

# Public Health Reports

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UNITED STATES.

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

## PLAGUE REPORTED AT NEW YORK QUARANTINE.

NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

Information having been received of the arrival at New York quarantine of the British steamship *J. R. Taylor*, from Santos, Brazil, November 17, with a suspected plague case on board, P. A. Surg. H. D. Geddings was directed to proceed to New York quarantine to investigate and report upon the case. The following telegrams have been received from him :

NOVEMBER 26, 1899.

Having completed my inspection and satisfied myself of efficiency of measures and safety of situation, I await your further instructions at New York quarantine.

GEDDINGS.

NOVEMBER 27, 1899.

Everything progressing well. Another Santos coffee ship arrived to-day. Cargo will be discharged and disinfected in quarantine.

GEDDINGS.

NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

Situation thoroughly well in hand and every point covered. Assure you no danger. Letter follows.

GEDDINGS.

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

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

### FLORIDA.

*Key West.*—November 24, Surgeon Murray reports no more cases of fever.

*Miami.*—November 24, Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports as follows: Von Ezdorf has completed the disinfection of the hospital and

has moved to camp. Health Officer Porter raises quarantine from Key West to-day—baggage and household goods to be sterilized before shipment.

*Port Tampa City.*—Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports as follows:

*November 25, 1899.*—I beg to respectfully submit the following report upon the yellow fever situation at Port Tampa City for the week ended November 25, 1899: The 3 cases of yellow fever which were seen by Surgeon Carter and diagnosed as such by him have fully recovered, and are now working at their usual occupations. The above cases developed about November 7, since which date there have been no other cases reported. Under the supervision of Acting Assistant Surgeon Altru, Marine-Hospital Service, all the houses in Port Tampa City in which there have been any cases of fever during the past summer have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. I have been informed by Dr. Nudon, agent of the State board of health, that the quarantine of Port Tampa and Port Tampa City will be removed on Tuesday, November 28.

November 28, he reports that the quarantine against Port Tampa and Port Tampa City was removed last night.

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to December 1, 1899.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Florida:</b>			
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
	Nov. 18.....	0	1
	Nov. 19.....	2	0
	Nov. 20.....	0	
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	
	Nov. 16.....	2	
	Nov. 17.....	2	2
	Nov. 18.....	2	
	Nov. 19.....	3	
	Nov. 22.....	15	
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 4-Nov. 16.....	10	1
<b>Louisiana:</b>			
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

*Yellow Fever in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maryland:			
Baltimore.....	Oct. 8.....	a 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.

## REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex., November 19, 1899.*—I have the honor to report that during the past week I examined 108 passengers on the Mexican Central Railroad and 50 passengers on the international bridge for vaccination. Vaccinated 11 adults and 19 children, all immigrants and of others who were destitute.

The Pullman Company has commenced to have their soiled linen used on Mexican trains, laundered here. I disinfected 600 pieces before it was permitted to be sent to the laundry.

I disinfected the baggage of 17 immigrants arriving on the Mexican Central Railroad, and the baggage of 7 families arriving on the international bridge.

Respectfully,

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

*Laredo, Tex., November 14, 1899.*—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended November 11, 1899:

*International tramway bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry, 3,944; immigrants inspected and allowed entry, 9; inspected and refused entry, 8; total inspected for week reported, 3,961. One immigrant, German, refused entry on grounds of insanity. Inspected and allowed entry, 788.

*Mexican National Railroad Bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry: From City of Mexico, 39; San Luis Potosi, 13; Saltillo, 9; Monterey, 64; other points, 37; total inspected and allowed entry, 162; refused entry, 2.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox in Cairo, Ill.*

CAIRO, ILL., November 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report 2 cases of smallpox in the pesthouse of this city. One case was a roustabout of the steamer *Peter Lee* and was removed to pesthouse on the 18th instant, the other a small colored girl. It is not known where these cases originated.

The local health officer informs me that numerous cases of smallpox can be found in Alexander and surrounding counties. No definite estimate of number of cases was made.

Respectfully,

HOWARD C. RUSSELL,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to December 1, 1899.*

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Arkansas:</b>				
Independence County .....	Oct. 26.....	1 .....		
Jackson County .....	Oct. 27.....	19 .....		
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 4.....	20 .....		
Lee County .....	Oct. 26.....	1 .....		
Pope County.....	.....do.....	1 .....		
Pulaski County.....	Oct. 4-Oct. 26 .....	16 .....		
Total for the State.....		58 .....		
<b>California:</b>				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2 .....	0 .....	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2 .....	1 .....	
Total for the State.....		4 .....	1 .....	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Arrapahoe County.....	Nov. 13.....	1 .....		
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1 .....		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2 .....		
	Oct. 28.....	2 .....		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1 .....		
	Oct. 28-Nov. 18...	3 .....		
Total for the State .....		10 .....		
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1 .....		
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington .....	Oct. 25-Nov. 11...	8 .....		
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	7 .....		
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18 .....		
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35 .....		
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1 .....		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1 .....		
Leon County.....	.....do.....	4 .....		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	3 .....		
Pasco County.....	.....do.....	5 .....		
Total for the State.....		74 .....		
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2 .....	1 .....	
Coffee County.....	Oct. 25.....	1 .....		
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31 .....		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7 .....		
Total for the State.....		41 .....	1 .....	
<b>Idaho:</b>				
Latah County.....	July 1-Oct. 26...	30 .....		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Cairo.....	Nov. 21.....	2 .....		
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3 .....	0 .....	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 25...	7 .....	2 .....	
Total for the State .....		12 .....	2 .....	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Clark County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	6 .....		
Elkhart County.....	.....do.....	1 .....		
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	1 .....		
La Grange County.....	.....do.....	10 .....		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1 .....		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	6 .....		
Porter County.....	.....do.....	30 .....		
Total for the State .....		55 .....		
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Butler County.....	Oct. 2.....	5 .....		
Cowley County.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 21...	7 .....	1 .....	
Kansas City.....	June 10-June 17...	2 .....		
	Oct. 1-Oct. 8...	9 .....	1 .....	
Total for the State .....		23 .....	2 .....	

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	164	.....	
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23... Nov. 10-Nov. 16...	17 1	0	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>122</b>		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
Concordia Parish.....	Oct. 11.....	1	.....	
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26... Oct. 15-Nov. 18...	14 3	0 0	
Shreveport.....	.....do.....	3	0	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14	.....	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>32</b>		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Chelsea.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 19...	20	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	.....	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Benton Harbor.....	Oct. 23.....	10	.....	
Grand Rapids.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 29...	1	.....	
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7...	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
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	.....	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>71</b>		
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Natchez.....	July 7-Nov. 18...	22	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8	.....	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>30</b>		
<b>Missouri:</b>				
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 28...	4	.....	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Montana:</b>				
Butte.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 18...	2	1	
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6	.....	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>8</b>		
<b>New York:</b>				
New York City.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 11...	8	1	
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4	.....	
.....	July 1-July 31...	1	.....	
Burke County.....	.....do.....	22	.....	
Caldwell County.....	.....do.....	3	.....	
Caswell County.....	.....do.....	6	.....	
Catawba County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1	.....	
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31...	1	.....	

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>North Carolina—Continued.</b>				
Currituck County.....	May 1-May 31...	6		
	July 1-July 31...	2		
Forsyth County.....	do	2		
Gates County.....	May 1-May 31...			Smallpox reported.
	July 1-July 31...	12		
Halifax County.....	do	7		
Hertford County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
	July 1-July 31...	2		
McDowell County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Moore County.....	do	1		Do.
Nash County.....	do	1		
Northampton.....	do	1		
Richmond County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Rockingham.....	May 1-May 31...	14		
Rowan.....	do	1		
	July 1-July 31...	1		
Wake.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
Wayne.....	do	7		
Total for the State.....		105		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Oct. 27...	25		
Cleveland.....	June 24-Nov. 18...	26		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Oct. 7...	6		
Total for the State.....		58		
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Astoria.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....			Do.
Total for the State.....		7		
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	39		
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		At Penn Station, several.
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	27		
Total for the State.....		174		
<b>Porto Rico:</b>				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 4...	6		
<b>Texas:</b>				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...			
Brenham, Wash'gton County.....	do	1		
Candelaria.....	Sept. 29.....	1		
Canagre.....	do	1		
Dallas.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
El Indie.....	Sept. 29.....	7		
Galveston.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Palno.....	Sept. 29.....	2		
Pilares.....	do	15		
Ruidoso.....	do	4		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
San Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	1	
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5...	25		
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4	
Total for the State.....		189	5	
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Bristol.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 13...	30		
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Virginia—Continued.</b>				
Norfolk .....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	1	
	Oct. 19-Nov. 8...	5		
Portsmouth .....	June 22-Nov. 18...	40	9	
Appomattox County .....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...			Several cases.
Augusta County .....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Brunswick County .....	do .....	2		
Buckingham County .....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	2		
Charles City County .....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	8		
Dinwiddie County .....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	6		
Gloucester County .....	July 1-July 31...			Smallpox reported.
Goochland County .....	July 1-July 31...			Do.
Greensville County .....	do .....			Do.
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	1		
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		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	3		
Wise County .....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	2		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	7		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Washington:</b>				
Almira .....	July 3 .....	9		
Orcas Island .....	Oct. 20-Nov. 14...	11	1	
Seattle .....	July 19-Nov. 4...	11		
Spokane .....	July 8-Aug. 19...	7		
Tacoma .....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla .....	June 29 .....	8		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Benwood .....	July 5 .....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19 .....	1		
<b>Total for the State .....</b>		<b>2</b>		

## PORTO RICO.

## Report from Ponce—Mortality rate for ten years.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, November 5, 1899.

SIR: Referring to a letter from Mr. F. L. Hoffman, a copy of which was transmitted to me by Surg. A. H. Glennan, requesting information concerning the mortality of certain Porto Rican cities, I have the honor to give herewith the information he desires relative to Ponce.

## Mortality statistics of the jurisdiction of Ponce, Porto Rico, 1890-1899.

Year.	Number of deaths reported.	Population.	Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants.
1890 .....	1,509	49,000	30.79
1891 .....	1,699	49,000	34.67
1892 .....	1,715	49,000	35.00
1893 .....	1,584	49,000	32.32
1894 .....	1,691	49,000	34.51
1895 .....	1,598	49,000	32.61
1896 .....	1,641	49,000	33.45
1897 .....	2,056	49,000	41.94
1898 .....	2,043	49,000	41.69
1899 .....	2,023	49,000	a 49.54

a Ten months.

This information is compiled from the official records in the office of the municipal judge of Ponce. The population given (49,000) is taken from the last census of the city, made under the Spanish regime in 1897, and represents the Ponce jurisdiction which includes the city and its port and a portion of the district of Ponce. Deaths are reported from the same area. The population, so far as I can learn, has changed little in the last ten years and the figures given may be taken for the whole period. This census is not reckoned as a very accurate one, but no other figures are obtainable.

The question asked as to the healthfulness of this city can, I think, be answered in the affirmative, despite the large death rate shown by the above figures. I do not think the climate is responsible for the large death rate so much as the character of the population. A large part of the people belong to the poorer classes and live under the worst hygienic conditions. The enormous death rate for the current year is due to the large number of lives lost in the hurricane and flood of August 8. The two preceding years also show an increase; and this, I am told, was due to increased poverty and misery among the poorer classes at that time, from poor crops or other similar causes. It is not to be forgotten, too, that the war was in progress during a portion of that period. This climate for a large part of the year is quite damp, and the hygienic condition of the city is poor, though it is being improved. The Americans who are living here, however, are, in the main, enjoying good health, and nearly all speak well of the climate from the point of view of personal health. The most common diseases are tuberculosis, malaria, and various anæmias. There is little typhoid fever reported. Of course, a tropical climate is trying to a newcomer, and a certain amount of acclimation is necessary, but, on the whole, I regard this as a healthful place.

Respectfully,

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

*Report from San Juan—Mortality rate for ten years.*

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *November 10, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with Bureau indorsement, dated October 21, 1899, of letter of Mr. F. L. Hoffman, of Newark, N. J., requesting mortality statistics of Porto Rico, I have the honor to furnish the following information:

The population of San Juan in 1889, according to the census of the Spanish Government, was 27,327. It is now reported to be about 34,000. The United States census commission is now engaged in taking the census of the entire island.

The mortality reports for the past ten years, 1889–1898, taken from the records of the municipal judge, are as follows: 1889, 899 deaths; 1890, 908 deaths; 1891, 857 deaths; 1892, 866 deaths; 1893, 849 deaths; 1894, 1,031 deaths; 1895, 1,154 deaths; 1896, 959 deaths; 1897, 1,272 deaths; 1898, 916 deaths.

Total number of deaths for ten years, 9,711. Averaging the population for the ten years at 30,500, the death rate per thousand inhabitants is 31.83.

The city of San Juan is situated on a high promontory and is well drained. It is also much benefited by the trade winds, which blow almost the entire year. There are no contagious diseases in the city, nor in the island, and not a single case of yellow fever has made its appearance this year.



The Americans residing in this city and vicinity are apparently in the best of health, and are much pleased with the climate. On the whole, I consider this city fairly healthy, and believe that Americans will have as good health here as elsewhere, if they take ordinary care of themselves.

Inclosed is a report of Asst. Surg. C. H. Lavinder in regard to the city of Ponce, giving mortality statistics of that city.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.*

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	<b>UNITED STATES:</b>				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
		Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do	.....	.....	.....
	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	.....	.....	.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Nov. 18	Am. ss. Victoria.....	Nov. 12	Hongkong.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do	.....	.....	.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	do	It. bk. Giannina (a)..... Ger. bk. Izabel.....	Nov. 5 Nov. 14	Oporto..... St. Marc, Haiti.....
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Nov. 18	Am. sc. Louise Hastings (a)	Nov. 10	Key West.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
	<b>CUBA:</b>				
22	Caibarien.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
23	Cardenas.....	do	.....	.....	.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	do	.....	.....	.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Nov. 4	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibara.....	Oct. 21	.....	.....	.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
28	Havana.....	Nov. 18	Br. ss. Torino..... Sp. ss. Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 15 Nov. 16	Havana..... Spanish ports.....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	do	.....	.....	.....
30	Manzanillo.....	do	.....	.....	.....
31	Matanzas.....	do	.....	.....	.....
32	Nuevitas.....	do	.....	.....	.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>Porro Rico:</b>				
34	Ponce.....	Nov. 4	.....	.....	.....
35	San Juan.....	Nov. 11	Sp. ss. Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 11	Barcelona.....

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					1
4					17
5					2
6					1
7					5
					5
8				No transactions.....	
9					3
10					2
11				No transactions.....	
12					2
					1
13	Seattle.....	Steerage and forecabin washed down with bichloride; crew bathed and effects disinfected.	Nov. 12	Army transport from Manila via Hongkong and Kobe.	9
14					23
15					6
16				69 Japanese and Chinese passengers on Jap. ss. Nippon Maru, from Hongkong, bathed and effects disinfected.	19
				No report.....	
17					
18	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	Nov. 18		5
	do.....	Deckhouse and clothing disinfected.	Nov. 16	4 deaths at Para four months previous to arrival.	
19					7
20	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	Nov. 13		
21				No transactions.....	
22					7
23					9
24					13
25					2
26				No report.....	
27				do.....	
28	Pensacola.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. 16	1 suspect yellow fever case.	30
	Havana.....	Disinfected infected quarters and effects.	Nov. 18	1 death at Porto Rico, smallpox; 1 death at sea, enteric fever.	
29					13
30				No report.....	
31					6
32					7
33				No report.....	
34				No report.....	
35	Havana.....	Held.....		1 case of smallpox.....	12

**REPORTS FROM STATE AND**

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Nov. 25			
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.....			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Nov. 18			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Nov. 25			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Nov. 18			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Nov. 25			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Nov. 18			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Nov. 25			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.....			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.....			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.....			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.....			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.....			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.....			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....			
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....			

**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					
8					3
9					
10					2
11					10
12				No report.....	
13					7
14				No transactions.....	
15					
16					18
17				No report.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26				do.....	
27				do.....	

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana for the week ended November 18, 1899.*

HAVANA, CUBA, November 18, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 18, 1899 :

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 17	Steamship Whitney.....	New Orleans and Key West.....	22
Do.....	Steamship Alfonso XIII.....	Vera Cruz.....	6
Nov. 18	Steamship Olivete.....	Tampa.....	3
Total.....			31

Respectfully,

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

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

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos for the week ended November 18, 1899.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, November 20, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 18, 1899 :

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 12	Steamship Yucatan.....	Liverpool, South American ports.....	1
Nov. 16	Steamship Euskaro.....	Liverpool, Spanish and Cuban ports.....	8
Total.....			9

Respectfully,

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

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended November 18, 1899.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, November 22, 1899.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 18, 1899 ; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 12	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	281
Do.....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	147
Nov. 13	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	454
Do.....	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	435
Nov. 15	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	855
Nov. 16	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Naples.....	1,047
Do.....	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	157
Do.....	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	489
Nov. 17	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	456
Do.....	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Naples.....	740
Nov. 18	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	556
Do.....	Steamship Oldenburg.....	Bremen.....	583
Total.....			6,200

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
Commissioner.

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 531, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 94 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended October 28, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 66, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 225,602. Total number of deaths, 179, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1, and 26 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 384,784. Total number of deaths, 580, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 8; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 8, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1899. Total number of deaths, 536, including diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 55 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1899. Total number of deaths, 551, including diphtheria, 25; enteric fever, 8; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 63 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Passaic*.—Four weeks ended November 11, 1899. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 28. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Paterson*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 117,964. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 4, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 165, including diphtheria, 31; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 1 from diphtheria.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.	Oct. 21	105,287	39	2						5		2		
Do.	Oct. 28	105,287	31	1						6		1		
Do.	Nov. 4	105,287	47	4						4	2	2		
Do.	Nov. 11	105,287	31	4						3	1			
Do.	Nov. 18	105,287	40	5						5		1		
Do.	Nov. 25	105,287	42	2						11		2		
Allentown, Pa.	Nov. 11	25,228	8											1
Do.	Nov. 18	25,228	10	1										
Amesbury, Mass.	Nov. 25	9,798	5							1				
Ashtabula, Ohio	Nov. 24	18,338	3											
Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 25	434,439	167	22								9		
Bay City, Mich.	do.	27,839	5											
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	35,005	11								1			
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	225	20						4	2	11	1	
Bristol, R. I.	Nov. 18	5,478	1											
Brockton, Mass.	do.	27,294	7	4										
Cambridge, Mass.	Nov. 25	70,028	33	3						2		2		
Charleston, S. C.	Nov. 18	654,965	632	4										
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	10	1										
Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 25	1,099,850	381	42						12	9	21	3	
Chicopee, Mass.	Nov. 18	14,050	6							1				
Do.	Nov. 25	14,050	7	1								1		
Chillicothe, Ohio.	Nov. 18	11,288	1	1										
Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	261,353	105	1						2	1	4		
Do.	Nov. 25	261,353	90	2						2	1	1		
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	16									1		1
Dubois, Pa.	do.	6,149	1											
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Nov. 18	9,416	1									1		
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	7							1	1			
Erie, Pa.	Nov. 25	40,634	19								1			
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	14	3								1		
Everett, Mass.	Nov. 18	11,068	4									1		
Fall River, Mass.	Nov. 25	74,398	25							1		1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	Nov. 18	22,037	6	1										
Green Bay, Wis.	Nov. 25	9,069	3									1		
Greenville, S. C.	Nov. 24	8,607	2											
Holyoke, Mass.	Nov. 25	35,637	14	3										
Honolulu, Hawaii	Nov. 4	35,000	16											
Jacksonville, Fla.	Nov. 18	17,201	12	1										
Do.	Nov. 25	17,201	19	1										
Jersey City, N. J.	Nov. 25	163,003	73	7								3		
Johnstown, Pa.	Nov. 25	21,806	10	1						1		1		1
Lansingburg, N. Y.	Nov. 18	10,550	14											
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	17									2		
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	36	6						3		2		
Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 23	161,129	36	6								1		
Lowell, Mass.	Nov. 25	77,646	27	3								1		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	6	2										
McKeesport, Pa.	Nov. 18	20,741	14									1		
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Nov. 25	11,286	6											
Malden, Mass.	do.	23,031	9	2										
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	20							2		1		
Massillon, Ohio.	Nov. 18	10,092	4									1		
Do.	Nov. 25	10,092	0									1		
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	4											
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	4											
Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	204,469	65	2						1	2	2	1	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. 18	164,738	36	6						1		1		
Mobile, Ala.	do.	31,076	18	3						1				
Nashville, Tenn.	Nov. 25	76,168	25	2						1		2		
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	19	3							1			
Newburyport, Mass.	Nov. 18	13,947	6											
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	127	19						3		1		
Newton, Mass.	Nov. 25	c24,379	11									1		
New York, N. Y.	do.	3,550,153	1,153	149						10	9	31	12	
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	4											
Omaha, Nebr.	Nov. 18	140,452	22									1		
Oneonta, N. Y.	do.	6,272	d1											
Do.	Nov. 25	6,272	2											
Palmer, Mass.	do.	6,520	3											
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	1,046,964	386	50						4	4	24		1

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 23,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 9; colored, 23.  
c Estimated. d Number of deaths for week ended October 23, 1.



## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Nov. 25....	238,617	93	7							7		1	3	1
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17,281	11	1											
Pittston, Pa.....	do.....	10,302	4												
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	1												
Portland, Me.....	do.....	36,425	17	3									1		1
Portsmouth, Va.....	do.....	13,268	8	1		2					1		1		
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	54	2							2	1	1	2	
Reading, Pa.....	do.....	58,661	23	2											
Salt Lake City, Utah...	Nov. 11....	44,843	10	1								1	1		
San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 18....	16,189	5												
Scranton, Pa.....	Nov. 25....	75,215	26								1		4		
Seattle, Wash.....	Nov. 18....	42,837	13	1							3				
Shreveport, La.....	Nov. 25....	11,979	6								1				
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40,152	12	2									1		
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	9,250	2												
Taunton, Mass.....	do.....	25,448	12	2											
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	14,707	3												
Warren, Ohio.....	Nov. 18....	5,973	4												
Do.....	Nov. 25....	5,973	5												
Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 18....	230,392	80	11							7	1	7		
West Tampa, Fla.....	do.....	4,000	0												
Wichita, Kans.....	Nov. 25....	23,853	2												
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Nov. 18....	35,013	8	1											
Wilmington, Del.....	Nov. 25....	61,431	14	2									2		
Winona, Minn.....	Nov. 11....	18,208	5								1				
Worcester, Mass.....	Nov. 18....	84,655	6												
Do.....	Nov. 17....	84,655	36	4									2		
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Nov. 25....	33,220	4	1											

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 1, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	36		3	.98	.07	
Portland, Me.....	38		4	.97		.83
Northfield, Vt.....	34		4	.77		.69
Boston, Mass.....	40	0		1.05		.95
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	45	0		.70		.60
Nantucket, Mass.....	45		1	.82		.70
Woods Hole, Mass.....	44	0		1.16		1.11
Block Island, R. I.....	44	0		.98		.84
New Haven, Conn.....	41	1		.91		.76
Albany, N. Y.....	39	1		.70		.68
New York, N. Y.....	43	3		.91		.29
Harrisburg, Pa.....	42	2		.63		.43
Philadelphia, Pa.....	43	3		.77		.49
New Brunswick, N. J.....	43			.90		.57
Atlantic City, N. J.....	45	4		.84		.74
Baltimore, Md.....	45	4		.70		.49
Washington, D. C.....	44	4		.63		.57
Lynchburg, Va.....	45	6		.70		.70
Cape Henry, Va.....	51	5		.84		.84
Norfolk, Va.....	50	6		.70		.70
Charlotte, N. C.....	49	6		.70		.70
Raleigh, N. C.....	50	5		.42		.42
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	53	4		.95		.95
Hatteras, N. C.....	56	3		1.19		1.13
Wilmington, Del.....	54	4		.54		.53
Columbia, S. C.....	54	2		.56		.41
Charleston, S. C.....	57	6		.70		.52
Augusta, Ga.....	53	6		.71		.44
Savannah, Ga.....	57	7		.49		.49
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61	5		.56		.56
Jupiter, Fla.....	72	1		.72		.68
Key West, Fla.....	74	0		.49		.28
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	50			.84		
Tampa, Fla.....	64	5		.49		.49
Pensacola, Fla.....	58	10		.91		.61
Mobile, Ala.....	57	10		.91		.86
Montgomery, Ala.....	54	8		.80		.80
Vicksburg, Miss.....	55	14		1.17		1.10
New Orleans, La.....	59	8		.98		.77
Shreveport, La.....	53	16		1.20		.33
Fort Smith, Ark.....	47	19		.91	1.88	
Little Rock, Ark.....	48	19		1.33		1.30
Palestine, Tex.....	54	16		1.12	.72	
Galveston, Tex.....	61	11		1.05	1.32	
San Antonio, Tex.....	57	12		.52	.07	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61	11		.82		.02
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	48	18		1.18		1.06
Nashville, Tenn.....	46	12		.97		.45
Chatanooga, Tenn.....	48	7		.91		.81
Knoxville, Tenn.....	45	6		.91		.89
Louisville, Ky.....	44	12		1.05		.43
Indianapolis, Ind.....	39	14		.98		.48
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	43	12		.82		.26
Columbus, Ohio.....	39	11		.82		.51
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	42	10		.75		.21
Pittsburg, Pa.....	42	10		.56		.33
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	38	4		.84		.72
Rochester, N. Y.....	36	5		.65		.55
Buffalo, N. Y.....	37	6		.84		.61
Erie, Pa.....	40	7		.96		.81
Cleveland, Ohio.....	38	10		.70		.62
Sandusky, Ohio.....	39	10		.75		.41
Toledo, Ohio.....	38	10		.70		.27
Detroit, Mich.....	37	10		.63		.13
Lansing, Mich.....	36	10		.52		.04
Port Huron, Mich.....	35	11		.68		.12
Alpena, Mich.....	31	13		.63	.01	.37
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	29	12		.56		
Marquette, Mich.....	30	14		.63		.60
Green Bay, Wis.....	30	16		.56		.51

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 1, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued.</b>						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	36	9		.70	.29	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	34	14		.49	.89	
Chicago, Ill.....	37	12		.63	.07	
Duluth, Minn.....	28	15		.35		.15
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	28	16		.22	.30	
La Crosse, Wis.....	32	15		.35		.29
Dubuque, Iowa.....	34	15		.49	.23	
Davenport, Iowa.....	35	15		.49	.22	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	34	17		.35	.29	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	37	18		.49		.03
Springfield, Ill.....	39	15		.70	.59	
Cairo, Ill.....	44	18		1.08	1.30	
St. Louis, Mo.....	41	19		.72		.09
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	41	18		.76		.35
Springfield, Mo.....	41	19		.84		.43
Kansas City, Mo.....	38	21		.49		.44
Topeka, Kans.....	40	19		.28		.26
Wichita, Kans.....	41	9		.21	.01	
Concordia, Kans.....	39	18		.21		.10
Lincoln, Nebr.....	37	17		.14		.14
Omaha, Nebr.....	34	17		.21		.15
Sioux City, Iowa.....	34	17		.15		.09
Yankton, S. Dak.....	31	20		.14	.08	
Valentine, Nebr.....	33	14		.07		.07
Huron, S. Dak.....	28	19		.14		.01
Pierre, S. Dak.....	31	16		.10		.02
Moorhead, Minn.....	23	19		.21		.01
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	24	16		.14	.14	
Williston, N. Dak.....	24	16		.14		.14
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	29	15		.14		.12
Helena, Mont.....	30	14		.14		.14
Miles City, Mont.....	30	14		.07		.07
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	34	14		.07	.09	
Spokane, Wash.....	36	10		.42	.82	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	41	12		.30	.74	
Baker City, Oreg.....	34	9		.21	.02	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	35	5		.14	.01	
Boise, Idaho.....	38	8		.28		.01
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	38	6		.28	.51	
Lander, Wyo.....	26	12		.20		.20
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	32	10		.07		.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	33	15		.07	.13	
Denver, Colo.....	36	10		.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	37	9		.07		.03
Dodge City, Kans.....	38	17		.07	.44	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	49	14		.42	6.84	
Amarillo, Tex.....	44	9		.07	1.65	
Abilene, Tex.....	50	15		.28	.88	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	36	6		.14	.12	
El Paso, Tex.....	49	10		.14	.47	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	57	3		.07	.44	
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Seattle, Wash.....	44	8		1.12	.42	
Tacoma, Wash.....	43	6		1.47	.82	
Fort Canby, Wash.....	47	3		2.09	2.08	
Portland, Oreg.....	45	8		1.36	.00	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	44	6		.86	.13	
Eureka, Cal.....	50	4		.93	1.89	
Redbluff, Cal.....	54	1		.31	.13	
Carson City, Nev.....	41	2		.87		.27
Sacramento, Cal.....	53	2		.52	.00	
San Francisco, Cal.....	56	0		.66		.03
Fresno, Cal.....	56		2	.28	.01	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	56					
Los Angeles, Cal.....	59	1		.31	.06	
San Diego, Cal.....	58	1		.20	.53	
Yuma, Ariz.....	62		1	.07	.43	

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

FOREIGN.

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

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to December 1, 1899.*

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Matrah.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 11.....		135	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 6-Oct. 24.....		19	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 23.....		282	
Kurrachee.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 21.....	18	21	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 1.....		10	
Japan:				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	do.....	3		
Miye Ken.....	do.....	1		
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 26.....	4	3	
Tokyo Fu.....	July 26-Aug. 31.....	31	7	
Yokohama.....	July 16-Aug. 26.....	3	3	
	Oct. 8-Oct. 14.....	1		
Persia:				
Mohamera.....	Nov. 9.....	7		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		1	
Turkey:				
Amara.....	Nov. 9.....			Cholera reported.
Bassorah.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 22.....		25	
Kaurna.....	Nov. 9.....		2	Do.
Nassirich.....	do.....			Do.
Shooan.....	do.....			Do.
Sookelshooyookh.....	do.....			Do.

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		4	
	June 1-June 30.....		8	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12.....	177	85	
	Oct. 15-Oct. 21.....	1	1	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Oct. 13.....		94	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	2	2	
	Oct. 22-Oct. 28.....	1	1	
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9.....	2	1	
Colon.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3.....	1	1	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45	
	Aug. 15-Sept. 19.....	27	9	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 24.....	60	21	
Heredia.....	do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29.....	2	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14.....	1		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	1		
Guantanamo.....	Oct. 13.....	1		On ss. Flandria.
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 30.....	133	42	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 4.....	39	25	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 18.....	24	9	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	11	2	

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

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Cuba—Continued.</b>				
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27...	2	.....	One doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1	1	
	Oct. 3.....	1	.....	
Nuevitas.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	1	.....	On transport Ingalls.
	Nov. 14.....	1	.....	
Puerto Principe.....	To Aug. 9.....	39	13	
	Nov. 18.....	1	.....	
Santa Clara.....	Oct. 27.....	1	1	
Santiago.....	June 10-Nov. 18...	223	50	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2	.....	
Curacao.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 14...	1	1	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Amealco.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever prevalent.
Cinchnpa.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 26...	.....	133	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1	.....	
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....	.....	5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1	.....	
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24...	.....	11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 30...	.....	66	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 8.....	.....	36	
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. 16...	.....	244	
Victoria.....	Oct. 6.....	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Nicaragua:</b>				
Bluefields.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 30...	.....	1	
<b>San Salvador:</b>				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1...	3	1	
	Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.

## PLAGUE.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Djiddah.....	June 30.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
<b>Erazil:</b>				
Santos.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 17...	23	10	
Sao Paulo.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 17...	2	.....	
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	July 1-Aug. ....	.....	540	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 11-Oct. 4...	1,636	1,579	
Fuchau.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 26...	.....	.....	Do.
Niuchwang.....	Aug. 18.....	.....	.....	Do.
Yingkon.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	May 4-Sept. 30...	93	44	
	Nov. 9.....	1	.....	
<b>England:</b>				
Plymouth.....	Oct. 9.....	1	.....	On steamship Peninsula.
<b>French Ivory Coast Colony:</b>				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200	.....	
<b>India:</b>				
Bengal.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	74	
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.
	Oct. 9-Oct. 15...	.....	211	
Akalkot State.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....	.....	7	
Aundh State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	26	17	Total, 1,951 cases; 1,383 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	446	

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.
<b>India—Continued.</b>				
Belgaum District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	750	598	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		1,328	
Baroda Territory .....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	29	19	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		24	
Bhor State .....	do.....		58	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
Bijapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	98	82	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		502	
Broach District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	37	27	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		9	
Cutch State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	29	27	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,634 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		20	
Dharwar District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	143	95	Total, 38,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		965	
Hyderabad District.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 15.....		223	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
Janjira State .....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	0	1	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		1	
Kaira District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	58	46	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,573 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		24	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....		24	Total, 433 cases; 311 deaths.
Kanara District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	11	11	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		60	
Khandesh District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	0	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		5	
Kolaba District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	15	9	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
	Oct. 9-Oct. 15.....		1	
Kolhapore and Southern Maharata Country.	do.....	624	500	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,406 d'ths.
Kurrachee.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...		1,526	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	1	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		9	Total, 6,573 cases; 5,084 deaths.
Naseik District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	470	361	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		1,355	Total, 20,163 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
Poona District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1,400	1,150	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		1,685	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
Rewa Kantha.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	26	25	
Rutnagherry District .....	do.....		18	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		42	
Satara District .....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	228	177	Total, 27,067 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Aug. 15.....		1,456	
Savanur State .....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	1	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		98	
Sholapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	29	23	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		117	
Surat District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	61	40	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		206	
Thana District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	108	86	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		110	
				Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay City.....	May 27-Oct. 24...		1,475	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases, 1,866 deaths.
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 30.....		550	
Central Provinces.....	Oct. 9-Oct. 15.....		48	Total, 637 cases; 483 deaths.
Hyderabad State .....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		637	
Kurrachee City.....	Aug. 6-Oct. 21.....	33	30	Total, 31 cases; 21 deaths.
Madras Presidency .....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		31	
Mysore State.....	do.....		383	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10...	2	1	Plague reported epidemic.
Kobe.....	Nov. 15.....			
Nagasaki Ken.....	do.....	2		Total, 14 cases; 6 deaths.
Taiwan, Formosa.....	do.....		6	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-July 26...	1,550	1,236	
<b>Lorenzo Marquez:</b>				
Lorenzo Marquez....	Nov. 4.....	3		Plague reported.
Magude.....	Sept. 22.....			
<b>Madagascar:</b>				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 15...	4	4	
<b>Mauritius:</b>				
	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
	July 14-July 20...	30	29	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 28...	68	42	
Mozambique.....	Aug. 25.....			Do.
<b>Paraguay:</b>				
Asuncion.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 8.....		5	Do.
<b>Persia:</b>				
Bushire.....	June 8.....			Do.
	May 26-June 18...		40	

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....			Plague reported.
Do.....	Nov. 12.....	1	1	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 31...	223	77	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
Russia:				
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10...		21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1		
do.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

## SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		1	
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...		6	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2		
do.....	July 31-Aug. 6...	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-Nov. 4...	38	13	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1...		1	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 28...	28		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Sept. 16...	5		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Oct. 13...	1,371	726	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 23...		2	
China:				
Fuchau.....	Sept. 16.....			Smallpox reported always prevalent.
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 12-July 24...	2		
do.....	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:				
Bradford.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4...	1		
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		
do.....	Oct. 23-Nov. 5...	2		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Nov. 4...	177	43	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Oct. 24...		139	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...		2	
Madras.....	May 20-Oct. 20...		14	
Italy:				
Messina.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4...		1	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...	246		
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...			Smallpox reported.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Nov. 18...		52	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Nov. 5...		74	
Cuchio.....	Sept. 29.....	25		
Muette.....	do.....	12		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico—Continued.</b>				
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26.....		3	
Ojenesa.....	Sept. 29.....	50		
Pilares.....	do.....	15		
Progreso.....	Oct. 7.....	30		
San Antonio.....	Sept. 29.....	20		
San Felipe.....	Oct. 7.....	100		
San Francisco.....	Sept. 29.....	5		
San Juan.....	do.....	100		
Suarez.....	Oct. 7.....	40		
Tuxpam.....	Oct. 24-Oct. 30.....		8	
Vado de Piedras.....	Sept. 29.....	20		
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 3-Nov. 16.....		3	
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22.....	1		
<b>Ontario:</b>				
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 10.....	20		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	1		
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 30.....	117	56	
Odessa.....	June 10-Oct. 28.....	57	16	
Riga.....	June 1-June 30.....		22	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Nov. 4.....	138	39	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Oct. '28.....		40	
<b>Scotland:</b>				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17.....	1	1	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		15	
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	5	1	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 7.....		44	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1.....	1		
Constantinople.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	1		
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Oct. 14.....	21	1	
Smyrna.....	May 27-Oct. 15.....		12	
<b>Uruguay:</b>				
Montevideo.....	May 27-Oct. 7.....	4		

SANITARY REPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

ALGERIA.

*Plague reported present.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Journal d'Hygiene, Paris, November 16, 1899.]

Plague is reported present in Algeria, in the province of Constantine. Many doubtful cases are stated to exist at Philippeville and Bougie, and Dr. Chantemesse has been directed to proceed to the localities named and to make a diagnosis of the disease. Dr. Brouardel states, for publication by the political press, that the results of bacteriological examinations made by Dr. Chantemesse are doubtful, and that repeated experimentation with guinea pigs is necessary to determine diagnosis. Strict orders were promptly sent to the port of Marseilles, which stands in direct communication with Phillippeville. Dr. Brouardel further says: "We have the means to check the disease, provided it is not introduced by rats, which it is difficult, not to say impossible, to isolate, and these terrible agents of transmissibility are capable of infecting an entire city in spite of our utmost efforts."

This declaration is not calculated to reassure public opinion, although the dean of the faculty goes on to say that as far as concerns the port of



Marseilles there is no cause for fear. As much can not, unfortunately, be claimed for the port of Toulou, the abominably unhealthy soil of which is an excellent factor for epidemics.

Although the reports from Algeria may be exaggerated, it behooves the government to be vigilant, and there is no doubt that it will be faithful to its task of preventing the disease from crossing the Mediterranean.

[See Dr. Heiser's letter from Naples contradicting this report.]

ARABIA.

*Cholera in Matrah.*

MASKAT, *October 11, 1899.*

SIR: I regret to inform you that cholera of a mild type has broken out at Matrah, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, situated 3 miles west of Maskat. The disease had its origin at Kurrachee, India, where it became epidemic amongst Baluchis living in a village on the outskirts of the town. The municipal authorities there, having filled up a well, supposed to be impure, and supplied pipe water to the village the disease subsided. Subsequently a number of the survivors proceeded by sea to Gwador, a small town on the coast of Beluchistan, belonging to his majesty the Sultan of Maskat, where the cholera again broke out and was epidemic for a period of one month. Some of the people of Gwador who landed on this coast from native vessels and succeeded in evading quarantine, are supposed to have caused the outbreak at Matrah. I first heard of suspicious cases on September 25, and estimate that since that date about 135 persons have died of cholera. The disease is confined to the poorest classes of Baluchis and negroes. Those of them who have gone to the British hospital for medicines have, in every case, recovered. Several cases have occurred here, all having recovered, so far as I am aware, except those who did not obtain medicine from the hospital.

Yesterday I heard of cases of cholera at villages in the interior named Serur and Kajar.

At Matrah the disease appears to be gradually wearing itself out.

Respectfully,

A. MACKIRDY,

*Vice Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended October 13.

There were 318 deaths from all causes, an increase of 27 as compared with the foregoing week; 12 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 10; 6 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 2; 48 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 10; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 1 death from diphtheria and 2 deaths from measles, none before; 3 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 2, and 52 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 6.

*General information.*

The general state of health at Rio de Janeiro is favorable. The small-pox that has prevailed here for some time has, indeed, decreased; the epidemic, however, continues. In the first week of October there were 58 deaths and 70 notified cases; in the next week there were only 48 deaths, but 122 notified cases, and there followed again an increase, 67 deaths being recorded. Cases of smallpox are spread over the whole city.

It is surprising that at this unusually early date there have already occurred cases of yellow fever, some of which have been fatal. In the first week of October there were 4 deaths, then occurred 6, and in the last week 3. That may be a symptom that the coming summer season will promote the development of yellow fever.

The state of health in the shipping is good.

At present, the greatest interest is taken in those cases of illness that have occurred at Santos, and which are considered as plague. In regard to this question I have sent to you a special report.

*Bills of health.*

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: October 18, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. October 20, steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York. October 23, bark *Landskrosa*, British, for Barbados and United States.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sanitary improvements proposed in 1893 for Santos.*

[Letter No. 1.]

NEW YORK, N. Y., *November 20, 1899.*

SIR: I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 6th instant concerning the methods proposed for the abatement of yellow fever in Santos, Brazil, and will be very glad to tell you what I can regarding the matter. I have been so very busy with an urgent piece of work of late that I have been unable to reply sooner.

I regret exceedingly that I can not send you a copy of our report, but the edition was limited to 100 copies, and these were placed in public libraries and institutions in various parts of the world. There is a copy of the report in the Congressional Library, but there is no copy there of the plans. These were not published by us, but were redrawn and lithographed later in Brazil, and I have a set that I can lend you if you wish to look them over.

The studies were made at the request of the governor of the State of Sao Paulo, of which Santos is the seaport and the point from which most of the coffee of the State is shipped. The town is a small place of about 25,000 people, the better class of merchants not residing in Santos, but in Sao Paulo, on the elevated plateau, 30 miles back from the seacoast. As the works necessary to protect the place would be very expensive, and as the protection afforded by them would be to the financial advantage of the State, as well as the city of Santos, the two

joined in the expense of the investigations. The commission to make the studies was intrusted to my father, Prof. E. A. Fuertes, of Cornell University, under contract, and he associated with himself, as consulting engineers, Mr. Rudolph Hering and myself. In 1893, in company with my father, I visited Rio, Sao Paulo, and Santos, and spent several months studying the situation, collecting data, and having surveys made. These data were brought to this country, and from them the report was written.

The recommendations were, briefly, to clean the town, build sewers and drains, improve their water supply, pave the streets, remodel the plumbing methods and the character of the urban houses, provide for a quarantine station, the burning of the city refuse, the draining of the swamps about the city, and the construction, in proper locations, of hospitals for yellow fever and smallpox. I regret to say, that although the report was well received, political changes occurring soon after made it impossible to carry the works into effect, excepting as to the cleaning of the town and, to a certain extent, inspecting vessels coming to the port, sending those found to be infected up to Rio de Janeiro to the Government quarantine station. It is not impossible that the matter may come up again when the political situation is more healthy.

Our report was quite voluminous and contains, beside the recommendations, a set of specifications for all the works recommended, and regulations for quarantine, plumbing and building, and general health regulations.

I would be very glad to place in your hands any matter I may have that would be of value to you. With kind regards, believe me,

Respectfully,

JAMES H. FUERTES.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Letter No. 2.]

NEW YORK, N. Y., *November 23, 1899.*

SIR: Your kind favor of recent date requesting information regarding the methods that were proposed some time ago for relieving Santos, Brazil, from the severe epidemics of yellow fever which have occurred there at frequent intervals has been received. It gives me great pleasure to send you a brief account of the local conditions and of the scope of the investigations that were made to afford relief.

Santos is a small city on the Atlantic coast, some three hundred miles south of Rio de Janeiro. It is situated on a plain formed from the disintegrated washings of the Sierra do Mar, skirting the coast, at the foot of a steep pass leading to an elevated plateau in the state of Sao Paulo, one of the most productive coffee districts of Brazil. The population of the city is made up largely of laborers dependent upon the coffee interests for their living, the better merchants of the place residing in the city of Sao Paulo, the capital of the state, 30 miles inland. The importance of the place in the world's commerce may be appreciated from the fact that in 1891 the total shipping amounted to 808,000 tons. During that year began the worst yellow fever epidemic the place ever experienced. In the first six months of 1892 10 per cent of the population died from the disease. It was not confined to Santos alone, however, but was carried into the coffee district by refugees and, probably, also in the coffee sacks and other freight, and the country soon became thoroughly alarmed.

This state of affairs prompted the Government to take the matter up,

and it resulted in the engagement of Prof. E. A. Fuertes, of Cornell University, to study the problem, with a view of suggestions, on his part, of such methods as would wipe out the disease and prevent its recurrence. To aid in carrying on these investigations Professor Fuertes associated with himself Mr. Rudolph Hering, C. E., and myself. The result of these studies brought out that Santos was naturally a city with a healthful climate, a very good natural harbor, and a geographical position well suited to develop the commerce of the rich state of which it is the only seaport; that yellow fever, smallpox, and other infectious diseases were importations and had become endemic from the local conditions which favored their growth and development.

The city is very flat and most of it is but a few feet above sea level. As a result it is surrounded by large areas of fresh-water swamps, because the heavy surf from the ocean throws up a dike of sand along the sea front, thus holding back the waters of the streams from the mountains, except in times of very heavy rains, when the large flows break through and for a time relieve the swamps of their surplus water.

The town had already a system of sewers, but they were laid on very flat grades and in some cases had no slope, the putrefying sewage filling long lines of mains and giving off offensive odors, as well as infecting the subsoil. The sewage was collected at a pumping station at the edge of the town and discharged into the harbor on the mud flats, a pretense of chemical treatment being made in some small settling basins. The works as administered were thoroughly inefficient, and it was evident that, in view of their imperfect construction and inadequate sizes, they would have to be reconstructed, especially as the point of discharge of the effluent was in a very unfavorable place, and as there was a good location for it a little further down stream.

There were also a number of drains, with walls laid without mortar, leading under the business portions of the town, running under the buildings and almost impossible to trace. The filth in these was carried back and forth by the tides, and their embouchures were into the harbor, through the walls upon which the vessels discharged their cargoes. In the central portion of the business district there is a depression of the grade of the street, thus forming a pocket in which the surface water collected during heavy rains on account of the stoppage of an untraceable drain, and the store proprietors in the region built masonry dams about 3 feet high across the doorways to prevent this flood water from entering the stores and ruining their stocks.

The houses were built in the manner characteristic of the country, being, generally, one story in height, of masonry, and with no cellars or ventilation under the floors, with no windows in the interior rooms, and with the most primitive sanitary arrangements. The streets and yards of houses were often in a most filthy condition and personal habits of cleanliness and decency were on every hand observed to be violated to a disgusting degree. On the sidewalks of the side streets, in the heart of the town, deposits of fecal matter were frequently to be observed, and the drains from the urinals, located often against the fronts of houses, commonly discharged their contents in the street gutters. An effort was made by the city authorities to mitigate the evil by disinfecting these places with chloride of lime, but various distinctive odors on a hot moist day were in strong evidence all over the town.

The city had acquired such an unsavory reputation with ship owners, on account of yellow fever, that one line purchased an island outside of the harbor, upon which they disembarked the crews of their vessels

when reaching port, sending the vessel to the harbor by native crews picked up for the purpose. There being no quarantine station, ships were sometimes refused admission to the harbor and were sent back to the Government station at Rio de Janeiro, often imposing great hardships on the ship owners as well as on the merchants who expected goods on them or were waiting to ship coffee.

The recommendations of the report were, briefly, to establish an efficient quarantine station, with the necessary houses for observation, hospitals, etc., with proper regulations to govern the exercise of quarantine; to clean up the town, establish proper public conveniences, bath and wash houses; to build hospitals in proper locations for the treatment of yellow fever, smallpox, and other infectious diseases; to construct efficient sewers and drains; to drain the fresh-water swamps surrounding the city; to increase the water supply and improve the distribution system in the city; to pave the streets with impervious pavements; to inaugurate a good system of collecting and removing the refuse and garbage of the city and destroy it in furnaces; and to bring about a gradual change in the manner of constructing houses, to permit proper lighting and ventilation as well as to adopt proper methods of plumbing. The improvement of the harbor had been already undertaken, and promised to give every facility needed by the large and growing business of the town.

The report was well received and it was expected that work would soon be undertaken, but, unfortunately, the country became involved in a civil war that taxed the resources very heavily, and this, as well as political complications, postponed operations. The city, however, carried out the recommendations as far as it could, as to the general sanitary care of the streets and public places, and to some extent also in the matter of keeping a closer watch on incoming vessels from suspected ports.

Most of the infection was imported from the north, very little coming from the south. Undoubtedly, however, yellow fever held over from season to season, as is the case in Rio de Janeiro, where it is nearly always present. There is no doubt that this port can be freed from this plague and kept free from it. Prior to the time when this port assumed such importance as a shipping point for large quantities of coffee, yellow fever was unknown there. But habits of carelessness natural to the poor and ignorant immigrants brought over to work the plantations, and an apparent impossibility of controlling these in their habits by the relatively few merchants, has prepared the way to sow there the seeds of all sorts of infectious diseases, which find a proper nidus for retaining life in decomposing organic matter exposed to the air, where it may be picked up by the winds and scattered among those who might otherwise escape from the dire consequences attending filthy habits in tropical and semitropical countries.

In view of the fact that plague has now invaded this unfortunate country it is to be regretted that the works outlined had not been conscientiously carried out. Once more the customary salutation of the nightly parting of friends in business will be "good-bye" instead of "good-night."

I would be very glad to give you, if you desire it, any further information in my possession regarding this matter to aid you in your very laudable desire to educate public sentiment up to the point where the public will realize the great amount of good that can be accomplished by the calling together of a general congress of sanitarians to consider and inaugurate the means for banishing forever from this hemisphere

these pestilential scourges. The good that could be done by such a convention and the mutual arrangements that could be made by the different countries interested would undoubtedly result in a saving of life and capital enormously in excess of the cost of bringing about the results.

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

JAMES H. FUERTES.

*Plague at Santos.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 25, 1899.*

SIR: On October 18 the government of the State of Sao Paulo officially declared the existence of the plague in the city of Santos. Therefore, on the 19th, after conferring with the legation, I sent you a dispatch saying that the plague is now present in Santos. There have been 6 cases and deaths. Autopsy confirms diagnosis. Isolation is possible.

I beg to report to you all the facts that have occurred at Santos and that form the basis for the official declaration.

A few days ago there was treated in the Hospital de Santa Casa de Misericordia at Santos a person with 40° C. of fever and 2 buboes in the groin. This patient died twenty-fours after entering the hospital, and although the disease somewhat resembled yellow fever, some of the symptoms, which have never been observed in this disease, led to doubt on the subject in the opinion of the attending physician.

Two patients, Italians, adults, living in the same street, have been observed. Both had inguinal buboes and fever, although not violent. One died. The other is at the isolation hospital. In the case of this patient, and of some others who have been sent to the isolation hospital, it has since been recognized that they were not suffering from plague.

Finally appeared 3 cases at the house of Mr. Milone, owner of a restaurant and saloon in the center of the city. One was that of a clerk, a Brazilian; another was that of a servant girl, and the third was that of a daughter of Mr. Milone, 16 years of age. All three were taken to the isolation hospital. The clerk died; on his body there were several buboes. The servant girl had been ill six days before entering the hospital, and the daughter had been taken ill on the previous night.

The authorities made inquiries in regard to the origin of the disease and it was supposed that it had been carried to Santos from Oporto by the steamer *Rei de Portugal*. The steamer lay alongside the wharf several days after quarantine had been declared by the federal government.

Informed of this, the secretary of interior of Sao Paulo immediately telegraphed to the minister of the interior of the federal government soliciting his action in the matter. The minister answered that the *Rei de Portugal* was not subject to quarantine because it had left Oporto on July 31, while quarantine had been declared only for vessels that had left on or after August 1.

Fifteen or twenty days after the arrival of the *Rei de Portugal* at Santos there was observed in that city an extraordinary mortality among the rats, which still continues. This fact was at once communicated to the director of the sanitary service of Sao Paulo. Dr. Ribas went to Santos with Dr. Lutz, director of the bacteriological institute, and carried from there to Sao Paulo several dead rats, preserved in ice.

The examination, made at the institute, disclosed no microbe of the plague.

It is stated, that about the same time, Dr. Porchat, municipal physician, observed at the medical station for the poor many cases of persons attacked with buboes, especially among children; these buboes were easily cured and none of the patients had fever. Dr. Lutz afterwards found the bacillus of Kitasato-Yersin in the corpse of the clerk of Milone. The *Diario Oficial* of Sao Paulo published the following:

“From the bacteriological examination and from other investigations of the sanitary department, the Government has ascertained that 3 patients removed to the isolation hospital at Santos were suffering from bubonic plague. Thus are unfortunately confirmed the suspicions which led to the first measures ordered by these departments.”

These measures are as follows: Disinfection stations at Santos and at Alto de Serra; direct sanitary supervision rigorously executed on passengers arriving from Santos; measures for the destruction of rats, for each of which the government pays 200 reis. At the same time the government appointed 10 more sanitary inspectors, and it was stated that other measures would be taken.

The chief of police issued an order that none of the police physicians should give a death certificate for any person dying without medical attendance until after the cause of death has been ascertained by a bacteriologist. The police stations received orders to comply immediately with any requisition for force made by the sanitary inspectors.

The municipal prefect adopted various measures. He ordered inspectors to maintain a strict supervision of tenement houses, and prompt assistance to the sanitary service, whose orders they were instructed to obey. These inspectors, assisted by guards, have charge of the service, of the destruction of rats in public places, and of the disinfection, removal, and cremation of dead animals. The destruction of rats by municipal employees was ordered to be made with virus Danysz derived from the Pasteur Institute. All the heads of municipal service have received sanitary instructions.

In a letter to the street cleaning company, the prefect asks for its assistance in removing and burning rats, and the assistance of the supervising inspectors and of the sanitary service board.

The management of the Sao Paulo Railway, that provides transports from Santos to Sao Paulo, has taken its respective measures, in accord with the government, in regard to the intercourse and inspection of persons and objects of trade, adapted to local circumstances.

There has been officially published the order of the federal government prohibiting vessels, clearing at Santos, from entering other Brazilian ports.

In the federal districts the measures adopted relate principally to hotels, boarding and lodging houses, extending, however, to private residences, and all refer to persons arriving from Santos.

The Milone family, that seems to be especially attacked, has been entirely isolated. On the morning of the 20th Mrs. Milone was taken sick.

During the day of October 25 an employee of the custom house, Fontes, who had been sick already ten days before, was also taken to the isolation hospital where he died during the evening. No necropsy was executed, but, as has been stated, there was a bacteriological examination, showing positively the existence of plague.

For this patient, and also for the other three, who were at the isolation hospital, the serum of Yersin was used—in the first case without result. The other patients, however, quickly recovered after using

the serum. On the 22d Milone's daughter began to convalesce. Milone's wife, not showing any alarming symptom, had a temperature of 38.5° C. On the 23d, however, she grew worse; her temperature rose to 40° C.; after the applications of serum of Yersin resulted an improvement, and the temperature fell to 38°. The state of the female servant of the Milone family has also greatly improved.

On the 22d a Portuguese commercial clerk, 17 years old, with suspicious symptoms, was sent to the isolation hospital; the further course of his disease has shown a rapid improvement after injections of serum. Such are the facts! Therefore, up to the evening of October 23, the total number of patients arrived at the isolation hospital was 8, of whom 3 died, 5 remained still there; however, the state of those is good.

The official communication of the existence of plague at Santos produced at first a general panic, which, however, soon abated. It has been the general impression that the resolution of the authorities to recognize the plague was the consequence of scientific examinations executed with surprising rapidity.

It has been generally and publicly declared that the disease of the Milone family, principally attacked, may be considered not to be plague infection. Important, intelligent, and absolutely independent persons from Santos, whom I have consulted, also an eminent medical authority of this place, who is well informed in questions of government, have confessed to me that they do not believe in the existence of plague. Although I have a high opinion of my scientific colleagues of Sao Paulo, it is my impression that the history of the cases occurred, as far as is published, is not entirely conclusive; I will endeavor to learn the particulars of the cause of the illness and to examine specimens of cultures, considered as those of Yersin's bacillus, that have been derived from the patients of Santos. The case of the late Fortes has been considered by some physicians at Santos as a case of erysipelas, adenitis lymphatica and secondary septicaemia.

The administration of the docks at Santos has declared that recently they have been much troubled by rats, to such an extent that they have been forced to poison those animals. This, then, seems to explain the appearance of the large number of dead rats, and there is no reason for conjectures that are made thereon.

As I am describing the situation, I will not omit to mention other conjectures, which are nearly always made when such measures against epidemic diseases are taken, that illegitimate commercial and political interests are connected with the question. I do not believe in the existence of the first in this case; but the other, I suspect, may be possible to a certain extent. After the medical advisers have declared the existence of plague, a strong effort is made to silence all doubts, without regard to the interests of the commerce and personal intercourse, without regard to the city, the State, and the federal union, and to display an ostentation of force for extinguishing the plague, for which is expected as a recompense a high degree of gratitude to so careful a government, which eventually may have prevented a further spread of an epidemic. Such would not be an unnatural feeling. The greater the danger has been, just so much higher must be the consideration.

The federal government is obliged, of necessity, to recognize what is communicated from Sao Paulo, and is forced, being convinced or not, to take respective measures. That there exists a general suspicion is characterized by the fact that the director of the sanitary service of the federal government for his own information has sent to Sao Paulo and



Santos a physician and a young bacteriologist ; moreover, the municipality of Santos has invited a professor of the faculty of medicine of this city to make an independent examination and to report on the subject.

Because there exist some doubts in regard to the situation at Santos, and because such doubts are always justifiable, therefore I took the liberty to send you by telegraph notices of the facts, but at the same time to refrain for the present from executing the order contained in your dispatch sent on the 21st. I answered your telegram as follows :

“On further investigation I find the official reports are unreliable, precipitate. From information received I should say think you had better wait further information. One living case has some symptoms that are suspicious, but diagnosis is not certain ; other suspects recognized not plague. No further death Santos quarantined by Brazil.”

Without prejudice and with great interest I await new facts at Santos and I will further endeavor to obtain trustworthy information. I have concluded that it may correspond to your wishes for me, in view of what may occur at Santos, to go there myself and then to make on the spot the arrangements that may seem advisable. Your telegram of the 23d confirmed my view and I had the honor to answer :

“Think it is better to postpone departure until I learn something important. Delay will be explained by letter. Up to the present time officially there have been 8 cases and 3 deaths. Doubts continue.”

This was already written, when the following news arrived from Santos on the 25th. The state of Mrs. Milone and of the Portuguese clerk is bad. The latter is delirious. A new patient sick three days has been sent to the isolation hospital.

Dr. Chapot-Prevost, the above mentioned professor, appointed by the municipality of Santos, has given his opinion after two days' investigation, that he found Yersin's *cocco-bacillus* in the blood of the Portuguese clerk. He confirms the results of Dr. Lutz's examinations and he concurs in the belief of existence of plague at Santos.

In the meantime, before you receive this report, I shall already have wired what steps subsequent facts at Santos have led me to take.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Plague at Santos.—Continued.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 30, 1899.*

SIR: In my report I have to record that I am perfectly convinced that the disease that appeared in Santos is really plague.

In my last report I collected the facts that have occurred at Santos ; then I gave a description of the shades of opinion that have caused doubts in regard to the scientific examinations and its results. Besides the physicians, who advise the Government of the State of Sao Paulo, the Federal Government also has sent physicians to Santos and finally the municipality of Santos has also appointed a physician, the professor of histology, Dr. Chapot Prevost and his assistants, for investigating the disease. All the physicians, who have seen the patients and who have studied anatomically and bacteriologically the question, have arrived at the conclusion that the plague really exists. Against these

unanimous scientific researches no objection can prevail. On this occasion, as is usually the case on the appearance of an infectious and epidemic disease, it has taken some time before the objections, that seem apparently correct, are recognized as wrong. Therefore, it must be admitted, that Dr. Lutz's bacteriological investigations were perfectly correct, and that the Government of Sao Paulo has acted properly in adopting immediately all possible measures for preventing the spread of the disease.

I have had occasion to study myself the preparations made and brought by Prof. Chapot Prevost. It is possible to recognize distinctly Yersin's bacillus with its characteristic coloration on the poles. The cultures prepared by Lutz and others grow in the correct regular manner; injections into animals have produced the specific pathological alterations and also the trial for agglutination has been made with serum Yersin and had given a positive result. When the cause of the disease has been proved in such a specific manner and after I had occasion to make myself an inspection thereof, I took the liberty to direct to you the following dispatch:

"Have had a consultation of physicians arrived here to-day from Santos; have seen cultures; it is very important that I should affirm; plague, doubtless. Diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Am satisfied that the disease has existed since two months. Up to the present time there were 17 cases and 4 deaths."

To the Portuguese steamer *Rei de Portugal* has been imputed the transportation of the germ to Santos. That supposition must be dismissed. There results now, additionally from the observations of the physicians, that already in the first days of September there were cases of which the character had not been recognized. One person, whose death occurred on September 17, classified as yellow fever, has shown the existence of great buboes and other suspicious symptoms, so that this case can be considered already as plague.

The federal government is making at present great effort to see whether it is still possible to learn, by additional detailed investigations, by what means the plague has been imported. It seems that some points of the wharf are infected, and among the patients and the deceased there are persons who have been in some way in special connection with the wharf. It is possible that the germ has arrived from Leixoes (Oporto) to Santos; but it is also possible that ships, loaded with rice, from Rangoon, or that a ship bound from Tamatave (Madagascar) thereto, have brought the plague.

The character of the plague up to the present may be designated as mild. The disease neither spreads largely nor is it very fatal. Without regard to the uncertain few cases that occurred before attention had been directed to the existence of plague, there have been one death in a private house and three deaths in the isolation hospital.

On October 28 the report of the isolation hospital was as follows: There existed 14 patients, of whom 2 were sick from typhoid fever and 12 from plague. Of those 12 patients there were 3 in a bad state, 2 in a state of convalescence, and the state of the others has been fairly favorable.

The total facts are already mentioned in the foregoing telegram.

Among the patients there is also Dr. Vital Brazil, who was employed in the hospital as director, physician, and bacteriologist. As I have learned, it was no imprudence in his laboratory works that produced the disease that attacked him one and a half weeks ago, but probably

the disease was caused by flea-bites. Fleas exist in great number at the hospital. Surprise has also been caused by the discovery that the persons of other patients show flea-bites in great number.

Furuncles, or excoriations of the skin, as localities for entrance of the germ, have not been observed.

Besides symptomatic treatment, there is used Yersin's serum. About 800 grams of that serum have been at the disposal of the physicians of the isolation hospital at Santos. There was sent to Europe telegraphic requisition for this substance or other plague serum, but it seems that there exists very little. The quantity of Yersin's serum of the Institute Pasteur that was here, ordered telegraphically when the plague at Oporto was officially reported, is almost all used. Patients with a temperature of 40° C. react after the injection, with temporary decrease of the temperature. No other essential influence on the progress of this disease has yet been observed. The injected quantities have been enormous, in some cases from 50 to 100 cc. It may be presumed that the serum that has been used here was not very fresh, and as is well known Koch has proved that the virulence of this serum, recognized by him also as very important, diminishes very rapidly.

I find that it is much to be regretted that the government of Sao Paulo and the physicians of the sanitary service have not given full publicity to the results of the investigations that have been made for sometime, communicating also all the details. To the short, conclusive statement made public, incredulity was opposed to a certain extent. This probably would not have occurred if full particulars had been made known.

In my last report I mentioned the measures adopted at Santos. To attempt to inform you everything that has been done or ordered to be done would be merely to make a list of the recommendations resulting from recent hygienic investigations. On paper the precautions ordered make a very favorable impression, but practically they are not feasible. Neither does there exist at Santos the proper apparatus nor the trained staff for the execution of these prophylactic measures.

At the present time the means of disinfection for persons leaving Santos are still very defective, and who knows to what localities the germ has already been carried. In fact, the authorities are making vigorous efforts to promote execution of prophylactic measures, and it seems to be a hope that shortly such results will be obtained, that intercourse and commerce will be interrupted as little as possible.

From different places there has been communicated that already plague has appeared, but in every instance the report has been shown to be false.

In every locality the public has received instructions through the authorities, the press, etc., in regard to hygienic measures, both personal and local.

The foreign steamship companies are taking from here to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres only passengers who present a consular certificate showing that recently they have not been out of Rio de Janeiro.

I learn that the government of Uruguay will permit the presence of physicians employed by the state on board of those steamers, in order to have an opportunity for observing the state of the passengers, and that in this case the time fixed for quarantine observation will be reduced.

*Sanitary state of Rio de Janeiro.*

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended October 20. There were 308 deaths from all causes, a

decrease of 10, as compared with the foregoing week; 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 3 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 67 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 19; no death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; 1 death from diphtheria, the same as before; no death from measles, a decrease of 2; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 59 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 7.

*Bills of health.*

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: October 27, steamship *Nasmyth*, British, for New York; October 28, steamship *Taormina*, German, for New York; October 30, bark *Donna Francisca*, British, for Portland, Oreg.; October 31, steamship *Cordenskjold*, Norwegian, for Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Mortality report of Santos from January 1 to July 31, 1899.*

DEATHS BY AGES.

	January.	February, March, April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
0 to 1 month.....	7	25	12	13	10	67
1 to 12 months.....	53	80	19	20	31	203
1 to 5 years.....	35	79	26	22	32	194
5 to 10 years.....	4	10	3	6	3	26
10 to 20 years.....	6	17	8	2	6	39
20 to 30 years.....	8	44	12	12	12	88
30 to 40 years.....	14	27	9	8	10	68
40 to 50 years.....	8	16	13	7	8	52
50 to 60 years.....	6	12	3	8	5	34
60 to 70 years.....		13	3	2	1	19
70 to 80 years.....		6	3	1	2	12
80 to 90 years.....		2	3	1	1	7
90 to 100 years.....	1		1			2
Age unknown.....	7					7
Born dead.....	18	37	16	8	11	90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>908</b>

BY THE CIVIL STATE.

Unmarried.....	145	316	104	89	109	763
Married.....	18	41	18	16	16	109
Widowers.....	4	11	9	4	7	35
Unknown.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>908</b>

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

Brazilians.....	139	290	102	87	109	727
Italians.....	5	4	3	2	1	15
Germans.....		2	1	1	2	6
Spanish.....	9	32	10	9	7	67
Portuguese.....	11	33	10	10	13	77
French.....	1	2	1	1		5
English.....		1				1
Syrian.....		1				1
Swedish.....		1				1
Pole.....		1	1			2
Arabians.....		1				1
Africans.....	1		1			2
Austrians.....	1		2			3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>908</b>

## Mortality report of Santos from January 1 to July 31, 1899—Continued.

Causes of death.	January.	February, March, April.	May.	June.	July.
Tuberculosis.....	16	41	16	9	16
Malaria.....	16	28	7	8	11
Typhoid fever.....	2	8	2		
Measles.....	5	8	1	2	2
Whooping cough.....	2	14	3	2	2
Dysentery.....	3	1		3	
Cholera infantum.....	1				
Syphilis.....		5			
Erysipelas.....		3			
Septicæmia.....		2			1
Smallpox.....			1	1	1
Influenza.....			1		
Beriberi.....				1	
Chlorosis.....	2	4	1		1
Rheumatism.....		2			1
Alcoholism.....		1		1	
Cancer of the uterus.....			1		
Cancer of the stomach.....					1
Cancer of the other organs.....					1
Rachitis.....					1
Convulsions.....	1	8	2	1	1
Meningitis.....	4	10	2	4	5
Polyneuritis.....	1				
Tetanus.....		1	1		1
Hemorrhage, cerebral congestion.....		6	3		2
Other diseases of the nervous system.....		3			1
Encephalitis.....			1	1	
General paralysis.....			1		
Affection of arteries and veins.....	2	6	3	1	5
Endocarditis.....	2	1			1
Organic disease of the heart.....	5	22	7	11	6
Bronchitis.....	4	16	6	8	5
Pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	3
Broncho-pneumonia.....	4	12	5	4	6
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy.....				2	
Enteritis.....	9	22	2	3	5
Entero-colitis.....	13	9	5	9	7
Gastro-enteritis.....	22	23	9	6	6
Peritonitis.....	4				
Gastritis.....	1	2	1		
Intestinal parasites.....		5	1		3
Jaundice.....		2		1	
Infantile diarrhea.....		2			
Hepatitis.....		1			
Diseases of the liver.....	1	3	3		3
Others.....	3	3	3	2	
Nephritis.....	2	2	7		3
Uremia.....	1	1		5	
Eclampsia.....		2			
Others.....				1	
Other accidents.....					
Fever.....					2
Congenital debility.....	3	10	6	2	9
Tetanus of the new born.....	3	11		5	2
Teething accidents.....	1	2			1
Old age.....		2	4	1	
Accidents by submersion.....		1			
Others.....	4	2		1	
Suicide by hanging.....			1		
Athropsia.....	7	24	7	6	6
Others.....	5	2	2		2
Born dead.....	18	37	16	8	11
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>132</b>

January, 1899.—Deaths, 167; daily average, 5.32. Births, 160; daily average, 5.16. Weddings, 30; daily average, 0.96. Excess of deaths over births, 7.

February, March, April, 1899.—Deaths, 368; daily average, 4.13. Births, 471; daily average, 5.29. Weddings, 67; daily average, 0.75. Excess of births over deaths, 103.

May, 1899.—Deaths, 131; daily average, 4.22. Births, 194; daily average, 6.25. Weddings, 22; daily average, 0.70. Excess of births over deaths, 63.

*June, 1899.*—Deaths, 110; daily average, 3.66. Births, 172; daily average, 5.73. Weddings, 28; daily average, 0.93. Excess of births over deaths, 62.

*July, 1899.*—Deaths, 132; daily average, 2.25. Births, 178; daily average, 5.74. Weddings, 29; daily average, 0.93. Excess of births over deaths, 46.

## CHINA.

*Vessels inspected at Hongkong for the weeks ended October 14 and 21, 1899.*

HONGKONG, October 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of inspection service at Hongkong for the weeks ended October 14 and 21, 1899.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Report of Vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended October 14, 1899.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Oct. 10	Br. ss. Doric (a).....	San Francisco, Cal.	130	26	359	10
Do.....	Br. ss. Ping Suey (b).....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Br. ss. Sung Kiang.....	Manila, P. I.....	65	4	140	1
Oct. 13	Br. ss. Diamante.....	do.....	82	14	165	7
Oct. 14	U. S. st. launch Lu Ping.....	do.....	14	0	0	0
Do.....	U. S. st. launch Kong Pok.....	do.....	15	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup>Crew and steerage passengers bathed, and their baggage disinfected with steam.

<sup>b</sup>Supplemental bill of health.

[Inclosure.]

*Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended October 21, 1899.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Oct. 16	U. S. ship Challenger.....	New York, N. Y.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 17	Br. ss. City of Dublin.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	77	.....	12	.....
Do.....	U. S. ss. Victoria (a).....	Seattle, Wash.....	66	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 18	U. S. ss. Venus.....	Manila, P. I.....	58	.....	35	1
Oct. 19	Jap. ss. Nippon Maru (b)....	San Francisco, Cal.	177	23	70	2
Do.....	Jap. ss. Kinghin Maru.....	Seattle, Wash.....	79	.....	6	.....
Oct. 20	Ger. ss. Nau Yang.....	Manila, P. I.....	51	.....	49	3
Oct. 21	Br. ss. Eastern.....	do.....	75	10	69	2

<sup>a</sup>United States transport supplemental bill of health.

<sup>b</sup>Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage disinfected with steam.

## CUBA.

*Report from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *November 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 18, 1899:

There has been no change in the weather conditions during the week. The temperature continues rather low for this season of the year, and there has been but little rain. There has been a slight decrease in yellow fever as compared with the previous week, 10 cases having been reported, with 4 deaths.

On the 13th instant information was received from Surgeon Glennan, United States Marine-Hospital Service, at San Juan de Porto Rico, stating that the Spanish trans Atlantic line steamer *Buenos Ayres* had arrived at that port with a case of smallpox on board, death having taken place a short time after the arrival of the vessel, and the body having subsequently been buried at sea. Immediately after ascertaining further particulars, and learning the number of passengers to arrive by the *Buenos Ayres*, the necessary preparations were made for quarantining the vessel, and caring for the passengers. At our request, the quarantine station at Mariel was transferred by the military authorities to the Marine-Hospital Service for quarantine purposes, and Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs was detailed to proceed to Mariel to put the lazaretto in a fit condition for the reception of the passengers. Act. Asst. Surg. D. E. Dudley accompanied him. A vast amount of work was necessary in order to put things into shape in the short time available. The work, however, was very efficiently done under the direction of Assistant Surgeon Grubbs, and everything was in running order on the arrival of the passengers.

The steamship *Buenos Ayres*, as already reported, arrived on the 16th instant, with 93 first cabin, 62 second cabin, and 558 steerage passengers. According to the statement of the captain and other officers of the vessel, there had been little or no communication between the first-cabin passengers and those of the second cabin and steerage. For this reason the former were permitted to land, after having their baggage disinfected and vaccinating those who were not already protected from smallpox. The hand baggage of the second cabin and steerage passengers was then disinfected, and the passengers and baggage transferred on board the steamship *Rabat* and taken to Mariel. It was at the suggestion of the agents of the Spanish trans-Atlantic Line that the steamship *Rabat* was utilized for this purpose. The presumably infected parts of the *Buenos Ayres* were then disinfected and the vessel permitted to discharge cargo and receive passengers for Mexican ports.

During the stay of the *Buenos Ayres* in this port, an efficient water patrol was kept up around the vessel, and a guard maintained on board, to prevent communication with the shore. The work of the week in connection with the steamship *Buenos Ayres*, has strained to its utmost the working force of this station.

The work of the barge *Protector*, for the period covered by this report, was as follows: Seven vessels inspected and cleared, 1 vessel disinfected, 1 vessel partly disinfected, 608 pieces of baggage disinfected, this being nearly double the quantity of the week previous.

The usual weekly mortality table is herewith transmitted.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Mortality table for Havana for week ended November 18, 1899.*

Disease—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	26
Diphtheria.....	1
Malaria.....	2
Pneumonia.....	3
Enteritis.....	8
Enteric fever.....	1
Yellow fever.....	4
Pernicious fever.....	1
Total deaths from all causes during the week.....	118

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Report of baggage disinfected by the barge Protector for week ended November 11, 1899.*

Date.	Trunks.	Valises.	Parcels.	Total.	From—	Steamship.	Destination.	Remarks.
November 6.....	19	10	9	38	Havana ...	Mascotte .....	Key West and Tampa, Fla.	U.S. transport.
Do.....	1			1	do.....	Buford .....	New York, N. Y.	
November 7.....	9	10	8	27	do.....	Whitney.....	New Orleans, La.	U.S. transport.
Do.....	3	3		6	do.....	Miami .....	Key West and Miami, Fla.	
November 8.....	45	47	14	106	do.....	Ollivette .....	Key West and Tampa, Fla.	U.S. transport.
Do.....	3	3	1	7	do.....	Yucatan.....	New York, N. Y.	
November 10.....	1	2	5	8	do.....	Miami .....	Key West and Miami, Fla.	U.S. transport.
Do.....	9	2	1	12	do.....	Miria Herrera	Porto Rico.	
November 11.....	58	42	10	110	do.....	Ollivette .....	Key West and Tampa, Fla.	U.S. transport.
Do.....		3	2	5	do.....	Mexico.....	New York, N. Y.	
Total.....	148	122	50	320				

I certify that the above report is correct.

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

[Inclosure No. 3.]

*Report of baggage disinfected by barge Protector for week ended November 18, 1899.*

Date.	Trunks.	Valises.	Parcels.	Total.	From—	Steamship.	Destination.	Remarks.
November 13.....	10	11	5	26	Havana ...	Mascotte.....	Key West and Tampa, Fla.	Baggage of smallpox suspects.
November 15.....	20	14	5	39	do.....	Ollivette .....	Do.	
November 16 (a).....				369	Spain .....	Buenos Aires..	Havana, Cuba.....	
November 17.....				34	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....		4	1	5	Havana ...	Miami.....	Key West and Miami, Fla.	
Do.....	18	23	6	52	do.....	Whitney .....	New Orleans, La.	Do.
November 18.....	41	28	10	79	do.....	Ollivette .....	Key West and Tampa, Fla.	
Do.....	1	1	2	4	do.....	Havana .....	New York, N. Y.	
Total.....	90	86	29	608				

a Miscellaneous.

I certify that the above report is correct.

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



*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *November 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended November 18, 1899:

† *Matanzas.*—Twenty-one deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 27.41 per thousand. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Enteritis, 5; tuberculosis, 3; heart disease, 3; malarial fever, 2; bronchopneumonia, 1; nephritis, 1; other causes, 6. No cases of an infectious character were reported. Seven vessels were inspected on arrival. Six of these were foreign and 1 coasting vessel. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 1 certificate of inspection to coasting vessel. The steamship *Comino* arrived at this port on the 18th, and cleared on the same day for Cardenas via Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos with 14 immigrants in transit. Nineteen health certificates were issued, 9 to persons leaving the island via Havana. Five pieces of baggage were disinfected and 3 were inspected and passed.

*Cardenas.*—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 15 deaths in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Nine vessels were inspected on arrival. Two of these were foreign and 7 were coasting vessels. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

*Isabela de Sagua.*—Act. Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports 5 foreign and 8 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 12 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. No sanitary report has been received for the week.

*Caibarien.*—Act. Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports 2 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Caibarien. Three foreign and 4 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health and 3 certificates of inspection were issued to vessels. The sanitary condition of Caibarien is excellent.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto del Padre, and Gibara.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *November 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 11, 1899:

Six vessels have arrived and 6 bills of health have been issued.

On Friday, November 10, 63 boxes of Cuban arms were disinfected with formaldehyd at the request of the depot quartermaster, U. S. A., preparatory to their shipment to Havana.

On Saturday, November 11, U. S. A. transport *Ingalls* with 168 recruits for the Eighth Cavalry and the Fifteenth Infantry arrived, two days out from Havana and anchored in the mouth of the harbor. On inspecting the ship a case of yellow fever was discovered. The case was removed and the vessel held in quarantine, recommendation being made to the military authorities that the troops aboard be removed to a detention camp at once. At this writing the vessel is still in quarantine with the troops aboard.

Two cases of chicken pox have been reported in Nuevitas.

*Puerto del Padre.*—Dr. Mauo reports 4 vessels arrived, 7 bills of health issued, and 5 deaths for the week.

*Gibara.*—Dr. Gomez reports 8 vessels arrived, 9 bills of health issued, and 4 deaths.

*Mayari and Baracoa.*—No reports. The mortality report for Nuevitas for the week is inclosed.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *November 11, 1899.*

*Mortality report of Nuevitas for the week ended November 11, 1899.*

November 8, tetanus infantum .....	1
November 11, cachexia paludia .....	1
Total.....	2

J. R. ARIZA,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *November 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 18, 1899:

Seven vessels have arrived and 7 bills of health have been issued.

On the morning of the 14th instant the recruits from Havana—some 180 men—quarantined upon the transport *Ingalls* since her arrival on the 11th (see report for week ended November 11), were transferred to a camp of detention upon Cayo Puto, there to complete five full days. Their baggage, all of which had received steam disinfection in Havana, was re-disinfected here, since it had been opened en route.

The troops have remained well, no cases of even suspicious sickness having developed, and they will be discharged from detention on November 19 at 7 a. m.

The case of yellow fever removed from the ship and isolated at San Jacinto is convalescent.

The *Ingalls* left Nuevitas on the morning of the 15th for Havana via Puerto del Padre. By arrangement with Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras she is to be disinfected in Havana.

*Puerto del Padre.*—Acting Assistant Surgeon Maceo reports 6 vessels arrived, 6 bills of health issued, and 1 death.

*Gibara—Mayari—Baracoa.*—Reports not received in time for inclusion in this report.

The mortality report for Nuevitas is inclosed.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality report for week ended November 18, 1899.*

November 14, entero-colitis, 1.	November 18, acute endocarditis, 1.	Total, 2.
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J. R. ARIZA,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

## PUERTO PRINCIPE.

*Case of yellow fever.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *November 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day received from Maj. S. J. Armstrong, chief surgeon, U. S. A., telegraphic report of a case of yellow fever in Puerto Principe, in the person of a soldier, recently on duty in that city.

Respectfully,

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

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

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

*Quarantine against Key West, Fla.*COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, *November 6, 1899.*

SIR: I have to report that owing to the appearance of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., the Government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of five days against ships arriving from that port.

Respectfully,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Smallpox in Ontario.*TORONTO, CANADA, *November 10, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted at the conference of State and provincial boards of health, held at Toronto, October 6, 1886, respecting interstate notification of contagious diseases, I beg to make the following statement regarding the prevalence of smallpox in Ontario at the present time:

Municipality.	County.	Date of outbreak.	Houses infected.	Houses at present infected.	Isolated in private houses.	Total cases.	Still sick.
Maidstone.....	Essex.....	Nov. 1....	1	1	1	1	1
Belle River.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	1	1
Rochester.....	do.....	Nov. 2....	4	4	9	9	9
Tilbury W.....	do.....	Oct. 30....	5	5	9	9	9

The cases originated in the first three municipalities, at a dance, from a young man convalescent who had been treated for chicken pox in the Walkerville district.

The others from 2 school children supposed to have recovered from chicken pox.

Respectfully,

PETER H. BRYCE,  
*Secretary.*

## ITALY.

*Reports from Naples—Another case of plague in Alexandria.*NAPLES, ITALY, *November 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 8, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

November 3, to the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 31 cabin and 715 steerage passengers, and 270 pieces of large and 804 pieces of small baggage. On this steamer were also shipped the effects of a person who had been put ashore here several weeks ago suffering with hemorrhagic smallpox, and who died soon afterwards. The effects were thoroughly disinfected.

November 6, to the steamship *Massilia*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 5 cabin and 562 steerage passengers, and 170 pieces of large and 572 pieces of small baggage.

November 6, to the steamship *Ashlands*, bound in water ballast for Port Eads, La.

November 8, to the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1 cabin passenger and 585 steerage passengers, and 170 pieces of large and 678 pieces of small baggage. There was 1 case of measles refused passage by the steamship company on my advice.

*The plague.*—The quarantine against Alexandria which had been suspended for a few days was again put in force here on November 6, owing to the fact that a new case of plague has made its appearance in Alexandria.

Respectfully,

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

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

NAPLES, ITALY, *November 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 15, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

November 10, to the steamship *Ema*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 31 cabin and 682 steerage passengers, and 237 pieces of large and 726 pieces of small baggage.

November 11, the steamship *Bolivia* of the Anchor Line. There were inspected and passed 398 steerage passengers, and 83 pieces of large and 300 pieces of small baggage.

November 11, the steamship *Archimede*, of the Italian General Navigation Company bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 7 cabin and 745 steerage passengers, and 235 pieces of large and 825 pieces of small baggage.

November 14, the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 527 steerage passengers, and 119 pieces of large and 756 pieces of small baggage.

November 14, to the steamship *Citta di Palermo*, bound with a cargo of fruit for New Orleans.

*The plague.*—I have the honor to inform you that since November 6 the Italian quarantine against Egypt has been reduced from ten days to seven.

This morning we are in receipt of a telegram from the United States consul at Algiers, Algeria, stating that there is absolutely no truth in the report that plague existed at that place.

Respectfully,

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

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

MEXICO.

*Report from Vera Cruz.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *November 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended November 16:

Cases of yellow fever, 3; smallpox, 1; deaths from yellow fever, 2; from smallpox, 2; from all causes, 36.

During the past two weeks I have inspected 11 vessels, and have issued certificates to 111 passengers to Cuban and United States ports.

The health of the shipping is excellent, and the city's mortality has assumed its normal figure.

The smallpox cases are kept well in hand; isolation, disinfection, and vaccination are rigidly enforced by the health authorities.

Respectfully,

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

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

PARAGUAY.

*Mortality in Asuncion.*

[Translated in this Bureau from *La Prensa*, Asuncion, Paraguay, October 8, 1899.]

*Comparative table of mortality in the three parishes of the capital, Cathedral, Encarnacion, and San Roque, during the years 1896, 1897, 1898, and to September 30, 1899.*

Month.	Year—			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
January .....	55	61	87	61
February.....	70	56	63	60
March.....	68	75	66	62
April.....	74	96	76	43
May.....	62	113	73	66
June.....	61	92	61	70
July.....	65	76	68	63
August.....	60	57	50	116
September.....	59	65	59	122
October.....	51	84	60	.....
November.....	57	87	62	.....
December.....	57	89	66	.....

## PORTUGAL.

*Plague in Oporto.*LISBON, PORTUGAL, *November 4, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to my No. 146, of the 6th ultimo, I now have the honor to inclose official sanitary bulletins reporting the progress of the plague in Oporto from October 6 to October 31, inclusive, showing 223 cases and 77 deaths since the beginning of the outbreak.

Respectfully,

J. H. THIERIOT,  
*Chargé de Affaires.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

## SPAIN.

*Prohibition of steerage passengers from Oporto or other infected territory embarking for the United States, Cuba, or Porto Rico.*BARCELONA, SPAIN, *November 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's cablegram, received yesterday, as follows:

*American Consul, Barcelona:* Place Julio Harmony in charge temporarily at Corunna. Instruct him prohibit steerage passengers from Oporto or other infected territory shipping for United State, Cuba, or Porto Rico.—ADEE.

Immediately upon its receipt, I telegraphed our minister at Madrid to request temporary recognition of Mr. Harmony, who will probably be in charge at Corunna within a week, when I shall notify him by telegraph of the Department's instructions.

I have notified the steamship companies here that all steerage passengers from infected ports and those whose residence immediately previous to embarkation is not actually known, must not be shipped to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The emigrants leaving Barcelona usually come from places in this province, but the steamers *Buenos Aires* and *Miguel Gallart*, sailing on the 27th and 31st ultimo, respectively, carried a few steerage passengers whose last residence was reported on the passenger lists at Syria, Turkey, and Marseilles. Although the steamship companies state that these persons have resided in Barcelona for over a month before the steamers sailed, their effects were disinfected by the steam process under my personal supervision.

Respectfully,

JULIUS T. LAY,  
*Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Plague suspected in Cadiz.*

[Cablegram.]

CADIZ, *November 27, 1899.*

*Secretary of Treasury, Washington, United States:* One case suspected bubonic plague in hospital here.—CARROLL.

*Report of plague denied.*

[Cablegram.]

CADIZ, SPAIN, *November 29, 1899.*

*Secretary of Treasury, Washington, United States*: Civil governor states supposed case of bubonic plague proves not to be such.—CARROLL.

TURKEY.

*Reports from Constantinople.*

[Report No. 232.]

SANITARY CONDITION OF TURKEY.—CHOLERA IN BASSORAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 9, 1899.*

The sanitary news from the provinces of the Turkish Empire is good. I do not mean Bassorah, where cholera has made its appearance as I have already reported. The last sanitary news forwarded by the sanitary physician of the latter place states that cholera is spreading. Cholera cases have been registered at Kaurna, Shooan, and what is worse at Sook-el-shoo-yookh, Nassirieh on the Euphrates, and at Amara on the Tigris. We owe, I may say, said spread to the carelessness of the local authorities which have made such an opposition to the ex-sanitary physician of that place and have obliged, as I have already reported, the sanitary board to appoint him to Abu Saad in the Red Sea.

I inclose a French copy of the telegrams wired from Bassorah concerning the cholera epidemic in said place.

The sanitary reports received from Djiddah state that during the month of May last, 153 deaths were registered in said town; 77 deaths during the month of June; 78 during the month of July, and 63 during the month of September. Among the 77 deaths registered in June, 23 were of poor pilgrims who could not return to their own country on account of their poverty. The disease which has caused the larger number of deaths is dysentery. Its cause is obvious, as I have already written about the bad quality of water of Djiddah.

DENGUE AND TYPHOID FEVER AT ADALIA.

The sanitary physician of Adalia reports under date of September 20 that there are some cases of typhoid fever and a wide-spread epidemic of dengue fever. During the month of August there were some cases of scarlet fever and measles which have disappeared. It is announced from Trebizonde that whooping cough is prevailing there. The health in Aleppo is rather good according to the sanitary report received from said town where during the month of August, 74 deaths were registered. In Jaffa during the same month only 26 deaths were registered.

SANITARY NEWS FROM THE PRINCIPALITY OF SAMOS.

Dr. A. Stamatiadis, the sanitary physician in the island of Samos, reports that having exposed to His Highness the Prince of Samos the very imperfect condition of the sanitary service which exists in said principality, the Prince has issued a decree, according to which the mayors of the different communes will provide the physicians who

practice there with a little book-register, on which they will notify, in case of deaths, the name, the sex, the diagnosis of the illness which has caused the death, as well as the date. It will not be allowed to make any burial without exhibiting previously said physician's notification. By such step the number of deaths occurring in said principality will be known. At the same time, August 16, 1899, another decree was issued by which a council of hygiene is instituted at Samos.

**COUNCIL OF HYGIENE APPOINTED AT SAMOS—TREATMENT OF LEPERS AND CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

Said council of hygiene is composed of 4 members, 3 medical doctors and 1 chemist. One of said doctors of medicine must be the sanitary physician appointed by the sanitary board of Constantinople. Besides said 3 members there will be 3 more among the physicians practicing in the three districts of the principality at Carlovalis, Tighani, and Marathocampo. Said council will have every week a sitting in which the subjects to be discussed will be that of the improvement of the sanitary condition of the island and preventing and checking the spread of epidemics.

The question concerning the practice of medicine, midwifery, and pharmacy will also be considered, as well as the question of the analysis of the alimentary commodities imported into Samos, without excepting the forensic medical questions which will have to be settled hereafter by said counsel of hygiene. There have already been two sittings of said council, in the first of which it has been decided to segregate all the patients suffering from leprosy, without any distinction of sex, age, or social consideration. In the second sitting the question of the spread of tuberculosis was discussed and it has been decided to establish a sanitarium where the patients suffering from said disease will undergo treatment.

**SANITARY CONDITION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Public health in Constantinople is rather good. The number of deaths registered during the twelve days from October 25, to the 6th instant is 457, of which 1 was from smallpox, 6 from diphtheria, and 13 from typhoid fever.

**PLAGUE NEWS.**

After about forty days during which no plague case had been registered in Alexandria, 1 case of said disease has been observed in the Greek hospital in Alexandria. At the last sitting of the Superior Sanitary Commission it was announced that the Italian Government does not subject to any quarantine the ships and passengers coming from Egypt but the latter have to undergo a medical visit and the disinfection of their wearing apparel.

**CHOLERA IN PERSIA.**

According to the latest official intelligence, cholera has made its appearance in the city of Mohamera in Persia, where 7 cholera cases have occurred.

Respectfully,

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

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



## FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marques*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population 5,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population 41,346. Total number of deaths, 96. No contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,188, including diphtheria, 20; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 9; typhus fever, 3, and 1 from smallpox.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 374, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 40 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Four weeks ended November 10, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor*.—Four weeks ended November 11, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases reported.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended November 4, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended November 11, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 103, including leprosy 1 and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Puerto Plata*.—Six weeks ended November 11, 1899. Estimated population, 5,500. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 126,970. Total number of deaths, 156, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from whooping cough.

*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 123, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 2, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 397,300. Total number of deaths, 651, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 5; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 17, and 56 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 11, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the aggregate

population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 25.1, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 10.2.

*London.*—One thousand five hundred and six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 42; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 68; whooping cough, 11; enteric fever, 51, and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand. In Greater London 1,978 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 11, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 35.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 249 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 11, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 12.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 520, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 3.

*JAMAICA—Kingston.*—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths, 87, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; measles, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Port Antonio.*—Two weeks ended November 4, 1899. Estimated population not reported. No deaths reported. The health of the port is good.

*JAPAN—Formosa—Tamsui.*—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Number of deaths not reported. Twelve deaths from dysentery, 1 from enteric fever, and 5 from plague.

*Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended October 20, 1899. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever.

*MALTA.*—Two weeks ended October 15, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 183, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from whooping cough.

*RUSSIA—East Siberia—Vladivostock.*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 7 from typhus fever.

Month of July, 1899. Total number of deaths, 15, including diphtheria, 1, and 6 from measles.

Month of August, 1899. No deaths. No contagious diseases reported.





## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Trieste.....	Nov. 4	166,499	102							2	4	5	1	
Tuxpam.....	Nov. 13	10,000	12											
Utila.....	Nov. 11	800	0											
Valencia.....	do.	143,861							1					
Venice.....	Oct. 28	172,288	67							2				
Do.....	Nov. 4	172,288	50									3		
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 16	25,000	36				2	2						
Warsaw.....	Nov. 4	601,408						7	5		8	3	11	4
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Nov. 18	3,000	0											
Winnipeg.....	do.	45,000										1		
Yokohama.....	Oct. 14	189,455								1				
Do.....	Oct. 21	189,455												
Do.....	Oct. 28	189,455								1		6		
Zurich.....	Nov. 4	163,837	49									1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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