the death of a consumptive, all his clothing and bed linen should be well washed before being used and the room thoroughly disinfected by sulphur vapor and washed with chloride-of-lime water.

In private as well as public houses, carriages, omnibuses, hotels, theaters, etc., sweeping ought to be replaced by washing with a cloth wet with some antiseptic solution.

The parasite of this disease may also be found in beef (above all, cow beef), poultry, rabbits, and milk. The latter should be boiled, or, better still, sterilized. Milk is sterilized by placing the vessel containing it in a tin pail full of water and letting it boil forty-five minutes. The habit of drinking blood at slaughterhouses is dangerous and without any salutary results.

Some persons have a tendency to consumption and should be especially careful; for instance, those whose relatives have died from consumption or who are feeble from privations. The abuse of alcoholic liquors is particularly favorable to consumption. Over 2,000 infants under two years of age die annually of consumption in Paris.

This disease is curable, where it has not advanced too far, for those who are willing to submit to long months and sometimes years of treatment and repose in special sanitariums.

HONDURAS.

No yellow fever in Amapala.

AMAPALA, September 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there has been no case of yellow fever in my consular district and the surrounding country up to this day.

Respectfully, yours,

RUBERTHOT,

Acting U. S. Consular Agent.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

INDIA.

Statement showing the mortality from plague in India for the week ended September 17, 1899.

[Issued by Government of India.—WILLIAM T. FEE, Consul United States of America, Bombay, India.]

Places.	No. of deaths.	Places.	No. of deaths.
<i>The Bombay presidency and sind.</i>		<i>Outside Bombay presidency and sind—Continued.</i>	
Ahmedabad district.....	2	Madras presidency—Continued.	
Ahmednagar district.....	151	North Arcot district.....	
Akalkot State.....	5	Salem district.....	6
Aundh State.....	16	Nellore district.....	
Baroda State.....	19	Trichinopoly district.....	
Belgaum district.....	619	Mysore State:	
Bhor State.....	29	Bijalore City.....	4
Bijapur district.....	58	Bangalore civil and military station.....	2
Bombay City.....	78	Bangalore district.....	70
Broach district.....	23	Kolar district.....	
Cutch State.....	37	Kolar gold fields.....	5
Dharwar district.....	221	Mysore City.....	2
Hyderabad (Sind) district.....	58	Mysore district.....	14
Janjira State.....	3	Tumkur district.....	4
Kaira district.....	38	Chitaldrug district.....	13
Kanara district.....	14	Hyderabad State:	
Karachi City.....	8	Gulburga district.....	
Karachi district.....	a 2	Lingsugur.....	
Kathiawar State.....	13	Naldurg district.....	
Khandesh district.....	13	Central provinces:	
Kolaba district.....	1	Wardha district.....	
Kolhapur State.....	635	Nagpur City.....	37
Mahi Kantha State.....		Nimar district.....	
Nasik district.....	583	Punjab:	
Palanpur State.....		Jullundur district.....	
Panch Mahals district.....		Hoshairpur district.....	
Poona City.....	607	Rawal Pindi district.....	
Poona district.....	381	Bengal:	
Ratnagiri district.....	17	Calcutta.....	44
Rewakantha State.....	4	Howrah district.....	
Satara district.....	416	Hooghly district.....	
Savantvadi State.....		24-Parganas district.....	
Savanur State.....	10	Nadia district.....	
Shikarpur district.....		Khulna district.....	
Sholapur district.....	14	Dacca district.....	
Surat district.....	40	Darbhanga district.....	
Thana district.....	39	Saran district.....	
Outside Bombay presidency and sind.		shahabad district.....	
Madras presidency:		Saran district.....	
Anantapur district.....		Tipperah district.....	
Bellary district.....		Singbhoom district.....	
Chingleput district.....		Balasore district.....	
Kurnool district.....		Central India.....	
Madras City.....		Rajputana.....	81
		Baluchistan.....	

a Imported.

b Suspected; imported.

ITALY.

*Reports from Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *October 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 4, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships: On September 28 the steamship *Verbena*, bound, in ballast, for Newport News, Va.

On September 29 to the steamship *Ems*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. There were inspected and passed 602 steerage and 85 cabin passengers, and 684 pieces of small and 306 pieces of large baggage.

On September 29 to the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. There were inspected and passed 671 steerage and 2 cabin passengers, and 738 pieces of small and 150 pieces of large baggage.

On October 3, to the *Spartan Prince* of the Prince Line; bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 822 steerage and 5 cabin passengers, and 796 pieces of small and 276 pieces of large baggage.

On October 4, to the steamship *Neustria* of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 669 steerage and 2 cabin passengers, and 658 pieces of small and 210 pieces of large baggage.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Report on the water at Messina, Italy, that is furnished to vessels bound for the United States.

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 10, 1899.*

SIR: In pursuance of Bureau orders of September 16, ultimo, I have the honor to make the following report on the water that is furnished at Messina, Italy, to ships bound for the United States:

City of Messina.—The city of Messina is a city of about 150,000 inhabitants situated on the eastern coast of the island of Sicily. The city is several average city blocks wide and extends for a distance of several kilometers parallel with the coast. The land slopes up gradually from the sea to a height of several hundred meters. In the city there are many places where water for drinking purposes is sold whose source is other than from the city mains; from trustworthy sources it was learned that almost everyone who could possibly afford to do so either bought water which came from other places or boiled the city water before using it. An epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed during the previous summer. The city is supplied with water by two reservoirs and one system of pipes which come from springs direct, each being a complete system in itself, the pipes from the several systems are said not to connect and each supplies water to a definite portion of the city. Since the shipping may derive its water from any of these various mentioned systems, the source of each was investigated.

Source of water during wet season.—During the wet season of the year the water comes from the springs which are situated some kilometers back of Messina; that water which goes first to the reservoirs is con-

ducted from the springs in iron pipes, that water which comes to the city without first being stored in a reservoir, through the early part of its course is conducted in a viaduct which is broken in places and communicates with the surface; this water on reaching the city is distributed in the same manner as that which first goes to the reservoirs.

Source of water during dry season.—During the dry season and at such other times that there is a scarcity of water, water is pumped from wells which are situated in the outskirts of the city. A well which supplies one of the reservoirs is situated on a level piece of ground whose altitude is higher than that of the city. Garden truck of various kinds is grown here. This is fertilized by sweepings from the streets, which consist in part of human feces and all sorts of waste material thrown out from dwelling houses. The well is walled in but there are openings in the wall which would permit surface water to flow in. Adjacent to the well there was a large stone tub which is used for washing clothes, the connections of the tub were out of repair and the waste water flowed around the well. The level of the water in the well was about 20 meters below the surface. Another well which supplied water to the city mains direct was found situated on the lowermost portion of a sloping piece of land. Nearly the same conditions exist here as at the well described above. The well is walled in, the land which surrounds is irrigated by a dirty grayish looking water which has an odor which is almost unbearable. The source of this was traced as far as a small reservoir (about 5 by 10 by 2 meters); here it was stored until a sufficient amount had accumulated to irrigate with. The source of this water is said to be the waste water which comes from the houses on the hills above. Bacteriological examinations made of the city water before and after the well water was used showed an enormous increase in the number of bacteria when the well water was used.

Source of water during times of great scarcity of water.—During times of more than ordinary scarcity of water a spring is used which is situated in a cellar in the most central portion of the city, being nearly on sea level.

Water boat, and the source of its water.—The ships that are bound for the United States and that take water at Messina obtain their supply from a water boat. This boat may obtain its supply from any of the places mentioned above. At the time the inspection was made the supply was obtained from the spring which is situated in the central portion of the city.

Chemical examination.—The sources of the water being so various and the conditions changing almost from day to day, it was deemed impracticable to analyze so many samples. The water chosen then for analysis was that which was supplied to the ships at the time the inspection was made, which happened to be the spring which is so centrally located. The analysis of the samples showed no sediment, color and odor normal, reaction slightly alkaline. Much free ammonia, no nitrites, and nitrates in excess. Chlorine and sulphur in notable amounts (Cl=per cent 0.0575). Hardness according to the French scale is 36.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 11, 1899, a bill of health was issued to the following ship: On October 7, to the steamship *California* of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 377 steerage passengers, also 47 pieces of large and 479 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Tabular statement of steamships inspected from July 1 to October 7, 1899.

Month.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers	Number of pieces of baggage inspected.	Number of vessels
July	37	3,185	Not recorded	9
August.....	116	4,432	4,711	12
September.....	176	5,532	6,332	13
October until the 7th.....	8	1,868	2,466	3

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *September 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report on infectious diseases in Japan for the period September 1 to September 25, 1899.

Dysentery is the only disease of quarantinable character of which statistics are given during this time. I am, however, sure that no cases of plague or genuine cholera have occurred in the country during the time covered by this return.

It is to be feared that the dysentery epidemic of this year will prove to have been the most extensive and fatal yet afflicting Japan. The government seems now fully awake to the importance of active measures, and it is to be hoped that before the summer of next year the necessary machinery will be in working order so as to be more effective than hitherto. The difficulties in the way of any sanitary control of this disease are, for many reasons partly due to the long-established customs of the common people, enormous; and nothing but most stringent, even revolutionary, methods are likely to be of much avail.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious disease in Japan from September 1 to September 25, 1899.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			275	61				
Osaka Fu.....			126	20				
Tokyo Fu.....			326	101				
Aichi Ken.....			164	32				
Akita Ken.....			282	48				
Awomori Ken.....			2,690	290				
Chiba Ken.....			230	76				
Fukui Ken.....			111	53				
Fukuoka Ken.....			62	12				
Fukushima Ken.....			2,537	488				
Gifu Ken.....			253	79				
Gumma Ken.....			287	93				
Hiogo Ken.....			275	70				
Hiroshima Ken.....			179	57				
Ibaraki Ken.....			270	79				
Ishikawa Ken.....			335	100				
Iwate Ken.....			4,788	840				
Kagawa Ken.....			177	53				
Kagoshima Ken.....			316	44				
Kanagawa Ken.....			443	132				
Kochi Ken.....			207	43				
Kumamoto Ken.....			161	32				
Miyagi Ken.....			1,272	245				
Miyazaki Ken.....			154	12				
Miye Ken.....			63	22				
Nagano Ken.....			1,241	299				
Nagasaki Ken.....			79	21				
Nara Ken.....			16	5				
Niigata Ken.....			4,356	976				
Osaka Ken.....			89	27				
Okayama Ken.....			171	65				
Okinawa Ken.....			35	5				
Saga Ken.....			32	13				
Saitama Ken.....			199	97				
Shidzuoka Ken.....			351	99				
Shiga Ken.....			61	17				
Shimane Ken.....			117	22				
Tochigi Ken.....			279	58				
Tokushima Ken.....			155	58				
Tottori Ken.....			30	24				
Toyama Ken.....			152	65				
Wakayama Ken.....			26	4				
Yamagata Ken.....			397	54				
Yamaguchi Ken.....			120	22				
Yamanashi Ken.....			548	151				
Yehime Ken.....			102	19				
The Hokkaido.....			12	5				
Taiwan (Formosa) a.....								
Total.....			24,923	5,170				

MEXICO.

*Report from Vera Cruz.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *October 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 12: Cases of yellow fever, 8; deaths from yellow fever, 3; pernicious fever, 4; remittent fever, 2; tuberculosis, 7; from all causes, 41.

For the two weeks ended October 12, 18 vessels have been inspected and the bills of health signed for United States and Cuban ports. I have issued 132 certificates to passengers leaving here for American and Cuban ports during that time.

There is considerable improvement in the yellow fever situation, and it looks as if the epidemic will soon be over. The general mortality is still high, but a norther or cold snap will soon reduce that to the normal

condition. The shipping is free from all contagion and the regular line steamships are kept in an excellent sanitary condition.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PARAGUAY.

Peculiar disease at Asuncion.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, *September 12, 1899.*

SIR: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from United States Consul John N. Ruffin, at Asuncion, Paraguay, referring to the epidemic prevailing in that city.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. FINCH.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, *September 5, 1899.*

SIR: There is a kind of disease existing here said to be peculiar to Paraguay. It seems that the physicians do not know what it is. It kills in forty-eight hours; if not, after that time there is hope. It is said to take the glands; that is causes them to swell. It seems to have its origin in filth, and began in the soldier barracks which are said to be exceedingly filthy. At present a bacteriological analysis is being made. In a few days it is hoped a scientific opinion will be reached. Schools have been dismissed to-day to be cleaned and painted inside; the Government buildings are undergoing the same process. The soldiers from that part of the barracks which was affected will be sent outside the city. The hospital papers announce 11 sick soldiers, 8 convalescing and 3 still very low.

Don't think the disease will develop or increase. Daily reports are being made. There is as yet no cause for alarm. Should there be any, will telegraph.

Yours, truly,

JOHN N. RUFFIN,

United States Consul.

NOTE.—Will the *Wilmington* come up here? Will you come with the *Wilmington*?

Hon. WM. R. FITCH, *United States Minister, Montevideo.*

RUSSIA.

Investigation as to the nature of the disease at Kolobovka.

ST. PETERSBURG, *September 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of an official communication giving an account of a medical conference held on September 3–15 last to determine the nature of the malady which recently broke out in the village of Kolobovka, government of Astrakhan, and also a copy and translation of a telegram from His Highness Prince Alexander of Oldenberg, dated September 12–24 last, concerning the sanitary condition of that village. These communications were sent to this embassy from the imperial foreign office in notes dated September 10–22 and September 14–26, respectively.

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

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,

Chargé d' Affaires ad interim.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.—Translation of a communication published in the supplement to No. 196 of the Official Messenger dated September 9 (21), 1899.]

In continuation of the communication published by the commission organized by the supreme command for taking measures against the plague on August 24 last, in No. 184 of the Official Messenger, it is announced that on September 3 there took place a medico-scientific conference, called to examine the data in regard to the malady which broke out in the borough of Kolobovka, district of Tsarew, province of Astrakhan.

At this conference the following persons took part :

Privy Counsellor Paschoutine, president of the council of medicine, and director of the military academy of medicine ; the privy counsellors, Mr. Remmert and Mr. Kondrine ; the privy counsellors, Soutouguine, Lazarevitch, Ragozine, Ovsiannikow, Merzievsky, and Sklifassovsky ; the counsellors of state, Danilevsky, Loukianow, and Schidlovsky, members of the medical board ; Professor Vinogradow, of the military academy of medicine ; the Privy Counsellor Beliaiew, and the Counsellor of State Raptchevsky, permanent members of the medico-scientific military committee.

Upon the question examined by this conference, its members were divided as follows : The minority (Messrs. Remmert, Lazarevitch, Mierzievsky, Sklifassovsky, Loukianow, and Raptchevsky), taking into consideration all the facts at the disposition of the conference, and deciding upon the nature of the malady from an epidemiological, clinical, pathological, anatomical, and bacteriological point of view, reached the conclusion that the malady which broke out in the borough of Kolobovka, and which may, at the present time, be considered as having ceased entirely, is recognized as an acute epidemic disease, similar in so far as it is permissible to conclude from the investigations made upon the spot, to that type of the bubonic plague which is pneumonic in its nature.

The majority (Messrs. Paschoutine, Kondrine, Soutouguine, Beliaiew, Ragozine, Ovsiannikow, Vinogradow, Danilevsky, and Schidlovsky), expressed the conviction that the data bearing upon the facts, which were submitted to the examination of the conference were entirely insufficient, not only to establish the fact that the disease, actually at an end in the above-mentioned borough, was the plague, but also to establish, with scientific accuracy, the nature of the cases of illness which occurred.

Inasmuch as, from what appears above, all the members of the conference did not deem it possible to express, upon the basis of the data submitted to their examination, a definite opinion upon the cases of the illness in question, the conference decided to send to Kolobovka, to secure additional information, 2 members of the conference, Dr. Vinogradow, professor of pathological anatomy, and Dr. Raptchevsky, chief of the bacteriological laboratory of the health office of the army, instructing them to study the conditions in which the disease in question was produced and maintained, and authorizing them in case they should deem it necessary to have in addition the services of a specialist in hygiene, to invite for this purpose Professor Schidlovsky, the incumbent of the chair of hygiene in the military academy of medicine. To these physicians, sent to the borough of Kolobovka, the conference entrusted the study of the matter in all its details, in collaboration with the specialists sent by the president of the commission and with those persons who were upon the spot at the time of the outbreak of the disease.

Upon their return to St. Petersburg, the physicians sent to Kolobovka will, with the assistance of Professor Levine, make chemical analyses in order to elucidate the nature of the disease. The results of these investigations and the definitive conclusions will be communicated to the conference, that it may be able to communicate the same to the commission instituted by supreme command for taking measures against the plague.

[Translation.—Translation of a telegram, dated at Ramone, September 12 (24), 1899, from his highness the president of the commission instituted by supreme command to take measures against the plague.]

After a thorough disinfection was completed and the infected houses burned, the military cordon around Kolobovka was to-day done away with, and the village is considered absolutely safe. The sanitary condition of Samara and of the Volga River is also completely satisfactory.

I invite General Sakharoff to recall the troops, with the exception of the detachments left temporarily at Tsarew and Tsaritsyne.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF OLDENBERG.

SALVADOR.

No yellow fever in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, *October 1, 1899.*

SIR: There does not exist a single case of yellow fever in San Salvador.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

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

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marques.*—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARABIA—*Aden.*—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 41,346. Total number of deaths, 92. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended October 13, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 14, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended October 12, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended October 2, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown.*—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 169. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Province of Ontario.*—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of August from 675 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,225,326, show a total of 2,088 deaths, including diphtheria, 25; enteric fever, 55; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 16, and 172 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix.*—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 126,794. Total number of deaths, 188, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 4, and 3 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Glauchau.*—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 7, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the aggregate

population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 25.3, and the lowest in Swansea, viz, 12.1.

London.—One thousand five hundred and sixty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 21; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 55; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 19, and diarrhea and dysentery, 53. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand. In Greater London 2,075 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 7 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 7, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus and Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 31.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 196 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 32, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 7, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 12.8, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 18.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 534, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 5.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of September, 1899. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 1, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

SPAIN—Valencia.—Two weeks ended October 10, 1899. Estimated population, 143,861. Number of deaths not reported. Eleven deaths from typhus.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the week ended September 9, 1899, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 670,000, show a total of 228, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 5, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aix la Chapelle	Oct. 7	132,780	70													
Amhurstburg	Oct. 14	2,300	1													
Amsterdam	Oct. 7	519,311	124						1							
Antwerp	Oct. 1	287,462	97					4		4						
Barranquilla	Sept. 30	40,000	19						1							
Belfast	do	350,000	147							9		1	2	1		
Belize	Oct. 12	13,000	1													
Belleville	Oct. 16	10,442	4							2						
Bergen	Oct. 4	57,000	15													1
Berlin	Sept. 16	1,821,912	652							4	9	7	8			
Birmingham	Oct. 7	514,956	195							4	5					2
Bluefields	do	3,018	2													
Bombay	Sept. 19	821,764	707		94	1		9						5		
Bradford	Sept. 30	231,260	57							1	2	1				
Bremen	do	145,000	40									1				
Breslau	do	300,000	171	21						2		4				
Bristol	do	320,911	92							1						
Brussels	do	551,611	162							2	2				1	
Budapest	Sept. 24	610,000									13	2	1	1		
Calcutta	Sept. 9	681,560	412		41	4						1				
Catania	Oct. 5	124,000	53							3						
Chemnitz	Sept. 30	172,840	86													
Christiania	Oct. 7	221,255	74								1	1				1
Coburg	Sept. 30	19,700	6													
Cognac	do	20,400	7													
Do	Oct. 7	20,400	9							1						
Cologne	Sept. 30	360,047	152								1	2		3		1
Colombo	Sept. 16	130,000	82													
Colon	Oct. 9	8,000	8													
Crefeld	Sept. 30	108,183	24													
Do	Oct. 6	108,183	29													
Curacoa	Oct. 7	29,098	8													
Dublin	Sept. 30	349,594	223													
Do	Oct. 7	349,594	196							4			28	2		
Dundee	do	166,072	60										32	2		
Dusseldorf	Sept. 30	203,553	76													
Edinburgh	do	298,927	103									2				
Ensenada	Oct. 18	2,700	0													
Erzeroum	Sept. 16	42,500		1						1						
Do	Sept. 23	42,500														
Flushing	Oct. 7	18,371	11													
Frankfort on the Main	Sept. 30	253,900	75													2
Funchal	Oct. 1	36,982	13									1				
Geneva	Sept. 23	95,348	21										1			
Ghent	Sept. 30	162,652	64							2		2				2
Do	Oct. 7	162,652	55													
Gibraltar	Oct. 1	25,900	7					1								
Girgenti	Sept. 30	24,428	12													
Glasgow	do	733,903	261							6	4	1	2			3
Gothenburg	do	122,205	39							1	1		2			1
Guatemala	Sept. 29	65,000	40							2						
Halifax	Oct. 14	45,000	15													
Hamburg	Oct. 7	675,351	212									1				1
Hamilton, Bermuda	Oct. 10	16,000	2							4	2					2
Do	Oct. 17	16,000	3													
Hongkong	Sept. 9	248,710	96	16	12					1						
Honolulu	Sept. 16	35,000	15													
Do	Sept. 30	35,000	26													
Iquiqui	Sept. 2	33,106	27							1						
Do	Sept. 9	33,106	26							1						
Do	Sept. 16	33,106	25							3						
Do	Sept. 27	33,106	27													
Kurrachee	Sept. 16	98,195	60				9									
Kingston, Canada	Oct. 13	18,800	3													
La Paz	Oct. 7	5,500	7													
La Rochelle	Oct. 8	30,000	17													
Leeds	Oct. 7	423,889	156							1		10	2	1		
Leghorn	Oct. 8	104,884	31							2		1				
Leipsic	Sept. 30	430,635	167							2	2	1				
Leith	do	77,385	21									1				
Liege	do	169,881	35													1
Liverpool	do	668,645	323							3	4	1	3			8
Livingston, Gautemala	Oct. 7	1,500	2													
London	Sept. 30	6,528,434								25	10	59	20			31
Lyons	Sept. 28	466,028	172							5	1	1				1

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—														
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.				
Madras.....	Sept. 15	452,518	341					1										
Manchester.....	Sept. 30	546,010	255						1	3		1	2		1			1
Do.....	Oct. 7	546,010	244							2		4			2		2	3
Mannheim.....	Sept. 30	128,414	36															
Maracaibo.....	Sept. 23	50,000	20															
Do.....	Sept. 30	50,000	26															
Marseilles.....	Oct. 2	447,344	279															
Do.....	Oct. 9	447,344	245															
Mazatlan.....	Oct. 1	16,700	20															
Do.....	Oct. 8	16,700	19															
Messina.....	Oct. 7	107,000	30															
Mayence.....	Sept. 30	80,000	25															
Do.....	Oct. 7	80,000	19															
Milan.....	do.....	481,297	8															
Do.....	Sept. 30	481,297	6															
Monterey.....	Oct. 5	50,000	49															
Do.....	Oct. 12	50,000	52															
Moscow.....	Sept. 30	1,000,000	457					1		3	10		8	2			5	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Sept. 29	228,625	101										2	2			2	
Nice.....	Oct. 2	114,000	26								1							
Nottingham.....	Oct. 7	250,000	20							4					5			
Nuevo Laredo.....	Oct. 14	6,000	7	1														
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 16	233,499	134										1	4			1	
Do.....	do.....	414,800	175					1		8		1						
Odesa.....	Sept. 30	414,800	160							8		2	1	1				
Palermo.....	do.....	300,000	98						1									
Panama.....	Oct. 10	16,000																
Paris.....	Sept. 30	2,511,966	759								21		1	2	4		4	
Plymouth.....	Oct. 7	9,848	33							1								
Prague.....	Sept. 30	190,260	110														1	
Progreso.....	Oct. 9	4,800	9															
Puerto Cortes.....	Oct. 11	2,000	0															
Quebec.....	Oct. 7	73,000												1				
Do.....	Oct. 14	73,000												1				
Rheims.....	Sept. 23	107,709	38								2							
Do.....	Sept. 30	107,709	37								5							
Do.....	Oct. 7	107,709	35								2							
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 18	768,000	317				2	33								4		
Do.....	Aug. 25	768,000	337				4	42			4		1					
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 7	317,052	119							3		2	1					
St. George s, Bermuda.....	do.....	2,150	0															
Do.....	Oct. 14	2,150	0															
St. John, West Indies.....	Oct. 7	15,500	27															
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 30	1,267,023	448					1	4	12	10	18	11					9
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Oct. 14	3,000	2															
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.....	Sept. 30	33,000	8									1						
Sheffield.....	do.....	362,431	170								10	1	13	4				
Do.....	Oct. 7	362,431	155								8		10	3		1		
Singapore.....	Sept. 9	97,111	141	19				4										
Solingen.....	Sept. 30	15,142	17										1					
Southampton.....	Oct. 7	103,168	28								2		2					
South Shields.....	Oct. 5	102,312	39															
Stettin.....	Sept. 30	153,000	69								1	1	1	1				
Stockholm.....	do.....	291,580										3	3					1
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 5	162,934	59															
Sunderland.....	Sept. 30	145,613	148								4	1	1					1
Tampico.....	Sept. 29	14,000	15															
Do.....	Oct. 8	14,000	10					1										
Trieste.....	Sept. 23	166,499	81										5	2				
Do.....	Sept. 30	166,499	73										3					
Tuxpan.....	Oct. 9	11,000	22															
Uttila.....	Oct. 7	800	0					10										
Vienna.....	Sept. 23	1,653,134	517								5	5	6	1				3
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Oct. 14	25,000	2															
Winnipeg.....	do.....	45,000									1							
Yokohama.....	Sept. 16	189,455									1							
Do.....	Sept. 23	189,455																
Zurich.....	Sept. 30	164,052	49										3					

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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