

Public Health Reports

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

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UNITED STATES.

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

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

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

FLORIDA.

Key West.—November 10, 2 cases; November 11, 1 case; November 16, no cases reported Wednesday or to-day; 1 death, soldier, to-day. Dr. Porter issues bulletin that after three days airing and cleaning by all householders, Key West will be declared free from quarantine to and from the town. Restrictions against Key West may properly be kept up, but there is no good reason for preventing public work being resumed.

Miami.—November 9, two deaths reported. Assistant Surgeon Fricks arrives at Camp McAdam. There are 70 refugees in camp; November 11, 4 cases in Miami; November 12, 5 cases in Miami, 28 persons left the detention camp in disinfected coach and 44 persons entered; November 13, 1 case in Miami; 103 refugees in camp; 12 arrived to-day; November 14, 8 cases in Miami; 7 refugees left camp; no arrivals; November 16, 2 cases at Miami; 7 arrivals at and 7 departures from camp; November 17, 1 arrival and 6 departures.

Port Tampa.—Surgeon Carter reports as follows:

November 16: Summing up by local physicians gives 10 cases yellow fever, including case September 4 already reported; next case reported October 3; no connection traced from first case, although probably exists. Eleven doubtful cases also reported as occurring from Septem-

ber 1 to date. Above diagnosis is that of physicians who attended cases. I think doubt has been thrown in favor of positive diagnosis; many reported doubtful are not yellow, but some should be added for cases in practice of another physician. Houses in which suspicious disease has occurred are being disinfected. Details by letter.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—November 10, 1 case, 1 death.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to November 17, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 30...	859	46
	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	432	20
	Nov. 1.....	1	
	Nov. 2.....	3	
	Nov. 3.....	2	
	Nov. 4.....	2	
	Nov. 5.....	6	
	Nov. 6.....	3	
	Nov. 7.....	0	
	Nov. 8.....	1	
	Nov. 9.....	2	
	Nov. 10.....	2	
	Nov. 11.....	1	
	Nov. 16.....		1
Miami.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 22...	2	1
	Oct. 19-Oct. 31.....	45	2
	Nov. 1.....	8	
	Nov. 2.....	2	
	Nov. 3.....	7	
	Nov. 4.....	7	1
	Nov. 5.....	2	
	Nov. 6.....	1	
	Nov. 7.....	8	
	Nov. 8.....	8	
	Nov. 9.....		2
	Nov. 10.....		2
	Nov. 11.....	4	
	Nov. 12.....	5	
	Nov. 13.....	1	
	Nov. 14.....	8	
	Nov. 15.....	1	
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 4-Nov. 16....	10	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30...	31	7
	Oct. 2-Oct. 31.....	73	9
	Nov. 3.....	4	2
	Nov. 4.....	1	
	Nov. 6.....	3	1
	Nov. 10.....	1	1
Maryland:			
Baltimore (a).....	Oct. 8.....	1	1
Mississippi:			
Centerville.....	Sept. 29.....	2	
Flora.....	Oct. 25.....	(b)	
Jackson.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 30...	55	8
	Oct. 31-Nov. 1....	6	1
Mississippi City.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14-Sept. 29...	26	1

a At quarantine station. b Yellow fever reported.

Plan of the Ohio State board of health for preventing tuberculosis in animals.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 1, 1899.

SIR: We hope to enlist your aid and support in carrying out a plan, now under consideration by the State board of health, to bring before the cattle owners and agriculturists of Ohio the question of adopting

proper measures to prevent, or at least lessen, tuberculosis of animals. The plan is, briefly, this:

Under the auspices of the State board of agriculture a series of meetings of farmers' institutes are held in Ohio each year. Two or more meetings are held in each county of the State—about 250 meetings in all—the sessions continuing two days. The meetings are well attended by an intelligent class of farmers, and an excellent opportunity is thus given for the presentation of subjects of interest to agriculturists and cattle owners.

It is proposed, if possible, to have some one appointed by this board present at all these meetings, prepared to introduce this subject of the prevention of tuberculosis among cattle. The State board of agriculture will have a representative present who will be requested to carry on the discussion. It is the hope by thus bringing this subject prominently before cattle owners in all parts of the State to secure their support in the carrying out of reasonable regulations in dealing with this most dangerous and prevalent disease.

We believe it can be shown to be in the interest of the cattle owners themselves that tuberculosis should be dealt with by rigid measures to extinguish or control it, and it is especially this side of the argument that we wish to have presented.

We have ventured, therefore, to point out the direction that we would wish to have the discussion take:

1. The extent to which the disease is prevalent in man and animals.
2. A brief statement of the cause of tuberculosis, and of the identity of this cause in man and animals.
3. The means by which the disease is communicated from animal to animal, and from animals to man through flesh and milk.
4. The influence of stabling in favoring spread of the disease.

And here we would make prominent the comparative freedom from tuberculosis of animals constantly in the open air; the reverse fact, that by confining animals in unventilated, dark stables, the best possible conditions are furnished for propagating the disease; the action of light in destroying the germ of tuberculosis, and the effect of breathing vitiated air in producing a condition of the lungs and system inviting the growth of the germ when taken into the body. The principles to be followed in building cow stables should be laid down. It may be desirable to follow out the argument that in very cold weather good ventilation and a proper temperature, to secure a high yield of milk, can only be had by some method of artificially heating cow stables.

5. The nature of the tuberculin test should be pointed out, and how, by separating reacting animals from those which do not react, and by removing at birth calves from infected mothers, it is possible to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in dairy herds.

6. It might be well to refer to the increasing public demand for protection against meat and dairy products from tuberculous animals, and the necessity, in the interest of all concerned, of some well-considered legislation for the control of this most serious injury to both the public health and agricultural interests.

Other points relating to the prevention of tuberculosis in animals will present themselves to you; and it is not our intention to strictly limit the scope of the discussion. The points suggested, however, cover, as we regard it, the essential features of the subject that would be best suited for the meetings held in view. The central idea of it all is to present arguments to convince the cattle owners that the prevention of tuberculosis among their animals is a matter of self-interest; and to

show them that it is possible to prevent or very materially lessen the disease by means within easy reach.

We should very much like to have you present this subject at one of the meetings to be held in your county some time between November 27, 1899, and March 5, 1900. Our board has no funds to expend for this work, and we can not even offer—much to our regret—to pay your expenses in attending the meeting. It must be purely a labor of love, “for the good of the cause,” acting as a representative of the State board of health, with honorable mention for services rendered.

We trust you will accept the invitation, and will thank you for an early response, as our list of lecturers must be completed soon. A postal card is inclosed for your reply; and if you are not able to accept the appointment, will you be kind enough to give on the postal the name and address of some physician in your county, who, in your judgment, would acceptably fill the place.

The board will gladly furnish such statistics and other information in its possession concerning tuberculosis, as you may think helpful in the preparation of the paper here requested.

Respectfully,

C. O. PROBST,
Secretary.

By order of the board.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., November 5, 1899.—I have the honor to submit the following report: During the week ended November 4 there arrived on the Mexican Central Railway 8 persons from infected points—1 woman from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 1 woman from Vera Cruz, 1 woman from Tampico, 1 young man from Monterey, 1 man and his wife and 2 daughters from Orizaba. None of these passengers had certificates, but I was satisfied that they had been absent from the infected district more than the prescribed time. I disinfected their baggage before their departure to other points. Mr. Davis, his wife, and 2 daughters refused to have their baggage disinfected by our inspectors in Mexico. He came from Orizaba. I gave him the choice to leave his baggage in Mexico or have it disinfected. He preferred the latter.

A man and his wife arrived from Chihuahua with a child 3 months old, not vaccinated. Knowing that smallpox is very prevalent at Chihuahua, I refused admittance until the child is successfully vaccinated.

Have vaccinated 22 children of immigrants and other destitute people during the past week.

I am pleased to state of the “Glycerinized Vaccine Lymph” lately supplied about 90 per cent take.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., November 4, 1899.—I have the honor to submit the following reports for week ended October 28, 1899 :

International tramway bridge.—Inspected and allowed entry, 2,826; inspected and refused entry, 11. Included in persons allowed entry are 9 immigrants.

International ferry.—Inspected and allowed entry, 897. Included in above and allowed entry are 2 immigrants.

Mexican National Railroad Bridge.—Inspected and allowed entry : From City of Mexico, 46 ; San Luis Potosí, 9 ; Saltillo, 14 ; Monterey,

76; other points, 45; total for week reported, 190; refused entry for want of evidence, 7. Disinfected 3 trunks with formaldehyd.

Laredo, Tex., November 5, 1899.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for the week ended November 4, 1899:

International tramway bridge.—Inspected and allowed entry, 3,783; refused entry for want of evidence, 4. Among persons entered for week reported were 11 immigrants.

International ferry.—Inspected and allowed entry, 896; refused entry for week reported, 2; total inspected, 898.

Mexican National Railroad Bridge.—Inspected and allowed entry from City of Mexico, 24; from San Luis Potosi, 25; from Saltillo, 22; from Monterey, 85; from other points, 40; total entered for week reported, 196. Refused entry for week reported, 2.

Laredo, Tex., November 5, 1899.—On the 4th instant the State quarantine inspector at this place received a telegram from State health officer instructing him to raise all quarantine against infected points. I wired you that the governor of Texas had raised quarantine against yellow fever, meaning points infected with yellow fever. At present the State is not requiring persons to take an oath as heretofore.

There has been a frost over nearly all of Texas, and in some places sleet or snow. Here the thermometer only reached as low as 38° F., but it has been cool for some time, and the cool weather continues.

It is considered by many persons that yellow fever will not now spread in Texas.

I am still requiring consular certificates and evidence of nonexposure to infection of yellow fever. I am still receiving lists of persons leaving and arriving at Vera Cruz, from Asst. Surg. L. E. Cofer. I received a list to-day from him.

Respectfully,

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

[NOTE.—The consulate certificate system in Mexico ceases November 15.]

COLLECTIVE REPORTS ON GLYCERINIZED VACCINE LYMPH.

The above is the title of an article by Dr. Albert C. Barnes, of Philadelphia, in the *Sanitarian* for November, 1899. The doctor sent circular letters of inquiry to a large number of physicians in order to ascertain the following facts:

(1) The actual value of glycerinized lymph as a preventive of smallpox, and its relative value as compared with points, quills, and crusts.

(2) The proportion of successful "takes" in both primary and secondary vaccinations; and

(3) The relative frequency of complications, such as inflammation, cellulitis, lymphangitis, etc. In Baltimore over 100,000 tubes of glycerinized lymph were used. No case of smallpox followed vaccination with the lymph. Conservative estimates place the number of successful "takes" in primary cases as 95 per cent. The number of sore arms did not exceed 1 per cent.

In Minneapolis in one series of 3,045 vaccinations with this lymph there were 29 failures, all in persons who had been previously vaccinated. In a second series of 3,875 vaccinations, there were 4 failures in primary and 51 failures in secondary cases. All the data from this

city show a proportion of 95 per cent of success in primary and 75 per cent in secondary cases. Reports were also received from Cleveland, Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Stoudwood and Lisbon, Iowa; Caribou, Maine, Porto Rico and other places, all favorable to the use of the glycerinized lymph.

The following conclusions are drawn :

This investigation proves conclusively that the recommendation of the United States Marine-Hospital Service that "glycerinized vaccine only should be employed (PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, January 6, 1899) is well substantiated by experience, because—

1. Properly prepared glycerinized lymph is pure and free from staphylococci, streptococci, and other pathogenic organisms which are invariably found (Copeman, Crookshank, Pfeiffer, Reed, U. S. A.) on vaccine points.

2. Glycerinized vaccine affords absolute protection against smallpox; vaccine points are uncertain in this regard.

3. Vaccination with the glycerinized products does not cause excessive inflammation of the vaccinated area. Cellulitis and inflammation of the lymph vessels and glands amounting at times to abscess formation, is a not infrequent sequence of the use of vaccine points.

4. Vaccine points are apt to lead to a false sense of security, inasmuch as they induce a local staphylococcic or streptococcic infection which is entirely distinct from true vaccination. Such a result is not protection against smallpox.

5. A high estimate of successful takes from vaccine points is by these and numerous other reports shown to be not over 60 per cent in primary cases and a much lower percentage in secondary cases.

6. Glycerinized vaccine has been officially adopted by the Governments and health authorities of the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium. It should be universally adopted in private practice."

A few cases of smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that smallpox made its appearance in this District on the 25th ultimo. Since that date, 4 additional cases have been reported. The total number of cases of smallpox in this District at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day was, therefore, 5; all at hospital; houses quarantined, 2.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD,
Health Officer.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to November 17, 1899.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
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		
Total for the State.....		58		
California:				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
Total for the State.....		4	1	
Colorado:				
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
	Oct. 28.....	2		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
	Oct. 28.....	1		
Total for the State		7		
Connecticut:				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Oct. 25-Nov. 11...	8		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	7		
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35		
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Leon County.....	.....do.....	4		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	3		
Pasco County.....	.....do.....	5		
Total for the State.....		74		
Georgia:				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Coffee County.....	Oct. 25.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		41	1	
Idaho:				
Latah County.....	July 1-Oct. 26...	30		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 11...	4	2	
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	6		
Elkhart County.....	.....do.....	1		
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	1		
La Grange County.....	.....do.....	10		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	6		
Porter County.....	.....do.....	30		
Total for the State		55		
Kansas:				
Butler County	Oct. 2.....	5		
Kansas City	June 10-June 17...	2		
	Oct. 1-Oct. 8...	9	1	
Total for the State.....		16	1	
Kentucky:				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	164		
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23...	17	0	
Total for the State.....		121		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana :				
Concordia Parish	Oct. 11	1	.....	Doubtful.
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26...	14	0	
	Oct. 15-Oct. 21...	1	0	
Shreveport.....	...do	3	0	
Total for the State.....		19	0	
Maryland :				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14	.....
Total for the State.....		32	.....
Massachusetts :				
Boston	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Chelsea.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 5...	17	4	
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.....		38	9	
Michigan :				
Benton Harbor.....	Oct. 23.....	10	.....	Smallpox reported.
Grand Rapids.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 28...	1	.....
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7...	.....	.....
Minnesota :				
Albert Lea County.....	Sept. 29	30	.....
	Sept. 30-Oct. 14...	22	.....
Austin.....	July 15-Aug. 1...	1	0	
Duluth.....	...do	1	0	
East Grand Forks .....	...do	7	0	
Round Lake.....	Aug 1-Aug. 31...	10	.....
Total for the State.....		71	.....
Mississippi :				
Natchez	July 7-Nov. 8...	18	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8	.....
Total for the State.....		26	.....
Missouri :				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35	.....
Lawrence County.....	...do	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	...do	9	.....
Scott County.....	...do	25	.....
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	
Montana :				
Butte.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 18...	2	1	
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6	.....
Total for the State		8	.....
New York :				
New York City	Oct. 15-Nov. 11...	8	1	
North Carolina :				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4	.....	Do.
	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...	.....	.....
	July 1-July 31...	12	.....
Halifax County.....	...do	7	.....
Hertford County.....	May 1-May 31...	4	.....
	July 1-July 31...	2	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
North Carolina—Continued.					
McDowell County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		Smallpox reported.	
Moore County.....	.....do.....	1		
Nash County.....	.....do.....			
Northampton.....	.....do.....	1		
Richmond County.....	July 1-July 31...	1			
Rockingham.....	May 1-May 31...	14			
Rowan.....	.....do.....	1		
Wake.....	July 1-July 31...	1			
Wayne.....	May 1-May 31...	4			
do.....	7			
Total for the State.....		105			
Ohio:					
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Oct. 27...	25		Do.	
Cleveland.....	June 24-Nov. 4...	25			
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1			
Dayton.....	July 15-Oct. 7...	6			
Total for the State.....		57			
Oregon:					
Astoria.....	Oct. 11.....	1			Do.
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0		
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....				
Total for the State.....		7			
Pennsylvania:					
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	39		At Penn Station, several.	
Belle Vernon.....	June 3-June 26...	1			
Brownsville Township.....	.....do.....	34		
Cambria County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	28			
Fulton County.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 4...	10			
Indiana County.....	.....do.....	1		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	3		
Philadelphia.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 4...	10			
Somerset County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	10			
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26...	11			
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	27			
Total for the State.....		174			
Porto Rico:					
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6			
Tennessee:					
Memphis.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 4...	6			
Texas:					
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		Many cases reported.	
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...				
Brenham, Wash'gton County..	.....do.....	1		
Candelaria.....	Sept. 29.....	1			
Canalgre.....	.....do.....	1		
Dallas.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1			
El Indie.....	Sept. 29.....	7			
Galveston.....	Oct. 20.....	1			
Presidio.....	July 23.....	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 23-Aug. 5...	25			
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1			
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4		
Total for the State.....		189	5		
Virginia:					
Alexandria.....	Oct. 20.....	1		Smallpox reported.	
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		
	Oct. 19-Nov. 8...	5			
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Nov. 4...	35	7		
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 in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia—Continued.				
Goochland County.....	July 1-July 31.....			Smallpox reported.
Greensville County.....	do.....			Do.
Hanover County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1		
Isle of Wight County.....	do.....	6		Do.
Mathews County.....	do.....	3		
Mecklenburg County.....	do.....			Do.
Norfolk County.....	do.....			Do.
Orange County.....	do.....	2		
Pittsylvania County.....	do.....			Smallpox prevalent.
Princess Anne County.....	July 1-July 31.....	2		
Prince George County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1		
Scott County.....	July 1-July 31.....			Several cases.
Surry County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	9		
Sussex County.....	do.....	14		
Wise County.....	do.....	2		
Total for the State.....		172	8	
Washington:				
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	
Total for the State.....		37		
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1		
Total for the State.....		2		

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, September 16, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port as follows, from September 13 to November 4, 1899:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 13	Steamship Juan Forgas.....	Spain.....	49
Sept. 16	Steamship Adria.....	Jamaica.....	11
Sept. 30	Steamship Veritas.....	Columbia.....	1
Oct. 7	Steamship Truma.....	do.....	2
Oct. 9	Steamship Martin Sauer.....	Spain.....	5
Oct. 11	Steamship Cuban.....	Columbia.....	2
Oct. 15	Steamship Adria.....	Jamaica.....	15
Oct. 30	Steamship Mira.....	Carthagea.....	7
	Total.....		92

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

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended November 11, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, November 12, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 11, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 5	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	66
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	64
Nov. 9	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	92
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	50
Do....	Steamship Bostonian.....	London, England.....	2
Do....	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	9
Nov. 10	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	48
	Total.....		331

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended November 11, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, November 13, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 11, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 5	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	168
Do....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	169
Nov. 6	Steamship Barbarossa.....	Bremen.....	1,165
Nov. 7	Steamship Kaiser Friedrich.....	Hamburg.....	19
Do....	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	692
Do....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	91
Do....	Steamship Hesperia.....	Naples.....	428
Nov. 8	Steamship Coleridge.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	50
Nov. 9	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	403
Do....	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	521
Do....	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	634
Do....	Steamship Koenigin Luise.....	Bremen.....	700
Nov. 10	Steamship Phœnicia.....	Hamburg.....	140
Do....	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	452
Do....	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	91
Nov. 11	Steamship Barcelona.....	Hamburg.....	114
Do....	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	do.....	272
Do....	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	64
	Total.....		6,173

THOMAS FITCHIE, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended November 11, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, November 11, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 11, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 5	Steamship Skidby.....	Marseilles.....	1
Nov. 6	Steamship Highfield.....	Jamaica.....	1
Nov. 10	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	89
	Total.....		91

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Nov. 11			
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Nov. 4	Nor. bk. Emilie Marie (a).....	Oct. 25	Florianopolis, Brazil.
			Nor. bk. Arcturus (a).....	Oct. 28	Santos.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Nov. 11			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Nov. 4	Br. ss. Monmouthshire.....	Nov. 4	Hongkong.....
			Ger. sc. Adolph.....	do.....	Tsintan.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Am. sc. Anna M. Stammer (a).....	Oct. 24	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Elsie A. Bayles (a).....	do.....	Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe.
			Am. sc. L. T. Whitmore (a).....	do.....	St. Pierre, Martinique.
			Br. Ship Kings County (a).....	Oct. 26	Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.
			Am. bk. Chas. Loring (a).....	do.....	Demerara.....
			Am. sc. Robert Ruff.....	Nov. 2	Madisonville.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Nov. 11			
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Nov. 4			
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Nov. 11			
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 4	Br. ss. Carlisle City.....	Nov. 3	Hongkong, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu.
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	U. S. transport City of Puebla.	Nov. 1	Manila.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	do.....			
18	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Nov. 4	Ger. bk. Eduard.....		Para.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Am. sch. Mayflower (a).....	Oct. 20	North coast of Cuba.
			Am. sc. Ambrosia Bolivar (a).....	Oct. 24	Key West.....
			Am. tug Echo (a).....	Oct. 22	Havana.....
			Nor. ss. Transit.....	Nov. 3	do.....
			Am. sc. Lily White.....	Nov. 1	Key West.....
20	Washington, N. C.....	Nov. 11			
21	CUBA:				
22	Caibarien.....	Nov. 4			
23	Cardenas.....	do.....			
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
25	Daiquiri.....	Oct. 28			
26	Gibara.....	Oct. 7			
27	Guantanamo.....	Oct. 28			
28	Havana.....	Nov. 4	Am. bge. Highlander.....	Oct. 31	Havana.....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
30	Manzanillo.....	Oct. 28			
31	Matanzas.....	Nov. 4			
31	Nuevitas.....	do.....			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick ..	Disinfected and held.....	Nov. 1		
	do	Ballast discharged; held for disinfection.			
4					12
5					2
6	Portland.....	Disinfected steerage, and baggage of immigrants.	Nov. 4		
	do	Partial disinfection	do...	Captain and 12 of crew ill with dysentery.	
7					1
8					1
9					3
10	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 31	1 case malarial fever in quarantine.	
	do	do.....	Oct. 29		
	do	do.....	Oct. 30		
	Ship Island.....	Ballast discharged; vessel released.	Nov. 1		
	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 31		
	Mobile.....	do.....	Nov. 2		
11				No transactions.....	
12					6
13					5
14					25
15	San Diego.....	Disinfection of baggage and bedding of steerage passengers.		No bill of health from Hongkong.	4
16	San Francisco.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. 1	426 Chinese and 3 Japanese steerage passengers on Am. ss. China from Hongkong, bathed and baggage disinfected. 1 death from phthisis pulmonalis on Am. ss. Acapulco from Panama. 1 death from enteric fever on Am. ss. Portland from Cape Nome. 7 deaths, enlisted men, from dysentery on ss. City of Puebla.	15
17					4
18	Savannah	Disinfected and held		1 death, malarial-intermittent fever at sea.	
19	Key West	do	Oct. 30	Without pratique.....	
	Tortugas.....	do	do		
	Pensacola	do	do		
	Mobile.....	do		Chief engineer died in hospital at Havana of supposed yellow fever.	
	Punta Rassa	do			
20				No transactions	
21					10
22					17
23					10
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26					4
27	Tampa.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. 1	Crew immune.....	41
28					17
29					9
30					6
31					7

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
32	CUBA—Continued. Santiago de Cuba.....	Oct. 28	Br. ss. Highfield.....	Oct. 25	Havana
			U. S. Army transport Wright.	Oct. 27	Manzanillo.....
33	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	do.....			
34	San Juan.....	do.....			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Nov. 11			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.....			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.....			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.....			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	Tug City of Chester.....	Nov. 11	Harbor Ferry.....
			Str. New York.....	do.....	Cape Charles.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.....			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Nov. 4			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Nov. 11			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Nov. 4			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Nov. 11			
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.....	Oct. 31			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	Nov. 11			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.....			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Nov. 4			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Nov. 11			
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	Sc. R. D. Spear (a).....	Sept. 17	Key West
			Nor. ss. Jamaica (a).....	Nov. 3	Havana

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
32	Ports in United States.	Disinfected and held.....	.....	Case yellow fever developed after vessel was inspected and passed; vessel was then disinfected.	17
.....	Santiago.....	Boarded and passed.....	Oct. 27	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

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	5
8	No report.....	.....
9	Tug.....	Disinfected with formaldehyde and held.	Nov. 11	1 case of smallpox.....	17
.....	Norfolk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....
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	No transactions.....	.....
22	No report.....	.....
23	do.....	.....
24	1
25	7
26	No report.....	.....
27	do.....	.....
28	Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....	Nov. 11	1 case of yellow fever.....	6
.....	Port Tampa.....	do.....	Nov. 6	.....	.....

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

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 119, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Oakland.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths 70, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—Hartford.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 96, including diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 2, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Westport.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GEORGIA—Columbus.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 32—white, 9; colored, 23, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 1,822, including diphtheria, 75; enteric fever, 58; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 31; whooping cough, 11, and 173 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 68, including enteric fever, 5, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—Dubuque.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1899. Total number of deaths, 37, including 4 from enteric fever.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 567—white, 369; colored, 198; including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 16, and 66 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—Biddeford.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 23; including diphtheria 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fitchburg.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newton.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 41, including scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 103,463. Total number of deaths, 140, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Michigan.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended November 4, 1899, from 64 observers, indicate that erysipelas, scarlet fever, inflammation of kidney, remittent fever, and pleuritis, increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 209, enteric fever at 104, scarlet fever at 73, diphtheria at 33, measles at 20, whooping cough at 17, and smallpox at 10 places; suspected smallpox at 1 and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 2 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 100, including diphtheria, 11; enteric fever, 3, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—Winona.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—Paterson.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 117,560. Total number of deaths, 156, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths 33, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 407, including diphtheria 21; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 8, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 36, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Knoxville.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000—white, 38,000; colored, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Nashville.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 110,834—white, 69,389; colored, 41,445. Total number of deaths, 138—white, 82; colored, 56, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 8; whooping cough, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—Laredo.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Antonio.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths 70, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—Petersburg.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 25,000;—white, 12,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 30—white, 11; colored, 19, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1899. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 16; colored, 17, including enteric fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1880.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Amesbury, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	9,796	2									1		
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Nov. 10.....	8,338	5											
Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 11.....	424,439	153	17						3	1	9		
Baton Rouge, La.....	do.....	10,473	4	2										
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	27,339	6								1	1		
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	9	2										
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	443,477	194	25						6		5		2
Bristol, R. I.....	Oct. 23.....	5,478	2											
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	5,478	3											
Brockton, Mass.....	Oct. 23.....	27,294	9							1		1		
Do.....	Nov. 4.....	27,294	9											
Cambridge, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	70,023	34	5									1	
Charleston, S. C.....	Nov. 4.....	a 54,955	b 29	3						1				
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,907	10											
Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 11.....	1,099,850	440	51		1				12	17	24	3	3
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	14,050	5											
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Nov. 4.....	11,288	5											
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Nov. 11.....	261,353	77	1						2	3	1		1
Concord, N. H.....	Nov. 4.....	17,044	6											
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	17,044	2											
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	18							1		1		
Detroit, Mich.....	Oct. 21.....	205,876	85	1						6		3	2	
Do.....	Oct. 23.....	205,876	91	5								5	1	
Dubois, Pa.....	Oct. 21.....	6,149	1							1				
Do.....	Oct. 23.....	6,149	1											
Do.....	Nov. 4.....	6,149	0											
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	6,149	1											
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Nov. 4.....	9,416	2											
Dunmore, Pa.....	do.....	8,315	4											
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	8,315	0											
Elmira, N. Y.....	Nov. 4.....	29,708	8								1			
Evansville, Ind.....	Nov. 11.....	50,756	14	2						2				
Everett, Mass.....	Nov. 4.....	11,068	4	1							1			
Fall River, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	74,398	26	2								1		
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Nov. 4.....	22,037	8											1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Nov. 11.....	60,278	20	1						1				
Green Bay, Wis.....	Nov. 12.....	9,069	5							1				
Greenville, S. C.....	Nov. 4.....	8,607	4							1				
Holyoke, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	35,637	8									1		
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Oct. 14.....	35,000	19	2						1				
Do.....	Oct. 21.....	35,000	19											
Do.....	Oct. 23.....	35,000	14	1										
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Nov. 11.....	17,201	14	1										
Jersey City, N. J.....	Nov. 5.....	163,003	80	6						1		2		
Johnstown, Pa.....	Nov. 11.....	21,805	13	1						1		1		
Lancaster, Pa.....	Nov. 4.....	32,011	9									2		
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	32,011	11									1		
Lawrence, Mass.....	Nov. 4.....	44,654	17									1		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	50,395	31	7										
Lowell, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	77,696	19							1				
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	7	1										
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	do.....	11,286	3											
Malden, Mass.....	do.....	23,081	7	2										
Manchester, N. H.....	Nov. 4.....	44,126	22	4										
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	44,126	21	3								1		
Massillon, Ohio.....	Oct. 23.....	10,092	3	1										
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	10,092	5	2										
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	3											
Melrose, Mass.....	Nov. 4.....	8,519	4											
Michigan City, Ind.....	Nov. 11.....	10,776	3									1		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Nov. 4.....	204,468	76	8								2	2	
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	204,468	63	5								2	6	2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Nov. 4.....	164,788	32	6								2	3	
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	164,788	36	3								1		
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	31,076	16	4										
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	29	5										1
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	23	2						1				
Newburyport, Mass.....	Nov. 4.....	13,947	3											
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	123	8	3					3		1	1	
Newton, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	24,370	6									1		
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	b 3,550,053	1,035	148						17	6	37	10	5
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	7	1										
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	6											

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 23,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 5; colored, 24.

b Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 6, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	41	2	.....	.98	.04	.....
Portland, Me.....	42	1	.....	.91	1.16	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	38	.....	2	.69	1.25	.....
Boston, Mass.....	45	2	.....	1.11	.80	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	49	4	.....	.79	1.00	.....
Nantucket, Mass.....	48	4	.....	.85	.42	.....
Woods Hole, Mass.....	47	3	.....	1.11	.45	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	49	2	.....	.99	.....	.06
New Haven, Conn.....	45	1	.....	.96	.62	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	44	.....	0	.70	.73	.....
New York, N. Y.....	48	2	.....	.85	1.32	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	46	.....	0	.69	.66	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	48	2	.....	.72	.81	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	48	.....	1	.89	3.99	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	48	4	.....	.77	.....	.08
Baltimore, Md.....	49	1	.....	.69	1.69	.....
Washington, D. C.....	49	.....	0	.69	2.04	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	50	.....	1	.70	2.27	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	56	2	.....	.84	1.84	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	54	4	.....	.78	.93	.....
Charlotte, N. C.....	53	.....	2	.71	.39	.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	53	.....	0	.75	1.84	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	57	2	.....	.90	2.96	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	58	4	.....	1.27	3.07	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	58	.....	0	.64	.82	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	58	.....	.5	.49	2.45	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	61	.....	2	.71	1.19	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	57	.....	3	.62	.76	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	61	.....	2	.60	1.44	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	64	.....	2	.72	.....	.61
Jupiter, Fla.....	75	.....	3	1.06	.....	.44
Key West, Fla.....	76	.....	1	.66	.....	.66
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	56	.....	4	.72	.....	.70
Tampa, Fla.....	67	.....	2	.42	.....	.41
Pensacola, Fla.....	63	.....	6	.83	.....	.83
Mobile, Ala.....	61	.....	7	.79	.....	.79
Montgomery, Ala.....	59	.....	5	.62	.....	.62
Vicksburg, Miss.....	59	.....	7	1.00	.....	.98
New Orleans, La.....	64	.....	6	.93	.....	.93
Shreveport, La.....	59	.....	9	.93	.....	.90
Fort Smith, Ark.....	57	.....	11	.78	.....	.78
Little Rock, Ark.....	56	.....	8	.98	.....	.98
Palestine, Tex.....	63	.....	12	.93	.....	.81
Galveston, Tex.....	66	.....	8	.98	.....	.92
San Antonio, Tex.....	65	.....	11	.41	.....	.17
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	68	.....	10	.61	.....	.45
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	55	.....	.....	.95	.....	.91
Nashville, Tenn.....	52	.....	6	.74	.....	.69
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	54	.....	3	.79	.....	.53
Knoxville, Tenn.....	50	.....	3	.79	.....	.55
Louisville, Ky.....	50	.....	2	.79	.....	.49
Indianapolis, Ind.....	47	.....	3	.79	.84	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	49	.....	2	.69	.17	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	46	.....	2	.70	.05	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	48	.....	2	.70	.41	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	47	.....	0	.56	1.35	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	43	.....	2	.77	1.77	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	43	.....	1	.70	.28	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	43	.....	1	.83	.18	.....
Erie, Pa.....	46	.....	1	1.04	.....	.67
Cleveland, Ohio.....	45	.....	0	.69	.....	.30
Sandusky, Ohio.....	45	.....	0	.69	.58	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	45	.....	3	.63	.75	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	43	.....	1	.62	.49	.....
Lansing, Mich.....	42	.....	3	.56	.....	.17
Port Huron, Mich.....	41	.....	0	.69	.....	.21
Alpena, Mich.....	39	.....	1	.76	.....	.69
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	37	.....	0	.64	.....	.57
Marquette, Mich.....	39	3	.....	.66	.....	.52
Green Bay, Wis.....	41	.....	1	.53	.....	.52
Grand Haven, Mich.....	43	.....	3	.70	.....	.29

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 6, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	42		0	.49		.39
Chicago, Ill.....	45		2	.68		.34
Duluth, Minn.....	37	4		.43		.43
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	38	2		.29		.29
La Crosse, Wis.....	41		1	.36		.36
Dubuque, Iowa.....	43	0		.50		.50
Davenport, Iowa.....	44		1	.50		.49
Des Moines, Iowa.....	45		3	.54		.54
Keokuk, Iowa.....	46		4	.52		.52
Hannibal, Mo.....	47		4	.54		.49
Springfield, Ill.....	48		5	.66		.21
Cairo, Ill.....	52		6	.89		.89
St. Louis, Mo.....	51		5	.71		.34
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	48		7	.53		.53
Springfield, Mo.....	49		9	.79		.79
Kansas City, Mo.....	51		3	.62		.62
Topeka, Kans.....	46		2	.30		.30
Wichita, Kans.....	51		7	.28		.28
Concordia, Kans.....	48		5	.22		.22
Lincoln, Nebr.....	43		1	.29		.29
Omaha, Nebr.....	45		1	.34		.34
Sioux City, Iowa.....	43		3	.14		.14
Yankton, S. Dak.....	41	1		.21		.21
Valentine, Nebr.....	42		3	.14		.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	39		1	.16		.16
Pierre, S. Dak.....	41	1		.14		.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	35	4		.24		.24
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	35	3		.21		.21
Williston, N. Dak.....	35	4		.15		.15
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	39		1	.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	39	2		.14	.06	
Miles City, Mont.....	38	3		.14		.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	41	1		.14		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	41	3		.36		.28
Walla Walla, Wash.....	47	0		.34		.23
Baker City, Oreg.....	41	4		.21		.16
Winnemucca, Nev.....	42		1	.11		.11
Boise, Idaho.....	45	5		.28		.18
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	45			.35		
Lander, Wyo.....	32	6		.21		.08
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	39	0		.11		.11
North Platte, Nebr.....	42		2	.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	43	1		.17		.17
Pueblo, Colo.....	43	1		.11	.93	
Dodge City, Kans.....	47		5	.21		.21
Oklahoma, Okla.....	53		6	.42		.42
Amarillo, Tex.....	49		6	.02	.61	
Abilene, Tex.....	59		11	.43		.25
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	42		1	.21		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	57		6	.14		.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	62	2		.08		.08
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	48	4		.95		.72
Tacoma, Wash.....	47	4		1.22		.57
Fort Canby, Wash.....	50	3		1.61		.77
Portland, Oreg.....	48	2		1.19		.72
Roseburg, Oreg.....	48	2		.73		.04
Eureka, Cal.....	51	2		.69	.57	
Redbluff, Cal.....	57		4	.50		.13
Carson City, Nev.....	44		2	.24		.24
Sacramento, Cal.....	57		2	.34		.14
San Francisco, Cal.....	57		1	.43		.29
Fresno, Cal.....	59		4	.23		.23
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	60		2	.41		.23
Los Angeles, Cal.....	61	4		.21		.20
San Diego, Cal.....	60			.08		
Yuma, Ariz.....	66		1	.06		.06

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

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to November 17, 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-Oct. 3.....	18	18	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 23.....	282	282	
Kurrachee.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 7.....	18	20	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 1.....	10	10	
Japan:				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Kanagawa Ken.....	.....do.....	3	3	
Miye Ken.....	.....do.....	1	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	1	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 22.....	25	25	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:					
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	4	4		
	June 1-June 30.....	8	8		
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1	1		
Brazil:					
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12.....	177	85		
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....	19	19		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Oct. 6.....	88	88		
St. Felix.....	June 7.....				Reported present.
Colombia:					
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2		
	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	2	2		
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9.....	2	1		
Colon.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3.....	1	1		
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45		
	Aug. 15-Sept. 19.....	27	9		
Costa Rica:					
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 24.....	60	21		
Heredia.....	.....do.....	1	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29.....	2	1		
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....				Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:					
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1		Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14.....	1	1		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	1	1		
Guantanamo.....	Oct. 13.....	1	1		On ss. Flandria.
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 30.....	133	42		
	Oct. 1-Nov. 4.....	39	25		
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	11	2		
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27.....	2	1		One doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1		
	Oct. 3.....	1	1		
	Sept. 10-Sept. 16.....	1	1		
Nuevitas.....	.....do.....	39	13		
Puerto Principe.....	.....do.....	1	1		
Santa Clara.....	Oct. 27.....	1	1		
Santiago.....	June 10-Oct. 21.....	225	50		
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2	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.
Mexico—Continued.				
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 26.....		133	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....			Yellow fever reported.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....		5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 30.....		66	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 8.....		45	
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	Do.
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 23.....			
San Juan la Junta.....	Aug. 24.....			Do.
San Lorenzo.....	do.....			Do.
Tampico.....	July 1-July 7.....	1	1	
	Sept. 16-Sept. 29.....	4	1	
	Oct. 2.....	7		
Tapona.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Tuxpan.....	July 30-Nov. 6.....		69	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Nov. 9.....		242	
Victoria.....	Oct. 6.....			Do.
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 30.....		1	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1.....	3	1	
	Sept. 1.....			Do.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djiddah.....	June 30.....			Plague reported.
Brazil:				
Santos.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	18	6	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 1-Aug. 12.....		540	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 11-Oct. 4.....	1,636	1,579	
Fuchau.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 26.....			Do.
Niuchwang.....	Aug. 18.....			Do.
Yingkon.....	do.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 4-Sept. 30.....	93	44	
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200		
India:				
Bengal.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		47	
Bombay, Presidency of.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 23.....		8,659	
TOTALS TO AUGUST 11, 1899 (a).				
Ahmednugger District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	45	31	Total, 1,273 cases; 956 deaths.
Akalkot State.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		7	
Aundh State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	26	17	Total, 1,951 cases; 1,383 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		390	
Belgaum District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	750	598	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		640	
Baroda Territory.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	29	19	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		8	
Bhor State.....	do.....		33	
Bijapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	98	82	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		225	
Broach District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	37	27	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		3	
Cutch State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	29	27	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,684 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		17	
Dharwar District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	143	95	Total, 38,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		429	
Hyderabad District.....	do.....		130	
Janjira State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	0	1	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		1	
Kaira District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	58	46	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,578 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		12	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....		4	
Kanara District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	11	11	Total, 433 cases; 311 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		37	
Khandesh District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	1	0	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		4	

a Extract from Indian Times sent by United States consul.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>India—Continued.</i>				
Kolaba District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	15	9	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
Kolhapore and Southern Maharata Country.....	.....do.....	624	500	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,408 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	678	
Kurrachee.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	1	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	9	
Nassik District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	470	361	Total, 6,573 cases; 5,084 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	790	
Poona District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1,400	1,150	Total, 20,163 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	840	
Rewa Kantha.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	26	25	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
Rutnagherry District.....	.....do.....	18	15	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	17	
Satara District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	228	177	Total, 27,087 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Aug. 8...	.....	801	
Savanur State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	1	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	21	
Sholapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	29	23	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	77	
Surat District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	61	40	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	97	
Thana District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	108	86	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
Do.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	56	
				Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay City.....	May 27-Oct. 10...	.....	1,287	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 30...	.....	550	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	572	
Kurrachee City.....	Aug. 6-Oct. 7...	24	22	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	15	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	.....	210	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10...	2	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 15.....	.....	.....	Plague reported epidemic.
Nagasaki Ken.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Taiwan, Formosa.....	.....do.....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-July 26...	1,550	1,236	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases, 1,866 deaths.
<i>Lorenzo Marquez:</i>				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Nov. 4.....	3	.....
Magude.....	Sept. 22.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
<i>Madagascar:</i>				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	2	2	
<i>Mauritius:</i>				
.....	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
.....	July 14-July 20...	30	29	
.....	Aug. 10-Aug. 28...	68	42	
Mozambique.....	Aug. 25.....	.....	.....	Do.
<i>Paraguay:</i>				
Asuncion.....	Sept. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
<i>Persia:</i>				
Bushire.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	May 26-June 18...	.....	40	
<i>Portugal:</i>				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 12.....	1	1	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 15...	160	55	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
<i>Russia:</i>				
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10...	.....	21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1	.....
.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1	.....
<i>Straits Settlements:</i>				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

<i>Arabia:</i>				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...	.....	1	
<i>Argentina:</i>				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...	.....	6	
<i>Austria:</i>				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2	.....
<i>Belgium:</i>				
Antwerp.....	July 31-Aug. 6...	1	.....
.....	June 10-Oct. 21...	26	11	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1...	.....	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 21...	19	.....
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Sept. 16...	5	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Oct. 6...	1,249	678	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 23...	.....	2	
China:				
Fuchau.....	Sept. 16.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported always prevalent.
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
Colombia:				
July 12-July 24...	2	.....	
Panama.....	July 26-Aug. 1...	1	1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	.....	1	
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....	.....	.....	Reported present.
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...	.....	1	
Cairo.....	May 20-Oct. 14...	.....	30	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...	.....	1	
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	5	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1	.....
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1	.....
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...	.....	1	
Germany:				
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...	.....	1	
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Oct. 21...	170	41	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Oct. 10...	.....	130	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...	.....	2	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 29...	.....	13	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...	246	.....
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Oct. 23...	.....	32	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Oct. 29...	118	72	
Cuchio.....	Sept. 29.....	25	.....
Mulette.....	do.....	12	.....
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26...	.....	3	
Ojenega.....	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	.....
Tuxpam.....	Oct. 24-Oct. 30...	.....	8	
Vado de Piedras.....	Sept. 29.....	20	.....
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22...	1	.....
Russia:				
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1	.....
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 30...	117	56	
Odessa.....	June 10-Oct. 21...	48	14	
Riga.....	June 1-June 30...	.....	22	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Oct. 21...	111	34	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Oct. 21...	.....	33	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	.....	15	
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	5	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 23...	.....	39	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1...	1	.....
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Oct. 14...	21	1	
Smyrna.....	May 27-Oct. 15...	.....	12	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-Oct. 7...	4	.....

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, October 25, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

PORTUGAL—*Oporto*.—From October 6 to 12 the daily report of plague cases and deaths was as follows: 3, 1; 6, 1; 4, 0; 5, 0; 3, 1; 9, 0; 6, 3. The number of cases has considerably increased during the last few weeks, while the number of deaths is relatively small. Of the 9 cases reported to October 11, 5 were designated as severe.

MOZAMBIQUE—*Magude*.—According to advices of September 23, 44 cases in all were reported and have all terminated fatally. The epidemic was apparently extinct at that date. The Portuguese Government had ordered the huts and household effects of the plague patients to be burned and strict measures of inspection to be taken.

BRAZIL—*Santos*.—According to advices of October 19, 2 cases of plague and 1 suspect case were officially reported.

CHOLERA.

TURKEY—*Bassorah*.—During the early part of October cholera broke out in the vilayet of Bassorah. Many cases occurred in the southern quarter of the city and in the date plantations situated to the southward of the city. It is believed that the disease was an importation from the Kurrachee or Djovadir.

BRITISH INDIA—*Calcutta*.—During the week ended September 23, 4 cholera deaths occurred.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

PLAGUE.

GERMANY—*Bavaria*.—By order of the ministry of the interior, dated October 12, the Hygienic Institute at Munich was first designated as the place at which all investigations relative to plague cases should be made. Later, the institutes of Wurzburg and Erlangen were included. The directors of these institutes have been supplied with the printed plans issued by the imperial health bureau.

Oldenburg.—The instructions issued by the imperial health bureau relative to the nature of plague and the measures to be taken in regard to it have been officially supplied to the medical authorities. Medical officers have been directed to communicate to the imperial health bureau, by telegraph, the appearance of any suspicious case. Examination of suspected plague material is to be made, for the principalities of Lubeck and Birkenfeld, at the hygienic institutes of Kiel and Bonn, respectively; for the principality of Oldenburg, at the imperial health bureau.

Saxe-Meiningen.—The bacteriological verification of suspected plague has been officially assigned to the institute at Jena.

Anhalt.—Bacteriological verification of suspected plague is to be made by the imperial health bureau.

BELGIUM.—By order of the ministry of agriculture, the quarantine restrictions ordered against vessels arriving direct from Mediterranean and Adriatic ports and ports of the archipelago, as well as the French and Spanish ports on the Atlantic coast from the Straits of Gibraltar to the island of Quessant, are removed.

SWEDEN.—The Government has declared the port of Niuchwang to be infected.

TURKEY.—The International Board of Health resolved, October 12, to erect, as soon as possible, on the island of Stampalia, a lazaretto and barracks for plague suspects.

Sailing vessels arriving at Bassorah from the Red Sea are subject to 10 days quarantine. Sailing vessels from the Sea of Asof and the Asiatic and Russian coast of the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, are compelled to undergo medical inspection if they carry passengers. By resolution of September 16 the measures against arrivals from the coast of Egypt are continued in force, even when the vessel carries a clean bill of health.

PORTUGAL.—By royal decree of October 4, in view of the fact that certain of the daily journals of Oporto have ridiculed the measures ordered for the suppression of plague and have spoken injuriously of the officials entrusted with their execution, the publication of the said journals is suspended and on a repetition of the offense the journals are threatened with suppression.

EGYPT.—By resolution of the board of health dated October 3, where a period of ten days without plague cases shall have elapsed, vessels leaving Alexandria shall have a clean bill of health and shall not be subject to surveillance.

The standing commission of the board of health resolved October 12 to discontinue quarantine measures against arrivals from Tamatave.

BRAZIL.—The quarantine measures against arrivals from Paraguay promulgated September 21 are substantially as follows:

1. The Paraguayan ports are declared infected, both those on the Paraguay and the Parana rivers, and entry into Brazilian ports is forbidden to arrivals direct from said ports.
2. Vessels from the Brazilian ports of the State of Matto Grosso which have stopped at Paraguayan ports shall be considered in the same category as vessels arriving direct from said ports.
3. Vessels from Brazilian ports of Matto Grosso which have quarantined in Paraguayan ports shall, before admission to Brazilian ports, be subject to further quarantine at the station of Ilha Grande.
4. Even those vessels to which the third paragraph relates shall, on the downward voyage of the Paraguay River, repair to the stations on the Brazilian stretch, at the mouth of the Apia River, and there deliver to the naval authorities their list of passengers and merchandise, showing the original point of shipment of said passengers and merchandise. These lists, after being certified by the naval authorities, shall be redelivered to the masters of the vessel.
5. The Government of Argentina having declared that the unloading which formally took place at Asuncion shall in future take place at the port of Corrientes, it shall be the duty of all officials of the Brazilian consular office to inform themselves whether the passengers and merchandise brought from Matto Grosso are those certified by the naval authorities stationed at the mouth of the Apia River. After due comparison, the unloading may take place on the Brazilian side of the Paraguay River.

CHOLERA.

TURKEY.—By resolution of the International Board of Health of October 10, a ten days' quarantine is ordered for all vessels leaving Bassorah on and after October 7.

YELLOW FEVER.

SPAIN.—By royal order of October 2, vessels which left New Orleans after August 21 are subject to strict quarantine. Localities situated at less than 165 kilometers from New Orleans are declared infected.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *October 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following steamers having sailed from Belize for United States ports during the month of October, 1899: October 6, *Stillwater* for New Orleans. October 8, *Traveler* via Mexican ports for New Orleans; *Themis* for New York. October 13, *Breakwater* for New Orleans; *Managua* for Mobile. October 20, *Stillwater* for New Orleans. October 27, *Breakwater* for New Orleans; *Managua* for Mobile.

Respectfully,

C. W. KNIGHT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Reports from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *October 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last weekly report dated October 28, I have inspected and cleared the following vessels: October 29, steamship *Colombia*, Berg, 17 crew, 4 passengers, for Mobile. October 30, steamship *España*, Danielsen, 14 crew, no passengers, for Mobile.

Under date of October 14, I submitted a general report, giving number of vessels and passengers inspected as follows: Number of vessels inspected, 114; number of passengers inspected, 103; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 184.

Since that time to October 31 I have inspected vessels and passengers as follows: Number of vessels inspected, 12, of which cleared for Mobile, 10; for New Orleans, 2; number of passengers inspected 26, for Mobile, 23; for New Orleans, 3; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 37.

The totals for the season from April 1 to October 31 are as follows: Number of vessels inspected, 126; cleared for Mobile, 94; cleared for New Orleans, 29; cleared for Galveston, 3; number of passengers detained and inspected, 129; bound for Mobile, 110; bound for New Orleans, 17; bound for Galveston, 2; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 221.

It is with pleasure that I can state that the season has passed here without friction or untoward circumstances. My endeavor has been to maintain the most cordial relations between the merchants interested and the Service, and at the same time to infuse into all concerned the proper respect for the Service. On my arrival here it was thought that the restrictions placed on vessels were far too stringent, and more or less

latitude was expected. My insistence from the first, however, that the regulations must be strictly enforced soon met with the cooperation of the agents and masters of vessels, and little difficulty was experienced in such enforcement.

The fruit trade at this port is carried on at present by three companies, viz, The United Fruit Company, Camors, McConnell & Co., and The Alabama Fruit Company, the largest interest being represented by the The United Fruit Company. These companies have cooperated heartily with me in the discharge of my duties, and I have been treated by all with uniform consideration and courtesy.

During the season there was never a suspicion of infectious disease, although this port was threatened by Panama on the one side and Limon on the other, and yet there was no systematic attempt made by the local authorities to keep out infection. Their attitude was one of perfect indifference to the situation. I have warned all those interested of the danger which threatens this port from Panama, and all ports east of here, and have advised that they continue to impress on the authorities the necessity of a strict supervision over vessels from that direction.

The United Fruit Company is opening up large tracts of new land, and laying out extensive plantations along the borders of the Chiriqui Lagoon, for which purpose large numbers of laborers (negroes), are brought from Jamaica. Owing to the continuous traffic during the past season which demanded my constant presence in the port of Bocas, I have not been able to visit all these places. I intend, however, before leaving here to make the entire round and to mark all important points on an authentic chart. This might be of some little interest to the Bureau for future reference, as one settlement, namely, Chiriqui Grande, is assuming considerable importance, and promises in the future to aspire to the dignity of a port of entry. At present there is no communication with outside ports excepting through Bocas del Toro, at which port all vessels must duly enter and clear before going into the lagoon.

In the disinfection of baggage I have used the entire carboy of the formalin mixture furnished me, and have still on hand the carboy of plain formalin, which, together with the autoclave and all other property I have turned over to the United States consular agent whose receipt for same I herewith inclose.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, November 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following additional operations at this station since October 5, 1899: Nine steamships have been inspected clearing for ports south of the southern boundary of the State of Maryland; 21 cabin passengers (no steerage) were inspected, and 58 pieces of baggage were inspected and disinfected.

Respectfully,

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

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

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, November 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report for the four days ended October 31, 1899. The following vessels have cleared from this port for the United States during said period: October 27, steamship *Alabama*, Stiversen, master; number of crew, 17; passenger, 1; cleared for New Orleans direct. October 28, steamship *Hispania*, Frockberg, master; number of crew, 22; passengers, 2; cleared for New Orleans direct. October 30, steamship *Aline*, Long, master; number of crew, 40; passengers, 2; cleared for New York, N. Y.

There has been 1 death in the port, that of a colored infant on the 29th instant, the result of heart disease.

The port and department of Limon continue to remain free from any contagious or infectious diseases, with the exception of a case of vari-cella, the child being a passenger on the steamship *Hispania*, from New Orleans.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
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 31, 1899.

SIR: In this communication, which will end my official services here, I have the honor to report the continued freedom of this port from any suspicion of quarantinable diseases. Malaria rife. No deaths.

I leave for New Orleans on steamship *Stillwater*, leaving this port on 2d instant.

Since October 1, I have inspected and certified the following vessels:

Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Destination.	Cargo.
Steamship Elliot.....	Peters.....	13	.....	Charleston.....	Fruit.
Steamship Themis.....	Anderson.....	28	4	New York.....	Mahogany.
Steamship Bergen.....	do.....	26	.....	Havana.....	Cattle.
Steamship Senior.....	Peterson.....	18	.....	do.....	Do.
Steamship Stillwater.....	Gault.....	30	.....	New Orleans.....	Mail, fruit.
Steamship Bergensen.....	Bertzen.....	15	.....	Mobile.....	Fruit.
Steamship Themis.....	Andersen.....	28	.....	New York.....	Mahogany.
Steamship Uto.....	do.....	20	.....	Havana.....	Cattle.
Steamship Breakwater.....	Rivara.....	30	.....	New Orleans.....	Mail, fruit.
Steamship Bergensen.....	Bertzen.....	15	.....	Mobile.....	Fruit.
Steamship Themis.....	Andersen.....	28	.....	New York.....	Mahogany.
Steamship Uto.....	do.....	20	.....	Havana.....	Cattle.
Steamship Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	Mobile.....	Fruit.
Steamship Ardanmohr.....	Johnson.....	33	.....	Havana.....	Cattle.
Steamship Stillwater.....	Gault.....	30	.....	New Orleans.....	Mail, fruit.
Steamship Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	Mobile.....	Fruit.
Steamship Senior.....	Peterson.....	18	.....	Havana.....	Cattle.
Steamship Uto.....	Andersen.....	20	.....	Havana.....	Cattle.
Steamship Breakwater.....	Rivara.....	33	.....	New Orleans.....	Mail, fruit.
Steamship Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	Mobile.....	Fruit.
Steamship Simon Dumois.....	.....	.....	.....	Mobile.....	Fruit.
Steamship Uto.....	Andersen.....	20	.....	Havana.....	Cattle.
Steamship Stillwater.....	Gault.....	30	.....	New Orleans.....	Fruit, mail.
Steamship Bergensen.....	Bertzen.....	15	.....	Mobile.....	Fruit.
Steamship Burnes.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	Do.
Steamship Schleswig.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Steamship Franklin.....	Ramason.....	16	.....	Mobile.....	Do.
Steamship Stillwater.....	Gault.....	30	.....	New Orleans.....	Mail, fruit.

Respectfully,

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

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

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

AUSTRIA.

Plague in Trieste.

A message just received from the United States consular bureau announces the appearance of plague in Trieste.

BRAZIL.

Plague in Santos.

Reports having been received that plague had broken out at Santos, Acting Assistant Surgeon Havelburg was directed to proceed from Rio de Janeiro to Santos for the purpose of investigating the matter. He reports November 4, that the disease has been confirmed by bacteriological examination, and that there have been 18 cases and 6 deaths.

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro and the State of Sao Paulo.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *September 27, 1899.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary reports for the weeks ended September 1 and September 8.

During the week ended September 1 there were 302 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 35 as compared with the foregoing week ; 5 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3 ; 1 death from yellow fever, a decrease of 4 ; 46 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 4 ; no death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 4 ; no death from diphtheria, a decrease of 1 ; 7 deaths from measles, none before, and 49 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 16.

During the week ended September 8 there were 307 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 5 as compared with the preceding week ; 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2 ; 1 death from yellow fever, the same as before ; 59 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 13 ; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3 ; no deaths from measles, a decrease of 7, and 51 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 2.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of June. The total number of deaths was 2,994, an increase of 218 as compared with the month of May. From tuberculosis there died 161 persons, an increase of 6, and from malaria 76 persons, a decrease of 15. From typhoid fever there died 27 persons (7 at the city of Sao Paulo) a decrease of 16 ; from yellow fever, 21 persons (1 at Sorocaba, 4 at Itu, 11 at Indaiatuba, 4 at Casa Branca, and 1 at Cravinhos,) a decrease of 3 ; from smallpox 1 person (at Santos), the same as before.

In regard to other infectious diseases there were 12 deaths from measles, 2 deaths from scarlet fever, 3 deaths from diphtheria, 39 deaths from whooping cough, 2 deaths from erysipelas, 2 deaths from septicaemia, 34 deaths from influenza, 28 deaths from dysentery, 2 deaths from leprosy, 2 deaths from cholera, 2 deaths from beriberi and 1 death from hydrophobia.

Since last report the following ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office : September 19, steamship *Buffon*, British,

for New York; bark *Triumpho*, Portuguese, for New Orleans. September 20, steamship *Cyprian Prince*, British, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary state of Rio de Janeiro—Plague in Asuncion, Paraguay.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary reports for the weeks ended September 15 and 22:

During the week ended September 15 there were 293 deaths, a decrease of 14 as compared with the foregoing week; 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 6; 1 death from yellow fever, the same as before; 45 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 14; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from measles, none before; 1 death from beriberi, none before, and 42 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 9.

During the week ended September 22 there were 321 deaths from all causes, an increase of 28 as compared with the foregoing week: Ten deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 4 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 84 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 39; 1 death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from measles, the same as before; 1 death from beriberi, the same as before, and 53 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 11.

Smallpox epidemic.

The smallpox epidemic, that at the present time prevails in the city of Rio de Janeiro, has increased considerably. The number of cases is much greater than is shown by the official statements. For the last few weeks there were reported 55, 66, 71, 109, 116, 136, 139, 129 cases, and 29, 34, 33, 42, 46, 59, 45, 84 deaths. The number of cases in the special smallpox hospital has been, during the last week, over 400. The mortality varies between 30 to 40 per cent.

Plague at Asuncion.

To the danger that exists for Brazil of the spreading of the plague from Portugal has now been added that which threatens from Asuncion in Paraguay, not far from the frontier of Brazil, where the appearance of the plague is officially proved. According to an edict of September 21, the ports of Paraguay, both those of the Paraguay River and those of the Parana River, have been declared infected and the admission of ships that come from those ports into Brazilian ports is interdicted. The same refers to ships that arrive from ports of the State of Matto Grosso and have touched at Paraguayan ports. Before being admitted into Brazilian ports those ships have to go to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande. Ships arriving from ports of the State of Matto Grosso or bound thereto are obliged to arrange official documents, issued by the military maritime authorities, in regard to passengers and cargo, and they may then effect reladings at Corrientes, instead of at Asuncion, with agreement of the Argentine Government. The physician who is charged to convey the respective ships during the quarantine on the Paraguay River is at the same time sanitary inspector and obliged to give the necessary information to the sanitary authorities.

General state of health in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

In his message, presented to the legislative assembly, the president of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Alberto de Seixas Martins Torres, said in regard to the sanitary conditions as follows: "The sanitary conditions of the State have not been satisfactory during the last two half years, especially in the first months of the present year, when there was a long drought, accompanied with very hot weather. In the municipal districts of Parahyba do Sul and Cantagallos, yellow fever made its appearance in epidemic form, and in other localities such as Nictheroy, Barra do Pirahy, Desengano (Valenca), Rezende and Braçanan (Rio Conito), there were sporadic cases.

Malarial diseases in various forms ravaged the municipal districts of Itaperuna, Magé, and Nictheroy.

In Valencia and Cabo Frio there were cases of dysentery, which, however, did not make much progress.

Against the spread of infectious and contagious diseases the Government has employed all the means at the disposal of the board of health.

It is necessary to increase the subsidy of the vaccination institute of the federal districts, so that it may furnish vaccine matter to the staff.

BILLS OF HEALTH.

September 26, steamship *Olbers*, Belgian, for New York. September 28, bark *Madonna del Orto*, Italian, for Mobile. September 29, steamship *Swindon*, British, for New Orleans. September 30, steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York; steamship *Dalecarlia*, German, for New York; barkentine *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore. October 2, steamship *Chaucer*, British, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended September 29.

There were 316 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 5 as compared with the foregoing week; 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 5 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 71 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 13; no death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from diphtheria, an increase of 1; 1 death from measles, the same as before; 1 death from beriberi, the same as before, and 53 deaths from tuberculosis, also the same as before.

Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data, concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of July. The total number of deaths was 2,526, a decrease of 468, as compared with the month of June. From tuberculosis there died 136 persons, a decrease of 25, and from malaria 67 persons, a decrease of 9. From typhoid fever there died 32 persons (7 at the city of Sao Paulo), an increase of 5;

from yellow fever 2 persons (1 at Itu and 1 at Casa Branca), a decrease of 19; from measles 6 persons, a decrease of 6; from smallpox 1 person (at Santos), the same as before.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 5 deaths from diphtheria, 45 from whooping cough, 3 deaths from erysipelas, 15 deaths from dysentery, 15 deaths from influenza; 2 deaths from leprosy, and 1 death from cholera.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: October 3, ship *Kambira*, British, for United States (Ship Island or Mobile). October 5, steamship *Mozart*, British, for New York. October 7, steamship *Phœnicia*, British, for Galveston.

Respectfully,

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended October 6.

There were 291 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 25 as compared with the foregoing week; 2 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 7; 4 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 58 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 13; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; no death from diphtheria and measles, a decrease of 1 each; 1 death from beriberi, the same as before, and 58 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 5.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: October 9, bark *Duo Fratelli*, Italian, for Apalachicola; bark *Baltimore*, American, for Baltimore. October 11, steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York; steamship *Belluria*, British, for New York. October 14, ship *Antares*, German, Pensacola.

Respectfully,

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

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

CHINA.

Vessels inspected at Hongkong, September 17 to October 7, 1899.

HONGKONG, October 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith report of inspection at Hongkong for the weeks ended September 23, September 30, and October 7, 1899.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosures.]

Vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended September 23, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Sept. 18	Br. ss. Yuen Sang	Manila, P. I.	70	13	81	9
Sept. 19	Br. st. launch Hellen	do	9	0	0	0
Do	Br. ss. Ira Drani (a)	New York, N. Y.				
Do	U. S. st. launch Isidora	Manila, P. I.	9	0	0	0
Do	U. S. st. launch Yuen Hung	do	9	0	0	1
Sept. 20	Jap. ss. Riojire Maru	Seattle, Wash.	92	0	8	0
Sept. 22	Jap. ss. Hongkong Maru (b)	San Francisco, Cal. ..	176	0	36	9
Sept. 23	Sp. st. launch Jupiter	Manila, P. I.	13	0	0	0
Do	Br. ss. Diamante	do	72	31	47	6

a Furnished supplemental bill of health.

b Crew and steerage passengers bathed, and their baggage and clothing disinfected with steam.

Vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended September 30, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Sept. 25	U. S. st. launch Amanda	Manila, P. I.	11	0	0	0
Do	U. S. st. launch Seattle	do	6	0	0	0
Do	Ger. ss. Pisa (a)	New York, N. Y.				
Do	Br. ss. Sung Kiang	Manila, P. I.	65	7	116	12
Sept. 26	U. S. st. launch Kroong Lee	do	10	0	0	0
Do	U. S. st. launch On Lee	do	9	0	0	0
Do	U. S. st. launch Yuen Hung	do	9	0	0	0
Do	U. S. st. launch Isidora	do	9	0	0	0
Sept. 30	Br. ship Hutton Hall	Portland, Oreg.	29	0	0	0

a Supplemental bill of health.

Vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended October 7, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Oct. 2	Br. ss. Esmeralda	Manila, P. I.	61	19	150	9
Oct. 3	U. S. ss. China (a)	San Francisco, Cal. ..	165	36	471	25
Do	U. S. transport Ohio	do				
Do	Sp. ss. Legozpi	Manila, P. I.	43	11	117	8
Oct. 4	Br. ss. Tai Yuen	do	75	14	18	2
Do	Br. ss. Yuen Sang	do	70	10	56	5
Oct. 6	U. S. ship St. David	New York, N. Y.	22	1		
Do	U. S. ship Gov. Robie	do	23	1		
Do	U. S. ss. Salvadora	Manila, P. I.	47	0	67	3
Oct. 7	U. S. transport Wyefield (b)	San Francisco, Cal. ..				
Do	Br. ss. Monmouthshire	Portland, Oreg.	60	1	107	

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

b Supplemental bill of health.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Tunas de Zaza, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Jucaro.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, November 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended November 6, 26 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases reported in this city. Death rate for the week is 33.89.

During the week a report was current on the streets that a case of

yellow fever had developed in Santa Clara. I wrote the inclosed letter to the commanding officer, Second United States Cavalry, on the subject and received inclosed reply.

During the week 10 vessels were inspected on arrival and 9 on departure.

The U. S. transport *Buford* arrived November 4, cargo, forage for quartermasters department; left the same day for New York.

Seven alien steerage passengers arrived from Cartagena on the steamship *Mira*, 4 natives of the State of Colombia, and 3 Turks who have been living in South America.

Tunas de Zaza.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports 9 deaths during the week, 3 from malaria, 1 from intestinal diseases, 1 from tuberculosis; no contagious diseases reported. Four vessels inspected during the week.

Trinidad.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 12 deaths during the week, 1 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis; no contagious diseases reported. Four vessels inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths during the week; no contagious disease reported. Six vessels inspected during the week.

Jucaro.—Sanitary Guard Ramon San Pelayo reports no deaths during the week; no contagious diseases. Four vessels inspected during the week.

Respectfully,

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

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *October 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to request information of a case of yellow fever that has been reported at this office of a Cuban that died in Santa Clara. Would you be so kind as to have the doctor send me a report in regard to the case, source of infection, etc.

Respectfully,

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

COLONEL NOYES, *Commanding Officer*
Second United States Cavalry, Santa Clara, Cuba.

[Reply—Translation.]

SANTA CLARA, CUBA, *November 3, 1899.*

George Folger, a white man, strongly built, engineer by trade, native of Massachusetts, U. S. A., and about 55 years of age, was taken in the civil hospital of Santa Clara, Cuba, on October 23, 1899. According to the history of the case, he arrived on the 21st of the same month, ill, from Havana, Cuba, having enjoyed until then very good health. On October 22, he continued ill, and on the 23d he was removed to the hospital. During the morning the temperature was 39°, and the pulsations 60 per minute. In the afternoon he had no fever; albumen was present in the urine, bilious vomiting, the sclerotic membranes of the eyes tinged yellow, congestion of the conjunctivæ of the eyes, acute pain in the epigastrium, lumbar rachialgia, and general discomfort. From this moment the yellow fever was suspected, and the diagnosis having been made, the rational treatment was applied. On the evening of the 24th, the temperature of the patient was 37.5°, the symptoms already said were persistent, front-orbital cephalgia, the icteric tinge well-defined, the conjunctivæ congested, the tongue coated white, difficult respiration, and constipation of the bowels. A saline cathartic was administered, revulsives applied to the epigastrium, diuretics and rum mixed with ice water were given as drinks to the patient. At night the temperature was 36.8 and the pulsations 70, and subdelirium took place. On the morning of the 26th the temperature was 36.5 and the pulsations 90. Tendency

to collapse and difficulty in voiding the urine. In the afternoon the temperature was 36.3, the pulsations 92, and the same difficulty in voiding the urine was presented. Caffein, Jaccoud's tonic beverage, water and rum, milk and benzonafol were administered. During the night the temperature was 35.4, bloody vomiting, and death occurring the morning of the 27th. Cadaveric rigidity took place very soon after death, and blue and yellow spots appeared on the cutaneous surface of the body. Taking into consideration the course of the pathologic process, the symptoms present at the different stages of the disease, and above all the relations between pulse and temperature, characteristic of this disease, we believe it to be a case of yellow fever and so we have diagnosed it. The increase in the number of pulsations and the gradual lowering of the temperature at the same time is a fatal [characteristic] symptom.

We believe, therefore, that the case was an acute one of yellow fever of rapid course, the patient dying in a complete condition of anuria.

Dr. LEM JIGUEROA.

NOTE.—The patient contracted the disease probably at Havana.

A true copy.

F. W. SIBLEY,

Captain and Adjutant Second Cavalry.

Reports from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *November 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report for the week ended October 28, 1899.

It has rained most of the time during every day of the week, and a good hard norther has been blowing for several days.

Your attention is invited to the decrease in the general death rate as given in the inclosed mortality table. It is the lowest death rate for the year. There has been a decrease in yellow fever, as compared with the previous weeks' report. It is possible that with the passing of the late gale the number of yellow-fever cases will be greatly diminished.

There has been another death from yellow fever at the Machina, and 14 rooms were disinfected by this Service at the request of the Admiral.

The office has been besieged by a crowd of anxious nonimmune people, who wish information regarding the closing of quarantine. If Florida will open her doors on November 1, the steamship *Mascotte* will have a large passenger list.

I submit mortality table for the week ended October 28.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table of the city of Havana, Cuba, for week ended October 28, 1899.

Tuberculosis	11
Enteritis.....	11
Enteric fever.....	5
Malarial fever.....	4
Pneumonia	4
Yellow fever	5
Dysentery	1
Deaths from all causes	89

HAVANA, CUBA, *November 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report for the week ended November 4. There has been only a slight increase in the general death rate as compared with the previous week. Yellow fever con-

tinues to decrease. The weather conditions are the same as the previous week and continue cloudy. The usual mortality table is inclosed.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table for the week ended November 4, 1899.

Diseases.	October—			November—				Total.
	29	30	31	(a) 1	2	3	4	
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	1	.....	5	4	1	.....
Enteritis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Yellow fever.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pernicious.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
Total deaths from all causes.....	17	12	11	9	13	19	10	91

a No death from infectious or contagious disease.

Three deaths from yellow fever—2 at Las Animas hospital; the third death occurred at 5 Dragones street.

FRANCE.

Treatment of tuberculosis by injections into the trachea.

[Advance sheets of consular reports, November 7, 1899.]

NEW TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Consul Atwell, of Roubaix, under date of October 7, 1899, says :

In my report of June 26, 1899 (a), I spoke of Dr. Mendel's treatment of tubercular diseases, which called forth so many inquiries that Dr. Mendel has forwarded to this consulate an article on the subject contributed by him on September 9, 1899, to the *Journal des Praticiens*. I inclose herewith translation of the article, which contains specific information with regard to his treatment, as called for in Department instructions of August 10, 1899 (b).

The article reads :

TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL AND PULMONARY DISEASES AND PARTICULARLY OF TUBERCULOSIS BY INJECTION OF ESSENTIAL OILS INTO THE TRACHEAL DUCT.

The introduction of medicine into the tracheal duct was not practiced, we believe, prior to 1883, when Bergeon lectured before the congress for the advancement of science on injections of calming matter into the tracheal duct by means of the Pravaz syringe. This physician made 25 injections in thirty-five days with most satisfactory results. Although the idea was good, the manner of injecting through incisions in the skin of the neck was not acceptable, and the treatment found little favor.

In 1888, Beehag conceived the idea of injecting a few drops of oil of peppermint into the larynx. This injection was made by the aid of a mirror; the liquid found its way into the tracheal duct and produced a sedative effect. The problem of tracheal injections through the mouth was solved. The treatment was then followed systematically

a Advance Sheets No. 493 (August 3, 1899); Consular Reports No. 228 (September, 1899).

b Sent at the request of a resident of Texas, to whom Advance Sheets of this report have been transmitted.

by Drs. Dor, Garel, Botey, Jarrige, and others, who used oil of creosote and oil of peppermint in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The results were encouraging, but it seems that oil of creosote injected into the tracheal duct has no greater effect than when injected under the skin. It is for this reason that I have abandoned the injection of oil of creosote and have carried my experiments into a comparatively new field; I allude to essential oils.

The Frendeureich experiment is known. This physician placed germs of tuberculosis in glass jars containing 20 drops of essence. He then corked the jars with rubber stoppers and studied them for a period of twenty days. He observed that the germs of tuberculosis were arrested in process of growth or even destroyed by essence of wintergreen, rosemary, peppermint, marjoram, thyme, geranium, lavender, lingwort, and eucalyptus.

The problem was to choose between these 10 oils. I selected oil of thyme, whose antiseptic value is equal to that of carbolic acid; oil of cinnamon, which is considered tonic and stimulating, and oil of eucalyptus, which seems to have a special action on the mucus of the bronchial and pulmonary organs.

After experimenting upon dogs, I decided upon the following solution:

Essence of thyme.....	grams...	5
Essence of eucalyptus.....	do.....	5
Essence of cinnamon.....	do.....	5
Sterilized olive oil.....	cubic centimeters...	100
To this solution may be added iodoform.....		
Bromoform	do.....	0. 05

In treating certain cases this proportion may be doubled, or even trebled.

The tracheal injection is practiced daily, and for this purpose I use a long, curved syringe invented by Collin. The syringe contains 3 cubic centimeters of the solution. I empty it three or four times consecutively into the tracheal duct. The patient, who feels the solution trickling into his lungs, experiences an agreeable sensation of warmth, and does not cough.

In my early experiments I operated with a throat mirror, but I am now able to do without this aid. The patient holds his tongue outside of his mouth between thumb and finger by means of a napkin. The tube is then inserted behind the tongue and the syringe held in a vertical position and the piston pressed. If the whole solution is successfully injected into the tracheal duct, the patient experiences the feeling of warmth spoken of above. If, on the contrary, a portion has been spilled on the epiglottis and in the mouth of the larynx, a certain quantity returns to the mouth and he spits it out; but I affirm that he does not cough.

This treatment is simple and inoffensive.

I will now state the results that I have obtained. I have up to the present time treated 27 cases of tuberculosis, of which 18 were in the first stage of the disease, 4 in the second, and 3 in the third; and in each case I have obtained some result.

Tuberculosis in the first degree is known by the following symptoms: The patient coughs and loses flesh during several months; strength fails and the appetite is irregular or fails altogether; the cough is often frequent and prevents sleep; expectoration is more or less abundant, of yellowish or greenish hue, and does not necessarily contain bacilli.

Stethoscopic examination reveals a deadening of the sound on one or both sides of the upper lungs; auscultation reveals slower or panting respiration, prolonged or fitful exhalation, and a slight cracking sound.

With this class of patients, after a treatment varying in period from eight days to a month, I have succeeded in relieving the cough and expectoration and even stopping them altogether. Strength, sleep, and appetite have also returned. The treatment is slower in some cases than others, but it is always effective.

At the end of the treatment, I have sometimes noted the disappearance of the cracking sound; but in general the stethoscopic characteristics remain unchanged.

These eighteen patients in the first stage of tuberculosis have not been treated by me for three months, and continue in good condition.

Tuberculosis in the second degree (period of softening of the lung tissues).—Three out of four patients have found relief, though in a lesser degree than my patients in the first stage of the disease. I have not been able to stop the cough and expectoration completely, though I have relieved them greatly, and appetite and strength have returned.

The stethoscopic characteristics have also been modified. The rattling has decreased at least one-half or three-fourths, and the aching in the throat has disappeared.

The fourth patient, a girl of 12, first experienced much benefit, but at the end of three weeks the malady reappeared in full force. She is still under treatment.

Tuberculosis in the third degree.—I have treated three patients of this class. The first, a woman of 30 years, with a cavity in upper left lung, general health bad, cough and

expectoration incessant, no appetite, very weak. The injections rapidly changed the condition of the patient. At the end of two weeks the cavity had dried and the cough and expectorations had decreased two-thirds. She has good appetite now, no longer vomits when seized with a fit of coughing, sleeps well, and thinks herself cured.

The second patient is still under treatment, which has lasted three weeks; appetite and strength have returned, cough and expectoration have diminished one-half.

The third patient, 29 years of age, was confined to his bed and in a most precarious condition. Large cavity in upper right lung, high fever, no appetite, bad diarrhea, extreme emaciation.

The treatment revived him, however; after a few days the appetite returned, diarrhea ceased, cough diminished a little, expectoration was easier and unaccompanied by vomiting. Nevertheless, the disease continued, and after a month the patient died.

This, then, is a statement of the result obtained thus far through the treatment by injection of essential oils. It is rapid and usually effective.

In order not to lengthen this article, I will simply mention that it has an excellent effect in the treatment of simple affections of the bronchial organs, etc.

It now remains for me to explain the action of this treatment. The medicated oil, injected into the orifice of the tracheal duct, descends slowly, bathing the walls. It thus penetrates the upper bronchial tubes, creating a large surface of evaporation at the point where the bronchial tubes branch out. Before the oil is absorbed the air entering the lungs is saturated with volatile odors that destroy the bacteria. There is intense inhalation in the center of the respiratory organs, which is far more effective than any ordinary inhalation. The oil and medicine are thus absorbed by the lungs, diffused through the system, and finally carried off through the lungs and urine.

We thus obtain the disinfection of the mucus of the lungs by the aid of the air, which acts as a vehicle for the medicine. This explains the decrease of cough and expectoration, the drying of the tubes, and general better health, by reason of the fact that the lungs cease to absorb the poisonous gases within them. If the characteristics of the disease in the early stage, such as shortness of breath and panting exhalation, do not lessen, it is because the lesions are situated beyond the reach of the channels of respiration.

In certain cases, where the tracheal injection could not be performed daily, we have substituted a medicated injection composed of a glass of milk, the yolk of an egg, and from 10 drops to 1 or 2 coffee-spoonfuls of the solution mentioned above. We have had excellent results from this treatment. The volatile oils pass off largely through the lungs and perfume the breath of the patient for several hours.

INDIA.

Plague in Bombay—Haffkine serum.

[Advance sheets of consular reports, November 8, 1899.]

BOMBAY, September 7, 1899.

The plague in the Bombay Presidency continues. It had its inception in the latter part of the year 1896, and has spread into every collectorate and district of the presidency. From statements showing the mortality from plague furnished me by the government of India, I find there were, during the week ended September 3, 1899, 4,390 deaths from plague in the presidency of Bombay.

Its progress in the southern Maratha country during the past year has been remarkable. It has assumed an epidemic form in the city of Poona, a place of over 100,000 inhabitants, which, on account of its supposed sanitary condition—high elevation, dry heat, with a climate from May to November like an English spring morning—has been made the home for the Bombay army and the residence of the governor during the monsoon season.

This city has had 23,331 cases and 17,809 deaths from plague up to the present time. The epidemic is just at present at its height, and there is great suffering and distress. During the week ended September 2, 1899, there were 1,086 deaths from plague, and on Monday, September 4, 1899, 117 cases and 110 deaths were reported in that city.

Western India being now threatened with famine on account of the failure of the monsoons to produce the usual amount of rain to nourish the crops and induce late sowing, it is feared that the coming season will witness a further ravage of the plague.

The distance may save America, yet this scourge repeatedly reached Europe in the early centuries. It is now raging in the East, and there is reason to fear that it is gathering force. It has appeared in Alexandria, Egypt, and Oporto, Portugal, which is only a week's journey from the western world, and the mediæval plague is quite capable of taking advantage of modern rapid traveling.

The plague is an acute infective fever; its primary cause is a living organism, a minute microscopical being which, having gained entrance to the body, multiplies with great rapidity, producing a series of local disturbances giving rise to characteristic symptoms, and diffusing throughout the body a subtle poison which is generally the cause of death.

Our modern physicians are not much better equipped for the treatment of the disease than were their mediæval predecessors. Inoculation, although its results are extremely important and promising, is a prophylactic rather than a treatment, a wall against the enemy rather than a weapon with which to meet it. There are, of course, great advances in the general treatment of the cases, but modern science has not yet discovered a specific against plague.

The plague microbes are capable of living and multiplying only while they have access to supplies of organic nourishment. They are able to pass directly from body to body or to remain alive and even multiply outside of the body. Thus, there are two ways in which plague may travel; it may creep from patient to patient in a direct chain, or it may use places where suitable decaying substances are to be found as temporary links in the chain.

An antitoxine, or serum, first prepared by Professor Haffkine as a plague inoculation, called Haffkine's prophylactic, is now being used in Bombay and western India with remarkable results.

This prophylactic is prepared by first taking the plague bacilli, or the young germs, from a person affected with the plague and cultivating them. These microbes are killed by artificial means and a high degree of heat. From these dead germs and their poisonous excrements is produced a fluid that is believed to have acquired the power, when injected into the human system, to render the blood immune from the attack of plague germs and to neutralize their effect. The injection of such a poison has the effect of an antitoxine and prevents the system from nourishing plague. A dead plague germ being inoculated into a person, plague will not follow. A person after having one attack of the disease is rarely liable to a second. The person first inoculated is subject to symptoms of the plague. In vaccination for smallpox a living germ is dealt with, whereas in plague inoculation dead seed only are injected.

Experiments are now being carried on at the laboratory at the government house, Parel, Bombay, where further discovery is expected to perfect this plague preventative.

Strangely enough, inoculation is exceedingly unpopular among the natives. The government has had great labor in persuading the Hindoo mind of the efficacy of Haffkine's prophylactic against plague, and at the same time its utter harmlessness in every other respect.

The Hindoo is suspicious that the dead germs and their toxic excreta

may be of animal rather than vegetable substance, which would make the injection of the fluid into their body a religious offense.

The measures generally relied upon in the dry season were entire evacuation of infected villages and hamlets, isolation of the sick, segregation of the "contacts," and a thorough disinfection of all infected places. In localities where the outbreak grew virulent in the monsoon, evacuation was impossible; but inoculation was extensively tried and strikingly demonstrated the protective power of the prophylactic.

At first the people failed utterly to understand the use of segregation. To the masses, infection and contagion had no meaning. Nothing but the splendid confidence of the people in the British Government could have made sanitary measures possible, in the broadcast and rapid manner in which it became necessary to use them among untrained and uneducated millions.

Owing to the enormous population of the city of Bombay, and also to the fact that many plague cases are suppressed, secreted or returned under fever or other causes, it is impossible to get general statistics of the effects of Haffkine's plague inoculation. However, I have a few returns from up-country places of the results of inoculation.

At Kirkee, the plague broke out among the royal artillery followers. They were living under far better conditions than many villagers, and a cordon had been drawn around that place. Six hundred and seventy-one persons were inoculated and 859 not inoculated. Among those inoculated, there were 32 attacks and 17 deaths, giving a mortality of 2.05 per cent; while among the uninoculated there were 143 attacks and 98 deaths, or a mortality of 11.4 per cent.

At Belgaum, among the men of the Twenty-sixth Madras Infantry, after all the Sepoys had been inoculated, there were only two attacks, both of which recovered, whereas before the inoculation there had been 78 cases in the regiment.

At Ganeshkhind, among the servants of the governor of Bombay, in a certain quarter, there were 324 persons inoculated and 300 uninoculated. Fourteen cases of plague occurred in that quarter, and every one of those cases occurred among the 300 who were not inoculated.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses of the atmosphere and ground air, etc., are being made in these infected places, results of which may be of extreme interest and infinite use in the future.

WILLIAM T. FEE,
Consul.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, November 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 1, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

On October 28, to the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,006 steerage passengers, and 838 pieces of small and 210 pieces of large baggage. On October 30, to the British steamship *Starlight*, bound in water ballast for New York via Porto Ferrario, island of Elba, Italy.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *October 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report on infectious diseases in Japan, for the period September 26 to October 20, 1899.

No cases of infectious disease of quarantinable nature are returned in the Government Gazette, other than the extensively and severely prevalent dysentery. The epidemic of this malady bids fair this year to exceed in magnitude any which has occurred for five years past. The sanitary officers are endeavoring to grapple with it, but so far with but little apparent success.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious disease in Japan from September 26 to October 20, 1899.

Locality.	Dysentery.		Cholera.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	185	58						
Osaka Fu.....	62	16						
Tokyo Fu.....	190	61						
Aichi Ken.....	110	17						
Akita Ken.....	392	63						
Awomori Ken.....	6,012	685						
Chiba Ken.....	196	50						
Fukui Ken.....	55	20						
Fukuoka Ken.....	38	7						
Fukushima Ken.....	1,651	344						
Gifu Ken.....	143	36						
Gumma Ken.....	110	32						
Hiogo Ken.....	172	63						
Hiroshima Ken.....	78	27						
Ibaraki Ken.....	130	40						
Ishikawa Ken.....	136	65						
Iwate Ken.....	5,266	1,306						
Kagawa Ken.....	67	31						
Kagoshima Ken.....	172	33						
Kanagawa Ken.....	155	49						
Kochi Ken.....	211	27						
Kumamoto Ken.....	84	16						
Miyagi Ken.....	1,335	366						
Miyazaki Ken.....	52	11						
Miye Ken.....	33	16						
Nagano Ken.....	529	173						
Nagasaki Ken.....	60	12						
Nara Ken.....	10	1						
Niigata Ken.....	2,323	635						
Oita Ken.....	41	11						
Okayama Ken.....	104	43						
Okinawa Ken.....	41	6						
Saga Ken.....	2	1						
Saitama Ken.....	99	37						
Shizuoka Ken.....	164	45						
Shiga Ken.....	20	4						
Shimane Ken.....	95	13						
Tohigi Ken.....	135	42						
Tokushima Ken.....	51	17						
Tottori Ken.....	25	11						
Toyama Ken.....	90	27						
Wakayama Ken.....	28	2						
Yamagata Ken.....	290	64						
Yamaguchi Ken.....	65	16						
Yamanashi Ken.....	226	84						
Yehime Ken.....	44	12						
The Hokkaido.....	92	13						
Taiwan (Formosa) a.....								
Total.....	20,680	4,609						

a No report.

Plague epidemic in Kobe.

The following cablegram was received from Sanitary Inspector Eldridge :

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *November 15, 1899.*

Plague is now present in Kobe in epidemic form..

ELDRIDGE.

WYMAN, *Treasury, Washington.*

November 16 he was directed by cable to employ a physician for duty in the office of the consul at Kobe, and to instruct him in his duties, the State Department concurring.

MEXICO.

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

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *October 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At the City of Mexico, for the week ended October 30, 82 passengers were inspected, 72 passed, and 8 detained and baggage (11 pieces) disinfected. For the same period 5 cars and 73 barrels of oranges from Yantepec were passed. At Monterey, for the week ended October 28, 84 passengers were inspected, 81 passed, and 3 detained and baggage (2 pieces) disinfected. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended October 28, 11 passengers were inspected and passed. The health of Monterey is still reported to be good.

Respectfully,

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, *November 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended November 2: Cases of yellow fever, 7; deaths, 2; deaths from pernicious fever, 2; from tuberculosis, 10, and from all causes, 33.

The yellow fever record for the month of October was 36 cases and 14 deaths, and the deaths from tuberculosis were 31.

Yellow fever is endemic here, but as the population is now practically immune there is little danger of another epidemic in the near future. Plans have been completed for the introduction of a complete sewerage system, and waterworks. When this work is undertaken, there will be danger of an outbreak of fever, both on account of tearing up the streets and because of the introduction of nonimmune labor from the interior. The past epidemic has depopulated the ranks of the laborers to such an extent that it will be impossible to undertake any large contract without the importation of labor.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MOROCCO.

Inoculation against plague at Tangier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Marine-Hospital Service, that in dispatch No. 156, of October 3, 1899, the consul-general of the United States at Tangier, Morocco, reports that the diplomatic corps in that city have unanimously voted that each of the governments represented there contribute the sum of \$20, Spanish, for the purchase of virus for the purpose of inoculation against the bubonic plague as a preparatory precautionary measure in case it should break out there.

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

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NATAL.

Colony of Natal quarantines against Madagascar on account of plague.

[No. 94, 1899.]

PROCLAMATION

PIETERMARITZBURG, September 22, 1899.

[By his excellency the honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, governor and commander-in-chief in and over the colony of Natal, vice-admiral of the same, and supreme chief over the native population].

Whereas by section 1 of law No. 4, 1882, entitled law "To amend the law No. 3 of 1858, relating to quarantine and to give power to the governor to declare an infected port or ports," it is enacted that as often as the governor, with the advice of the executive council, shall, by proclamation, notify that any place or places, whether on this continent or beyond the seas, is or are infected with any contagious or infectious disease dangerous to public health, and that it is probable that such disease may be brought from such place or places to the colony of Natal, then and immediately from and after such notification, all ships and vessels whether arriving from or having touched at any such place or places, shall be and be considered to be liable to quarantine within the meaning of the law No. 3, 1858, and of any order made, or thereafter made, by the governor with the advice of the executive council, and notified by proclamation concerning quarantine and the prevention of infection:

And whereas, I have been informed that the disease known as the "bubonic plague" is now prevalent in the island of Madagascar:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powers and authority in me vested, and with the advice of my executive council, I do proclaim and notify that the island of Madagascar is a place infected with a contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health, and that it is probable that such disease may be brought thence to the colony of Natal.

God save the Queen.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the colony, at government house, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, September 2, 1899.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,

Governor.

CHARLES J. SMYTHE,
Colonial Secretary.

NORWAY.

Quarantine against Madagascar on account of plague.

CHRISTIANIA, October 16, 1899.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send notification, issued by the Norwegian Government, directing that the island of Madagascar is declared infected with the plague, and that the shipping in the island has become subject to all the rules in such cases enacted against that of other infected territory. Of these rules I have made report to the Department. In the same notification it is declared that the Pescadores, in Eastern Asia, are declared free of the disease, and that its shipping shall no longer be subjected to such rules.

I have the honor to be,

HENRY BORDEWICH,
Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

PORTUGAL.

*Case of plague in Lisbon.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate for your information the following telegram received from the United States consul at Lisbon yesterday: "Pestana, bacteriologist from Oporto attacked by pest in Lisbon. Extraordinary precautions taken.—THIERIOT."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SPAIN.

Steerage passengers from plague-infected territory to be prohibited from embarking for United States, Cuban, or Porto Rican ports.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo requesting that, in view of the statement of the consul-general of the United States at Barcelona to the effect that about 500 emigrants from Santander and Corunna will leave by the monthly steamers for Cuba and Porto Rico, a telegram be sent to the consular officers at these ports instructing them to prohibit steerage passengers from Oporto and other plague-infected territory from shipping for the United States, Cuba, or Porto Rico.

In reply I have to say that there is no United States consular officer at Santander, but the consul-general at Barcelona has been requested by cable to convey to the person in charge at Corunna instructions in accordance with the request in your letter.

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

JOHN HAY.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TURKEY.

Reports from Constantinople.

[Report No. 230.]

CHOLERA AT BASSORAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 10, 1899.*

At to-day's sitting of the Superior Sanitary Commission, a telegram from the Bassorah sanitary physician was communicated. He announced the appearance of cholera in said town. Said telegram is dated October 7; it says: "Two days since, it is rumored, that many cholera deaths have occurred in tchardaks (sheds of straw) where dates are manipulated. I have visited with two physicians some cases and dead bodies; the symptoms said cases presented were cholera symptoms, and did prove fatal. Yesterday I visited, with other physicians of the municipality, with whom we embarked on a steamboat, all the sheds which exist on the two shores of the river, from Bassorah to Fao. We have not found any patients in the sheds of the latter place. Two sheds were abandoned by the workmen. The above-mentioned patients, as well as the workmen who fled, are all bedouins from Muteffic. In the evening, when we came back, we found a cholera patient at the separated wing of the marine hospital. It was a sailor of the English man-of war, *Lampwing*, which took pratique nine days ago. One other case, which proved fatal, was observed in one of the suburbs of the city. The hospital physician states that there exist other cases also. I had already a meeting with the vali. To-morrow, the physicians of the city will meet in order to decide on the disposition of the huts. May I subject the ship *Lampwing* to quarantine or only isolate her? At this moment I receive the announcement that said sailor is dead."

On the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the following telegram was sent by the same physician: "I had a meeting with army and municipality physician, at which we decided what steps should be taken in order to check the spread of the disease. The governor seems willing to do what is necessary. The disease is limited to the suburb south of the city, which is free from any disease at this moment. To-day, 4 deaths. No other cases announced. After the above-mentioned steps have been put into execution I shall be able to give exactly the number of cases and deaths."

The British sanitary representative has communicated that the British consul at Bassorah has wired, on the 7th instant, that an epidemic disease broke out on the shores of the Shat-el-Arab. The 8th instant a case occurred on the British dispatch boat. Said disease is cholera.

It has been wired from the sanitary board to the Bassorah sanitary physician: "Incinerate wearing apparel of persons dead from cholera, as well as huts in which said deaths occur. Isolate contaminated suburb from the rest of the city, and surround with a cordon the infected houses. Establish hospital in a separated place for cholera cases. Prevent the departure of passengers from Bassorah till you receive fresh instructions. Mention in bills of health the existence of cholera. Inquire into origin of illness. Isolate the *Lampwing*, and give a daily bulletin."

It was decided at said sitting that passengers coming from Bassorah will be subjected to ten days' quarantine in a lazaretto.

It seems that cholera has been imported into Bassorah from Djewadir or Guadir on the opposite coast of the Persian Gulf.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

[Report No. 231.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 26, 1899.*

CHOLERA AT BASSORAH.

SIR: Immediately after I had forwarded my last report, on the 10th instant, a dispatch arrived from Bassorah announcing 5 more cholera cases, which all proved fatal. On the following day, the 11th of October, 3 cholera fatalities had been registered there, 3 more on the 12th, 1 on the 13th, 1 on the 14th, 1 on the 15th, 1 on the 17th, 1 on the 18th, 2 on the 19th, and 1 on the 22d. This latter cholera death occurred on the left bank of the Shat-el-Arab. Since the first appearance of cholera in Bassorah there have been 25 cholera deaths.

SANITARY NEWS FROM THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

The sanitary news from the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire is good. Sanitary reports have been received from Dedeaghat, Metelin, Beirut, Chio, and Smyrna stating that public health is good.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

From Djiddah it is announced that the arrival of pilgrims has already begun. On the 19th instant the first Java pilgrims arrived. At the same time it is announced from said city that the disinfection of houses has already begun.

PLAGUE NEWS.

The plague news communicated at to-day's sitting of the superior sanitary council is that of the Ottoman consul at Rio de Janeiro, dated the 19th instant, stating that bubonic plague broke out at Santos, Brazil. According to a dispatch sent from the ministry of foreign affairs of France since October 12, no more plague cases have been observed in Tamatave, Madagascar. From Bombay it is announced that during the week ended the 16th instant, 125 plague cases have been registered, of which 113 proved fatal. The Anglo-Indian Government has decided, and the decision was communicated to the superior sanitary council at the sitting of October 26, that only the pilgrims coming from those Indian provinces which are free from plague will be allowed to go to Mecca, and they will be allowed to embark only at Chittagong. Said decision bears date September 27.

The superior sanitary council has decided to express thanks to the Anglo-Indian Government for preventing by said decision the spread of plague. There are more than twenty days that no plague case or death has occurred in Egypt; therefore, I proposed at the above-mentioned sitting of the sanitary commission to abolish the quarantine to which ships and passengers coming from the latter country are subjected. The British sanitary representative, Dr. Dickson, has supported my proposal, but it has been decided not to take any new step before asking the advice of the Ottoman sanitary representative to the Alexandria sanitary commission.

INCLOSURE.

I have the honor to forward a copy of the year book of the mortality of Constantinople during the year ended February 23, 1899, as well

as a copy of the answer of the British sanitary commissioner to the allegations of Colonel Artamonoff, (see my reports, 214 of April 1, 1899, and 216 of May 2, 1899), concerning the sanitary service at Aden.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Public health in Constantinople is good. The sanitary board has asked from the Institut Pasteur of this town to forward serum for preventive injections against plague. The director of said Institut Pasteur has answered, September 12, addressing his letter to Dr. Cozzoni, the Inspector-General of the sanitary service, stating that it is very difficult at the moment to forward said serum but as soon as the Paris Institut Pasteur shall be able to forward, he will transmit it to the sanitary board.

The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 2d to the 23d instant is 534, of which 5 are from diphtheria, 6 from smallpox, and 15 from typhoid fever.

Respectfully,

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

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Inagua*.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1899. Estimated population, 1,200. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Total number of deaths 27, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from enteric fever.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 52,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of July, from 670 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,168,115, show a total of 1,643 deaths, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 15; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 7; whooping cough, 6, and 178 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of August, 1899. Reports from 730 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,225,326, show a total of 2,088 deaths, including diphtheria, 25; enteric fever, 55; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 16, and 172 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1899. Reports from 738 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,265,308, show a total of 1,967 deaths, including diphtheria, 21; enteric fever, 55; measles, none; scarlet fever, 10; whooping cough, 8, and 190 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CHINA—*Amoy*.—Three weeks ended September 23, 1899. Estimated population, 300,000. Number of deaths not reported. Malarial diseases, enteric fever, and smallpox present.

Hongkong.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 248,710. Total number of deaths, 473, including enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 2; beriberi, 19; plague, 95, and 51 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—Marseilles.—Two weeks ended October 30, 1899. Estimated population, 447,334. Total number of deaths, 610. No contagious diseases reported.

GERMANY—Dresden.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 397,300. Total number of deaths, 797, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 5; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 10, and 73 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 28, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Bristol, viz, 29.7, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 10.1.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and forty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 34; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 58; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 40, and diarrhea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand. In Greater London 2,342 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 13 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 28, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel and Queenstown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 54.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 244 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from typhus.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 28, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 20.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 546, including diphtheria, 8; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 6, and whooping cough, 1.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Three weeks ended October 21, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended October 21, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Period from September 21 to October 10, 1899. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from enteric fever.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Months of July and August, 1899. Estimated population, 846. One death. No contagious diseases reported.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 831, including diphtheria, 3 ; enteric fever, 11 ; measles, 22 ; scarlet fever, 6 ; whooping cough, 9 ; smallpox, 14, and 38 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.
Acapulco.....	Oct. 28	6,000	3											
Aix la Chapelle.....	Oct. 21	132,780	50											
Do.....	Oct. 28	132,780	49											
Alexandretta.....	Oct. 21	7,500	2											
Amherstburg.....	do.....	2,300	0											
Do.....	Nov. 4	2,300	1											
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 28	520,435	129							2		1		1
Antwerp.....	Oct. 14	287,462	85							2		2		
Do.....	Oct. 21	287,462	90					1		2	2			
Athens.....	do.....	200,000						2						
Bahia.....	Oct. 14	200,000												
Barmen.....	do.....	137,000	38						2			1		
Do.....	Oct. 21	137,000	40										2	
Barranquilla.....	Oct. 7	40,000	25	1										
Do.....	Oct. 21	40,000	21											
Belize.....	Nov. 2	13,000	4											
Belleville.....	Nov. 6	10,442	4											
Berlin.....	Oct. 7	1,827,817	539							1	11	8	4	
Do.....	Oct. 14	1,827,817	566							19	15	5		
Birmingham.....	Oct. 28	514,956	197								4	6		3
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	0											
Bombay.....	Oct. 10	821,764	834		133			3		2			7	
Bremen.....	Oct. 14	145,000	38											
Do.....	Oct. 21	145,000	43									1	1	
Breslau.....	Oct. 14	300,000	164	25						1		1		1
Do.....	Oct. 21	300,000	165	15						1	2	1		2
Brussels.....	Oct. 16	551,611	180							6				1
Do.....	Oct. 20	551,611	165							3		1	1	
Budapest.....	Oct. 1	640,000							1		11	1	3	1
Do.....	Oct. 8	640,000							1		10	7		2
Do.....	Oct. 15	640,000							1		11	1	2	
Cairo.....	Sept. 30	570,062	348					1		3		9		
Do.....	Oct. 14	570,062	301					1	2	2		4		
Calcutta.....	Sept. 30	681,560	451		50							1		
Cartagena.....	Oct. 21	25,000	2											
Catania.....	Oct. 19	124,000	67	5										
Do.....	Oct. 26	124,000	47	2					2					
Chemnitz.....	Oct. 14	172,840	110											
Do.....	Oct. 21	172,840	110									1		
Chihuahua.....	Oct. 14	24,000	22				5					1		
Christiania.....	do.....	221,255	47								1			
Coburg.....	do.....	19,897	4											
Do.....	Oct. 21	19,897	9											
Cognac.....	Oct. 14	20,400	6							1				
Do.....	Oct. 21	20,400	10											
Cologne.....	Oct. 14	360,047	121							3			4	
Do.....	Oct. 21	360,047	119							2			1	1
Colombo.....	Sept. 30	130,000	77							2				
Copenhagen.....	Oct. 21	351,000	90	13							2	2		2
Curaçoa.....	Oct. 28	29,078	11											
Dresden.....	Sept. 23	397,300	147							2			1	6
Do.....	Sept. 30	397,300	144							1		4	2	5
Do.....	Oct. 7	397,300	123									1	1	1
Do.....	Oct. 14	397,300	128									1	4	1
Dundee.....	Oct. 28	166,072	46							2	1			
Dusseldorf.....	Oct. 21	202,405	70										1	1
Ensenada.....	Nov. 5	2,700	0											
Erzeroum.....	Oct. 14	42,500								1	1			
Flushing.....	Oct. 28	18,371	4											
Frankfort on the Main.....	Oct. 14	255,000	75											
Do.....	Oct. 21	255,000	72							2			1	3
Funchal.....	Oct. 22	36,982	14								1	1	3	1
Geneva.....	Oct. 14	95,348	27											
Ghent.....	Oct. 28	162,652	53									2		
Gibraltar.....	Oct. 21	25,900	8											
Girgenti.....	Oct. 14	24,428	13											
Do.....	Oct. 21	24,428	9											
Gothenburg.....	do.....	122,205	21								1			
Guatemala.....	Oct. 20	65,000	54							3				
Halifax.....	Nov. 4	45,000	10											
Hamburg.....	Oct. 21	675,000	196								3	3		3
Do.....	Oct. 28	675,000	198									3		4
Havre.....	Oct. 14	119,470	65	15						2				
Hongkong.....	Sept. 16	248,710	113		20					1				
Do.....	Sept. 23	248,710	108		9	16								1
Do.....	Sept. 30	248,710	111		2	2				1				

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

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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.
Tamatave	Sept. 30	8,000	10	.....	a 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico	Oct. 27	12,000	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Nov. 3	12,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani	Oct. 14	45,095	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 21	45,095	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste	Oct. 14	166,499	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 21	166,499	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Tuxpan	Oct. 30	10,000	20	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uvilla	Oct. 28	800	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valencia	do.	143,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	Oct. 21	172,288	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 30	172,288	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 7	172,288	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	Nov. 2	25,000	33	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, British Colum- bia	Oct. 7	20,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 14	20,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 21	20,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 31	20,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	Oct. 20	1,639,811	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	2	1
Do	Oct. 27	1,639,811	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	6	3	1
Warsaw	Oct. 7	601,408	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	9	3	16	2
Do	Oct. 14	601,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	6	5	12	2
Yokohama	Sept. 30	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 7	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich	Oct. 14	164,052	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 21	164,052	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Suspected.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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