

# Public Health Reports

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

*Review of operations in advisory capacity in suppressing smallpox in Georgia.*

[By P. A. Surg. C. P. WERTENBAKER.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 24, 1899.

SIR: Some months ago you directed me to keep under observation places and sections in the South where smallpox has prevailed during the past year or two, and to report my observations to you from time to time. Being recently in Georgia on special duty, I took advantage of the opportunity thus offered to make inquiry regarding the smallpox conditions existing at present in the State, and particularly those sections that I visited in the earlier part of this year to aid in the suppression of the disease.

In the latter part of January last, I was ordered by you to report in person to the governor of Georgia for the purpose of advising and assisting him in stamping out smallpox in the State. There is no State board of health in Georgia, so I was assigned by the governor to a place on his staff as a special aide, and acted as the chief health officer for the State. In this capacity I visited such places in the State as directed by the governor, where smallpox was prevailing, acting as expert diagnostician in doubtful cases of smallpox, and advising the local authorities as to the methods to be followed for the suppression of the disease.

When, in the course of my recent special duty, I reached Atlanta, I called to pay my respects to his excellency the governor, and he gave me the following information: During the past year smallpox appeared in 30 out of the 137 counties in the State. In many of the counties only a few cases appeared, and they were quickly suppressed; in others, however, the disease became widespread, and covered an extended ter-

ritory. At the present time smallpox is only known to exist in a few places, chiefly in the southwestern part of the State.

It is very gratifying to learn that wherever I had been, and my advice followed, the suppression of the epidemic had been quickly accomplished. This was notably true of Jones County. Smallpox had existed in this county for over a year previous to my visit last January, and practically nothing had been done to suppress it. My visit aroused the authorities to activity, and it is gratifying to note that within two months after, smallpox was practically eradicated from the county. The same thing was true of other localities. The conditions in the various places mentioned were somewhat as follows: An eruptive disease, so mild in character that it frequently did not confine the patient to bed, and but rarely resulted in death, was prevailing.

It was confined chiefly to the negroes, at first, and many of them recovered without being seen by a physician. In this way the disease became epidemic before it was known. When it was brought to the attention of the physicians, many of them had never seen a case of smallpox, while others recalled the characters of confluent smallpox, seen many years before. The disease was therefore not recognized in many cases, and faulty diagnoses were made.

The local authorities were at times in doubt as to the real character of the disease, but more frequently were disinclined to take any active measures because such action meant the expenditure of money and also because many of the people did not believe the disease to be smallpox and refused to aid the authorities in its suppression. It was under these circumstances that the presence of a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service was requested, as it was agreed by all that his diagnosis and advice would be accepted.

My work consisted in determining, first, if smallpox existed in or near that locality, and if so, to advise the authorities and the people as to the methods to be followed for its suppression. With the exception of the larger cities, there are no health organizations in Georgia. The county affairs are managed by an official called the "ordinary," who is generally the judge of the probate court, or else by a board of county commissioners. No provision is made for a county physician or health officer. It will be seen that the suppression of an outbreak of smallpox in a county would come as a new problem to the local authorities. Many of them are farmers or merchants in small towns, and unfamiliar with matters pertaining to general sanitation and public health. It is herein that the Service has rendered the most useful aid to the people, at a time and in a manner they most needed it.

The value of the work done by the Service at its maritime quarantines, and in suppressing yellow fever is well known and appreciated by the country at large, but the value of the work of the Service as is here mentioned is less known and consequently is less appreciated, though in its way it is quite as useful to the country. I stopped for a few hours in Savannah and had a pleasant interview with Dr. Brunner, the efficient health officer of Savannah. He informs me that there is no smallpox in Savannah at this time, and the disease seems to be eradicated for the present from the counties along the Savannah River, both in Georgia and South Carolina, where it was prevailing last spring.

From my observation and information received at various points in the State I have formed the following conclusions as to the existing smallpox conditions in Georgia: The State is fairly clear of the disease at present, the chief infected locality being a group of counties in the southwestern part of the State, near the Alabama line.

From the fact that smallpox prevailed in so many localities last winter I am of the opinion that there will be a recurrence of the disease in or near those localities this winter. However, as vaccination has been more general during the past year, and as the authorities are more familiar with the disease and the methods for its suppression, I anticipate that there will be fewer outbreaks, and that they will be more quickly suppressed than last year.

I will continue to keep the State under observation, with other places in the South, and will report should occasion demand it.

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

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

FLORIDA.

*Key West.*—Official reports are as follows: October 26, 5 cases, 2 deaths; October 27, 2 cases, no deaths; October 28, 2 cases, 1 death; October 29, 2 cases; October 30, 2 cases, 1 death; October 31, 2 cases; November 1, 1 case; November 2, 3 cases.

*Miami.*—October 25, 1 case, no deaths; October 26, 5 cases; October 27, 7 cases; October 25, Steward Peck is ordered to report to Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson at Miami for duty; October 28, P. A. Surg. T. B. Perry ordered to Titusville, Fla., to act as purchasing agent for the detention camp under command of Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson; October 30, Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports 7 cases, no deaths, yesterday; camp at Fulford will be opened Thursday; to day, 5 cases, 2 deaths. October 31, 2 cases, no deaths; Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports that 40 guests will go to the detention camp tomorrow. November 1, 8 cases. November 2, Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry reports his arrival at Titusville, Fla.; 2 new cases of fever.

*Port Tampa.*—November 1, Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, "By order of the State board of health quarantine season closes to-day, except against Key West and Miami.

*Tortugas—Detention Camp.*—October 30, Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports as follows: "All refugees released to-day, except 2 who are employees of the camp."

LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans.*—October 27, 2 cases, weather continues warm; October 28, 1 case, 1 death; October 29, 4 cases, 1 death.

October 30, weather reports indicate light frost in central Mississippi and northern Louisiana; October 31, 1 new case.

MISSISSIPPI.

*Jackson.*—October 31, Surgeon Carter telegraphs as follows: "Mississippi raises quarantine at midnight; also quarantining ports of Louisiana." November 1, Dr. Hunter reports 6 cases and 1 death since last report, October 30.

*Yellow fever at Jackson, Miss.*NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have just returned from a three days' trip to Jackson, Miss. The fever there is epidemic since the 20th. There was, as you know, considerable fever, about 14 cases reported up to the 7th of the month, then almost complete cessation, though with some cases not reported in this interval until the 19th, when several cases developed. On the 20th 5 cases were reported, some of which had been sick two or three days. These cases and others following occurred under such conditions, not traceable one to the other or to any known focus, that it is fair to say that in northeast Jackson the disease is epidemic. It is not scattered all over the town being mainly confined to the better class residence portion, where it first prevailed.

The weather conditions of this fall explain pretty fully the reason why the fever spread in the way it did. The weather was moderate up to about September 19, then was decidedly cold to October 1, it being near a frost one day; it then turned warm, and since about October 5 has been hot, running to a maximum from 88° to 92° daily, and I think not falling under 78°. It is now again for the last three days decidedly cooler. The cases occurring during the cold weather apparently did not form foci of infection, but those that occurred in the early part of this spell and prior to it, formed such foci. I judge this to be the fact from no cases having arisen in the neighborhood of those that occurred during the coldest weather, while a considerable number show in northeast Jackson, where the early fever was. The hiatus in the fever from about the 7th to the 19th is not absolute, as there were some cases occurring in this period which were not reported.

Fever has also been at Flora, a small place about 20 miles from Jackson, introduced about September 20, by people from Jackson. Although the fever is epidemic in Jackson, and there will probably be a considerable number of cases, and it will probably endure there until after cold weather, the season is too late for any spread to take place from the present or future introduction of fever.

The little camp for suspects, capable of containing about 100 people, is now being used for Flora as well as Jackson. There is no panic or trouble, but every one is waiting for cold weather. The fever at Jackson, as far as I have seen it, is of a fairly severe type.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Two attacks of yellow fever in the same patient.*FORT JOHNSTON, S. C., *October 21, 1899.*

SIR: IN PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of October 13, I note of special interest a case of 2 attacks of yellow fever in the same subject, at the same place, in a period of eight years. I beg to state that a man named Corcoran, an Irishman, who lived at Bedon's alley, the lower part of Charleston, was sent to the quarantine hospital, then on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, in September, 1856, suffering from yellow fever, a well-developed case, of hemorrhagic type, throwing up black vomit profusely, and recovered. The same person was again sent to the quarantine hospital in September, 1858, from the same location, and died there of a well-marked case of yellow fever, throwing up black vomit freely. Cause of death, uræmic poisoning from suppression of urine.

This case shows 2 successive attacks of yellow fever in two years, from the same habitation, and had not been out of the city. I can vouch for the authenticity of the above statements, as I personally attended the case. I had full hospital notes of the case, taken by myself, which, unfortunately, were lost during the civil war. I have taken the liberty of reporting this case as a matter of information for your Bureau.

Respectfully, yours,

R. LIBBY, M. D.,  
Quarantine Officer, Charleston, S. C.

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to November 3, 1899.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 30...	859	46
	Oct. 1.....	48	2
	Oct. 2.....	32	1
	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
	Oct. 21.....	10	.....
	Oct. 22.....	9	.....
	Oct. 23.....	13	2
	Oct. 24.....	6	.....
	Oct. 25.....	1	.....
	Oct. 26.....	5	2
	Oct. 27.....	2	0
	Oct. 28.....	2	1
	Oct. 29.....	2	.....
	Oct. 30.....	2	1
	Oct. 31.....	2	.....
	Nov. 1.....	1	.....
	Nov. 2.....	3	.....
Miami.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 22...	2	1
	Oct. 19.....	7	1
	Oct. 23.....	11	.....
	Oct. 25.....	1	0
	Oct. 26.....	5	.....
	Oct. 27.....	7	.....
	Oct. 29.....	7	0
	Oct. 30.....	5	2
	Oct. 31.....	2	0
	Nov. 1.....	8	.....
	Nov. 2.....	2	.....
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 10.....	1	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30...	31	7
	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

a No report.

b In East Baton Rouge.

Yellow fever in the United States—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Louisiana—Continued.</i>			
New Orleans.....	Oct. 25.....	1	.....
	Oct. 27.....	2	.....
	Oct. 28.....	1	1
	Oct. 29.....	4	1
	Oct. 30.....	4	1
	Oct. 31.....	1	.....
<i>Maryland:</i>			
Baltimore (a).....	Oct. 8.....	1	1
<i>Mississippi:</i>			
Centerville.....	Sept. 29.....	2	.....
	Oct. 25.....	(b)	.....
Flora.....	Sept. 10—Oct. 30.....	55	8
Jackson.....	Oct. 31—Nov. 1.....	6	1
	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14—Sept. 29.....	26	1
Mississippi City.....			

a At quarantine station. b Yellow fever reported.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex., October 22, 1899.*—I have the honor to report that during the week ended October 21, 1899, there arrived on the Mexican Central Railway 1 man and a boy from the City of Mexico without certificates. The man wanted to vouch for the boy that he had not been anywhere farther than the City of Mexico, but himself could not prove his whereabouts prior to his leaving the City of Mexico. I have been informed that he had been an engineer on the road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. I had them both detained seven days and their baggage disinfected. No passengers from Tampico, Mexico.

Respectfully, yours,

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

*Laredo, Tex., October 19, 1899.*—I have the honor to submit the following inspection reports for the week ended October 14:

*International ferry.*—Inspected and allowed entry for week reported, 724.

*International foot bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry for week reported, 3,362; inspected and refused entry, 24. Among the persons inspected and entered were 8 immigrants.

*Mexican National Railroad Bridge.*—From City of Mexico, 34; San Luis Potosi, 14; Saltillo, 19; Monterey, 46; other points, 42; total passed, 155; refused entry, 5; total inspected, 160.

*Laredo, Tex., October 22, 1899.*—I have the honor to submit the following inspection reports for the week ended October 21, 1899:

*International ferry.*—Inspected and allowed entry, 816.

*International foot and tramway bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry, 3,630; inspected and refused entry, 11. Included in above are 10 immigrants allowed entry.

*Mexican National Railroad Bridge.*—Inspected and allowed to enter from City of Mexico, 92; San Luis Potosi, 11; Saltillo, 11; Monterey, 117; other points, 57; total allowed entry, 288; refused entry, 2.

*Laredo, Tex., October 21, 1899.*—October 13 I took a man off the train from City of Mexico. He was from some point southeast of the City of Mexico toward Vera Cruz. He could not recollect the name of the place. He had enough money to purchase rations a few days providing I allowed him to stay in the detention camp. October 14 a man who

had been in Nuevo Laredo one day and a half, who said he came from near Tampico on the Mexican Central Railroad, was placed in camp, as neither of the above could furnish satisfactory evidence and from their tales I considered suspicious. They had hardly any money, only enough to support them one or two days at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. I therefore placed them in detention at camp, as I was then also sure that they would not escape inspection in crossing the border. Their money lasted until the 15th instant, when I wired for authority to purchase rations. I furnished rations four days. They were eight and seven days in camp, which completed their time of ten days' known whereabouts.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox in Arkansas.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that smallpox is now prevalent in this State in the localities named below: Batesville, 1 case; (a) Newport, 2 cases; (a) Tuckerman, 2 cases; Russellville, 1 case; Mananna, 1 case; Little Rock, 10 cases. The disease is reported at several other points, but investigation has not yet been made.

Respectfully, yours,

L. P. GIBSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

NEWPORT, ARK., October 27, 1899.

SIR: I respectfully report the appearance of smallpox at this station. There are 6 cases of the disease in a very mild form, and 1 case of the discrete form. There have been 5 cases at Diaz, 2 miles north of here, and 8 cases on the Stephens farm, 4 miles southeast of Newport. The board of health of this city and the county board of health are making an earnest effort to isolate all cases, and to prevent the spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox in Benton Harbor, Mich.*

CHICAGO, ILL., October 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the prevalence of smallpox (10 cases) at Benton Harbor, Mich. I would also state that only 1 boat plies between Chicago and that port at this season of the year, and that the crew of the vessel has been vaccinated by a medical officer of the Service detailed for that purpose.

Respectfully,

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

*The smallpox outbreak in Bristol, Va.-Tenn.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your telegraph instructions, date October 11, 1899, I proceeded to Bristol, Tenn.-Va., via Richmond, Va., arriving at Bristol on the forenoon of October 13, for the purpose of deciding the nature of an eruptive disease prevailing in that section, and to advise with the authorities as to the best method for its suppression.

Bristol is peculiarly situated, 1 portion being in Virginia and the other in Tennessee, the State line running along the main street, consequently there are 2 city governments, 2 mayors, 2 councils, etc., one operating under the laws of Virginia and the other under the laws of Tennessee. Shortly after my arrival I had a conference with the authorities of the 2 cities, and the following history of the outbreak was given me:

About the middle of September last, smallpox made its appearance in a colored family in Bristol, but the attending physician failed to recognize the disease, and diagnosed it as chicken pox. It was not until September 30 that the disease was recognized as smallpox, and in the meantime a number of persons had been exposed. Between October 1 and 13, the date of my arrival, upward of 30 cases had appeared. The authorities of both cities had taken measures for its suppression. Bristol, Va., had established a smallpox hospital and detention camp of the most complete description, and had isolated nearly all the cases and suspects. A few cases were isolated at their homes. Bristol, Tenn., had been rather slower in its measures, owing to the fact that its government is partially municipal and partially county, and the two boards had not been able to decide on the necessary measures. They had, however, isolated some of the patients, and had commenced the erection of smallpox hospitals and detention houses, and after my visit the work of completion was rapidly pushed forward. Vaccination had been performed in a desultory fashion, but not being compulsory there were many unprotected people. The virus that had been used was the dried point, and this had caused so much trouble from inflamed arms that the people had revolted and refused to be vaccinated. There were also doubts in the minds of some persons as to whether the disease in question was smallpox, and they were unwilling to undergo the risk of an inflamed arm until they were assured that there was a real danger from smallpox.

Such was the situation that led to the request for the presence of a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, all agreeing that his diagnosis and advice would be accepted.

Accompanied by Drs. Delaney and Butler and Mayor Gauthier, of Bristol, Va., I visited the camp and inspected the hospitals and cases, both on the Tennessee and Virginia side. I found the disease to be the prevailing type of smallpox, though the cases seen were of somewhat a severer type than has usually prevailed at this season of the year for the past two years. It is possible that this may indicate that the disease will assume a graver type than usual during the coming winter.

I reported my conclusions to the authorities, and at their request I addressed a mass meeting of the people on the smallpox situation. The court-house in which the meeting was to have been held proved to be too small to hold the crowd, so it was adjourned to the street.

These talks seem productive of much good. The people are usually intensely interested in the situation, and everyone seems to be anxious to hear just what is the state of affairs, and what is necessary to be done to stamp out the disease. I first tell them of the number of cases I have examined in the city, and the diagnosis. Having established the fact that smallpox does exist in the city, I take up the question of the measures to be adopted for its suppression and outline them.

The question of vaccination is then taken up, and the causes of inflamed arms reviewed, and the superiority of glycerinized lymph over the dried point is demonstrated. The audience is then invited to ask such questions as they desire, and I attempt to answer them. They usually have a number of questions to ask and the whole situation is



thoroughly discussed. As a result of these talks, the opposition to vaccination almost entirely disappears, and it frequently happens that the persons who have been loudest in proclaiming that they will never, never be vaccinated, come up and ask that I vaccinate them at once.

After being convinced that a real danger exists, and being told what is necessary to do, the people usually readily acquiesce in any measures directed by the authorities. It is in this way that the work of the Service is of great assistance to the local and State health authorities.

On the morning of the 14th I met the mayor and council of first one city and then the other, and took up with them in detail the measures to be adopted, and outlined a plan of organization for the work. Having received telegraphic instructions from you to proceed to points in Georgia, I left at 1 p. m., October 14, for Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in Georgia.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., *October 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the smallpox conditions at Richland and Lumpkin, Ga., and vicinity.

In obedience to your telegraphic instructions of October 13, received at Bristol, Tenn.-Va., directing me to proceed to Montezuma, Ga., for consultation with Hon. E. B. Lewis regarding the smallpox situation in that section, I left Bristol on the afternoon of October 14, 1899.

Before leaving, I received a telegram from Mr. Lewis stating that there was no infection at Montezuma, and asking that I go on to Lumpkin, Ga., to investigate the conditions in that vicinity. I wired you these facts from Bristol. While en route to Lumpkin, I received a telegram from the mayor of Richland, Ga., a town of some 900 inhabitants, situated on the Georgia and Alabama Railroad about 12 miles east of Lumpkin, stating that he had been asked by the authorities of Lumpkin to get me to investigate Richland before coming to Lumpkin.

In accordance with this request, I stopped at Richland, and there met Dr. Wiley of Columbus, Ga., who had been sent down by his city to investigate the situation. Accompanied by Dr. Wiley, I visited a patient who was suffering with the prevailing disease, and found that he had discrete smallpox in the tenth day of the eruption. The patient was a grocer who occupied a room in rear of his store, and his 2 children, aged about 10 or 12 years, his only attendants, mingled freely with the case and the public. The store was open for business, and people were coming and going as though smallpox did not exist, absolutely no precautions being taken. The children were not even vaccinated. While standing in front of this grocery I discovered a case of smallpox in the person of a negro boy who was standing in a small crowd of children near the grocery. This case was in the desquamative stage, and was scattering infection wherever he went.

I informed the mayor of the condition of affairs, and advised him as to the measures necessary to be taken, but the apathy there is so great that I doubt if anything effective is done unless outside influence is brought to bear on the town. I was unable to learn just how long the disease had existed in the town, as the physicians had not recognized it in the beginning, but it has evidently existed in the neighborhood for several months. One of the citizens told me that there were only 5 cases in and around Richland, but I learned on the following day, on the authority of a physician, that upward of 50 cases existed in and

around Richland. This latter statement is probably nearer the truth, as I heard that there were a number of scattered cases on several of the plantations near the town. I arrived at Lumpkin on the same afternoon, and met the city and county authorities. Lumpkin is the county seat of Stewart County, and has a population of about 1,500 people.

I was informed that no smallpox existed in Lumpkin, and that no case had appeared nearer than 5 miles, but the people were anxious to learn if the disease prevailing at Richland was genuine smallpox, and if so, what measures they must take to prevent its introduction into Lumpkin.

In accordance with the request of the local authorities, I met a mass meeting of the citizens of Lumpkin at the court-house that evening for a discussion of the situation, and the measures to be adopted. There were probably 1,200 persons present out of a population of 1,500, so great was the interest in the matter.

The situation was thoroughly discussed, and I outlined the measures that were necessary to protect the town. Here, as elsewhere, I found great opposition to vaccination, due to former experiences with vaccination with the "dried point." After explaining the difference in the action of glycerinized lymph from that of the dried point, I had many applications from persons in the audience to vaccinate them. This I was unable to do, as I had no glycerinized lymph with me, but the authorities telegraphed for a supply, and state that vaccination will be made compulsory. They have also made preparations for the isolation of cases and will inaugurate a system of inspection for the prompt discovery of any such case.

On the following morning, accompanied by Dr. Patterson, of Lumpkin, I visited Moore's place, a small community inhabited chiefly by negroes, some five miles east of Lumpkin toward Richland, and containing probably 150 people, living in scattered cabins. Here I found 1 case of smallpox in the 15th day of the eruption, the patient being a negro man.

I was informed that the disease had been prevailing in the community since the latter part of June last, and up to the date of my visit there had been 12 known cases, and 1 death. No precautions had been taken, and as a county road passed within 20 feet of the present patient's house, considering which fact, with the well-known sociability of the people of that section, I do not doubt that the infection has been widely scattered.

I urged upon the "ordinary" of the county the necessity for the isolation of all cases of smallpox, and the thorough disinfection of all infected houses, articles, etc., and vaccination in infected areas. I also informed his excellency Governor Candler, at his request, as to the situation in this section. As far as my information goes smallpox is more or less scattered throughout the counties of Stewart and Chattahoochee, and cases have quite recently appeared in Webster and Quitman counties, Ga. All of these counties are grouped in the southwestern part of the State, on or near the Alabama line.

The disease is the same mild type of smallpox that has prevailed during the past few years, but the tendency seems to be that the type will be more severe this winter than it has for several years past. I left Lumpkin on October 17 to continue a general inspection of the State of Georgia, the result of that inspection to be given in another report.

Respectfully,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Request from the governor of Georgia for expert service in preventing the spread of smallpox.*

[Telegram.]

ATLANTA, GA., October 28, 1899.

Please send Wertenbaker to me for a month, if possible, to aid me in arresting spread of smallpox.

A. D. CANDLER,  
Governor.

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

In accordance with the above request P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker was directed to report to the governor for duty for about thirty days in advisory capacity.

*Smallpox in Concordia Parish, Louisiana.*

NATCHEZ, MISS., October 20, 1899.

SIR: On September 6 I reported to the Louisiana State board of health the existence of an epidemic of so-called chicken pox in the lower part of Concordia Parish and requested immediate attention on their part to the matter. All southern people know that the cotton crop is gathered in the autumn months, and those familiar with the home life of the plantation negro are aware that the seed cotton, fresh from the fields, is often piled on the gallery and even in the bedrooms of cabins. On this inviting heap the darky children romp by day and sleep by night with that habitual disregard of cleanliness characteristic of the race. Knowing all this, I was urgent to President Souchon. On October 11 I discovered a case of smallpox contracted in the very locality I mentioned, and a day or two later I again reported the facts to the Louisiana State board. \* \* \*

I am constantly on guard and will do all in my power to prevent the spread of and importation of the disease into this State. Have you any commands on the subject?

Respectfully,

J. C. BALLARD,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 14, 1899.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have received your letter of the 12th instant and thank you for the information therein contained, and your kind offer of assistance.

I have referred the matter to Dr. R. L. Randolph, district medical inspector, in whose district Concordia Parish is.

Yours very truly,

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

Dr. J. C. BALLARD, Natchez, Miss.

*Smallpox in Latah County, Idaho.*

MOSCOW, IDAHO, October 26, 1899.

SIR: Acknowledging your circular letter (initial G. T. N.), I offer following report: Latah County, Idaho, has about 20,000 population; Moscow, county seat, 5,000 population. Thirty (discovered) cases of smallpox have existed in this county in the last three months; none in

the city of Moscow. No deaths. One death occurred 10 miles from Moscow, near Johnson, Whitman County, Wash., just across State line. About 1,400 vaccinations have been made in this county in past two months. Wherever I have had authority I have rigidly enforced quarantine rules with most happy results. Have enforced vaccination as far as I could, but we are not backed by law, and I find quite some resistance in this matter.

The disease has been of a most mild nature even in those not protected by vaccination—nearly all cases a mild discrete form. Great difficulty has been encountered in convincing the laity that the disease is genuine variola. In the past week 3 new cases have occurred at Kendrick, a town of this county 25 miles from Moscow. Twenty-two cases all told have occurred at Kendrick, as I am informed by resident physicians of that place. Kendrick's population, about 600. No quarantine enforced there until I instituted it, since when the disease has rapidly decreased.

Respectfully submitted, W. W. WATKINS, M. D.,  
Health Officer Latah County, Idaho, and city of Moscow.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to November 3, 1899.*

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Arkansas:</b>				
Independence County .....	Oct. 26.....	1		
Jackson County .....	Oct. 27.....	19		
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 4.....	20		
Lee County.....	Oct. 26.....	1		
Pope County.....	.....do.....	1		
Pulaski County.....	Oct. 4-Oct. 26.....	16		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>58</b>		
<b>California:</b>				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
	Oct. 28.....	2		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
	Oct. 28.....	1		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>7</b>		
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
<b>Florida:</b>				
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		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>74</b>		
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Coffee County.....	Oct. 25.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Idaho:</b>				
Latah County.....	July 1-Oct. 26...	30		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1... Oct. 29.....	3 1	0	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
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		
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Butler County.....	Oct. 2.....	5		
Kansas City.....	June 10-June 17... Oct. 1-Oct. 8...	2 9	1	
Total for the State.....		16	1	
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	104		
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23...	17	0	
Total for the State.....		121		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
Concordia Parish.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26... Oct. 15-Oct. 21...	14 1	0	
Shreveport.....	.....do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		19	0	
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steeleton.....	June 23.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Chelsea.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 30...	14	3	
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.....		35	8	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Benton Harbor.....	Oct. 23.....	10		
Grand Rapids.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 28...	1		
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7...			Smallpox reported.
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Albert Lea County.....	Sept. 29..... Sept. 30-Oct. 14...	30 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		
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Natchez.....	July 7-Oct. 12...	15	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8		
Total for the State.....		23		
<b>Missouri:</b>				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35		
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	9		
Scott County.....	.....do.....	25		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Missouri—Continued.</b>				
St. Francois County.....	April 6-July 20...	30	2	
Stoddard County.....	.....do.....	35		
St. Louis.....	June 19-June 26...	4		
Total for the State.....		139	2	
<b>Montana:</b>				
Butte.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 18...	2	1	
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6		
Total for the State.....		8		
<b>New York:</b>				
New York City.....	Oct. 15-Oct. 28...	7		
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
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...			Smallpox reported.
	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		
Nash County.....	.....do.....			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		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Oct. 27...	25		
Cleveland.....	June 24-Oct. 21...	23		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Oct. 7...	6		
Total for the State.....		55		
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Astoria.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....			Do.
Total for the State.....		7		
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
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		
Philadelphia.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 28...	2		
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.....		125		
<b>Porto Rico:</b>				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9...	4		
<b>Texas:</b>				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...			
Brenham, Wash'gton County.....	.....do.....	1		

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Texas—Continued.</b>				
Candelaria.....	Sept. 29.....	1		
Canaiigre.....	.....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	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>188</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Bristol.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 13...	30		
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	1	
Portsmouth.....	Oct. 19.....	1		
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Oct. 28...	25	1	
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		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>156</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Washington:</b>				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9		
Orcas Island.....	Oct. 20.....	5		
Seattle.....	July 19-Sept. 30...	6		
Spokane.....	July 8-Aug. 19...	7		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>37</b>		
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>2</b>		

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended October 28, 1899.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, October 29, 1899.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 28, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 22	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	100
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	97
Do.....	Steamship Sylvia.....	Liverpool, England.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Sagamore.....	do.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Philadelphian.....	do.....	15
Oct. 23	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	2
Do.....	Schooner J. V. Dexter.....	Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	10
Oct. 24	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Oct. 25	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	47
Oct. 26	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	47
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	83
Oct. 27	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	198
Oct. 28	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	43
Oct. 29	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	88
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	59
Do.....	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	4
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>801</b>

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 21, 1899.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, October 23, 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. 16	Steamship Laurentian.....	Glasgow.....	39
Do.....	Steamship Anchoria.....	do.....	72
Do.....	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	354
Do.....	Steamship Cymric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	475
Do.....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	644
Oct. 17	Steamship Bulgaria.....	Hamburg.....	103
Do.....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	599
Oct. 18	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen.....	458
Do.....	Steamship Victoria.....	Naples.....	669
Oct. 19	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	371
Do.....	Steamship Spartan Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	877
Oct. 20	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	438
Do.....	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	412
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>5,511</b>

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
*Commissioner.*



*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 28, 1899.*

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Philadelphia, October 28, 1899.**

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 28, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 26	Steamship Nederland .....	Antwerp .....	258
Oct. 28	Steamship Ikbal .....	Liverpool .....	2
	<b>Total</b> .....		<b>260</b>

**J. L. HUGHES,**  
*Acting Commissioner.*

*Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore during the week ended October 21, 1899.*

**BALTIMORE, MD., October 21, 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 21, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Oct. 19	British.....	Steamship Cresyl.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	Oct. 11	Ore.

Respectfully,

**JNO. R. KING,**  
*Acting Deputy Collector.*

## REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
<b>UNITED STATES:</b>					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Oct. 28	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Br. ss. Aldborough.....	Oct. 23	Daiquiri and Baltimore.
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	Am. tug Alexander Jones Nor. bk. Johanne.....	Oct. 23 Oct. 23	Port Tampa..... Pernambuco via Barbados.
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Oct. 28	U. S. steamship Saratoga..	Oct. 26	Funchal.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Am. sc. J. W. Griffin (a)....	Oct. 14	Isabela de Sagua..
			Am. sc. Olive.....	Oct. 15	Key West.....
			Am. sc. Oscar G.....	do.....	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Cora M.....	Oct. 21	Nuevitas.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Oct. 28	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	Br. ss. Pak Ling.....	Oct. 17	Hongkong via Yokohama.
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Oct. 28	.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	Oct. 28	.....	.....	.....
18	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Oct. 28	.....	.....	.....
20	Washington, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>CUBA:</b>					
21	Caibarien.....	Oct. 14	.....	.....	.....
22	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Cienfuegos.....	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
24	Daiquiri.....	Oct. 14	.....	.....	.....
25	Gibara.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Guantanamo.....	do.....	Dan. ss. Flandria.....	Oct. 12	Mobile via Santiago.
27	Havana.....	Oct. 21	Am. bge. Colleen (a)..... Br. ss. Tuskar..... Cuban ss. Mortera..... Sp. bk. Fama de Canarias	Oct. 11 Oct. 15 Oct. 16 do	Havana Philadelphia Havana do
			Cuban lighter Pancho.....	Oct. 17	do
			Am. ss. Cocoa.....	Oct. 18	do
			U. S. A. steam lighter Kearney.	do.....	do
			Cuban lighter Maria Josefa.	Oct. 20	do
			Cuban lighter Montoto..	Oct. 21	do
			Am. bge. Colleen (a).....	do.....	do
28	Isabela de Sagua.....	Oct. 14	.....	.....	.....
29	Manzanillo.....	Oct. 14	.....	.....	.....
30	Matanzas.....	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
31	Nuevitas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Santiago de Cuba.....	Oct. 14	Sa. Josefita.....	Oct. 9	Batabano.....
			U. S. Army transport Mc- Pherson.	Oct. 13	San Juan.....
<b>PUERTO RICO:</b>					
33	Ponce.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
34	San Juan.....	Oct. 14 Oct. 21	Sp. ss. Montevideo.....	Oct. 14	Havana.....

(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				do.....	
4	Norfolk.....	Held for disinfection.....			11
5	Wilmington.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 24		1
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
6					5
7	Philadelphia.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Oct. 27		5
8				No transactions.....	
9					1
10	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 19		2
	Mobile.....	do.....	Oct. 21		
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....		No transactions.....	
11					4
12					6
13	Tacoma.....	Forecastle washed down with bichloride.		41 of Asiatic crew bathed and baggage disinfected.	
14					24
15				No transactions.....	
16				334 Chinese passengers on Br. ss. Gaelic from Hongkong, bathed and baggage disinfected.	12
				28 Chinese and 8 Japanese passengers on Jap. ss. Hongkong Maru bathed and baggage disinfected.	
17				No report.....	
18				No transactions.....	
19				No report.....	
20				No transactions.....	
21					11
22					17
23					15
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26	Mobile.....	Held.....		3 cases yellow fever.....	6
27	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 17	1 case yellow fever.....	8
	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 15		
	Havana.....	do.....	Oct. 16	1 case yellow fever.....	
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 21	1 case yellow fever; died in hospital.	
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 18		
	Miami.....	do.....	Oct. 19		
	Havana.....	do.....	Oct. 18	1 case yellow fever.....	
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20		
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 21		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....		Second disinfection.....	
28					14
29					11
30					25
31				No report.....	
32	Santiago.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 9	2 cases yellow fever developed after arrival.	12
	do.....	Boarded and passed.....	Oct. 13		
33				No report.....	
34	Cadiz.....	Held to complete period.....			11
					8

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Oct. 28			
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.....	Oct. 21	Tug Alexander Jones.....	Oct. 21	Port Tampa.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Oct. 28			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Oct. 21			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Oct. 28			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Oct. 21			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Oct. 28			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Oct. 21			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Oct. 28			
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	Oct. 21			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Oct. 28	Sc. R. D. Spear (a).....	Sept. 17	Key West.....
			Light-house steamer Mangrove (a).	Oct. 19	do.....
			Sc. B. Frank Neally (a) ...	Oct. 21	Cardenas.....

a Previously reported.

**MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.**

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7	Wilmington.....	Detained.....	Oct. 22	Proceeded to sea from quarantine.	
8				No report.....	
9					10
10				No report.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25					3
26				No report.....	
27				do.....	
28	Tampa.....	Disinfected, re-disinfected, and held.			14
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 25		
	Port Tampa.....	do.....			

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

**ALABAMA—Mobile.**—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 97, including enteric fever, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of August, 1899. Total number of deaths, 96, including enteric fever, 4, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1899. Total number of deaths, 71, including enteric fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**IOWA—Burlington.**—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Carroll.*—Estimated population, 3,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Cedar Falls.*—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 6, including 1 from whooping cough.

*Corydon.*—Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 2, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Davenport.*—Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Des Moines.*—Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including enteric fever, 4, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Fairfield.*—Estimated population, 4,500. Total number of deaths 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Lemars.*—Estimated population, 4,036. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Mitchelville.*—Estimated population, 500. Total number of deaths, 1.

**Nevada.**—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 1,662. Total number of deaths, 9. No deaths from contagious disease.

*Ottumwa.*—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 2 from enteric fever.

*Sibley.*—Estimated population, 1,090. No deaths.

*Sioux City.*—Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Storm Lake.*—Estimated population, 2,500. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Iowa Health Bulletin says:

Outbreaks of infectious diseases were reported for September as having occurred at the following points:

**Diphtheria.**—Glenwood, Oskaloosa, Lyon Township, Mills County; Jacobson Township, Washington County; Lincoln Township, Warren County; Boone Owasa, Centerville, Sioux City, Le Claire, Ottumwa.

**Scarlet fever.**—Lincoln Township, Warren County; Sac City; Cedar Township, Sac County; Holman Township, Osceola County; Springfield Township, Cedar County; Bennett, Corning, Pocahontas; Jackson Township, Jones County.

*Typhoid fever*.—Kirkville, Arion; Franklin Township, Story County; Jefferson Township, Poweshiek County; Tremont Township, Benton County; Burlington, Davenport, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Storm Lake, Ottumwa.

*Whooping cough*.—Farragut, Cedar Falls, Storm Lake, Denison.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 21, 1899, from 63 observers indicate that remittent fever and bronchitis increased and dysentery decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 207, enteric fever at 123, scarlet fever at 63, diphtheria at 27, whooping cough at 17, measles at 15, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 6, and smallpox at 5 places.

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

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 107, including enteric fever, 4, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 285,000. Total number of deaths, 262, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.





## 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.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Oct. 28....	6, 272	0																	
Petersburg, Va.....	Oct. 22....	22, 680	3																	
Do.....	Oct. 29....	22, 680	5																	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Oct. 23....	1, 046, 964	342	113																
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	238, 617	110	9																
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17, 281	7																	
Pittston, Pa.....	Oct. 21....	10, 302	2																	
Do.....	Oct. 28....	10, 302	2																	
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11, 267	3																	
Portsmouth, Va.....	do.....	13, 268	7	1		1														
Pottstown, Pa.....	Oct. 21....	13, 284	5	2																
Do.....	Oct. 28....	13, 284	3																	
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132, 146	46	4																
Reading, Pa.....	Oct. 30....	58, 661	17	1																
Rockport, Tex.....	Oct. 21....	1, 250	0																	
Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.....	567	0																	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44, 843	10																	
Do.....	Oct. 28....	44, 843	12																	
San Diego, Cal.....	Oct. 21....	16, 159	3																	
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18, 060	6	3																
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5, 864	0																	
Scranton, Pa.....	do.....	75, 215	36																	
Do.....	Oct. 28....	75, 215	28																	
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11, 979	7																	
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40, 152	9	1																
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	9, 250	7																	
Taunton, Mass.....	do.....	25, 448	17	1																
Terre Haute, Ind.....	Oct. 6....	(a) 30, 217	12	1																
Do.....	Oct. 13....	30, 217	14																	
Do.....	Oct. 20....	30, 217	8	1																
Do.....	Oct. 27....	30, 217	11																	
Waltham, Mass.....	Oct. 28....	14, 707	2																	
Warren, Ohio.....	Oct. 29....	5, 973	2																	
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 21....	230, 392	83	8																
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	35, 013	7	1																
Wichita, Kans.....	Oct. 28....	23, 853	6																	
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61, 431	26	5																
Winona, Minn.....	Oct. 21....	18, 208	8																	
Worcester, Mass.....	Oct. 20....	84, 655	30	1																
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Oct. 28....	33, 220	13	1																

a Census 1890.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 16, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	47	6	.....	.91	.....	.82
Portland, Me.....	50	6	.....	.87	.....	.75
Northfield, Vt.....	43	15	.....	.49	.....	.40
Boston, Mass.....	52	7	.....	.98	.....	.87
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	55	4	.....	.91	.....	.91
Nantucket, Mass.....	53	3	.....	.91	.....	.91
Woods Hole, Mass.....	53	4	.....	.90	.....	.88
Block Island, R. I.....	55	3	.....	1.02	.....	1.02
New Haven, Conn.....	53	8	.....	.91	.....	.91
Albany, N. Y.....	51	9	.....	.73	.....	.71
New York, N. Y.....	56	7	.....	.77	.....	.76
Harrisburg, Pa.....	53	9	.....	.70	.....	.70
Philadelphia, Pa.....	57	9	.....	.63	.....	.63
New Brunswick, N. J.....	55	8	.....	.82	.....	.81
Atlantic City, N. J.....	57	5	.....	.70	.....	.70
Baltimore, Md.....	58	7	.....	.68	.....	.68
Washington, D. C.....	57	8	.....	.70	.....	.70
Lynchburg, Va.....	57	7	.....	.77	.....	.71
Cape Henry, Va.....	63	3	.....	.84	.....	.84
Norfolk, Va.....	61	5	.....	.90	.....	.90
Charlotte, N. C.....	62	5	.....	.84	.....	.84
Raleigh, N. C.....	58	8	.....	1.24	.....	1.21
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	65	3	.....	.81	.....	.76
Hatteras, N. C.....	65	2	.....	1.40	.....	1.22
Wilmington, N. C.....	63	4	.....	.86	.....	.83
Columbia, S. C.....	65	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Charleston, S. C.....	67	5	.....	.97	.....	.95
Augusta, Ga.....	64	6	.....	.56	.....	.56
Savannah, Ga.....	66	5	.....	.84	.....	.82
Jacksonville, Fla.....	70	4	.....	1.24	.....	1.15
Jupiter, Fla.....	76	2	.....	2.26	.....	1.56
Key West, Fla.....	79	1	.....	1.28	.....	1.23
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	64	4	.....	.42	.....	.40
Tampa, Fla.....	74	2	.....	.55	.....	.55
Pensacola, Fla.....	70	4	.....	.74	.....	.74
Mobile, Ala.....	68	5	.....	.77	.....	.77
Montgomery, Ala.....	66	6	.....	.49	.....	.49
Vicksburg, Miss.....	66	9	.....	.47	.....	.22
New Orleans, La.....	71	4	.....	.67	.....	.03
Shreveport, La.....	66	10	.....	.63	.....	.48
Fort Smith, Ark.....	62	14	.....	.59	.....	.58
Little Rock, Ark.....	63	9	.....	.49	.....	.31
Palestine, Tex.....	67	10	.....	.70	.28	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	74	3	.....	.93	.14	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	72	6	.....	.36	.....	.36
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	73	6	.....	.48	3.45	.....
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	63	9	.....	.56	.....	.33
Nashville, Tenn.....	61	9	.....	.51	.....	.30
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	62	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Knoxville, Tenn.....	58	6	.....	.63	.....	.22
Louisville, Ky.....	59	11	.....	.63	.....	.53
Indianapolis, Ind.....	56	14	.....	.51	.....	.23
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58	11	.....	.52	.....	.35
Columbus, Ohio.....	56	12	.....	.56	.....	.43
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	53	13	.....	.70	.....	.68
Pittsburg, Pa.....	56	11	.....	.55	.....	.55
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	51	11	.....	.71	.....	.54
Rochester, N. Y.....	51	13	.....	.63	.....	.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	51	13	.....	.84	.....	.84
Erie, Pa.....	53	12	.....	.91	.....	.90
Cleveland, Ohio.....	53	14	.....	.63	.....	.63
Sandusky, Ohio.....	55	12	.....	.63	.....	.61
Toledo, Ohio.....	53	13	.....	.56	.....	.43
Detroit, Mich.....	53	13	.....	.56	.....	.55
Lansing, Mich.....	51	14	.....	.59	.....	.57
Port Huron, Mich.....	50	14	.....	.63	.....	.50
Alpena, Mich.....	47	11	.....	.88	.....	.31
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	45	10	.....	.78	.84	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	47	5	.....	.72	1.10	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	49	12	.....	.56	.09	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	52	14	.....	.73	.....	.27

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 16, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued:</b>						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	51	13		.56		.31
Chicago, Ill.....	54	14		.68		.56
Duluth, Minn.....	47	1		.60	2.67	
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	49		6	.44	1.03	
La Crosse, Wis.....	52		12	.49	.20	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	53		12	.60	.28	
Davenport, Iowa.....	54		15	.61	.17	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	55		11	.70		.45
Keokuk, Iowa.....	56		15	.63		.19
Hannibal, Mo.....	57		17	.63		.51
Springfield, Ill.....	58		13	.58		.23
Cairo, Ill.....	60		12	.56		.08
St. Louis, Mo.....	59		14	.63		.33
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	58		15	.25		.21
Springfield, Mo.....	57		17	.61		.52
Kansas City, Mo.....	57		18	.77		.71
Topeka, Kans.....	59		14	.43		.40
Wichita, Kans.....	59		16	.42		.22
Concordia, Kans.....	58		9	.35	.39	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	55		7	.42		.19
Omaha, Nebr.....	54		8	.60	.00	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	54			.42	.44	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	51	1		.31		.24
Valentine, Nebr.....	50		7	.21	.57	
Huron, S. Dak.....	48		3	.28	.95	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	52		9	.14	.47	
Moorhead, Minn.....	45		1	.49	.87	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	45		7	.22	.33	
Williston, N. Dak.....	44		9	.26	.72	
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Harre, Mont.....	43		16	.14	.25	
Helena, Mont.....	43		17	.21	.93	
Miles City, Mont.....	47		11	.21	.56	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	50		11	.17	1.41	
Spokane, Wash.....	49			.35		
Walla Walla, Wash.....	54		10	.36	.49	
Baker City, Oreg.....	46		11	.28	.21	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	46		11	.07	.45	
Boise, Idaho.....	47		5	.21		.19
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	53		10	.35	1.93	
Lander, Wyo.....	44		10	.21	.75	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	45		8	.15	.99	
North Platte, Nebr.....	51		4	.21	.04	
Denver, Colo.....	51		8	.21	.42	
Pueblo, Colo.....	53		1	.19		.19
Dodge City, Kans.....	57	6		.28		.28
Oklahoma, Okla.....	63	13		.35		.01
Amarillo, Tex.....	57	6		.35		.35
Abilene, Tex.....	66	10		.56		.56
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	51		0	.21		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	65	1		.21		.21
Phoenix, Ariz.....	71		4	.14	.12	
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Seattle, Wash.....	52		5	.76		.38
Tacoma, Wash.....	51		5	.91		.63
Fort Canby, Wash.....	53		4	1.16	.12	
Portland, Oreg.....	53		7	.87		.64
Roseburg, Oreg.....	52		6	.63	.30	
Eureka, Cal.....	52			.56		
Redbluff, Cal.....	62		3	.28	.24	
Carson City, Nev.....	51		12	.07	.44	
Sacramento, Cal.....	61		6	.21	1.17	
San Francisco, Cal.....	59		4	.26	1.27	
Fresno, Cal.....	64		9	.14	1.08	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	63		7	.21	1.41	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	63		4	.14	1.25	
San Diego, Cal.....	63		2	.07	.28	
Yuma, Ariz.....	73		4	.07		.07

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 23, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	αExcess.	αDefic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	46	0		.96		.75
Portland, Me.....	48	1		.91		.35
Northfield, Vt.....	42	5		.49	.10	
Boston, Mass.....	51	2		.98		.43
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	53	2		.91		.26
Nantucket, Mass.....	52	2		.91		.79
Woods Hole, Mass.....	53	2		.92		.60
Block Island, R. I.....	53	1		1.05		.69
New Haven, Conn.....	52	2		.91		.19
Albany, N. Y.....	50	3		.70		.46
New York, N. Y.....	54	4		.77		.43
Harrisburg, Pa.....	51	3		.70		.61
Philadelphia, Pa.....	55	2		.63	.19	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	52	4		.82	.28	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	56	1		.72		.67
Baltimore, Md.....	56	2		.63		.50
Washington, D. C.....	56	1		.70		.65
Lynchburg, Va.....	56	3		.70		.70
Cape Henry, Va.....	60	3		.84		.81
Norfolk, Va.....	60	3		.84		.75
Charlotte, N. C.....	59	4		.84		.84
Raleigh, N. C.....	58	5		1.23		1.22
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	62	3		.79		.59
Hatteras, N. C.....	64	3		1.36	.24	
Wilmington, N. C.....	63	5		.72		.72
Columbia, S. C.....	63	4		.51		.51
Charleston, S. C.....	66	4		.86		.46
Augusta, Ga.....	63	5		.56		.47
Savannah, Ga.....	65	5		.74		.74
Jacksonville, Fla.....	69	3		1.16		.95
Jupiter, Fla.....	75	2		1.99		1.52
Key West, Fla.....	78	2		1.03		1.03
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	61	6		.43	.05	
Tampa, Fla.....	73	3		.45		.31
Pensacola, Fla.....	68	7		.70		.70
Mobile, Ala.....	66	8		.73		.47
Montgomery, Ala.....	64	8		.53		.43
Vicksburg, Miss.....	64	11		.59		.57
New Orleans, La.....	69	8		.65		.53
Shreveport, La.....	63	12		.66	.25	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	61	9		.59	.55	
Little Rock, Ark.....	61	10		.55	.03	
Palestine, Tex.....	66	8		.70	.19	
Galveston, Tex.....	71	9		.84		.78
San Antonio, Tex.....	67	9		.29		.24
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	72	6		.88	1.48	
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	60	9		.60	.46	
Nashville, Tenn.....	58	7		.49	.18	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	59	7		.56		.34
Knoxville, Tenn.....	56	8		.63		.22
Louisville, Ky.....	56	4		.66	.51	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	53	4		.63	.22	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	55	3		.57		.04
Columbus, Ohio.....	52	6		.60		.13
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	52	7		.70		.50
Pittsburg, Pa.....	53	4		.52		.40
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	49	3		.77	.01	
Rochester, N. Y.....	49	3		.68		.05
Buffalo, N. Y.....	49	3		.84	.49	
Erie, Pa.....	51	3		.91		.05
Cleveland, Ohio.....	51	2		.63	.07	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	51	4		.63		.06
Toledo, Ohio.....	50	4		.56		.18
Detroit, Mich.....	50	3		.56	.31	
Lansing, Mich.....	48	3		.56	.81	
Port Huron, Mich.....	47	3		.63	1.93	
Alpena, Mich.....	44	2		.84	1.07	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	40	5		.77		.46
Marquette, Mich.....	44	3		.70		.57
Green Bay, Wis.....	46	5		.52		.28
Grand Haven, Mich.....	47	3		.70	.21	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	48	6		.50		.38
Chicago, Ill.....	50	5		.63		.27
Duluth, Minn.....	44	1		.56		.58

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 23, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley :</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	46	5		.37		.24
La Crosse, Wis.....	48	7		.42		.40
Dubuque, Iowa.....	49	5		.56		.22
Davenport, Iowa.....	50	6		.56		.14
Des Moines, Iowa.....	49	10		.70		.70
Keokuk, Iowa.....	52	7		.62		.23
Hannibal, Mo.....	52	8		.56		.11
Springfield, Ill.....	52	6		.56	.86	
Chicago, Ill.....	57	5		.63	1.51	
St. Louis, Mo.....	56	8		.63	.48	
<b>Missouri Valley :</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	56	6		.25	.54	
Springfield, Mo.....	55	10		.57	.87	
Kansas City, Mo.....	54	10		.77		.77
Topeka, Kans.....	55	7		.38		.38
Wichita, Kans.....	57	7		.37		.37
Concordia, Kans.....	53	10		.33		.33
Lincoln, Nebr.....	53	8		.42		.42
Omaha, Nebr.....	51	8		.54		.46
Sioux City, Iowa.....	51	3		.42		.42
Yankton, S. Dak.....	47			.28		.24
Valentine, Nebr.....	47	3		.21		.09
Huron, S. Dak.....	43	4		.28		.15
Pierre, S. Dak.....	47	1		.14		.01
Moorhead, Minn.....	40		2	.43		.41
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	43		3	.21		.21
Williston, N. Dak.....	41		4	.21		.20
<b>Rocky Mountain Region :</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	41		2	.14	.19	
Helena, Mont.....	44		2	.21	.07	
Miles City, Mont.....	44	0		.21		.21
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	47	2		.14		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	46		1	.35	1.71	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	52		1	.39	1.61	
Baker City, Oreg.....	48		4	.28	.86	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	48	2		.11		.07
Boise, Idaho.....	50		1	.21	2.77	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	51	5		.35		.01
Lander, Wyo.....	41	4		.21		.19
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	43	4		.14		.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	47	5		.21		.21
Denver, Colo.....	48	4		.21		.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	51	4		.18		.18
Dodge City, Kans.....	53	9		.28		.28
Oklahoma, Okla.....	60	7		.31		.29
Amarillo, Tex.....	55	4		.30		.30
Abilene, Tex.....	63	8		.50		.49
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	48	3		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	61	3		.21		.21
Phoenix, Ariz.....	68		1	.14		.14
<b>Pacific Coast :</b>						
Seattle, Wash.....	51		1	.82	1.70	
Tacoma, Wash.....	50		1	.97	1.39	
Fort Canby, Wash.....	53		3	1.30	2.77	
Portland, Oreg.....	53		1	.99	2.16	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	52	0		.66	1.99	
Eureka, Cal.....	54			.59		
Redbluff, Cal.....	63		5	.32	1.76	
Carson City, Nev.....	49	2		.07	.03	
Sacramento, Cal.....	61		2	.21	2.99	
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		3	.29	1.78	
Fresno, Cal.....	63		3	.14	.40	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	62		2	.22	1.57	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	64		1	.20		.09
San Diego, Cal.....	63		2	.13		.13
Yuma, Ariz.....	71		2	.07		.04

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

FOREIGN.

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

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to November 3, 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. 16...		278	
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	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	1	
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. 23-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	Yellow fever reported.
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29...	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14...	1		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2...	1		
Guantanamo.....	Oct. 13.....	1		On ss. Flondria.
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-Oct. 14...	221	49	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		
Curacao.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 14...	1	1	
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	.....do.....			Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....			Yellow fever prevalent.
Cinchapa.....	Aug. 23.....			Yellow fever reported.

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

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico—Continued.</b>				
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	Yellow fever reported.
	May 1-Aug. 26.....		133	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....			
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....		5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....			
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 30.....		66	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 10.....	16	25	
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	Do.
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
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. 16.....		68	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Oct. 19.....		233	
Victoria.....	Oct. 6.....			Do.
<b>Nicaragua:</b>				
Bluefields.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 30.....		1	
<b>San Salvador:</b>				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1.....	3	1	
	Sept. 1.....			Do.

## PLAGUE.

Arabia:					
Djiddah.....	June 30.....				Plague reported.
<b>Brazil:</b>					
Santos.....	Oct. 29.....	17	4		
<b>China:</b>					
Amoy.....	July 1-Aug. 12.....		540		
Hongkong.....	Apr. 11-Sept. 16.....	1,600	1,541		
Fuchau.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 26.....				Do.
Niuchwang.....	Aug. 18.....				Do.
Yingkon.....	do.....				Do.
<b>Egypt:</b>					
Alexandria.....	May 4-Sept. 30.....	93	44		
<b>French Ivory Coast Colony:</b>					
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200			
<b>India:</b>					
Bombay, Presidency of: (a)	Sept. 10-Sept. 23.....		8,659		
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.
Nassik 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.....	228	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, 12,866 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
					Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay.....	May 27-Sept. 26.....		1,071		
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 16.....		453		
Kurrachee.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	10	12		

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Japan:</b>				
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.
<b>Lorenzo Marquez:</b>				
Magudo.....	Sept. 22.....			Plague reported.
<b>Madagascar:</b>				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	2	2	
<b>Mauritius:</b>				
.....	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
.....	July 14-July 20...	30	29	
.....	Aug. 10-Aug. 28...	68	42	
<b>Mozambique:</b>				
.....	Aug. 25.....			Do.
<b>Persia:</b>				
Bushire.....	June 8.....			Do.
.....	May 26-June 18...		40	
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....			Do.
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 15...	160	55	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
<b>Russia:</b>				
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10...		21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1		
.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1		
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		1	
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...		6	
<b>Austria:</b>				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2		
<b>Belgium:</b>				
Antwerp.....	July 31-Aug. 6...	1		
Ghent.....	June 10-Oct. 16...	26	10	
.....	June 23-July 1...		1	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	June 3-Sept. 16...	5		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 25...	554	316	
<b>Bohemia:</b>				
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 14...	15		
<b>Canary Islands:</b>				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 23...		2	
<b>China:</b>				
Fuchau.....	Sept. 16.....			Smallpox reported always prevalent.
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Panama.....	July 12-July 24...	2		
.....	July 26-Aug. 1...	1	1	
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		1	
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	
Sancti Spiritu.....	July 7.....			Reported present.
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1		
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...		1	
Cairo.....	May 20-Aug. 19...		28	
<b>England:</b>				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...		1	
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	5	1	
<b>France:</b>				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1		
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...		1	
<b>Germany:</b>				
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...		1	
<b>Gibraltar:</b>				
.....	June 4-June 21...	1		
<b>Greece:</b>				
Athens.....	June 10-Oct. 7...	158	37	



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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	May 27-Sept. 26...		121	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...		2	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 22...		12	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	210		
<b>Madagascar:</b>				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...			Smallpox reported.
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Oct. 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	
Ojenesa.....	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		
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22...	1		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1		
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 30...	117	56	
Odessa.....	June 10-Oct. 7...	47	14	
Riga.....	June 1-June 30...		22	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Oct. 7...	106	34	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Sept. 30...		24	
<b>Scotland:</b>				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		15	
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	5	1	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 9...		35	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Beirent.....	June 27-July 1...	1		
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Sept. 30...	20	1	
Smyrna.....	May 27-Oct. 1...		11	
<b>Uruguay:</b>				
Montevideo.....	May 27-July 30...	2		

## EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, October 18, 1899.]

## PLAGUE.

**PORTUGAL—Oporto.**—From October 2 to October 5, 3, 4 (1 death) 4, 4, cases respectively, were officially reported; in Baguim, 1 case, 3 cases and 1 case, respectively; no deaths. On October 3 a soldier of the plague cordon fell ill under suspicious circumstances.

**EGYPT.**—During the official week ended October 6, 1 case was reported in the person of a 12-year old Berberiner, who on October 1 was found dead in his house. The total number of plague cases to date is 91; deaths, 45. Since the beginning of the epidemic 72,000 apartments have been disinfected.

**BRITISH EAST INDIES.**—During the week ended September 16 there were 89 plague deaths; preceding week, 80. In the Presidency of Bombay no considerable change has been observed in the plague situa-

tion. In the city of Poona there has been a decline in the epidemic, and in the districts of Poona, Dharwar, Ahmednagar, and Nasik a slighter decrease, while in the Belgaum and Satara districts, and in the South Mahratta States there has been an increase. In the other parts of India no decided change has been observed in the status of the epidemic. In Calcutta, 44 plague deaths were reported; preceding week, 45.

Other advices give the following total deaths for the city of Bombay for the fourteen weeks from June 14 to September 19: 482, 513, 486, 516, 485, 610, 679, 571, 570, 593, 673, 606, 631, 670. Of these, the plague deaths were as follows: 53, 50, 43, 62, 53, 68, 64, 75, 64, 95, 96, 87, 94. The number of plague cases during the same period was as follows: 43, 46, 59, 59, 78, 73, 76, 89, 94, 86, 93, 145, 73, 113.

MADAGASCAR—*Tamatave*.—According to advices of October 6, no plague cases have been observed since September 12.

#### CHOLERA.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—During the week ended September 16 there were 2 cholera deaths.

#### DISEASE RESEMBLING PLAGUE.

[Translated in this Bureau from *La Habana Medica*, September, 1899.]

Dr. Favre of Charkow, in Aksch, a province of Oriental Siberia, adjoining the Chinese frontier, states that for some years past a disease has prevailed there which is completely identical with plague in its clinical development and differs from it only that up to the present time it has never occurred in an epidemic form except in small foci, and then only as a domestic disease. The disease apparently has its origin in a species of rodent called sarbagan (*arctomys bobac*) which is indigenous to that locality. This sarbaganic plague has never so far been scientifically studied. It should now receive attention as the territory it occupies will enter into communication with the rest of the world as soon as the Siberian railway goes into operation.

#### *Rats the chief disseminators of plague.*

A London cable of October 3 says: "Dr. Manson, in the course of his inaugural address to the School for Tropical Medicine, caused a sensation by declaring that the ordinary rat is responsible for the majority of plague outbreaks. He says that rats are peculiarly subject to infection, and if one arrived at the port of London on a ship hailing from a plague port and died here the body would teem with plague bacilli. This would be eaten by other rats or fleas that would transfer themselves to other rats, which would in turn become infected with the plague. At the present juncture," he continued, "were I the responsible sanitary head of any town in Europe I would, in anticipation of this possibility, compared with which the horror and destructiveness of a general European war would be a trifle, do my utmost to have every rat, and, if possible, every mouse in my district promptly exterminated." In view of Dr. Manson's position and reputation, for it was he who first suggested that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria, the papers seriously discussed and the idea started for a universal raid on rats in all the large seaports of England.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN  
FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *October 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended October 20. There has been only 1 steamer sailing this week for ports in the United States. The steamer *Stillwater* sails this afternoon for New Orleans with fruit and sundries to the United Fruit Company. There are 2 passengers from Belize this trip. I have inspected the steamer and all on board, and find all well and the steamer in good sanitary condition. The sanitary conditions of Belize is fair and there is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or near surrounding colony. Weather warm and dry. Malarial fevers prevailing.

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 13th instant to date.*

BELIZE, *October 19, 1899.*

Certified by medical practitioner: Pleuro-pneumonia, 1; senectus, 1.

Certified by district commissioner or police, none.

Certified by coroner, none.

Uncertified, none; total, 2.

A. K. YOUNG,  
*Registrar-General.*

COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *October 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report for the week ended Thursday, October 19, 1899:

The following vessels have cleared from here for ports in the United States during said week:

October 14, steamship *Franklin*, Rasmussen, master, crew, 14, number of passengers, 1, cleared for New Orleans direct; steamship *Hispania*, Frockberg, master, crew, 21, passengers, none, cleared for New Orleans direct; U. S. steamship *Vixen*, Kimball, commander, medical officer, Wm. H. Bell, crew, 72, cleared for Port Royal, S. C. October 16, steamship *Altai*, Morris, master, crew, 41, passengers, 2, cleared for New York, N. Y. October 19, steamship *Anselm*, McFarlane, master, crew, 36, passengers, 16, cleared for New Orleans direct.

Three deaths have occurred in this port during the past week, colored infants, 1 the result of gastritis, and the other 2 the result of ascaris-lumbricoides.

Port Limon and vicinity remain free from contagious or infectious diseases.

The Limon charity hospital has a record of 7 males, 3 of whom are white and are ordinary cases of malarial fever; the rest are surgical and unimportant.

The Port Limon Railway Hospital has 3 patients, 1 white male with malarial fever, and 2 surgical cases.

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 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report no change in the health condition of this port and vicinity. No death since my last report.

Only 1 vessel is reported thus far this week: October 19, *Stillwater*; Galt, master; crew, 30; laborers, 22; passengers, 4; destination, New Orleans via Belize.

Respectfully, yours,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

HONDURAS.

*Report from Puerto Cortez.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *October 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report this place free from infection or contagion. With the continued daily rains and a higher temperature, 90° to 91° F., there is a marked increase of malarial fever, with some diarrhea and dysentery, not of a grave type, however. One death since last report, an infant, 1 year old, with fever and convulsions.

The increasing fruit and cattle trade has brought to this port the past two weeks, an average of a ship daily. They have all seemed to be in a fair sanitary condition and crews in good health.

Since last report I have inspected and certified the following vessels: Steamship *Breakwater*; Captain Revera; 30 men in crew; 8 passengers; New Orleans; fruit and mail. Steamship *Berguseron*, Bentzen; 15 men; 3 passengers; Moble; fruit. Steamship *Themis*, Anderson; 37 crew; 8 passengers; New York; general cargo. Steamship *Uto*, Anderson; 20 men; Havana; cattle. Steamship *Jamaica*; Petersen; 18 men; Havana; cattle. Steamship *Alabama*, Sieretsen; 18 men; 8 passengers; New Orleans; fruit. Steamship *Ardanmohe*, Johnston; 33 men; Havana; cattle. Steamship *Stillwater*, Gault; 30 men; 4 passengers; New Orleans; fruit and mail.

Respectfully, yours,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields.*

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *October 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following weekly report: Three steamships have been inspected and cleared, all for New Orleans, the

*Breiford* with 2, the *Phoenix* with 5, and the *Suddal* with no passengers. No deaths have occurred in Bluefields since my last report, and the town, with the territory adjacent, continues to be in a very healthy condition.

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.

CHINA.

*Reports from Hongkong.*

HONGKONG, *September 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of inspection at Hongkong for the week ended September 16, 1899, and to inform you that during the week there were 18 cases and 20 deaths from plague reported to the sanitary board. The city is free from other quarantinable diseases.

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 16, 1899.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Sept. 13	Br. ss. Tartar (a).....	San Francisco, Cal.	96	.....	.....	2
Sept. 14	Br. ss. Esmeralda .....	Manila, P. I.....	60	17	138	4
Sept. 16	U. S. ss. Salvadora.....	do .....	48	1	34	5
Do.....	Br. ss. Woo Sung.....	Iloilo, P. I.....	62	0	0	1
Do.....	Br. ss. Gaelic.....	San Francisco, Cal.	121	18	364	13

a U. S. transport furnished supplemental bill of health.

*Diseases prevalent at Chungking.*

CHUNGKING.

SIR: In compliance with your request for information concerning the prevailing diseases of this port, I would say that remittent fever, phthisis, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, and other bowel troubles, together with dyspepsia, are the ones most prevalent.

Smallpox, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and Asiatic cholera occur epidemically, the latter only once during the past six years.

The climate may be classed as depressing, but not unhealthy, except to those who are afflicted with diseases of the air passages.

I am, sincerely yours,  
**J. H. McCARTNEY, M. D.,**  
*Surgeon, I. M. Customs and Resident*  
*in Charge M. E. Hospital.*

GEO. F. SMITHERS, Esq., *United States Consul.*

*Plague in Niuchwang.*SHANGHAI, *September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I beg to hand you herewith the official reports re plague in Niuchwang, and to call your attention to the fact that apparently the disease was carried from Swatow to Niuchwang (say, 1,400 miles). So far as I am able to learn, this is the first time plague has gone so far north on this coast as Niuchwang, and the outbreak at Niuchwang has been the most severe one on this coast this year.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN GOODNOW,  
*Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

*Medical officer's report on bubonic plague submitted to a public meeting of foreign residents held at Messrs. Bush Brothers' offices, Niuchwang, September 11, 1899.*

Bubonic plague is the most fatal of all known epidemic diseases. From 25 to 70 per cent of the population are usually attacked where an epidemic occurs, and of these at the commencement about 90, and later on a smaller percentage, die.

The climate most favorable to its spread is a moist, hot one. A temperature of over 85° generally checks an epidemic, as does also extreme cold, but there have been some notable exceptions to this rule, such as in Moscow in 1770 and on the Volga in 1878-79, where severe epidemics raged in the severest winter weather. We, therefore, can not rest assured of our Manchurian winter stopping the present epidemic or preventing its recurrence.

Bubonic plague appeared in this port for the first time, as far as can be ascertained, in the third week in July of this year, in the village Wutaitzü, and about the same time in the west of the town. It is impossible to accurately determine its origin, but, judging from the experience of other countries, it was most probably introduced by persons infected with the disease arriving from the South, who contaminated the atmosphere and soil in their immediate neighborhood. From the centers it spread eastwards, and up to the present shows no signs of disappearing. On the 8th instant in one compound 6 corpses and 9 men, sick with plague, were discovered, and on the same day in 4 houses, close together, 12 deaths took place from the same cause. Fatal cases have occurred in a foreigner's compound, and people have recently died from, and others are sick with, plague, and in dangerous proximity to our milk, meat, and food supply shops in the main street. There has been heavy mortality amongst the lower animals, rats, dogs, pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, cattle, and deer having died in unusual numbers. Cattle have died in our butchers' yards and dairies, and who can tell what has become of these carcasses?

Plague is transmitted by:

1. Contact with sick.
2. Contact with diseased animals that have died of plague.

NOTE.—There are four mortuaries containing, it is estimated over 2,000 bodies. Of these, 400 to 500 are plague corpses deposited in the Shantung guild mortuary, 200 to 300 are plague corpses deposited in the Tientsin guild mortuary, situated outside the South Gate. Other bodies placed in their coffins are deposited on the ground outside the South Gate and elsewhere. In Méngtze it has been observed that the outbreaks of plague always start from the neighborhood of the cemetery. Chinese report to me that of the recent cases they attribute the attack in 20 instances to the victims having visited a theatrical performance which took place near the Tientsin guild mortuary.

The cooperating causes are:

1. The overcrowding of dwellings.
2. Uncleanliness, which is the most potent one, more especially the accumulation of diseased organic matter around houses and the saturation of soil by filth. I therefore consider the authorities should direct their efforts to the following points:

1. Prevention of the introduction of fresh centers of this disease.
2. The thorough cleansing of streets and drains and the keeping of the same in a sanitary condition.
3. The erection of suitable hospitals, where the sick may be treated by Chinese and foreign doctors.
4. The disinfection of infected houses with compensation for destruction of property.
5. The proper burial of the dead.

The above suggestions, which, if adopted, would benefit Chinese and foreign residents and prevent serious injury to trade, might be carried out without much opposition, but it would be, I am afraid, useless to suggest the compulsory removal of the sick.

In conclusion I would address an earnest word of warning to foreign residents. You can not expect to live in your present unsanitary surroundings of plague on all sides of you and escape it altogether. Sooner or later, if nothing is done, one or more foreigners will be victims of this foul disease.

You are in danger from—

- (1) Its close proximity to you ;
- (2) Contact with servants or others who are infected with plague ;
- (3) The introduction of it into your houses by diseased animals, and from
- (4) A poisoned food supply and infected clothes. In one milk shop there is a brothel, and in the other a dangerous cesspool.

It behooves you all, therefore, to be up and doing. If you take adequate precautions and insist on all that can be done being carried out there is no reason why this scourge should not be stamped out, and this port remain the healthiest in China. In all that you do, remember that you will be fighting for the benefit of trade, for the health and lives of Chinese, as well as for yourselves, your wives, and little ones.

C. C. DE BURGH DALY, M. B., B. C. L.

*Resolutions passed at a public meeting of foreigners, held at Messrs. Bush Brothers' offices, Niuchwang, on Monday, September 11.*

NIUCHWANG, September 11.

This meeting resolves—

1. That it can not but view with apprehension the outbreak of bubonic plague at this port, involving, as it has already, the lives of many Chinese, besides injuring trade directly and indirectly and exposing foreigners to risk of contagion.
2. That foreigners here are in a position of peculiar danger, living as they do practically in a Chinese town, there being no municipality, no drainage, or cleaning of the streets and no supervision of the food, water, and milk supply, or of laundries.
3. That as the foreign residents have not any authority to carry out any measure of self-protection, they look to the Chinese Government to take immediate steps to stamp out the plague from the port.
4. That they have heard with great disappointment that the scheme of sanitary matters proposed by the consuls and commissioner of customs has not been adopted by the Chinese authorities.
5. That, as an appeal to the local authorities has failed, the consular body be respectfully requested to make a joint appeal to Peking urging the high authorities to take immediate action.
6. That the measures ordained should at least comprise :
  1. The medical inspection of all shipping, native and foreign, inward and outward.
  2. The appointment of a sanitary board.
  3. The establishment of a suitable quarantine station and adequate staff.
  4. The cleansing of the drains and streets, and the keeping of the same in a sanitary condition.
5. The suspension of the import and export of coffins with corpses by either junk or steamer.
6. That no coffins be stored in mortuaries, but be buried at once.
7. That no shops be allowed to supply meat, milk, vegetables, etc., or do any laundry work for the foreign community unless in receipt of a certificate from the sanitary board as to their sanitary condition.
7. That the Chinese Government should bear the expense necessary to carry out these measures. In the event, however, of its inability or unwillingness to do so the minister and Central Government be asked to sanction the levying and collection of a special tax, as two per thousand on gross value.
8. That should the Central Government refuse to carry out a thorough and comprehensive scheme to stamp out the plague, this meeting of foreign residents earnestly urges on the consular body the great importance of obtaining for them control in sanitary matters over a limited area, and respectfully requests them to use every effort to secure the same.
9. That a temporary market be erected on Mr. Edgar's south property for the use of natives, dealing solely with foreigners, such a market to be under supervision of a foreigner, and that foreigners should combine to start such a market.
10. That the following gentlemen be elected as a committee :  
Messrs. H. Schmidt, Decker, McCaslin, Daly, H. A. Bush, Toniguchi, Carson, and Nesbitt.

11. That the committee be empowered to convey these resolutions to the consular body and take any steps they may consider necessary.

## CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Tunas, Casilda, and Santa Cruz.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *October 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended October 21, 15 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases reported. Death rate is 19.73 for the week.

During the month of July there were 153 deaths in this city, of which 47 occurred in the civil hospital; in the month of August there were 141 deaths in the city, and 32 in the civil hospital; in the month of September there were 109 deaths in the city, 35 in the civil hospital, making a total for the three months of 403 in the city, of which 114 were in the civil hospital. As the patients in this hospital are from the entire province of Santa Clara, the death rate in this city is considerably raised.

Inspected 12 vessels on departure, and 15 on arrival, during the week.

*Tunas.*—Dr. Francisco Ravella, reports 15 deaths, 2 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases reported. Seven vessels were inspected during the week.

*Casilda.*—Dr. Alejandro Cantero, reports 5 deaths during the week, 1 from malaria. No contagious diseases. Four vessels were inspected during the week.

*Santa Cruz.*—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 2 deaths during the week. No contagious diseases. Eight vessels were inspected during the week.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Records of the Protector in disinfection at Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as requested by Bureau letter of September 22, no initials, a report of the records made by the *Protector* in the matter of disinfecting vessels and baggage. The work done by the *Protector* at this station this year must not be taken as an index of her capacity. The deficiency in the machinery was made up by the energy and willingness of the officers and men.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 19, 1899.*

SIR (Through medical officer in command): I have the honor to furnish you the statement desired regarding the record, day, week, and month of the *Protector* in the matter of disinfection of vessels and passenger baggage.

This information would have been submitted at a much earlier date had it not been that the work of the station required such constant attention as to make consecutive clerical work almost impossible.



The *Protector's* report is as follows :

Record, month of August, 1899—	
Vessels disinfected.....	34
Vessels inspected.....	6
Pieces of baggage.....	817
Record for week ended August 19, 1899—	
Vessels disinfected.....	18
Pieces of baggage.....	102
Record day, August 17, 1899—	
Disinfected, viz :	
Steamships.....	2
Large cattle barge.....	1
Schooners.....	3
Pieces of baggage.....	None.
Record, month of September, 1899—	
Vessels disinfected.....	27
Vessels inspected.....	9
Pieces of baggage.....	1, 172
Record for week ended October 7, 1899—	
Vessels disinfected.....	6
Vessels inspected.....	3
Pieces of baggage.....	730
Record day, October 4, 1899—	
Vessels disinfected.....	2
Vessels inspected.....	2
Pieces of baggage.....	579

Hoping this report will be satisfactory, and regretting its unavoidable delay, I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully,

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended October 14, 1899 :

*Matanzas.*—Eighteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by the report, showing a mortality of 23.47 per thousand. This mortality shows that the health and sanitary condition of the city are excellent. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial fever, 4; tuberculosis, 2; heart disease, 3; cholera infantum, 1; typhoid fever, 1; enterocolitis, 1; hydræmia, 1; nephritis, 2; other causes, 3. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Diphtheria, 4; scarlatina, 1; dysentery, 1. Eighteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 4 of these were foreign and 14 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 14 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Eleven health certificates were issued, 10 given to persons leaving the island via Havana. Twenty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected, 4 by the request of the military authority, and 4 were inspected and passed.

*Cardenas.*—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 9 deaths in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases; no cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Seventeen vessels were inspected on arrival, 5 of these were foreign and 12 coasting vessels; 4 bills of health were issued.

*Isabela de Sagua.*—Eight deaths occurred in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande from October 6 to October 12, 1899, all from general

diseases; 1 case of measles reported. Thirteen coasting vessels and 1 foreign were inspected and passed. One bill of health was issued to foreign vessel and 10 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

*Caibarien.*—Three deaths occurred in the municipal district of Caibarien during the week from general diseases. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. Two foreign and 9 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 10 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. The sanitary condition of Caibarien and vicinity is excellent.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 18, 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 14, 1899:

*Santiago.*—There were 15 deaths, an increase of 1 over the previous week, the principal causes being as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; intestinal diseases, 4; tetanus, 1; pneumonia, 1; cancer, 1; other causes, 3; total, 15. Population, 34,000; mortality, 22.9.

There were no contagious diseases reported in the city, making three consecutive weeks that there has been no yellow fever.

The Danish steamship *Flandria* arrived from Havana on the 9th; the next day 2 cases of yellow fever appeared on board. The ship was disinfected, and on the 12th allowed to proceed to Guantanamo in quarantine. This was scarcely the proper procedure, as the next day the remaining engineer was taken sick with the disease, and I was compelled to send an engineer to Guantanamo to bring the ship back to this port. The cargo of lumber had been discharged, and the ship was in proper condition for a thorough disinfection.

The steamship *Maria Herrera* (provisional flag) was disinfected prior to departure for San Juan and Ponce, Porto Rico. The Norwegian steamship *Parran* was disinfected prior to departure for Ponce, Porto Rico.

*Manzanillo.*—During this period there were 3 deaths as follows: Tuberculosis, 1; malignant pustule, 1; malaria, 1.

The case of yellow fever reported last week is now convalescent. The city is in its usual good sanitary condition.

*Guantanamo.*—There were 6 deaths in this city from the following causes: Pernicious fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 1; intestinal diseases, 1; heart disease, 1; arthritis, 1.

The Danish steamship *Flandria* arrived in quarantine from Santiago on the 12th. On the 13th the second engineer sickened with yellow fever and was removed to Cayo Pepin. The cabin occupied by him was disinfected by Acting Assistant Surgeon Caminero and then locked to prevent communication.

*Daiquiri.*—There were no deaths or transactions at this station for this period.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER.

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## DENMARK.

*Danish West Indies quarantines against Para, Brazil, and ports in Portugal.*

COPENHAGEN, October 7, 1899.

SIR: In a note verbale, dated the 5th instant, the minister of foreign affairs informs me that owing to the appearance of smallpox, the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of fifteen days against ships arriving from Para; that owing to the appearance of the plague in Portugal, the same government has ordered a quarantine of fifteen days against ships that arrive from Portuguese ports or that have communicated with ships arriving therefrom; and that the same government has prohibited the importation from Portugal of the following articles: Rags, used wadding, crass wool, paper shavings, hair, hides, used bags, carpets, embroideries, fresh offals, hoofs, wool, raw silk; also used linen, wearing apparel, and bedclothes, except when these articles are shipped as personal baggage, in which case they are to be disinfected under public supervision.

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

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

## ITALY.

*Report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, October 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 18, there were inspected and passed the following ships: On October 14, the steamship *Aller* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 655 steerage and 80 cabin passengers and 796 pieces of small and 240 pieces of large baggage. On October 17, the steamship *Hesperia* of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 430 steerage passengers and 532 pieces of small and 60 pieces of large baggage. On October 18, the steamship *Chateau Yquem* of the Fabre Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 4 cabin, 702 steerage passengers and 201 pieces of large and 600 pieces of small baggage. Steamship *Sempione* of the Italian Navigation Company bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 959 steerage passengers and 301 pieces of large and 990 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,

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

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

## MEXICO.

*Reports from the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, October 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows at the City of Mexico, for the week ended October 16: Ninety-nine passengers

were inspected, 88 passed, and 11 detained and baggage (14 pieces) disinfected. In addition to these, 7 passengers were remanded to the border for detention and disinfection. For the same period 220 barrels and 1 car of oranges from Yantepec were passed. At Monterey, for the week ended October 14, 52 passengers were inspected, 49 were passed, and 3 detained and baggage (5 pieces) disinfected. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended October 14, 14 passengers were inspected and passed. Acting Assistant Surgeon Slavey reports the health of the city of Monterey to be good.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

*Deaths from yellow fever at Orizaba.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *October 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that up to and including October 10, there have been 16 deaths from yellow fever in Orizaba. No cases, it is reported, have occurred there since that date.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

*Report from Vera Cruz.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *October 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 19: Cases of yellow fever, 6; deaths from yellow fever, 2; deaths from all causes, 33.

This is the smallest death rate from yellow fever since the last week in April, and it looks as if the epidemic were about over. Deaths have been reported every week since August 18, 1898, with the exception of one week in January, 1899, one week in February, one week in March, and one week in April.

The mortality from yellow fever since August 18, 1898, has been 612, and the mortality from all causes, 3,202.

The record of the number of cases during that time is not obtainable, but figuring the mortality percentage at 20 would give 3,060 cases of yellow fever. The estimated population of Vera Cruz is 30,000, and the past epidemic has made immunes of 10 per cent of the inhabitants. During the past twenty years there have been several epidemics nearly as bad, and it is reasonable to suppose that the number of immunes made was about the same, so there is now an immune population, or practically so. I can see no danger of another epidemic unless there is an importation of fresh material.

The harbor and shipping continue free from infection.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

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

## NICARAGUA.

*No yellow fever in Managua.*MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that no cases of yellow fever or other dangerous contagious diseases have existed in this consular district up to date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHESTER DONALDSON,  
*United States Consul.*

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

## RUSSIA.

*Plague in St. Petersburg, Siberian not bubonic.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*St. Petersburg, October 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 56, of the 26th ultimo, inclosing copies of sanitary reports from this office for the weeks ended July 29 and August 12, 1899, in both of which a case of the plague is noted.

This disease is not the bubonic but the "Siberian" plague, which breaks out among the cattle in certain portions of Siberia where the peasants are notoriously unclean in their habits, and natives occasionally contract the disease. The Equitable Life Assurance Society had a death loss from the same who contracted it from working leather that had not been disinfected.

A reference to this plague will be found in Volume III of the "Industries of Russia" (p. 208), prepared by the Russian Government for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. This volume can be found in the Congressional Library.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. HOLLOWAY,  
*Consul-General.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

## ST. HELENA.

*Quarantine against Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.*

## PROCLAMATION

[By His Excellency ROBERT ARMITAGE STEENDALE, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of St. Helena, etc.]

*Whereas*, the disease known as oriental or bubonic plague exists at Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong, and it is expedient to prevent the introduction of the said plague,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powers in me vested, I hereby order that all vessels arriving from the said places shall be placed in quarantine and that no person or thing shall be relieved from quarantine until released by the colonial surgeon and approved by the governor; and it is further ordered that no licensed trader or bumboatman shall be per-

mitted to board or go alongside any passing vessel from the aforesaid places.

Any person contravening any of the foregoing restrictions shall be liable to the penalties laid down in Her Majesty's order in council dated July 11, 1839.

God save the Queen.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Island of St. Helena this 23d day of September, 1899.

R. A. STERNDALE,  
*Governor.*

By command of his excellency the governor in council.

ROBT. R. BRUCE,  
*For Colonial Secretary.*

TURKEY.

*Report from Constantinople.*

[Report No. 229.]

THE EPIDEMIC OF PLAGUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 7, 1899.*

SIR: The prominent sanitary question is at present the existence of plague which threatens this country. In Egypt it exists still, but the inhabitants of said country hide it. The Egyptian authorities had decided not to notify any more on the bill of health delivered to the ships the existence of plague, because for about fifteen days no plague cases have been officially registered, though it is in said lapse of time that the plague case occurred which proved fatal, observed at the lazaretto of Beirut. It is announced now that said decision has been withdrawn since fresh plague cases have been observed. The Ottoman sanitary officials have received the order, as already reported, to be more vigilant and careful in the performance of their sanitary duties. The passengers of the steamship *Equateur*, after a fifteen days' quarantine, have had their pratique and quitted the lazaretto.

In India it always exists and does not seem to subside. About the plague in Persia I can not make any statement. According to an official communication from the Persian Government no more plague exists in Bushire or in other Persian cities or villages and as a consequence said Government invites the Ottoman sanitary officials not to subject their ships and passengers to quarantine any longer. But, according to what the Turkish consul at Bushire reports, the population of the latter city is very much against the British and Russian physicians who are there in order to take the necessary steps against plague. The British consul has already written for a man-of-war, their lives being threatened. We know by the Ottoman sanitary representative at Teheran that the shops and stores at Bushire continue to be closed. It is the British resident at Bushire that gives said information. He states that to begin only to put into execution the sanitary improvement would be the signal for the outbreak of riots. It is easily understood that it is quite impossible to know anything concerning the sanitary condition of that country. Up to a few weeks ago the sanitary physician at Bassorah used to transmit the Bushire plague news, but the governor of Bassorah has succeeded in removing Dr. Moschides from the latter city (see my report No. 226, dated August 22). I translate

the following lines from the sanitary report of Dr. Vaume, the Ottoman sanitary commissioner at Teheran :

“The governor (of Bushire) arrives, having good ideas. In order to begin to put into execution the recommended sanitary steps, he has chosen a caravansary, which is far from being fit, it being impossible to separate its different parts. In said caravansary there are many stables, shops, stores—true rat holes. Only for having chosen said caravansary, not a single man having yet been isolated, a kind of riot roars so that the British resident immediately recommends absolute abstention and Dr. Hore proposes to declare the city free of any disease.”

In another sanitary report under date August 3, Dr. Vaume writes. \* \* \* The British resident has wired : “The shops are still closed, the governor quite powerless. It was decided to cleanse the caravansary chosen for a quarantine camp, but it has caused great excitement in the population. The mollahs have convoked the people in the large mosque and have preached resistance.” Dr. Hore, the British physician at the same city, states nearly the same facts, and he adds that since the 11th of July there are no more suspect cases, but he recognizes at the same time that it is not possible to visit any patient. He bases his statement of the nonexistence of plague on the number of deaths. He states that there were in all 12 deaths at Bender Dilem at the beginning of June; deaths following fever and considered as plague deaths, but according to other information, Dr. Hore continues, said deaths have no relation whatever with plague. \* \* \* Besides that I read in Dr. Vaume’s sanitary report that the mollahs (we may say the priests) of Bushire complain to the mollahs of Teheran against the Christian physicians who enter the henderun or hareulik (the part of the house reserved to the women) and visit the women.

According to Dr. Vaume it seems that no patient whatever has been visited by the British physician since the 8th of June, and on July 3, Dr. Paskowsky, the Russian physician, visited a man suffering from fever. I report the above details in order to show how difficult it is to know the sanitary condition of Persia where no sanitary service whatever exists. Neither can we make any statement on the sanitary condition of Russia.

#### MEDICAL CONFERENCE ON KOLOBOVKA.

At the last sitting of the superior council of health a letter forwarded by the Ottoman embassy in St. Petersburg, dated September 23, was read, in which I can read the translation of the official communication concerning the medical conference convoked in order to examine the illness which broke out at Kolobovka, in the province of Astrakhan. The members of said conference were divided. The minority, constituted by Messrs. Remmert, Lazarewitch, Miezewsky, Sklifanowsky, Loukia-now, and Raptchewsky, taking into consideration all the data of which they dispose, and considering the nature of the illness epidemiologically, clinically, pathologo-anatomically, and bacteriologically, has concluded that said illness, which may be considered at the moment as no more existing, must be recognized as an epidemic illness, acute, corresponding as far as it is possible to make a conclusion, according to the studies made on the spot, to the type of bubonic plague in its pneumonic form.

Messrs. Pastroutine, Kondrine, Soutougnine, Beliaïow, Pragozisie, Orsianikow, Vinozradow, Danilewsky, and Schidlowsky, who constitute the majority, have expressed the conviction that the data bearing on facts submitted to the examination of the conference are quite

insufficient, not only for ascertaining said illness to be plague, but also insufficient for establishing with due scientific precision the nature of said illness. The conference has, as a consequence, decided to send Drs. Raptchewsky and Viuogradow to get supplementary informations. On their return to St. Petersburg they will participate in the new studies that Dr. Levine is in charge of with the intent of elucidating the nature of the illness. By the conclusions of said medical conference we are not very much edified on the sanitary condition of Astrakhan and generally of Russia. We must not forget, however, that plague is the most insidious illness we know. Dr. Vaume, in his report communicated at the last sitting of the Superior Sanitary Commission, writes "What has alarmed the Russian Government is the announcement made by Mr. Mantignon, military physician, attaché to the French legation at Peking, of the existence of plague at a spot not far from the Russian railroads in Manchuria."

#### SREAD OF PLAGUE BY A RODENT IN MANCHURIA.

The Russian Government willing to know the reality of what was going on, decided to forward a mission under the direction of Dr. Zobolotny, accompanied by a botanist, a zoologist, and a scholar of the language school of St. Petersburg. Nearly ten years since, on the frontier which separates Siberia from Oriental Mongolia and Manchuria, as well as in the district of Atchinsky, the Russian physicians observed some persons suffering from fever and somnolence, presenting buboes, and dying in a few days. Said patients fell ill after having eaten the flesh of a rodent of big size like a big rabbit, and after having used its fat for lubricating their boots and other skin-wearing apparel, as well as the harness of their horses. Said rodent is very common in the north plains of Oriental Mongolia, its zoological name is *arctomys cobuc*. Mongolians call it tarabagan. The *arctomys cobuc*, the skin of which is very much exported, dwells in a peculiar kind of subterranean galleries in the bottom of which it reserves the seeds for its winter food. It knows how to wall up said galleries in order to preserve them from floods. The *arctomys cobuc* is subject to an epizootic which breaks out under the form of hemorrhagic pneumonia.

The Russian physicians having remarked a great similarity between the symptoms of said hemorrhagic pneumonia and those of classic plague, said malady has been qualified as plague of Tarabagan (Tarabagan plague), and several notes have been published on said illness. Now, southward from Mongolia, at 42° 3' latitude N. and 118° longitude E. of Paris, at 1,675 meters above the sea level, at the village called Toung-Kia-yng-tze, in the district of Wei tchang, ten days distant from Peking northward and ten days westward from the Yellow Sea, near the forest of Wei-tchang, there is a Belgian Catholic mission. More than ten years since the Belgian fathers saw Tarabagan plague cases among their adepts but did not realize the extent of the evil.

It was only last year, in 1898, when they read in newspapers what was going on in India, as well as the description of bubonic plague in the latter country, that they remarked the resemblance of the Indian plague with the Tarabagan one. They notified the fact to the Peking French legation and then Dr. Matignon, as above mentioned, went to Toung-kia-yng-tze and ascertained the existence of plague. At the same time, he thought of the probability of the infection of the Trans-Baikalia through the caravans which follow the road of Kalgan and the desert upland of Gobi. Said caravans transport tea and bricks. When



Dr. Zobolotny went to the spot he was able to observe 16 plague cases which he examined bacteriologically. The greatest number of cases have occurred in a Chinese village of 300 souls, Ma-hien-to, two hours distant on horseback from Toung-kia yng-tze. Before Dr. Zobolotny had arrived, 24 plague cases had already occurred with a fatal issue. According to the above information the present plague epidemic which threatens us does not recognize its origin in Hongkong or Southeast China but in Manchuria, and its existence goes back to more than ten years. I do not need to lay stress on the plague at Oporto or in South Africa, only I state that we are exposed to a real danger against which quarantines and lazarettos are powerless.

#### LAZARETTO OF STAMPALIA.

The steamship *Muruvet*, on board of which is the timber for the construction of the lazaretto of Stampalia, has already arrived at said island. Steps have been taken in order to connect by cable Stampalia with the island of Cos where a telegraph office already exists. The distance is 20 miles.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

The sanitary news from the provinces of the Turkish Empire is good. In his sanitary report from Hanequie Dr. Cashdjan states that the mean temperature during the month of July in said place, on the boundary line between Turkey and Persia near Bagdad, was 40°-46° R. maxima and 26°-35° minima in the shadow. From Adalia the sanitary physician Dr. Marasoglu states that during the month of August an epidemic of measles broke out with high mortality. At the same time sporadic cases of scarlet fever were also observed, of which 30 per cent proved fatal.

In Constantinople public health is good. From the 18th of last September to the 2d inst., 330 deaths have been registered in said city. Of these, 1 is from diphtheria, 3 from smallpox, 7 from typhoid fever and 16 from acute disease of the respiratory apparatus.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

#### FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,191, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 1, and 1 from yellow fever.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 280, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 38 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 124, including 14 from measles.

CHINA—*Fuchau*.—Two weeks ended September 23, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Smallpox and plague present, but not in epidemic form.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 201, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7, and 1 from scarlet fever. The prevailing disease is tuberculosis.

*Nice*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 129, including enteric fever, 6; measles, 2, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Rouen*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 293, including enteric fever, 10; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough 3, and 48 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended September 30. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 99, including diphtheria, 1, scarlet fever, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Kehl*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 144,270. Total number of deaths, 235, including scarlet fever, 1, and 6 from whooping cough.

*Stuttgart*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 174,924. Total number of deaths, 242, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 2, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of June, 1899. Total number of deaths, 174, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Weimar*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 61. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 14, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 25.5, and the lowest in Norwich, viz, 11.5.

*London*.—One thousand six hundred and thirty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 20; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 57; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 21, and diarrhea and dysentery, 49. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.08 a thousand. In Greater London 2,127 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 15 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 14, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 5.7, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 43.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 255 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7; measles, 44, and scarlet fever, 2.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 14, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The

lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 16.0, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 19.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 553, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 6, and whooping cough, 9.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 199,080. Total number of deaths, 322, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 35 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Two weeks ended October 14, 1899. Estimated population, 694,866. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

*Port Antonio*.—Two weeks ended October 7, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 131,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Three weeks ended September 23. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1899. Total number of deaths, 217, including 5 from enteric fever.

NICARAGUA—*San Juan del Norte*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 5. No contagious diseases.

SAINT HELENA.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended September 23, 1899, from fifteen cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 670,000, show a total of 457 deaths, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 48 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. 14	132,780	51										1			
Alexandria.....	Sept. 17	325,000	172													
Do.....	Oct. 1	325,000	135		1											
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 21	2,300	0													
Amoy.....	Aug. 19	300,000			20											
Do.....	Aug. 26	300,000														
Do.....	Sept. 2	300,000														
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 16	519,311	138													3
Antwerp.....	Oct. 1	287,462	97													
Barmen.....	Sept. 30	137,000	53					4		4						
Do.....	Oct. 7	137,000	44										1	1		
Belfast.....	do.....	350,000	175							15	1					4
Do.....	Oct. 14	350,000	150							9				1		3
Belize.....	Oct. 19	13,000	2													
Belleville.....	Oct. 23	10,442	3													
Bergen.....	Oct. 11	57,000	13										1			
Berlin.....	Sept. 23	1,824,612	627							4	22		12	7		
Do.....	Sept. 30	1,824,612	575							4	20		18	6		
Birmingham.....	Oct. 14	514,986	168							4	1		2	3	1	
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	0													
Bombay.....	Sept. 26	821,764	667	82				5						10		
Bordeaux.....	Aug. 7	286,000	122							1			1			
Do.....	Aug. 14	286,000	126							2			4			
Do.....	Aug. 21	286,000	125							1	1		5			
Do.....	Aug. 28	286,000	111							1	1		1			
Do.....	Sept. 4	286,000	83							5			2			
Do.....	Sept. 11	286,000	117							4			1			
Do.....	Sept. 18	286,000	107							4			1			
Do.....	Sept. 25	286,000	89							2			3			
Do.....	Sept. 30	286,000	73										1			
Bradford.....	Oct. 7	231,000	74							1	1					2
Do.....	Oct. 14	231,000	82								3		1	1		
Bremen.....	Oct. 7	145,000	35													
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	169	22							4		1			
Bristol.....	do.....	320,911	90										1			
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	168							5	3		1			
Calcutta.....	Sept. 16	681,560	371		46	2										
Callao.....	Sept. 24	25,000	28													
Do.....	Oct. 1	25,000	28													
Cartagena.....	Sept. 30	25,000	11													
Do.....	Oct. 7	25,000	6													
Catania.....	Oct. 12	124,000	77	3						3			1			
Chaudiere Junction.....	Oct. 21	500	0													
Chemnitz.....	Oct. 7	172,840	110						1							
Cologne.....	do.....	360,047	122	11						2			3			1
Colombo.....	Sept. 23	130,000	79							2						
Colon.....	Oct. 16	8,000	7													
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 30	351,000	98							1			3			3
Do.....	Oct. 14	351,000	91	10						1	2	1				3
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,183	27													
Curacao.....	do.....	29,908	10				1									
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	225							7	2	1	44			
Dundee.....	do.....	166,072	54													1
Dusseldorf.....	Oct. 7	203,553	82						1		1		3			2
Edinburgh.....	Oct. 14	298,927	92									3				3
Ensenada.....	do.....	2,700	0													
Do.....	Oct. 21	2,700	0													
Erzeroum.....	Sept. 23	42,500									1					
Do.....	Sept. 30	42,500														
Flushing.....	Oct. 14	18,371	6													
Frankfort on the Main.....	Oct. 7	253,900	62											1		2
Funchal.....	Oct. 8	36,982	20													
Geneva.....	Sept. 30	95,848	33										1			
Ghent.....	Oct. 14	162,652	61										2			
Girgenti.....	Oct. 7	24,428	12													
Glasgow.....	do.....	783,903	248							10	5	4	9			2
Do.....	Oct. 14	783,903	273							5	1	2	14			2
Gothenburg.....	Oct. 7	122,205	24													1
Halifax.....	Oct. 21	45,000														
Hamburg.....	Oct. 14	675,351	184										6			1
Hamilton, Canada.....	do.....	52,000								1						
Havre.....	Sept. 23	119,470	76								7					
Do.....	Sept. 30	119,470	55													
Do.....	Oct. 7	119,470	57							2						
Hongkong.....	Sept. 7	248,710	96	16	12											
Honolulu.....	Oct. 7	35,000	31							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.		
Kingston, Canada.....	Oct. 20	18,300	6													
Do.....	Oct. 29	18,300	3													
Konigsberg.....	Oct. 7	181,047														
Kurrachee.....	Sept. 23	98,135	50		4						3	3	1			
La Rochelle.....	Oct. 15	30,000	9													
Leeds.....	Oct. 14	423,889	130								2	1	6	1	3	
Leghorn.....	Oct. 15	104,884	36													
Leipzig.....	Oct. 7	430,635	146								1	1		4		
Leith.....	do.....	77,385	27											1		
Do.....	Oct. 14	77,385	21									2				
Licata.....	Sept. 30	20,000	11													
Do.....	Oct. 7	20,000	12							1						
Liege.....	do.....	169,881	29								1					
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	201									8	2	2	1	7
Do.....	Oct. 14	668,645	313							1	4	3	4	2	11	
London.....	Oct. 7	6,528,434	2,075								25	10	65	26	17	
Do.....	Oct. 14	6,528,434	2,127								28	14	72	24	14	
Lyons.....	Sept. 30	466,028	153								9		2			
Do.....	Oct. 7	466,028	116								3					
Manchester.....	Oct. 14	546,010	226								3	1			3	
Mannheim.....	Oct. 7	128,414	41											1		
Matamoras.....	Oct. 20	16,304	5	2												
Mayence.....	Oct. 14	80,000	27													1
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	27													
Monrovia.....	Sept. 23	2,500	2													
Monterey.....	Oct. 19	25,000	42													
Montevideo.....	Sept. 9	215,061	50													
Moscow.....	Sept. 30	1,000,000	467					1			3	10	8	2	5	
Munich.....	do.....	445,000	197										1		1	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Oct. 7	238,625	105								3		1	2	1	
Nice.....	Oct. 9	114,000	34													
Do.....	Oct. 15	114,000	27													
Nuevo Laredo.....	Oct. 21	6,000	5	1												
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 23	233,499	107										2	4	1	
Odessa.....	Sept. 16	414,800	175						1			8	1			
Do.....	Sept. 30	414,800	160								8	2	1	1		
Palermo.....	Oct. 7	300,000	107													
Panama.....	Oct. 17	16,000														
Paris.....	Oct. 7	2,511,955	808									21	4	3	6	4
Do.....	Oct. 14	2,511,555	864									21	1	2	3	3
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 25	60,000	13													
Do.....	Oct. 2	60,000	21													
Do.....	Oct. 9	60,000	22													
Do.....	Oct. 16	60,000	23													
Prague.....	Sept. 30	190,260	110													1
Do.....	Oct. 14	190,260	121											2		
Puerto Cortes.....	Oct. 18	2,000	0													
Quebec.....	Oct. 21	73,000												1		
Rheims.....	Oct. 14	107,709	34													2
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 18	768,000	317				2	33			1			4		
Do.....	Aug. 25	768,000	337				4	42			4			1		
St. Etienne.....	Sept. 30	135,784	99									5	1	1		
St. John.....	Oct. 21	45,000	8													
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 30	1,267,023	448						1	4	12	10	18	11	9	6
Do.....	Oct. 7	1,267,023	501						1		23	11	26	9		6
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Oct. 21	3,000	1													
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.....	Oct. 7	33,000	9													
Santander.....	Oct. 15	50,500	34													
Singapore.....	Sept. 9	97,111	141	19				4								
Smyrna.....	Oct. 8	300,000	35								1		1			
Solingen.....	Oct. 7	16,000	10													
Southampton.....	Oct. 14	103,168	30													
South Shields.....	Oct. 7	102,312	43									1				
Stettin.....	do.....	153,000	69									1		1		
Stockholm.....	do.....	291,580	86										3	3	1	
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 12	162,934	39													
Sunderland.....	Oct. 7	145,613	65													
Tamatave.....	Sept. 16	6,000	11		2											
Tampico.....	Sept. 27	14,000	15				1									
Trepani.....	Sept. 30	45,085	18													
Do.....	Oct. 7	45,085	19													
Trieste.....	do.....	166,499	67											5		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Tuxpan.....	Oct. 9	11,000	22				10									
Vienna.....	Sept. 30	1,639,811	545							1	10	7	2			1
Do.....	Oct. 7	1,639,811	517							2	6	2	4			5
Utilla.....	Oct. 14	800	1													
Windsor, Nova Scotia....	Oct. 21	3,000	1													
Winnipeg.....	do.....	45,000								3						
Zurich.....	Oct. 7	164,052	43								1					

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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