

Public Health Reports

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

VOL. XV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 5, 1900.

No. 40.

NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

UNITED STATES.

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

Report from Nome—Inspection of Port Safety, Solomon, Topkok, and Bluff City—Illness among the natives.

NOME, ALASKA, September 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Assistant Surgeon Lloyd returned from his tour of inspection of Port Safety and other near-by places on the evening of the 5th instant. I inclose herewith a copy of his report.

This port is now and has been for two weeks free from any cases of smallpox, the last case to develop having been isolated on August 2, more than five weeks ago. The case of the Indian child at Nome River Barracks, 4 miles from here, is reported to be convalescent.

The practicing physicians of the town and vicinity have had under treatment during the past week the following number of cases: Dysentery, 37; typhoid fever, 22; bronchitis, 17; rheumatism, 14; tonsilitis, 13; pneumonia, 10; tuberculosis, 5; measles, 4; malarial fever, 4—2 intermittent and 2 remittent; pleurisy, 1, and anthrax, 1. There were 5 deaths during the week—2 of pneumonia, 2 of typhoid fever, and 1 of cerebral hemorrhage.

The temperature continues mild, but there has been an almost continuous fall of rain throughout the week. The surf has been so high, the sea so rough, and the weather so stormy that, with the exception of two days, it was impossible to board any vessels, all of which sought shelter off Sledge Island. The large schooners *Harriett* and *Sequois* and many smaller craft were washed ashore, and the schooner *Catherine Sudden* completely wrecked. Many persons were drowned, though the exact number is unknown.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

NOME, ALASKA, *September 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the ports of Safety Harbor or Port Safety, Solomon City, Topkok, and Bluff City, together with an account of a tent-to-tent inspection of the native inhabitants along the intervening coasts and adjacent water courses.

With regard to the statement that a case of smallpox (that of an Eskimo) reported on August 16 by the army surgeon in charge of the barracks at the mouth of Nome River is believed to have originated in the vicinity of Port Safety, I find no evidence that will corroborate this opinion. The "suspicious" case reported at Topkok was at Bluff City, 8 miles beyond. There were really 2 cases, that of mother and child (native and half-breed, respectively), both of whom were suffering from measles. Solomon City presented nothing of interest, unless I may be allowed to mention the difficulty one experiences in crossing the lagoons by which it is surrounded, especially if on horseback and a storm is in progress.

Drinking water in all these places is obtained either from small streams or surface wells, the former being used by both Whites and Eskimos, the latter almost exclusively by Whites. Nearly all of these streams are polluted by mining camps, and, though their course is short and the descent is rapid, more of their waters than is apparent at first sight sinks into the ground, owing to the character of the soil. The pollution is practically continuous during the working season. On the banks and at the mouth of such a stream surface wells abound. In the case of the larger streams it may be questionable whether pollution of the stream materially affects the well. Along the smaller streams contamination must be considerable.

At Bluff City I saw water being sold from a well only a few feet deep sunk practically in the bed of a small stream, all of the waters of which (unless the rainfall is excessive), sink into the ground before reaching the site of the well. The volume of water is small and the amount of pollution is appalling, beginning only a few feet from the well and extending almost to its source, a distance of only a few miles. There are some who take the precaution to boil their drinking water, but the greater number are not so careful. Typhoid fever, while not so prevalent as one would expect, is by no means an uncommon occurrence in a mining camp. Dysentery is now, and has been, of very frequent occurrence, and has come to be regarded by many as a matter of no great consequence. The disease runs a modified course, the pain and tenesmus being very mild or almost entirely absent. The stools, after the first large watery discharges have ceased, are comparatively infrequent, but contain the characteristic blood and mucus. Prostration is not marked, and the patient recovers within a week or ten days or earlier, though in some cases convalescence is tedious and prolonged. No case, so far as I am informed, has proved fatal.

The stories of sickness and death among the natives I find to be only too nearly true. While it was impossible for me to do more than make a superficial examination of many of those who were sick, I made physical examinations of a sufficient number (taken with scraps of history rendered in broken English) to justify me in concluding that the following diseases now exist and have prevailed in probably the order of frequency mentioned, namely: Influenza, dysentery, measles, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. To this list should be added, I think, typhoid fever of recent occurrence, although I know of no authentic case. This latter statement is based partly on meager histories of 2 cases which died shortly before my visit and partly on statements of individuals whose opportunities for observation enabled them to give a fairly intelligent account of what was probably a third case. As to care and treatment, some are being provided for as destitutes and are receiving all the care and medical attention that their filthy habits will permit of being thrust upon them. Others, while they will take anything the white man may bring them, refuse to be moved to a place where they can be properly cared for. Taking into consideration their nomadic life and the almost inaccessible places in which some of them pitch their tents, it is little wonder that many sicken and die without any medical attention whatever.

With regard to the mortality among them, it is difficult to make even an approximate estimate. On the Pribilof Islands which I visited on my way from Dutch Harbor to Nome, by actual count 7 per cent of their number died during the months of June and July. On the island of St. Paul (population, natives, 98; whites, 10) every person, with the single exception of 1 white man, was attacked by influenza. On these islands, however, the natives are much better cared for and much more civilized than at any other place (one or two exceptions) in Alaska. From Cape Prince of Wales to Fort St. Michael their sufferings have been extreme. Estimates of the death rate in this locality vary widely. After counting dead bodies and graves for 70 miles along the coast, gleaned what information I could from the natives themselves, from physicians who

have seen something of them and from statistics gathered for Lieutenant Jarvis by Mr. Stockslager whose knowledge of them is extensive, I have concluded that in this region 25 per cent of the native inhabitants have perished since May 1, 1900. This I know is a very high figure for a death rate, but I believe the facts in the case warrant the conclusion.

Reports from up the Yukon indicate a similar state of affairs along that river. Their treatment of disease, in the absence of medicines procured from the white man, consists of charms and incantations, and is perhaps as efficient as is Christian Science among our own kind. Their manner of disposing of the dead is as ghastly as it is stupid. Unless buried by the white man, or under his direction, the body is wrapped in skins, laid on the ground, and partially covered with driftwood. Disintegration, even during the summer months, is very slow. On August 29 I saw the bodies of 6 natives that had died during the early part of July. They were being slowly devoured by worms, and the odors of decomposition were scarcely perceptible 10 feet away. Seeing a clumsily constructed cross marking the remains of a child thus disposed of, I asked the father its significance. "Oh, I don't know," said he. "White man like him; maybe so I like him, too." Asked if he thinks the white man has brought him his illness, one of the older ones will reply, "Yes; me think;" but he will also tell you that years before he has seen the Eskimo sick and dying as he is to-day.

In concluding this report I have to say that I was unable to secure any information concerning the origin of the case of smallpox in question. If it is a case of smallpox, as reported, it is probably the first case that has occurred among the natives.

Respectfully,

B. J. LLOYD,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Maritime quarantine at Nome.

NOME, ALASKA, September 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for the week ended September 8, 1900.

The 2 cases of measles mentioned in my last report were brought ashore from the steamer *Charles D. Lane* on the 5th instant. The attending physician reports that they are doing well. Because of the stormy weather the vessel immediately went over to Sledge Island for protection, and I have consequently been unable to disinfect the 2 cabins as yet.

There are no new developments in the case of the captain of the steamer *Meteor*, who was reported for infraction of the quarantine regulations.

Respectfully,

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

Summary of the cruises of the Bratton on the west coast of Florida—May to September, 1900.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP W. D. BRATTON,
Tampa, Fla., September 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the transactions of the quarantine steamer *W. D. Bratton* on the west coast of Florida from May 20 to September 30, inclusive.

The *Bratton* went out on her first cruise on May 24, and from that date until September 30, when she went out of commission, she cruised 3,518 nautical miles and visited all harbors between Cedar Keys and Key West at frequent intervals.

During this time 56 Spanish fishing smacks, the crews of which aggregated 392 men, were boarded and inspected, and 17 American vessels, with crews aggregating 85 men, were also boarded and inspected.

On August 2 yellow fever was reported present in Tampa by the representative of the State board of health at that place, and the *Bratton*, then at Key West, returned to Tampa at once, making the run from Key West to Port Tampa, a distance of 265 miles, in nineteen hours.

On the morning of August 6 the *Bratton* began patrolling the bay off Tampa to prevent the escape of refugees by water unless satisfactory passes were presented. This work was kept up until August 13, and during that time 51 vessels were overhauled and inspected, and 19 were turned back on account of not holding satisfactory passes signed by the State health officer. Although considerably handicapped by her small coal capacity, and lack of search light for night work, the *Bratton* has done efficient work and has proved herself an able sea boat and well adapted for patrol work.

Much inconvenience has been experienced during the season on account of great difficulty in securing satisfactory crews. The men have as a rule proved themselves not amenable to even ordinary discipline and left the vessel over the slightest reprimand, and the frequent changing of crews necessitated thereby has prevented, to a large extent, the observation of the uniform regulations. In this connection I would respectfully recommend that, if possible, some arrangement should be made whereby the crew of the vessel could be enlisted and some suitable punishment be provided in cases of desertion.

I would also respectfully recommend that uniforms be furnished the crew, excepting the pilot and engineer, as is done in the Revenue Cutter Service. In this way it would be possible to maintain proper discipline and obtain greater efficiency in the crew, and having well-trained men would greatly curtail waste and more than save cost of uniforms during the season.

Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory subsistence supplies, fuel, etc., on account of lack of competition and resulting high prices.

The *Bratton* is now tied up in the Hillsboro River, at Tampa, near Sweat's steam ways, and her upper works have been covered with canvas to protect her from sun and rain.

Explicit written orders have been given her pilot and engineer as to her proper care and preservation while she is out of commission, and copies of these orders have been sent the Bureau.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Vessels from Mexican, Cuban, and Central American ports inspected at Reedy Island Quarantine.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., September 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels from Mexican, Cuban, and Central American ports were inspected at this quarantine during the week ended September 22, 1900: September 16, 1900, steamship *Grayfield*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore; no passengers. Bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf.

September 17, 1900, steamship *Newcastle*, from Tampico, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by consul.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., September 24, 1900.

SIR: Since my report to you of September 18 the following cases of smallpox have been reported to this office for the week ended September

24: Aguilar, Las Animas County, 2 cases, September 18; source of infection, Aguilar. Glenwood Springs, Garfield County, 1 case, September 12; source of infection, Glenwood Springs. Pueblo, Pueblo County, 11 cases, September 16 and September 18; source of infection, Pueblo. Smallpox reported at Walden, Larimer County. Number of cases definitely reported, 14; number of deaths, 1.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

Smallpox in Portland, Oreg.

PORTLAND, OREG., September 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the discovery of 3 mild cases of smallpox in the city of Portland within the two days just passed. One is kept in quarantine at his residence, the others are at the pesthouse. Source of contagion in 1 case unknown, in the other 2 supposed to have been brought from the State of Washington, where mild cases have appeared from time to time during the summer.

Respectfully,

C. H. WHEELER,
Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., September 22, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith summary of work at this station during the week ended September 22, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 125 persons; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passenger trains, 28 persons; inspection of Mexican Central Railroad immigrants, 40; inspection of Italian opera troupe, 35 persons; inspection of Mexican band of musicians, 27 persons; disinfection of clothes, blankets, etc., of Mexican immigrants, 24 bundles; disinfection of soiled linen reimported for laundry work, 414 pieces; vaccination of immigrants and children.

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

Laredo, Tex., September 25, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended September 22, 1900: Inspected and passed persons on Mexican National Railroad, 720; immigrants inspected and passed, 27; immigrant children vaccinated, 8; Italian immigrant inspected and passed, 1.

September 17, disinfected 1 trunk of clothing six days out from Soledad, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

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

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

MAINE—*Portland.*—Four weeks ended June 9, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 69, including diphtheria, 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Four weeks ended July 7, 1900. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Four weeks ended August 4, 1900. Total number of deaths, 81, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Four weeks ended September 1, 1900. Total number of deaths, 78, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 118,421. Total number of deaths, 244, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 6, and 32 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 22, 1900, from 82 observers indicate that measles, pneumonia, inflammation of kidney, remittent fever, erysipelas, and influenza were more prevalent, and diphtheria and inflammation of bowels less prevalent than in the preceding week. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 175, enteric fever at 145, scarlet fever at 51, diphtheria at 32, whooping cough at 12, measles at 10, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3, and smallpox at 2 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 209, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 398,960. Total number of deaths, 655, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 5, and 79 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Month ended September 26, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 22, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, September 23, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 22, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 16	Steamship Norseman	Liverpool, England	20
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	184
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	194
Sept. 17	Steamship Admiral Faragut.....	Jamaica, West Indies	8
Do....	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	153
Do....	Schooner Olivia	Clementsport, Nova Scotia.....	1
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	17
Sept. 18	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	68
Sept. 19	Steamship Admiral Schley	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	2
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	74
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	71
Do....	Steamship Bohemian	Liverpool, England.....	39
Sept. 20	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	104
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	98
Do....	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	96
Sept. 21	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	91
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	41
Do....	Steamship Sylvia.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
Sept. 22	Steamship Florida	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	70
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	53
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth	do.....	48
Total.....			1,455

GEO. B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 22, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, September 24, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 22, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 16	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	273
Do.....	Steamship Bolivia.....	Naples.....	466
Sept. 17	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	1, 105
Do.....	Steamship Archimede.....	Genoa and Naples.....	898
Do.....	Steamship Cymric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	330
Sept. 18	Steamship Astoria.....	Glasgow.....	191
Sept. 19	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	638
Sept. 20	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	682
Do.....	Steamship Princess Irene.....	Bremen.....	635
Do.....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa and Naples.....	747
Sept. 21	Steamship St. Germain.....	Havre.....	353
Sept. 22	Steamship Hevelius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	28
Total.....			6, 346

EDW. T. MCSWEENEY,
*Acting Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended September 22, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, September 24, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 22, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 16	Steamship Bayonne.....	Genoa.....	1
Sept. 17	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	474
Sept. 20	Steamship Siberian.....	Glasgow.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	248
Sept. 22	Steamship Planet Venus.....	Avonmouth.....	3
Total.....			728

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended September 29, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, September 29, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 29, 1900 ; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 23	Steamship Planet Venus.....	Avonmouth.....	3
Sept. 25	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	295
Total.....			298

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Sept. 29	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, S. C.....	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Sept. 29	Br. ss. Hestia.....	Sept. 29	Glasgow.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Sept. 22	Nor. bk. Vardoen (a).....	Sept. 13	Pernambuco.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 29	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	Sept. 8	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	.....do....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	.....do....	Nor. bk. Fridjof Bryde (a) Sp. ss. Minerva..... Sc. Magnolia.....	Sept. 10 Sept. 22.....do....	Vera Cruz..... Montevideo..... Progreso.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sept. 20	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Sept. 29	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Sept. 8	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 29	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.....	Sept. 29	Br. ss. Newcastle (a).....	Sept. 17	Tampico.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....	.....
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....do....	Am. sh. Eclipse.....	Sept. 21	Nushagak, Alaska.
			Br. ss. Moana.....	.....do....	Sydney.....
			Br. sh. Speke.....	.....do....	.....do....
			Am. ss. City of Rio de Janeiro.	Sept. 22	Hongkong.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	Sept. 20	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	Sept. 22	Nor. bk. Latona..... Am. Sc. J. R. Penrose..... Nor. bk. Crown..... Swed. bk. Solid..... Br. ss. Elfe.....	Sept. 12 Sept. 13.....do.... Sept. 21 Sept. 14	Pernambuco..... Sagua la Grande..... Bahia..... Glasgow..... Buenos Ayres.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do....	Br. bk. Florence R. Hewson. (a) Port. bk. Maria Emilia.....	Sept. 14 Sept. 22	Cardenas..... Rio de Janeiro.....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Sept. 15 Sept. 22	..... Am. sc. G. E. Bentley.....	..... Sept. 20	..... Cardenas.....
25	Washington, N. C.....	Sept. 29	.....	.....	.....

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					4
4	Newport News.....	Held for disinfection.....			10
5	Wilmington.....	Held for observation.....	Sept. 20		4
6					4
7				2 yellow fever suspects landed from Br. ss. Newcastle, remanded from Reedy Island and clothing and baggage disinfected.	2
				1 case of malarial fever on steamship Mexicana from Tampico.	9
8					2
9				No transactions.....	
10					3
11	Ship Island.....	Disinfected	Sept. 22	Discharging ballast.....	
	do	do			
12	Handsboro.....	Disinfected and held.....			
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15					15
				No transactions.....	
16				No report.....	2
17					21
18	Philadelphia.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 23	Vessel under fresh crew allowed to proceed. Crew sent to Breakwater for detention; 3 cases of fever developed at this station; separated.	23
19					1
20	San Francisco.....	Held in quarantine.....		1 death, cause unknown; 1 case sickness not yet diagnosed; under observation.	29
	do	Partial disinfection.....	Sept. 21	Effects of 30 cabin passengers from Sydney and of 47 steerage and 67 fore-castle crew disinfected.	
	do	Held for disinfection of baggage.	Sept. 22	25 crew bathed and effects disinfected.	
	do	Held in quarantine.....			
				Case of varioloid taken from ss. Newport from Panama and detained at quarantine; discharged Sept. 20.	
21				No transactions.....	
22	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 21		5
	do	do	Sept. 20		
	do	Disinfected and held.....		Ballast removed.....	
	do	Disinfected to kill rats.....			
	do	Held for disinfection.....			
23	Fernandina.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 21		1
	Brunswick.....	Preliminary disinfection in midstream; held for discharge of ballast and disinfection.			
24				No transactions.....	
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 22	Barges Ludwig and Colleen, disinfected at Havana, awaiting return of tug.	2
25				No transactions.....	

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA:				
26	Caibarien.....	Sept. 22			
27	Cardenas.....	do.			
28	Cienfuegos.....	do.			
29	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 8			
30	Gibara.....	Sept. 15			
31	Guantanamo.....	Sept. 8	U. S. A. transport McPherson.	Sept. 3	New York.
		Sept. 15			
32	Havana.....	Sept. 22	St. tug Narciso Denlofeu..	Sept. 16	Havana Harbor..
			Ss. Aransas.....	Sept. 18	Key West.....
			Ss. Fanita.....	Sept. 19	Tampa.....
			Sc. Dr. Lykes.....	do.	Key West.....
			Barge Ludwig.....	Sept. 21	Pensacola.....
			Barge Colleen.....	do.	Mobile.....
			Sp. sh. Marcellino Jane....	Sept. 22	La Paz.....
33	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
34	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 8			
		Sept. 15			
35	Matanzas.....	Sept. 22			
36	Nuevitas.....	do.			
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 8	U. S. A. transport McPherson.	Sept. 4	Boston.....
		Sept. 15			
	HAWAII:				
38	Hilo.....	Sept. 4			
39	Honolulu.....	Sept. 8			
40	Kahului.....	do.			
41	Kihei.....	Sept. 2			
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	July 28			
		Aug. 4			
		Aug. 11			
43	Iloilo.....	Aug. 4			
		Aug. 11			
44	Manila.....	Aug. 4			
		Aug. 11			
		Aug. 18			
	PUERTO RICO:				
45	Ponce.....	Sept. 15			
46	San Juan.....	do.			
		Sept. 22	Sp. ss. Cataluña.....	Sept. 18	Havana.....
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	Sept. 15			
		Sept. 22			
48	Arecibo.....	Sept. 15			
		Sept. 22			
49	Arroyo.....	Sept. 15			
		Sept. 22			
50	Fajardo.....	Sept. 15			
		Sept. 22			
51	Humacao.....	Sept. 15			
		Sept. 22			
52	Mayaguez.....	Sept. 15			
		Sept. 22			

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
26				No report.....	
27				do.....	
28					17
29				No transactions.....	
30					3
31	Manzanillo.....	Boarded and passed.....	Sept. 3	No report.....	2
					5
32	Jacksonville.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 17		30
	New Orleans.....	do.....	Sept. 19	1 case malarial fever left on board.	
	Tampa.....	Partially disinfected.....	do.....		
	Key West.....	do.....	Sept. 18	Remained in harbor over night after partial disinfection.	
	Pensacola.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 21		
	Mobile.....	do.....	do.....		
	Havana.....	do.....	Sept. 22		
33				No report.....	
34				1 case malarial fever on U. S. A. transport McPherson.	4
					8
35				1 coastwise vessel passed without inspection.	2
36				No report.....	
37	Manzanillo.....	Boarded and passed.....			12
				Nor. ss. Orange from Tampico, cattle; ordered to sea to be cleaned.	13
38					2
39					5
40					2
41				No transactions.....	
42					51
					50
					56
43					11
					12
44					47
					45
				2 cases of malarial fever on Br. ss. Yuen Sang from Hongkong; cases held.	28
45				Disinfected 1 trunk from Barranquilla on ss. Philadelphia from Puerto Cabello.	4
46	Las Palmas.....	Held in quarantine.....	Sept. 19	Local baggage disinfected.	4 5
47				No transactions.....	
48				do.....	
				do.....	1
49				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
50					1
					1
51				No transactions.....	
					1
52					2
					4

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Sept. 29			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	Sept. 15			
4	Boston, Mass.....	Sept. 22			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	Sept. 29			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Sept. 22			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Sept. 29			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Sept. 12	Br. ss. Ardanrose.....	Sept. 9	Havana and Man- tanzas.
			Sc. Lizzie H. Partrick.....	Sept. 11	Havana.....
			Nor. ss. Normandie.....	Sept. 12	Progreso.....
			Nor. ship Servia.....	Sept. 12	Hamburg.....
			Nor. ss. Douglas.....	Sept. 15	Curaçoa.....
		Sept. 22	Nor. ss. Normandie (a).....	Sept. 2	Progreso.....
			Nor. ss. Douglas (a).....	Sept. 15	Curaçoa.....
			Ger. ss. Pionier.....	Sept. 17	Havana.....
			Sc. Davy Crockett.....	do.	Nuevitas.....
			Nor. ss. Dudley.....	Sept. 19	Bocas del Toro.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Sept. 29			
17	New Orleans, La.....	Oct. 1			
18	Newport News, Va.....	Sept. 29			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	Sept. 8			
		Sept. 15			
		Sept. 22			
		Sept. 30			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	Sept. 29			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Sept. 22			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Sept. 29	Ss. John F. Kranz.....	Sept. 19	Tampico.....
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

a Previously reported.

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3					1
4				No report.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7					1
8				No report.....	
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12					11
13					
14					
15	Mobile.....	Held to complete period....	Sept. 12		7
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 13		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 14		
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 17		8
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 18		
	do.....	Held to complete period....	Sept. 19		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....			Discharged cargo by lighters at Middle Bay Light; proceeded to sea, Sept. 21, without pratique; laborers' effects disinfected.	
16					1
					1
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					1
					2
					2
					1
22				No report.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25					2
26	Sabine.....	Fumigated and held.....	Sept. 24		4
27				No report.....	
28				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to October 5, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Sept. 13.....	1		
Alaska:				
Cape Nome	June 14-July 10...	22	1	
Dawson	July 20.....	6		
Total for Territory.....		28		
California:				
Oakland.....	July 8-July 14...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		4	1	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	June 13-Aug. 26...	47		
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Clear Creek County.....	July 2-Aug. 1...	6		
Eagle County.....	June 25-July 30...	3		
El Paso County.....	June 21-Aug. 10...	5		
Fremont County.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...	3		
Garfield County.....	July 23-Sept. 12...	25		
Gilpin County.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Huerfano County.....	July 31-Sept. 13...	8		
Jefferson County.....	July 27-Sept. 4...	13		
Lake County.....	July 31-Aug. 23...	1		
Las Animas County...	July 5-Sept. 18...	18		
Otero County.....	Aug. 4.....	3		
Park County.....	July 8.....	2		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-Sept. 18...	35		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2		
Total for State		174		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		4		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 18-July 23...	24		
Total for District, same period, 1899.		0		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	July 1-July 7...	1		
Madison County.....	Sept. 19.....	30		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		74		
Illinois:				
Cairo	Nov. 18, 1899-July 21, 1900.	117	6	
Chicago	June 24-July 14...	4		
Total for State		121	6	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		3		
Indiana:				
Clarke County.....	June 1-June 30...	3		
Clay County	do	1	1	
Clinton County.....	do	2		
Evansville.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Frankton.....	July 1-July 31...	4	1	
Gibson County.....	June 1-July 31...	2		
Green County.....	do	14		
Johnson County	do	1		
Kirklin.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
Keystone.....	do	1		
Hammond.....	do	1		
Lawrence County.....	June 1-July 31...	9	2	
Loogootee.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
Madison County:				
Alexandria.....	June 1-July 31...	12	1	
Anderson.....	do	28		
Elwood.....	do	20		
Frankton.....	do	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Marion County:				
Indianapolis.....	June 1-July 31...	8		
Irvington.....do.....	.....do.....	9		
Michigan City.....	July 15-July 31...	1		
Perry County.....	.....do.....	1		
Rockfield.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Monticello.....	.....do.....	1		
Starke County.....	June 1-June 30 ..	3		
Warren County.....	.....do.....	1		
Wheeling.....	.....do.....	4		
Vandeburg County.....	.....do.....	2		
Total for State		130	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2		
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	June 1-Aug. 31...	13		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Kansas:				
Sumner County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	14		
Shawnee County.....	.....do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	.....do.....	11		
Wichita.....	June 17-Sept. 8...	28	1	
Total for State		55	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 24-July 15...	32		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		121		
Louisiana:				
Caddo.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
Caldwell.....	June 17-July 28...	16	2	
New Orleans.....	June 17-Sept. 22...	121	41	
Shreveport.....	June 17-Aug. 4 ..	11	0	
Total for State.....		159	43	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		17		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 24-Sept. 1...	5		
Cumberland.....	June 17-July 7...	8		
Total for State.....		13		
Total for State same period, 1899.		32		
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 24-Sept. 15...	9		
Lowell.....	July 15-Aug. 18...	13		
Total for State.....		22		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		20	3	
Michigan:				
Houghton County	Aug. 12-Sept. 22...	18		
Isabella County.....	July 29-Aug. 18...	5		
Jackson.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Oscoda.....	July 3-July 9...	1		
Wayne County.....	June 1-Aug. 4...	6	1	
Total for State		31	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		10		
Minnesota:				
Akely.....	June 23-July 31...	17		
Anoka.....	June 16-July 31...	29		
Bertram County	June 23-July 31...	6		
Carlton.....	June 16-July 31...	2		
Carver County.....	June 23-Aug. 31...	11		
Cass County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	21		

Smallpox reported.

Nov. 28, 1899, to July 31,
303 cases, 30 deaths.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Duluth.....	June 16-July 5...	19		
Faribault County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Goodhue County.....	July 1-July 31...	4	1	
Hubbard County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	16		
Lake County.....	do.....	4		
Le Sueur County.....	June 23-Aug. 31...	21		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	1		
Litchfield County.....	do.....	1		
Little Falls.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Martin County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Minneapolis.....	June 16-Sept. 8...	65		
Otter Tail County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	13	2	
Princeton.....	June 16-July 31...	1		
Renville County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Scott County.....	June 16-Aug. 31...	44		
St. Paul.....	June 23-July 31...	8		
Sherburne County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	7		
Two Harbors.....	July 1-July 31...	6		
Traverse County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	18		
Wabasha.....	do.....	8		
Winona.....	July 29-Sept. 4...	14		
Winsted.....	July 1-July 31...	6		
Wadena County.....	July 29-Aug. 4...	7		
Wright County.....	June 16-July 5...	2		
Total for State.....		372	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		9		
Mississippi:				
Ocean Springs (vicinity).....	July 19.....	11		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		22		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 24-Aug. 4...	6		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	12		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 18-June 24...	1		
Newark.....	June 17-June 23...	4		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
New York:				
New York.....	June 17-Aug. 25...	7	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
North Carolina:				
Charlotte.....	June 1-July 31...	11		
Wilmington.....	do.....	8		
Alamance County.....	May 1-June 30...	2		
Buncombe County.....	do.....	5		
Burke County.....	do.....	22		
Cabarrus County.....	do.....	5		
Caswell County.....	do.....	19		
Chatham County.....	do.....	1		
Cleveland County.....	do.....	5		
Crowen County.....	do.....	10		
Davidson County.....	do.....	1		
Davie County.....	do.....	9		
Durham County.....	do.....	10		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	2		
Forsyth County.....	do.....	8		
Franklin County.....	do.....		Many.	
Gates County.....	do.....	1		
Granville County.....	do.....	25		
Guilford County.....	do.....	22		
Halifax County.....	do.....	1		
Harnett County.....	do.....	8		
Haywood County.....	do.....	5		
Henderson County.....	do.....	4		
Hertford County.....	do.....	2		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>North Carolina—Continued.</i>				
Iredell County.....	May 1-June 30...	5		
Johnston County.....	do.....	17		
Mecklenburg County.....	do.....	35		
Moore County.....	do.....	14		
Nash County.....	do.....	5		
New Hanover County.....	do.....	7		
Orange County.....	do.....	7		
Person County.....	do.....	4		
Randolph County.....	do.....	8		
Rockingham County.....	do.....	152		
Rutherford County.....	do.....		A few.	
Total for State.....		440		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		68		
<i>North Dakota:</i>				
Rolla.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 13...	16	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0	0	
<i>Ohio:</i>				
Cincinnati.....	June 16-Sept. 21...	31		
Portsmouth.....	June 24-Sept. 15...	14		
Youngstown.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	13		
Allen County—				
Shawnee Township.....	do.....	7		
Ashtabula County.....	do.....	48		
Auglaize County.....	do.....	10		
Brown County.....	do.....	4		
Butler County.....	do.....	4		
Clark County.....	do.....	5		
Clinton County—				
New Vienna.....	do.....	1		
Columbiana County—				
Wellsville.....	do.....	19	2	
Coshocton County—				
Clark Township.....	do.....	2		
Cuyahoga County—				
Berea.....	do.....	5		
Brooklyn Township.....	do.....	2		
Cleveland.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 22...	562	5	
Dover Township.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	1		
East Cleveland.....	do.....	3		
Glenville.....	do.....	4		
Mayfield Township.....	do.....	14		
Newburgh.....	do.....	30		
Lakewood.....	do.....	2		
Rockport.....	do.....	2		
West Park Township.....	do.....	1		
Darke County.....	do.....	12		
Defiance County—				
Highland Township.....	do.....	8		
Delaware County.....	do.....	44		
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do.....	39		
Fulton County—				
Wauseon.....	do.....	2		
Geauga County—				
Burton.....	do.....	3		
Greene County—				
Cedarville.....	do.....	20	2	
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	do.....	99	1	
Hyde Park.....	do.....	1		
Hancock County—				
Findlay.....	do.....	1		
Hardin County—				
McGuffey.....	do.....	3		
Henry County.....	do.....	120	3	
Huron County—				
Bellevue.....	do.....	9		
Lake County.....	do.....	2		
Licking County.....	do.....	2		
Lorain County.....	do.....	9	2	
Lucas County—				
Toledo.....	do.....	3		
Madison County.....	do.....	52		
Medina County—				
Lodi.....	do.....	2		
Mercer County.....	do.....	28		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Montgomery County—				
Dayton.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 8...	9		
Morrow County.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	4		
Pike County—				
Waverly.....	.....do.....	2		
Portage County—				
Kent.....	.....do.....	1		
Putnam County.....	.....do.....	6		
Ross County—				
Kingston.....	.....do.....	1		
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth.....	.....do.....	1		
Stark County.....	.....do.....	26	1	
Summit County—				
Akron.....	.....do.....	1		
Trumbull County.....	.....do.....	20	1	
Tuscarawas County—				
Dennison.....	.....do.....	1		
Union County—				
Jerome Township.....	.....do.....	2		
Washington County—				
Marietta.....	.....do.....	1		
Wayne County—				
Salt Creek Township.....	.....do.....	3		
Total for State.....		1,386	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		40		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	June 24-Sept. 22...	6		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5		
Total for State.....		11		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		224		
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	July 8-July 14...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Carizzo.....	July 9.....	1		
Eagle Pass.....	Sept. 7.....	1		
Fort Bend County.....	Aug. 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900.	156	2	
Robertson County.....	June 16.....	300	2	
San Antonio.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Total for State.....		566	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		158	5	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	June 24-Aug. 31...	8		
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-Sept. 22...	32		Dec. 13, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900, 106 cases; deaths, 0.
Total for State.....		40		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Vermont:				
Caledonia County.....	Aug. 7.....	20		
Franklin County.....	.....do.....	2		
Orleans County.....	.....do.....	6		
Total for State.....		28		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Virginia:				
Petersburg.....	June 1-Aug. 26...	4	0	
Roanoke.....	June 1-Aug. 31...	23	1	
Total for State.....		27	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		121		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2		Several cases.
Puyallup County.....	Sept. 6.....			
Seattle.....	June 24-July 31...			
Tacoma.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 22...	5		
Total for State.....		36		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		31		
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Sept. 2-Sept. 8...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		2		
Wisconsin:				
Sixteen places.....	May 1-May 31...	122	3	
Ten places.....	June 1-June 30...	29	1	
Eight places.....	July 1-July 31...	26	0	
Six places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	45	0	
Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, and Eau Claire counties.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 18...	75	0	
Total for State.....		297	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
Grand total.....		4,099	89	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		944	9	

WEEKLY 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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Sept. 29	a 126,000	43	2					3		3		1
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	2										
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	185	22					3	2	4		4
Bay City, Mich.	Sept. 23	21,839	8										
Biloxi, Miss.	do.	3,234	3										
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 29	a 39,647	11						1		2		
Boston, Mass.	do.	a 560,892	190	17					2	1	10		2
Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 22	5,478	3										
Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 29	a 91,886	24	3									1
Camden, N. J.	do.	58,313	26							1	2		
Chelsea, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 34,072	11										
Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 29	a 1,698,000	458	49					9		14		10
Chicopee, Mass.	Sept. 22	14,050	3										
Do.	Sept. 29	14,050	6	1									
Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	a 385,000	117						6		3		
Clinton, Mass.	do.	10,424	4	1									
Concord, N. H.	Sept. 22	17,044	7	1									
Cumberland, Md.	do.	12,729	9										
Do.	Sept. 29	12,729	8										
Detroit, Mich.	do.	a 285,000	85	4					7		1		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept. 22	a 14,100	4	1									
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	8	2									
Evansville, Ind.	Sept. 29	a 59,007	16	3					1				
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 24,127	7										
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 29	74,398	51	4									
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 31,531	9	1									
Gloucester, Mass.	Sept. 29	24,651	5										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	21	3					1				
Green Bay, Wis.	Sept. 23	9,069	6										
Greenville, S. C.	Sept. 22	8,607	0										
Haverhill, Mass.	Sept. 29	27,412	2						2				
Jacksonville, Fla.	Sept. 22	17,201	15										
Jersey City, N. J.	Sept. 23	163,003	65	5					2		1		
Johnstown, Pa.	Sept. 29	a 32,479	18	1					4				
Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 22	a 62,559	20	1									
Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 29	21,567	2						1				
Los Angeles, Cal.	Sept. 22	50,395	30	6					2		1		
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 29	a 94,969	28	3					2				
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	4										
McKeesport, Pa.	Sept. 22	a 21,700	17	2									
Malden, Mass.	Sept. 29	a 33,664	11	2							1		
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 22	44,126	23	2									1
Mansfield, Ohio.	do.	10,092	2	1									
Medford, Mass.	Sept. 29	11,079	3	1									
Michigan City, Ind.	Sept. 29	a 1,400	9										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 22	a 285,315	97	11					7	2	2		2
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	a 240,000	49	2					4		5		
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 28	a 38,469	22	6						1			
Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 29	76,168	22	7					1				1
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	27						1				1
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 8	13,947	8										
Do.	Sept. 15	13,947	6										
Do.	Sept. 22	13,947	1										
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	107	16		2			1		2		
Newton, Mass.	Sept. 29	a 53,587	14	2									
New York, N. Y.	do.	a 3,437,202	1,158	102					20	2	23	2	7
North Adams, Mass.	do.	24,000											
Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 22	a 102,555	22								1		
Oneonta, N. Y.	Sept. 29	6,272	0										
Palmer, Mass.	do.	6,520	4								1		
Pawtucket, R. I.	Sept. 15	a 39,231	6	1									
Do.	Sept. 22	a 39,231	13										
Do.	Sept. 29	a 39,231	9						1				1
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	a 1,046,964	347	1					7	1	10	1	1
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 22	a 321,616	105	51					12		5		2
Pittston, Pa.	Sept. 29	10,302	5	9							1		
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	11,267	9										
Portsmouth, Ohio.	Sept. 22	12,894	1										
Quincy, Mass.	Sept. 29	16,723	4	1									
Reading, Pa.	Sept. 24	a 78,961	27						1				
Do.	Oct. 1	a 78,961	31	4					2		1		
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Sept. 22	a 53,531	18										
Scranton, Pa.	do.	75,215	37						2				
Do.	Sept. 29	75,215	35						2		3		

a United States Census of 1900.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Cont'd.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Shreveport, La.....	Sept. 22	11, 979	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 29	11, 979	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	a 61,343	25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.....	Sept. 22	9,250	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 29	9,250	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	Sept. 22	36,006	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	Sept. 29	25,448	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	Sept. 22	18,707	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio.....	Sept. 29	5,973	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Sept. 22	a 278,577	84	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	2
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	38,900	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	do.....	23,853	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa.....	Sept. 29	27,132	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	Sept. 21	a 118,421	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.....	do.....	32,033	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 23	32,033	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Sept. 22	33,220	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 29	33,220	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

a United States Census of 1900.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 24, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	54	0	.....	.77	.....	.37
Portland, Me.....	58	0	.....	.70	.60	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	56	.....	4	.58	.62	.....
Boston, Mass.....	60	0	.....	.66	2.24	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	61	.....	1	.84	.....	.84
Albany, N. Y.....	61	.....	1	.77	.....	.37
New York, N. Y.....	64	0	.....	.84	.....	.84
Harrisburg, Pa.....	63	.....	1	.95	.....	.95
Philadelphia, Pa.....	66	.....	2	.72	.....	.72
New Brunswick, N. J.....	63	.....	1	.91	.....	.91
Atlantic City, N. J.....	65	.....	1	.80	.....	.60
Baltimore, Md.....	66	0	.....	.87	.....	.60
Washington, D. C.....	66	.....	1	.84	.....	.77
Lynchburg, Va.....	67	.....	1	.88	.....	.08
Cape Henry, Va.....	70	0	.....	1.05	.....	.55
Norfolk, Va.....	70	.....	2	1.01	.....	.21
Charlotte, N. C.....	71	1	.....	.70	.....	.60
Raleigh, N. C.....	71	.....	1	.58	.....	.58
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	72	0	.....	1.02	.....	.92
Hatteras, N. C.....	73	1	.....	1.50	.....	1.00
Wilmington, N. C.....	72	2	.....	1.46	.....	1.46
Columbia, S. C.....	73	3	.....	.84	.....	.84
Charleston, S. C.....	75	3	.....	1.52	.....	1.52
Augusta, Ga.....	73	3	.....	.86	.....	.86
Savannah, Ga.....	75	3	.....	1.86	.....	1.36
Jacksonville, Fla.....	77	3	.....	2.10	.....	2.10
Jupiter, Fla.....	79	3	.....	2.49	.....	2.49
Key West, Fla.....	82	2	.....	1.92	.....	1.92
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	71	1	.....	.82	.....	.82
Tampa, Fla.....	80	2	.....	1.27	.....	1.27
Pensacola, Fla.....	77	3	.....	1.01	.....	1.01
Mobile, Ala.....	76	2	.....	1.14	.....	1.14
Montgomery, Ala.....	74	2	.....	.64	.....	.44
Meridian, Miss.....	73	3	.....	.78	.....	.78
Vicksburg, Miss.....	74	4	.....	.80	1.20	.....
New Orleans, La.....	77	5	.....	1.03	.....	1.03
Shreveport, La.....	74	6	.....	.93	1.87	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	72	0	.....	.84	1.16	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	72	2	.....	.70	1.40	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	75	.....	.....	.77	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	88	8	.....	1.40	.....	1.20
San Antonio, Tex.....	77	7	.....	.75	.....	.75
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79	3	.....	1.12	.....	.72
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	71	1	.....	.70	1.50	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	69	.....	1	.94	.56	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	70	2	.....	.86	.....	.76
Knoxville, Tenn.....	68	0	.....	.63	.97	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	68	.....	4	.56	.14	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	68	.....	4	.63	.....	.33
Indianapolis, Ind.....	64	0	.....	.70	.40	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	66	.....	2	.49	.....	.29
Columbus, Ohio.....	65	.....	3	.60	.....	.40
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	67	.....	3	.70	.....	.60
Pittsburg, Pa.....	65	.....	1	.56	.....	.46
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	60	.....	4	.67	.83	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	60	.....	2	.51	.19	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	61	.....	1	.77	.43	.....
Erie, Pa.....	62	.....	2	.97	.....	.57
Cleveland, Ohio.....	62	.....	2	.82	.....	.42
Sandusky, Ohio.....	64	.....	4	.63	.....	.43
Toledo, Ohio.....	63	.....	3	.56	.....	.06
Detroit, Mich.....	61	.....	3	.56	.....	.06
Lansing, Mich.....	60	.....	4	.73	.....	.53
Port Huron, Mich.....	60	.....	4	.63	.....	.33
Alpena, Mich.....	56	0	.....	.91	.....	.61
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	56	0	.....	1.10	.....	.50
Marquette, Mich.....	55	.....	1	.98	.....	.18
Escanaba, Mich.....	54	2	.....	.84	.16	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	61	.....	3	.70	.00	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	60	.....	4	.84	.....	.24
Milwaukee, Wis.....	60	0	.....	.66	.....	.36
Chicago, Ill.....	63	.....	5	.63	.....	.23
Duluth, Minn.....	54	2	.....	.89	.....	.09

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 24, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	58	.....	4	.70	.20	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	60	.....	4	1.01	.....	.51
Dubuque, Iowa.....	62	.....	4	.98	.12	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	63	.....	3	.71	1.29	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	64	.....	4	.77	.03	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	65	.....	3	.86	.64	.....
Hannibal, Mo.....	65	1	.....	.63	.97	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	66	.....	2	.77	.53	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	68	2	.....	.57	1.03	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	68	0	.....	.70	.....	.10
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	67	.....	1	.85	.....	.25
Springfield, Mo.....	69	.....	1	.96	.54	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	67	1	.....	.77	1.63	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	68	.....	2	.56	2.24	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	71	.....	1	.63	.57	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	70	.....	4	.56	.04	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	65	.....	3	.42	.32	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	64	.....	2	.67	1.03	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	66	.....	.....	.28	2.22	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	61	.....	3	.66	.24	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	62	.....	4	.21	.....	.01
Huron, S. Dak.....	59	.....	3	.28	.....	.08
Pierre, S. Dak.....	62	.....	2	.21	.....	.21
Moorhead, Minn.....	55	.....	1	.49	.41	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	55	1	.....	.25	1.05	.....
Williston, N. Dak.....	54	2	.....	.17	.53	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	54	0	.....	.28	.02	.....
Helena, Mont.....	55	.....	3	.28	.02	.....
Miles City, Mont.....	58	.....	2	.14	.46	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	60	.....	2	.08	.22	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	56	0	.....	.28	.32	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	61	.....	1	.28	.12	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	53	.....	1	.21	.....	.01
Winnemucca, Nev.....	58	.....	8	.07	.....	.07
Pocatello, Idaho.....	59	.....	5	.14	.....	.14
Boise, Idaho.....	61	.....	5	.14	.....	.14
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	63	.....	5	.21	.99	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	55	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	55	.....	1	.21	.....	.01
North Platte, Nebr.....	61	.....	1	.28	.....	.28
Denver, Colo.....	60	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	64	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	67	1	.....	.28	.....	.18
Oklahoma, Okla.....	70	2	.....	.61	2.49	.....
Amarillo, Tex.....	66	0	.....	.44	3.86	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	75	.....	1	.56	6.24	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	59	.....	1	.35	.05	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	73	3	.....	.25	.35	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.....	79	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Yuma, Ariz.....	83	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	56	2	.....	.63	.....	.13
Tacoma, Wash.....	55	1	.....	.63	.17	.....
Astoria, Oreg.....	57	1	.....	.94	.76	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	59	.....	3	.48	.32	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	59	.....	1	.30	.00	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	54	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....
Red bluff, Cal.....	72	2	.....	.21	.....	.21
Carson City, Nev.....	59	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	68	4	.....	.07	.....	.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	61	9	.....	.09	.....	.09
Fresno, Cal.....	71	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	63	5	.....	.03	.....	.03
Los Angeles, Cal.....	68	0	.....	.02	.....	.02
San Diego, Cal.....	66	.....	2	.05	.....	.05

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, September 12, 1900.]

Plague.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The chancellor of the empire, department of the interior, has, by circular of August 31, notified the governments of the maritime states to apply sanitary police control to all vessels arriving from Glasgow.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The authorities of Liverpool and Queenstown have ordered sanitary inspection of the crews of vessels from Glasgow, and eventual disinfection.

BELGIUM.—The sanitary commission of the Scheldt, at Antwerp, has ordered a twenty-four hours' sanitary police inspection, together with disinfection, for all vessels arriving from Glasgow. Arrivals from other ports on the west coast of Scotland shall be subject to sanitary police inspection at Doel. All vessels from the above-named ports must carry sanitary certificates.

NETHERLANDS.—A ten days' quarantine has been ordered for arrivals from Glasgow, and the importation and transportation of rags, used clothing, and unwashed clothing are prohibited. Passengers' goods are included under this prohibition, so far as they consist of unwashed body and bed clothing. This prohibition does not extend to goods shipped from Glasgow, but not originating in Glasgow, if said goods have been packed in such a way as to prevent their coming in contact with infected material, and if they have not been subject en route to any handling.

DENMARK.—By order of the minister of justice the plague regulations published May 14 of this year are put into effect from September 1 against arrivals from Glasgow. The importation of the articles named in the regulations is prohibited and articles of used clothing shall be disinfected.

SWEDEN.—By proclamation of August 21, Paraguay was declared infected; also Alexandria, Port Said, Smyrna, and Beirut, the Hedjaz and Yemen, the ports on the Persian Gulf and the Schat-el-Arab, Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, Manila, Formosa, Hongkong, and Macao, Osaka, the ports of Nieuschwang, Fuchau, Amoy, Swatow and Canton, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario in Argentina, the islands of Mauritius, Réunion, and New Caledonia, and Sydney. On September 1 the Government also declared Glasgow plague infected.

NORWAY.—By royal order of September 1 the ports of Paraguay and the city of Glasgow were declared plague infected, and the requirements of the law of July 12, 1848, and the ordinance of September 12, 1879, were put in force against the said ports and city.

TURKEY.—By resolution of the superior sanitary council the twenty-four hours' quarantine for arrivals from the vilayet of Aden is again suspended. Medical examination of passengers is made on departure from Smyrna. Arrivals from the coast of Syria and Asia Minor, as far as and including the Dardanelles, are subject to medical inspection in every port in which there is a sanitary inspector. Vessels destined to Constantinople are inspected in the Dardanelles.

BULGARIA.—By order of August 30 the city of Glasgow was declared plague infected from August 28.

GREECE.—Quarantine against arrivals from Smyrna has been replaced by a forty-eight hours' quarantine of observation at the island of Delos. The vessel and the effects of passengers and crew must be disinfected. The same regulation applies to arrivals and baggage from the coast of Asia Minor included between Dikeli and Cronta. Prohibition of importations from said coast remains in force. Vessels from Constantinople are allowed to enter only the ports of Piraeus, Korfu, Kalamanta, Patros, Syra, and Volo, and must at these ports be subject to sanitary police inspection.

SPAIN.—By ministerial order of August 31 arrivals from Glasgow are declared unclean.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of August 29 and September 1 arrivals from Macao and Port Said are no longer subject to regulations for preventing the introduction of plague. Arrivals from Glasgow are declared subject to said regulations.

EGYPT.—The preventive measures ordered by the International Sanitary Council at Alexandria against arrivals from Karachi are no longer in force, dating from August 27. On August 31 the council declared the provisional plague regulations to be in force against arrivals from Glasgow and Mediterranean ports until further notice.

PARAGUAY.—A Government decree of July 24, announcing the fresh outbreak of plague at Asuncion, contains the statement that it was due to a cargo of meal and grain loaded in and shipped from a port of Argentina. The following measures are therefore ordered: (1) Thorough disinfection of vessels, cargoes, and passengers' effects leaving the port of Asuncion. (2) Erection of a sanitary station at the port of Asuncion; disinfection of all vessels arriving at Asuncion from ports in Argentina. The erection of a sanitary station meets a requirement in a recent sanitary convention between Paraguay and Argentina.

Yellow fever.

URUGUAY.—Sanitary police observation of vessels arriving from Rio de Janeiro and Santos was again suspended by the national board of health of Montevideo from August 11, 1900.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, September 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report a satisfactory condition of health in the town and colony. The steamship *Stillwater*, Galt; crew, 32; passengers, 2; cargo, mail, fruit, and rubber; leaves this a. m. for New Orleans. The passengers are Dr. Knight and wife, who have been given a special to return to New Orleans. Dr. Knight, you know, has represented the Louisiana State board of health this season.

Respectfully,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 14th instant to date.

BELIZE, September 20, 1900.

Certified by medical practitioner—		Certified by coroner, poisoning from oxalic acid.....	1
Carcinoma (a).....	1	Uncertified.....	0
Malarial fever (a).....	1		
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0	Total	3

a Died in hospital.

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 1, 1900.

Plague.

SIR: The plague has made the following progress:

Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.
		Hos-pital.	Resi-dences.					Hos-pital.	Resi-dences.		
Aug. 15...	5	2	0	3	97	Aug. 25...	0	1	0	16	67
Aug. 16...	4	2	1	0	98	Aug. 26...	0	0	0	0	67
Aug. 17...	2	0	1	0	99	Aug. 27...	0	0	0	0	67
Aug. 18...	6	1	0	7	97	Aug. 28...	2	0	0	0	69
Aug. 19...	0	0	0	3	94	Aug. 29...	2	0	0	7	64
Aug. 20...	3	1	1	2	93	Aug. 30...	1	0	0	0	65
Aug. 21...	0	1	0	0	92	Aug. 31...	2	0	1	0	67
Aug. 22...	2	0	0	12	82						
Aug. 23...	1	0	0	0	83	Total..	83	10	4	50	1,385
Aug. 24...	3	2	0	0	84						

Therefore during the month of August there were 90 new cases of plague and 46 deaths; 71 patients have been discharged and 67 still remain in treatment.

During May, June, July, and August there have been 454 cases and 220 deaths; 144 patients died in the hospital and 76 at their residences or during the transport; 167 patients were cured and 67 still remain under treatment.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: August 17, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York; barkentine *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore. August 18, steamship *Roman Prince*, British, for New York. August 22, steamship *Capri*, German, for New York. August 23, steamship *Mariston*, British, for New York; bark *Lizzie Burrill*, British, for Sandy Hook; barkentine *Dom Pedro II*, American, for Baltimore. August 25, steamship *Horrox*, British, for New York. August 30, steamship *L. Luckenbach*, American, for New York. August 31, bark *Albatrosz*, Portuguese, for New Orleans.

Respectfully,

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

COLOMBIA.

*Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *September 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report for the week ended September 15, 1900.

The following vessels were inspected and cleared from this port during said week for the United States: September 11, British steamship *Barnstable*, Higgins, master; crew, 32; no passengers; cargo, fruit, for Baltimore, Md. September 12, Norwegian steamship *Simon Dumois*, Nienwjaer, master; crew, 15; no passengers; cargo, fruit, for New Orleans. September 12, Norwegian steamship *Dudley*, Andersen, master; crew, 20; no passengers; cargo, fruit, for Mobile, Ala.

There have been 5 deaths during the past week, 1 Caucasian, the result of chronic rheumatism, with complications; the remaining 4, 2 adults and 2 infants, were respectively the result of malarial fever, postpartum hemorrhage, a stillbirth, and convulsions.

The health of Bocas del Toro and vicinity may be considered as good.

No suspicion as to the existence of any contagious or infectious disease is entertained. Thirteen days have elapsed since the last death from yellow fever, and so far there is no evidence of further infection.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.*PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *September 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended September 15. The following vessels have cleared from this port:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
Sept. 10	Steamship Athas.....	Lund	38	New York.....	7	13
Sept. 11	Steamship Banes.....	Tronstad	15	New Orleans.....	0	0
Sept. 14	Steamship Olympia.....	Seiders.....	38	.....do	1	3
Sept. 15	Steamship Adler.....	Reid.....	26	.....do	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and the adjacent country are very good. Only 2 deaths during the week, as follows: September 10, an adult 31 years of age from malarial fever, and on September 12, an adult 35 years of age from Bright's disease. I am glad to say that this week's death rate is smaller than any week since June 30, 1900.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos—Concerning the case of yellow fever reported on September 22.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *September 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 22, 1900, 23 deaths have occurred from the following causes: Tuber-

culosis, 4; enteritis, 4; heart disease, 2; wounds, 2; paludism, 1; old age, 1; congenital debility, 1; pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; arterial sclerosis, 1; intermittent fever, 1; malaria, 1; urinary infiltration, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; hypertrophy of liver, 1. Of these deaths, 7 occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 29.98. The deaths this week are an increase over last week of 7.

In regard to the case of yellow fever reported by cable on the 22d instant, I have to report the following: The patient, a German-American, age 45 years, arrived here on the 16th instant, supposedly from Havana, and was admitted to the civil hospital on the 18th instant with fever, the character of which was not determined until the 21st instant, when he was removed and isolated at the lazaretto. * * *

Of the 5 cases reported this year, 3 received the infection from outside sources, the remaining 2 being infected from 1 of the above cases.

Seventeen vessels have been inspected at this port during the week. Fourteen vessels received bills of health during the week. No alien steerage passengers landed at this port during the week. The following baggage, arriving on the steamship *Reina de los Angeles*, from Havana, via Batabano, was disinfected and so labeled: Eight trunks, 24 valises, 6 bundles, 4 boxes. One hundred and thirteen pieces baggage inspected and passed for passengers to other ports. Ninety-two health certificates issued to passengers bound for other ports. Two certificates of health issued to passengers bound for New York via Havana during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths in that port during the week; no contagious diseases reported; health of port good, and 8 vessels inspected.

Casilda.—No report.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case at Trinidad reported as yellow fever decided to be catarrhal jaundice.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, September 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in looking over the reports from Casilda, a subport of this station, I learned that the diagnosis in the case of yellow fever reported at Trinidad on July 2, 1900, was a mistake, the attending physician considering it a case of debility with catarrhal jaundice. This case was mentioned as one of yellow fever in my supplementary report, submitted September 19, 1900, and for the above reason should not be included.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, September 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended September 22, 1900:

There have been 9 deaths from yellow fever during the week and the number of new cases occurring is a slight increase over that of the week previous, 18 new cases being reported as occurring on the 20th instant, which is the largest number reported for any one day this month.

On the 16th instant, the Spanish steamship *Monseratt* arrived here from Spain, reporting 1 death on board. The patient died of appendicitis. There was also 1 case of sickness on board which was diagnosed malarial fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Jose M. Campos reported another case of yellow fever occurring in a Spaniard at the port of Batabano, also a case at Cienfuegos. The necessary steps have been taken for the proper inspection of vessels leaving that port for noninfected ports on the south coast.

I inclose the mortality table for the week ended September 22, 1900.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for week ended September 22, 1900.

Bronchitis.....	3	Meningitis.....	7
Dysentery.....	1	Malaria.....	2
Enteritis.....	7	Pneumonia.....	9
Yellow fever.....	9	Arterio sclerosis.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	19
Pernicious malarial fever.....	1	Tetanus.....	6
Grippe.....	1	Uræmia.....	2
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2	Deaths from all causes.....	116

Passengers inspected.....	173	Applications for immune certificates	
Passengers vaccinated.....	15	rejected.....	21
Immune certificates issued.....	64		

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	7	Vessels inspected and entered.....	31
Viveros disinfected.....	1	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	17
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	356	Immigrants inspected.....	229

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended September 22, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, September 22, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 22, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 16	Steamship La Normandie.....	Vera Cruz.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Montserrat.....	Genoa, Spain, and New York.....	29
Sept. 17	Steamship Sautandenio.....	Liverpool and Spain.....	138
Sept. 18	Steamship Aransas.....	New Orleans and Key West.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Domingo de Larrinaga.....	Liverpool.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Vera Cruz.....	16
Sept. 19	Steamship Yucatan.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	18
Do.....	Steamship Havana.....	New York, N. Y.....	14
Do.....	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa and Key West.....	3
Sept. 20	Steamship Miami.....	Miami, Fla.....	2
Sept. 22	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa, Fla.....	1
Total.....			229

Respectfully,

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

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

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien—Cases of yellow fever at Isabela de Sagua serious.

MATANZAS, CUBA, September 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended September 15, 1900:

Matanzas.—Thirteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 14.98 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; enteritis, 1; pernicious fever, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; other causes, 4. One case of typhoid fever was reported during the week. Five vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were inspected and passed and 2 passed without inspection. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The Spanish brig *Maria Teresa*, bound for Savannah, Ga., was disinfected on the 15th instant at this port. Ninety-two health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Fourteen immune certificates were issued to laborers employed by the Munson boats at ports on the north coast of the island for discharging cargoes. Fifty-five pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 44 pieces disinfected. Nineteen bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected belonging to the Spanish brig *Maria Teresa*.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 5 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Enteritis, 1; atresia, 1; bronchitis, 1; senility, 1; cancer, 1. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. The death rate during the week was 10.50 per 1,000. Five coasting vessels arrived during the week. No bill of health was issued during the week.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 28.16 per 1,000. One foreign vessel was inspected and passed on arrival, 2 bills of health were issued to foreign vessels, and 9 certificates of inspection issued to coasting vessels. The 2 cases of yellow fever reported on the 16th instant are of serious character. Both are Spaniards. All precautions have been taken to isolate the cases.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good, malarial fever being the prevalent disease. Four vessels arrived and were passed without inspection. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 3 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas and subports.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, September 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 15, 1900:

Nuevitas.—During this week 5 vessels have arrived and 7 bills of health have been issued. Only 1 death has occurred, and no quarantinable disease has been reported nor is known to exist in this town. The weather continues to be hot, with occasional heavy showers.

Reports of substations.

Puerto Padre.—Arrivals, 7; bills of health, 6; death, 1; fair sanitary condition of port and surroundings.

Gibara.—Arrivals, 8; bills of health, 9; deaths, 3; no quarantinable diseases.

Banes.—Arrivals, 1; bills of health, 1; deaths, 2.

Mayari.—No report.

Baracoa.—Arrivals, 6; bills of health, 4; deaths, 3; sanitary condition, good.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba under my command for the week ended September 8, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 13 deaths reported, an increase of 1 over that of the previous week, making the death rate 15.72 per 1,000. The chief causes of death were: Tuberculosis, 4; malarial fever, 1; pneumonia, 2; enterocolitis, 1; other causes, 5; total, 13.

On September 4, 1900, the U. S. A. transport *McPherson* arrived with Cuban teachers aboard destined for this port and Manzanillo.

September 5, 1900, 49 certificates were issued to passengers destined for New York, embarking on the U. S. A. transport *McPherson*; 4 certificates were issued to passengers going to Manzanillo on this same transport. Baggage of passengers for the States was treated according to destination.

The sanitary condition and health of the city remain good. It rained continuously during this week. The rainfall reported by the weather bureau was 36.2 inches for the seven days.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 2 deaths, the causes being: Rheumatism, 1; heart disease, 1; total, 2. Population, 14,464; death rate, 7.19. Very little sickness is reported.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 9 deaths, the chief causes being: Pertussis, 1; meningitis, 1; pernicious malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; enteritis, 2; other causes, 3; total, 9. Population, 18,000; death rate, 26.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports nothing of interest.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended September 8, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 8, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 8, 1900: September 6, Haitian schooner *Emmanuel and Raoul*, from Port au Prince, Haiti, with 1 immigrant; September 7, Haitian schooner *James Stafford*, from Port au Prince, Haiti, with 9 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

DENMARK.

Quarantine against Glasgow and other ports on account of plague—Against Red Sea, Egyptian, and East Indian ports on account of cholera.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, September 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that owing to the appearance of the plague at Glasgow the Danish Government has declared a quarantine against that city, in accordance with the regulations contained in paragraphs 26 to 35 and paragraphs 38 and 39 of the order issued by the ministry of justice May 14, 1900, a copy of which I forwarded to the Department with my dispatch of the 29th ultimo.

The regulations contained in paragraphs 13 to 21 and paragraph 24 of the above order, relative to Asiatic cholera, are in force toward the following places:

(1) The ports of the Red Sea, (2) the ports in Egypt, (3) the ports in Tonkin, Cochin China, and East India, including the Dutch East India colonies.

The provisions of paragraphs 26 to 35 and of paragraph 38 of the order of May 14, 1900, regarding the plague, are in force toward Port Said, Smyrna, and Glasgow.

Used wearing apparel and bedclothes, the importation of which is not prohibited under paragraphs 24 and 38 of the above order, may be imported from the above-mentioned places only after proper disinfection under public supervision.

I inclose herewith a copy, together with a translation, of an order by the ministry of justice, dated the 1st instant, regarding the arrival in Denmark of persons coming from places to which paragraphs 1 or 3, article 2, of the order of May 14, 1900, apply.

Respectfully,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.
Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Sanitary order by Danish ministry of justice.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, September 1, 1900.

Pursuant to paragraphs 23 and 37 of the order of May 14, 1900, the regulations are hereby established that are to be applied to persons who, in accordance with special order by the ministry of justice or in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 29 of the above order of May 14, 1900, are subject to medical examination after their arrival in this country from places toward which paragraphs 1 or 3, article 2, of the above order have been put in force.

2. On the arrival of persons referred to in paragraph 1, the quarantine commission or the custom-house officials shall demand their names, destination in this country, and, so far as possible, their residence here. Such information shall immediately, by telegraph if possible, be conveyed to the police authorities of the place of destination. Travelers must not continue their journey until the above information has been transmitted.

3. Chiefs of police must, with such cooperation from health commissioners as may be found necessary, arrange to have persons of whose arrival they have been notified in accordance with paragraph 2, as above, examined once a day by a physician until the expiration of the period fixed by special order of the ministry of justice, or the five and ten days mentioned in paragraphs 16 and 29 of the order of May 14, 1900.

4. The destination given in accordance with paragraph 2 must not be changed within the period embraced in the above supervision and examination without giving the new destination, and, if possible, informing the police authorities of his residence in such place, who thereupon shall telegraph the information to the police authorities of the place in question, if such place is within the Kingdom. The same regulations are to be observed whenever removal takes place within the above limits.

5. Physicians designated to conduct the examination referred to above are to be remunerated in accordance with paragraph 24 of the law of March 31, 1900, regarding contagious diseases.

6. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this order are to be defrayed from the public treasury.

7. Violations of the above regulations on the part of travelers are to be punished in accordance with paragraph 44 of the order of May 14, 1900.

This order takes immediate effect.

ENGLAND.

Inspection service at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *September 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Bureau of the great increase of traffic within the past two weeks from this port to the United States. On last Wednesday 8 ships cleared from here for the United States, and to-day 3, in all 9, and perhaps more. In the opinion of shipping people here this is due to the plague in Glasgow, as goods which would otherwise go there come through Liverpool. The total number of ships for the week will be about 22. When it is remembered that the ships leaving on the same day all go out on the same tide, some idea of the amount of work to inspect ships, crews, and passengers may be had. At times 2 men can not do it all, as often more than 2 sail at the same hour. When Dr. Bahrenberg arrives it will still be necessary to have a third man to inspect a ship on some days.

The acting assistant I now have I employ by the ship and will continue the same arrangement. Not many passengers are coming from Glasgow, but a fair amount of freight. The health of Liverpool I think is good. The consul expresses himself pleased at the detail of an officer here as long as there is plague in Glasgow and urges that every ship be inspected, which has been done.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

All vessels from Glasgow and other plague ports to be examined at Southampton—Detention of a passenger from Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *September 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, in regard to the plague at Glasgow, that on Friday, September 7, I received from the Southampton port

sanitary authorities a copy of the notice issued to shipowners, masters, and pilots, as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the public health act, 1896, and the regulations of the local government board made thereunder in regard to the plague, cholera, and yellow fever, it is the intention of the port medical officer to visit and examine all vessels arriving in the port of Southampton from Glasgow, Oporto, Hongkong, Bombay, Calcutta, and Australia. Those in charge of vessels arriving from any of the above-named places are required to await the visit and inspection of the port medical officer off Netley."

Netley is down Southampton water 4 miles.

I have further the honor to report that on Friday, September 7, among the manifests of passengers submitted by the American Line to sail on the steamship *New York* on Saturday, September 8, was 1 booked at Glasgow, third class, and in submitting the manifests the American Line called special attention to this case asking information.

I examined the letters of instruction sent to this consulate during the spring of 1893, when Hamburg was an infected city, but found nothing there covering the case. I therefore advised under paragraph 379, of the Consular Regulations, the sentence commencing "Poison," and under this advice the man was held here until September 15.

The facts as I learned from the passenger on Saturday morning, September 8, were that the latter part of August he received money from America to pay his passage home, that about September 1, he went to Glasgow to purchase his ticket, and remained there until September 6, reaching here the morning of sailing, September 8.

In discussing the matter with the American Line, the passenger agent informed me that on September 3, their Glasgow agent had been notified to book no passengers from there, and other Scottish agents had been instructed not to send passengers through Glasgow.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. HOPLEY,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Suspicious case at Eppendorf proves not to be plague.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, September 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter (E. B. S., R. M. W.) of August 24, making inquiry of a supposed case of plague at Eppendorf, Germany. The case in question was an employee of the Imperial Institute for Infectious Diseases where investigations were being made with the plague bacillus. He developed a pimple on the nose that aroused the suspicions of the authorities, but soon proved to be a simple furuncle. The newspapers had much to say about it at the time. A visit to the institute convinced me that the suspicions were not well grounded, and that is why no official report was made to the Bureau at the time.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

HONDURAS.

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *September 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my report for the week ended September 20, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The health and sanitary conditions of the port and adjacent country continue very satisfactory. One death reported for the week, adult male, debility.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected and cleared during the week ended September 20, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number pieces baggage disinfected.
Sept. 14	Nor. ss. Kitty.....	Mortensen.....	18	New Orleans, La....	0	0
Sept. 16	Nor. ss. Utstein.....	Aarsvold.....	16	.....do.....	0	0
Sept. 19	Am. ss. Stillwater.....	Galt.....	32	.....do.....	0	0

HUNGARY.

All vessels from Great Britain to be subjected to medical inspection.

[Translation from Hungarian.—Royal Hungarian Maritime Government, No. 6221, 1900.
Circular of the Royal Hungarian Maritime Government to all the officers of the port and their subordinates, as well as to the marine hospital at Martinschizza.]

FIUME, *September 5, 1900.*

The royal Hungarian minister of commerce, in conjunction with his excellency the prime minister, intrusted with the direction of the ministry of the interior, and the Imperial Royal Austrian Government, by order No. 64485, under date of September 4, 1900, has ordered that all vessels arriving direct from Great Britain shall be subjected to a medical inspection.

Published herewith for direction and guidance.

For the governor:

CSÖKE,
Ministerial Counsellor.
FRANK DYER CHESTER,
United States Consul, Budapest, Hungary.

INDIA.

*The cholera epidemic in Bombay.*BOMBAY, *August 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to say that, believing that the Department should be apprised of the epidemic of cholera now prevailing in this city, I have cabled, on August 22, 1900, the following message: "*Secretary of State, Washington: Cholera raging.—FEE, Consul.*"

The cholera is of a very fatal type and is prevailing in all sections of the city, and generally throughout the famine area of western India.

At first it was mainly confined to the poorer classes, low caste or non-Brahmanical caste Hindoos, but it has now attacked all classes and has caused the death of many Europeans and missionaries. It seems to be the history of famine years to be attended by an epidemic of cholera. The low tone of the physical condition of the people at such times is doubtless conducive to the ravages of this disease.

At Godhra, in the province of Gujarat, 13,000 people were employed on a government famine relief work. Cholera suddenly appeared at the camp, and in five days 3,000 people lay dead in the fields. The people became frightened and fled, spreading the germs of the disease wherever they went. There had been a few cases in the city of Bombay before this, but it at once commenced to increase among the famine refugees who had flocked into the city, and in the early part of July, as I have informed the Department by my dispatch, dated July 27, 1900, it was declared epidemic, having reached a death rate of over 100 per week. For the week ended August 14 there were 339 deaths from cholera, which has suddenly arisen to 764 for the week ended August 21, 1900, thus more than doubling in one week.

The following gives the number of cases and deaths in this city from cholera during seven days from August 16 to August 22, 1900, inclusive: August 16, 85 cases, 116 deaths; August 17, 107 cases, 114 deaths; August 18, 134 cases, 116 deaths; August 19, 136 cases, 121 deaths; August 20, 137 cases, 98 deaths; August 21, 143 cases, 106 deaths; August 22, 92 cases, 77 deaths; total, 834 cases, 751 deaths.

On account of the heavy rainfall, which amounts to about 60 inches since the 1st of July, the general unsanitary condition of the city, the high price of foodstuffs resultant of the famine, the poorly sheltered, scantily clothed, and underfed condition of the poor class of the city, the outlook is not of especial promise.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM T. FEE,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Measures adopted in Japan for the suppression of plague.

[Translated in this Bureau from report of the plague epidemic in Kobe and Osaka of 1899 and 1900. By Prof. S. Kitasato and Drs. Takaki, Shiga, and Moriya.]

As will be seen in law No. 36, of May 30, 1897, the duty of carrying out the law and of meeting the larger share of the costs falls upon the community. The central and local governments have the oversight of measures. The sanitary and medical management belong to the ministry of the interior and its coadjutor, the central sanitary commission, which acts as an advisory body. A local sanitary commission is attached to each government presidency. The ministry of the interior includes a section for sanitary and medical affairs, to which are appointed 1 director, 1 government counsellor, 3 technical advisers, and 3 sanitary inspectors. Law No. 19, in regard to port quarantine against arrivals from foreign ports or Formosa was promulgated in February, 1899.

As the first case which occurred in Hiroshima was undoubtedly due to infection from Formosa, the Government directed the port quarantine to be more stringently enforced.

The plague bacillus which was imported into Kobe was apparently conveyed in ships' sweepings or in dirty merchandise. The Govern-

ment, therefore, prohibited the importation of rags, old wadding, old clothing, old paper, old leather or skins, and old feathers from all ports of India and China, and also from Hongkong and Formosa. To this list were added old carpets and old hemp bags. Sweepings of vessels which have arrived directly or indirectly from infected ports shall not be brought on shore, but either burned or thrown into the sea at a distance of at least 12 kilometers from port.

Up to this time the period of observation of a plague-infected ship was seven days. It was considered that the period of incubation lasted at most a week. By general order No. 56 the time was increased to ten days.

The governor-general of Formosa has ordered that all travelers from Formosa to the mother country must undergo medical inspection before departure.

The object of these measures is to prevent fresh importation of plague bacilli.

After the two cities of Kobe and Osaka had become infected it was of the highest importance to endeavor to extinguish the disease in the germ and prevent its spread to neighboring localities. By ministerial order of November 16 and 21, 1899, it was forbidden to convey the articles mentioned above from Kobe and Osaka to other places, and, if such transfer had taken place, it was ordered that the articles should not be distributed. Persons who had taken passage by boat or rail from Kobe and Osaka were required to undergo medical inspection at all ports and stations of importance. Passenger steamers were disinfected.

Inasmuch as rats are carriers and spreaders of disease, their capture is ordered not only in the infected localities, but in all ports of Japan. Dead rats must in all cases be bacteriologically examined, and in case of positive results the houses in which they were found must be disinfected. (Order of December 12, 1899.) Thorough cleaning was undertaken in all ports of Japan, and in the cities where the population was dense and trade active, such as Tokyo and Yokohama, medical inspection of the quarters inhabited by the poor and by the working class was undertaken in order to insure discovery of the first case and prevent spread.

The following measures were carried out at Kobe and Osaka:

When a suspicious case comes to the notice of the sanitary police through report of a physician, medical inspection, or necropsy, an experienced medical expert shall be sent to investigate the case. If the clinical symptoms are not sufficient to establish the character of the disease, bubonic fluid, sputum, spleen exudate, or heart blood should be taken and bacteriologically examined. If the disease is proved by this means to be plague, the patient is to be removed to a hospital for epidemic diseases, which should exist in every community, and the corpse should be burned in a crematory. The hospitals are supplied with a medical director and efficient physician and nurses; also medicines, medical instruments, and appliances for examination. The healthy persons who have brought the patient to the hospital or the body to the crematory shall be isolated in a specified place, which shall be provided with physicians and nurses.

Rat traps and rat poison have so far been found unsatisfactory.

Personal and bed clothing shall be disinfected in a portable apparatus. Household furniture and utensils, walls and ceilings with 5 per cent carbolic-acid solution, floors, kitchens, drains, sinks, and yards with slaked lime or limewater. Corrosive sublimate is of only exceptional application. Mattresses and old shoes and, in general, articles of little value should be burned.

Dead rats must be bacteriologically examined and in case of positive results the houses in which they were found must be disinfected. Observation of such houses is recommended.

The degree to which communication with the vicinity of suspected localities is prohibited depends on the nature of the communication, and the application of strict measures is not recommended. In the case of a house situated in a garden, only the grounds need be watched. In houses built in a block, the entire block must be observed. In the case of the poor, the entire street should be under observation.

Plague infection in Kobe traced to ships' sweepings.

In Kobe there exists a trade for handling ships' sweepings. This trade includes many articles which are of some value, as, for instance, rice, beans, cotton wad, fragments of iron, and not infrequently of copper, silver, also silver and gold coin. The sweepings are examined at a particular place, and articles of value are sold to 3 dealers, whose names are Yata, Hashimoto, and K. Adachi. The rest is burned or thrown into the sea at a distance of at least 12 kilometers from the harbor.

Among the vessels from plague ports not in Japan which have been handled by this trade we find the steamship *Kagoshima Maru*, which arrived from Bombay, by way of Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, on October 7, 1899, and the cargo of which consisted chiefly of Bombay cotton and Chinese rice. The sweeping of the ship was given to the company named on the 10th of the same month. The materials found in the sweepings were given to the two merchants, Yata and K. Adachi. The 2 patients, Y. Adachi and K. Kawai, were workmen employed by these merchants. They had much to do with the materials found in the sweepings. Some of the stuff was sold to other dealers. Cases and deaths were traced to these foci.

One patient, a little girl, was employed to feed chickens. It was found that rice used in feeding the fowls was from the sweepings of the rice cargo.

JAPAN.

Disinfection of steerage passengers at Yokohama discontinued.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the disinfection of steerage passengers, which has been carried on at this port since the first outbreak of plague last November, has been discontinued.

This discontinuance has been brought about through the disinclination of the steamer companies to pay the expenses of a disinfection depot under circumstances in which disinfection is not absolutely required by the terms of the law, and I have consented to the same in view of the facts that no case of plague has occurred in Japan for over one month, that no other infectious quarantinable disease is now prevalent anywhere within this Empire, and that emigration of the lower and laboring classes is now practically prohibited by the Japanese Government.

It is, however, clearly understood by the shipping interest here that should epidemic quarantinable disease appear at any time the precautions of the law will be strictly carried into effect, and that it must supply the needful establishment and equipment.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of plague on the steamship Coptic at Kobe.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, upon the arrival at Kobe, August 15 of O. and O. steamship *Coptic*, outward bound from San Francisco via Honolulu and Yokohama, a case of high temperature with suspicious inguino-femoral bubo, was found among her Chinese passengers from Honolulu. The ship was detained and a microscopic examination made of fluid from the glandular swelling, but with negative results. On the following day, however, pneumonic symptoms developed and the plague bacillus was found in the sputum. The patient died on the third day after arrival at Kobe. The ship was, of course, quarantined for the term adopted by the Japanese Government, viz, ten days after completion of disinfection, and was liberated August 28, when she proceeded on her voyage to Hongkong. This case is interesting from the fact that, no plague having been present for a long time in Honolulu, and never having existed in Yokohama, infection was probably due to baggage contaminated during the late outbreak in Hawaii.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Dysentery, cholera, and plague in Japan.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, September 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of the occurrence of dysentery in Japan for period July 21 to August 20 of the present year, the totals being 6,162 cases and 1,049 deaths. From July 26 to August 20, 1899, a shorter though closely corresponding time, there were 13,901 cases and 4,083 deaths.

The summer of the present year, although since the middle of July the hottest since 1886, has been exceedingly dry, a fact that, in view of the probable method of spread of dysentery, may have a bearing on the marked diminution of the annual epidemic as compared with the outbreaks of the past four or five years.

It will be noticed that this Kanagawa Ken has a larger number of cases than any other prefecture or city; they are, however, almost entirely confined to the rural districts, Yokohama itself suffering but little.

Under date of August 28 the governor of Fukuoka Ken reports that some 40 fatal cases of cholera have occurred in his jurisdiction during the summer, and that the sickness is spreading.

A case of cholera, which appears to have been scientifically verified as such, was reported September 2 in Tokyo. The victim was one of a large gang of coolies, with regard to all of whom strict precautions have been taken.

No case of plague has been detected in Japan proper since July 16. The cessation of the plague at Osaka, ably as it was combatted, coincided so accurately with the onset of the still persisting hot and dry weather that this fact should receive consideration in connection with the history of the late outbreak.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,**Sanitary Inspector, Yokohama.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of dysenteric disease in Japan from July 21 to August 20, 1900.

Locality.	Dysentery.		Locality.	Dysentery.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	87	12	Nagano Ken	122	6
Osaka Fu.....	85	16	Nagasaki Ken.....	46	6
Tokyo Fu.....	211	29	Nara Ken.....	33	3
Aichi Ken.....	416	70	Niigata Ken.....	206	34
Akita Ken.....	10	1	Oita Ken.....	24	7
Awamori Ken.....	169	19	Okayama Ken.....	83	16
Chiba Ken.....	360	58	Okinawa Ken.....	16	1
Fukui Ken.....	1	1	Saga Ken.....	11	1
Fukuoka Ken.....	151	25	Saitama Ken.....	183	38
Fukushima Ken.....	94	10	Shidzuoka Ken.....	381	85
Gifu Ken.....	110	19	Shiga Ken.....	67	10
Gumma Ken.....	296	36	Shimane Ken.....	16	2
Higo Ken.....	132	32	Tochigi Ken.....	181	18
Hiroshima Ken.....	135	39	Tokushima Ken.....	143	37
Ibaraki Ken.....	184	35	Tottori Ken.....	13	3
Ishikawa Ken.....	10	4	Toyama Ken.....	4	2
Iwate Ken.....	28	.....	Wakayama Ken.....	67	8
Kagawa Ken.....	207	52	Yamagata Ken.....	3	2
Kagoshima Ken.....	106	25	Yamaguchi Ken.....	81	9
Kanagawa Ken.....	733	153	Yamanashi Ken.....	383	60
Kochi Ken.....	58	5	Yehime Ken.....	140	18
Kumamoto Ken.....	312	18	The Hokkaido.....	3	1
Miyagi Ken.....	22	5	Taiwan (Formosa).....	(a)	(a)
Miyazaki Ken.....	64	13			
Miye Ken.....	30	5	Total	6,162	1,049

a No report.

Case reported at Tokyo September 2 proves not to be cholera.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, September 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the case of cholera in Tokyo, said to have been scientifically verified, and which occurred on the 2d instant, proved after all to be one of noninfectious nature, a careful post-mortem having been made.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Reports from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, September 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 15: From yellow fever there were 27 cases and 15 deaths. Two deaths and 2 cases were reported from smallpox. The health of the shipping has been good, no cases of any contagious diseases having appeared aboard any of the vessels in the harbor. Nine vessels were inspected and issued bills of health. One hundred and fifty-nine passengers were issued health certificates.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, September 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended this day: From yellow fever there have been 24 cases and 11

deaths; from smallpox, 4 cases and 5 deaths; from all causes, 46. The health of the shipping continues good and the outgoing passengers consist principally of nonimmunes from the interior. The disinfection and inspection of baggage continue to be thoroughly accomplished by the local quarantine officers.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *September 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following weekly report: Two steamships have been inspected and cleared, viz, the *Sunniva* and *Hiram*, both for New Orleans and neither carrying passengers. Copies of certificates given their masters are inclosed. Two deaths have been reported in Bluefields for the week ended September 16—1 native male adult of dropsy and 1 native infant of malarial fever. The sanitary condition of the port and vicinity continues good.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NORWAY.

Quarantine against Glasgow and other ports on account of plague.

CHRISTIANIA, *September 6, 1900.*

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send duplicate copies of a quarantine proclamation issued by the royal Norwegian governments, justice and police department, on September 1, 1900.

Respectfully,

HENRY BORDEWICH,

Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Proclamation from the royal Norwegian governments, department of justice and police.

CHRISTIANIA, *September 1, 1900.*

A royal proclamation was made to-day as follows:

It is hereby proclaimed that in compliance with paragraph 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, the city of Glasgow and the ports in Paraguay shall until further notice be considered infected with the oriental plague, and the quarantine regulations laid down in said law and in circular of September 12, 1899, as regards plague, etc., are to take effect at once.

With which all concerned respectfully have to comply. Which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897, June 27 and August 22, 1899, and March 10, April 18, May 23, and July 17, 1900, the city of Smyrna, Lesser Asia, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Manila, Formosa, the city of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, the Sandwich Islands and New Caledonia, and the cities of Sydney and Melbourne in Australia shall until further notice be considered infected with the oriental plague.

A number of copies of this proclamation are inclosed.

E. LOCHEN.

GEORG JOHANNESSEN.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Plague in Manila—One case in Cebu.

MANILA, P. I., August 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the week ended August 4, 1900, there occurred 3 cases of plague in Manila. All were among the Filipinos, and 1 resulted in death.

Relative to the appearance of plague in Cebu, I inclose a communication from Asst. Surg. H. A. Stansfield, which states that only 1 case has been detected.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the week ended August 11, 1900, there occurred in Manila 4 cases of plague, 1 of which resulted fatally. Of this number, 3 were Filipinos and 1 Chinese.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., August 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the plague data for Manila during the week ended August 18, 1900, was as follows: Three cases, all fatal—2 Chinese and 1 Filipino.

There was no smallpox during this period.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

History of the case of plague in Cebu.

CEBU, P. I., July 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the case of suspected plague about which I cabled. The case was that of an American boy 17 years of age and the son of Major Gilbert, paymaster of the United States Army. The boy was employed by the quartermaster's department here, and for two days preceding his illness had been assisting in the unloading of freight from the U. S. A. transport *Pennsylvania*. The source of infection can not be traced unless it came from the freight, which seems extremely improbable, as it consisted entirely of stores for the Army and the greater portion, if not all, came from the United States. He was living in the same house as myself and I was called to see him at the beginning of his illness. He had an attack of intense dizziness and felt quite weak on the evening of July 10. He had slight fever (37.8° C.) on the first evening. The following morning his temperature rose to 40° C. No suspicion of plague was aroused at this time.

On the third day of illness he complained of soreness of the right thigh, and, on examination, a bubo the size of a filbert was found, freely movable, somewhat tender, and situated in the right femoral region at the lower end of Scarpa's Triangle. Suspicion was now aroused and Surgeon Major Lippett, of the Army, was called in consultation. The bubo rapidly enlarged and the other femoral glands became involved. They were matted in one tumor within twenty-four hours more, and there was considerable oedema and a moderate amount of inflammation of the surrounding tissues, which pitted slightly on pressure. Meanwhile his temperature rose to 40.8 C., which was the highest point reached. Owing to the fact that there had been no previous cases here, and that we could trace no source of infection, Dr. Lippett and myself decided to withhold our diagnosis for a day or so more. The case was in the meantime beginning to look more

and more like plague. At no time was there the excessive depression ordinarily expected with plague. He was delirious for a very short period of time once or twice, but generally remained clear until the tenth day of his illness and fairly strong. On that date during the forenoon he went into a state of collapse and I thought he would surely die.

However, under powerful stimulation he rallied a little. For the two following days he was extremely weak, but since has been gradually improving. His temperature remained continuously above 39.7 C., ranging from that point to 40.8 C., until the last four days, during which it has been diminishing. This morning it is normal. The swelling in the right femoral region has slightly diminished, but is still quite large, with considerable oedema about it. A fact I forgot to mention was the appearance of 3 pustules—1 on the right forearm and 2 on the body. These, however, did not answer the description of the typical plague spot. They were one-eighth inch in diameter, and simple pustules—not surrounded by inflammatory area or indurated base—and show no tendency to slough.

When the case was decided to be plague, Dr. Lippett put up a tent to the rear of the military hospital and has had the case in strict quarantine ever since, only 1 person being allowed near the tent besides himself, and that person the nurse, who is also quarantined. The room from which the patient was taken, with all articles in it, was disinfect under the supervision of Dr. Lippett.

There have been several sudden deaths in Cebu of late. Two occurred day before yesterday and were reported at army headquarters. They were investigated, and decided to be due to beriberi. No further plague cases have been found, but the one I have reported is undoubtedly a genuine case.

Respectfully,

P. A. Surg. J. C. PERRY,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

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

Maritime quarantine at Manila.

MANILA, P. I., August 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of quarantine transactions for the month of July, 1900, as follows:

Manila.

Bills of health issued—	
To foreign ports.....	11
To domestic ports.....	189
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports	42
To foreign ports	2
From domestic ports	190
Total number crew inspected.....	7,767
Total number cabin passengers inspected.....	939
Total number steerage passengers inspected.....	4,062
Total number persons quarantined for observation.....	13
Vessels held for observation of sick on board.....	1

Cebu.

Bills of health issued.....	311
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	10
From domestic ports	146
Total number crew inspected	3,510
Total number cabin passengers inspected.....	125
Total number steerage passengers inspected.....	1,050

Iloilo.

Bills of health issued	60
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	4
From domestic ports.....	30
Total number of crew inspected.....	1,191
Total number of passengers inspected.....	1,133

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Diseases and deaths at Iloilo in July—Smallpox in Guimeras.

MANILA, P. I., August 20, 1900.

SIR: Relative to the mortality statistics of Iloilo and the general health conditions prevailing at that place, I have the honor to submit the following, abstracted from Asst. Surg. L. D. Frick's report:

"I have been unable to secure complete health statistics of Iloilo, but the following is a general statement of the conditions: The estimated population is about 12,000; before the bombardment by our fleet it was easily twice that, but the buildings burned then have not been rebuilt.

"The number of deaths during the month of June was 48; during July the number was 59, classed by attending physicians as follows: Malarial fever, 19; convulsions, 14; dysentery, 8; phthisis, 8; beriberi, 4; leprosy, 1; smallpox, 1.

"Beriberi has been very common among the natives, especially the native prisoners, and the mortality is high; it has, however, been confined to them until this month, when it first appeared among our soldiers.

"You do not find cases of smallpox walking the streets because of their dislike of the hospital, but they can easily be seen in all the small villages outside Iloilo.

"Hearing that there had been a case of smallpox at the pilot station, 10 miles down on Guimeras Island, I went down to investigate and found the pilot station surrounded by 6 nipa huts, in which there had been 18 or 20 deaths since the epidemic began; they were all children except 1. Measures were taken to prevent the infection of vessels taking on pilots. The natives themselves are perfectly indifferent."

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., September 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended September 15, 1900: On September 11 I disinfected 1 trunk, the baggage of a passenger on steamship *Philadelphia*. The baggage had originated in Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, an infected place. Nothing else of interest has occurred.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Mortality statistics of the island.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., September 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith mortality statistics of the island of Porto Rico. These statistics were compiled from reports made to the superior board of health by the municipal judges of the various municipalities, that is to say, from the official records. The only exception to this is the deaths reported as due to the hurricane of August 8, 1899. These figures were secured from the various alcaldes. The reason for this I do not know.

Table A is a consolidated report for a period of ten years for the entire island. The populations in this table were estimated from the returns of the Spanish census of 1887 and of the American census of 1899.

Some of the figures are surprising. Thirty deaths, for example, are attributed to yellow fever in the year 1898. The invasion of the island by American troops occurred in July of that year, and it seems to be a fact, well assured, that since that event there has not been, with one doubtful exception, a single case of this disease in Porto Rico. Seven of these 30 deaths are reported from San Juan, which was occupied by nonimmune American troops in October. Under the circumstances, it is not very easy to reconcile these statements.

The diagnosis of anæmia is rather a vague one, and I am sorry that my own limited experience in the island prevents me from speaking fully on the classes of anæmia which occur here. They are very numerous, and the most cursory observer anywhere in the island will, in a short walk, rarely fail to see several of these cases among the poorer classes.

Poor food, bad hygienic conditions, and malaria are usually urged as causes of these anæmias. And that they are factors in their production I have no doubt. Many are, however, of the pernicious type. Others, and possibly a large proportion of them, are due to the ankylostoma duodenale (See New York Medical Journal, Vol. LXXI, No. 15, Ankylostomiasis in Porto Rico—Ashford). Many are secondary to other diseases. But what proportion these various classes bear to each other I am unable to say. It is a rich and tempting field for study.

Since the hurricane of last year the number of deaths reported from intestinal diseases has greatly increased in many parts of the island. The deaths reported from dysentery in this table show a large increase for the year 1899, but also show an increase for the year 1897 as well.

Tuberculosis, of course, holds an important place, and the number of deaths from tetanus is large. This disease is quite prevalent here.

Typhoid fever, in my limited experience with diseases here, is comparatively rare, although there are types of fevers here with which I am not familiar, usually called by the native physicians typho-malarial or malarial, which much resemble anomalous forms of typhoid.

[Inclosure.]

TABLE A.—Mortality table, island of Porto Rico.

Diseases, etc.	1890. <i>a</i>	1891. <i>a</i>	1892. <i>a</i>	1893. <i>a</i>	1894. <i>a</i>	1895. <i>a</i>	1896. <i>a</i>	1897. <i>a</i>	1898. <i>a</i>	1899. <i>b</i>
Population.....	837,235	850,125	863,015	875,905	888,795	901,685	914,575	927,465	940,355	953,243
Deaths, all causes..	25,203	22,350	22,271	20,710	23,338	24,131	23,081	29,014	31,686	37,652
Deaths from—										
Smallpox.....	2,362	664	61	11	372	921	472	492	522	242
Yellow fever.....	152	97	185	134	116	360	76	20	30	0
Typhoid fever.....	409	369	364	331	365	337	118	405	416	346
Meningitis.....	256	227	264	297	271	314	345	369	358	370
Dysentery.....	518	367	557	405	661	969	867	1,954	1,913	3,566
Diphtheria.....	44	43	44	38	50	63	43	44	67	45
Tuberculosis.....	1,744	1,523	1,683	1,705	1,768	1,814	1,836	1,938	2,094	1,910
Tetanus.....	986	898	1,043	1,013	991	950	870	794	558	1,084
Anæmia.....	3,451	2,794	3,508	3,240	3,448	3,520	3,894	4,723	7,469	8,877
Percentage (<i>c</i>).....	+30.10	+26.29	-25.81	+23.64	-26.26	+26.76	-25.24	+31.28	+33.69	-39.50

a Population estimated.

b Actual population, American census.

c Percentage per 1,000 of population.

TABLE B.—Total deaths from all causes, 1899.

Municipality.	June.	July.	Aug.	αAug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Adjuntas.....	98	89	131	15	117	213	233	169	123
Aibonito.....	27	39	37	17	19	46	35	31	51
Aguada.....	38	58	61	0	85	83	71	49	b 40
Aguadilla.....	b 58	56	54	0	71	70	63	59	41
Agua-buenas.....	b 30	b 35	b 45	16	b 50	42	35	35	28
Anasco.....	60	45	61	7	65	80	93	64	66
Arecibo.....	106	132	146	403	134	201	171	138	99
Arroyo.....	13	18	20	6	22	25	17	25	14
Barranquitas.....	24	42	54	24	68	73	59	39	22
Barros.....	21	29	38	70	98	95	111	91	46
Barceloneta.....	3	26	10	2	23	18	65	60	35
Bayamon.....	b 50	48	52	10	66	85	93	98	72
Carolina.....	21	27	30	1	32	31	29	31	32
Caguas.....	53	51	25	4	76	116	110	84	66
Ciales.....	39	54	113	23	87	218	213	121	73
Camuy.....	16	28	22	0	32	52	42	21	27
Corozal.....	b 40	21	91	43	50	78	78	56	40
Cabo-rojo.....	39	47	45	0	44	43	37	49	41
Coamo.....	23	39	32	9	24	35	48	33	39
Cayey.....	37	52	94	24	56	76	77	82	54
Cidra.....	14	39	47	36	19	31	20	18	15
Comerio.....	11	19	66	40	33	46	54	60	25
Culebra.....	b 2	3	1	0	2	2	1	2	2
Dorado.....	b 6	7	10	0	14	9	18	12	5
Fajardo.....	39	30	25	0	38	30	31	40	40
Guayama.....	61	36	46	10	38	56	61	62	61
Guayanilla.....	30	19	42	35	36	54	51	82	.....
Gurabo.....	15	23	23	0	27	80	47	27	25
Hatillo.....	26	28	23	0	25	49	32	32	24
Hormigueros.....	14	12	15	1	12	b 12	b 14	b 12	b 12
Hato-grande.....	34	41	39	12	40	39	51	59	48
Humacao.....	49	43	84	43	51	67	70	91	73
Isabela.....	61	58	47	1	101	98	66	53	41
Juana-Diaz.....	84	55	102	117	70	140	139	84	89
Juncos.....	21	21	31	4	27	38	40	37	38
Lares.....	85	106	110	2	138	224	176	133	83
Las Marias.....	24	42	39	16	36	59	86	69	45
Lajas.....	37	32	25	0	14	28	28	30	34
Loiza.....	14	7	7	0	14	21	22	21	17
Manati.....	31	39	32	0	25	46	65	56	36
Morovia.....	21	43	114	69	38	89	65	60	33
Mayaguez.....	131	161	137	36	125	158	168	202	180
Maricao.....	49	60	58	2	44	64	84	79	51
Maunabo.....	12	21	34	26	21	38	37	40	28
Moca.....	59	69	65	0	84	121	80	45	29
Naguabo.....	22	21	27	2	33	46	49	53	50
Naranjito.....	5	25	36	27	41	41	35	32	32
Patillas.....	22	29	91	20	62	47	58	71	61
Penuelas.....	29	21	28	1	37	61	51	58	43
Piedras.....	11	13	18	9	15	b 16	b 15	b 13	b 12
Ponce.....	174	137	129	231	266	254	251	273	202
Quebradillas.....	24	13	20	1	29	32	36	26	20
Rio-grande.....	b 27	28	33	1	35	30	55	51	b 50
Rio-piedras.....	2c	27	38	1	37	58	51	32	32
Rincon.....	22	12	18	0	22	23	36	20	16
San Sebastian.....	68	51	51	0	74	95	81	55	46
Sabana-grande.....	44	33	38	0	36	49	46	44	30
San German.....	67	74	55	0	84	122	95	84	68
Salinas.....	b 17	17	16	6	18	24	20	30	21
San Juan.....	61	35	65	1	61	74	100	85	85
Santa Isabel.....	b 12	12	8	0	6	14	14	16	17
Toa-alta.....	10	12	b 19	0	.....	37	26	24	20
Toa-baja.....	b 7	6	3	0	1	15	10	11	8
Trujillo-alto.....	6	22	10	.....	30	9	11	14	17
Utua.....	218	309	312	572	285	308	454	318	198
Vega-alta.....	12	17	20	0	25	36	31	18	13
Vega-baja.....	b 22	12	26	0	39	44	42	48	38
Vieques.....	19	12	19	1	15	18	18	12	11
Yabucoa.....	21	28	116	225	30	60	67	54	43
Yauco.....	b 108	b 122	b 112	8	b 139	b 197	b 223	b 185	b 140
Total.....	2,769	3,020	2,691	2,280	3,071	4,939	5,058	4,311	3,377

α Figures in this column show deaths from the hurricane of August 8, 1899.

b Figures are estimated.

Table B shows the mortality death rate of the several municipalities for the months immediately preceding and succeeding the hurricane of last year, with the number of deaths reported as directly due to the storm. It is interesting, as the hurricane is continually urged as the chief cause of the generally increased death rate of Porto Rico during the last year.

The monthly report of the superior board of health for the month of June shows the present death rate of the island. This is the first report of the kind issued by this board.

The death rate of some of the municipalities of the island has been steadily increasing during the last few months until one or two have reached rather alarming figures. This is not general, however, and there are reasons for this in the particular instances in which it occurs. Take Ponce, for example; for the month of June the total deaths reported numbered 431. This gives an annual mortality of 93.21 per 1,000 of population, and these figures will be probably larger for the month of August. Ponce has, however, for some reason, proved a Mecca for all of the poor and sick of the island who enter her limits, in many instances only to swell the death rate and increase the city's expenses for burials. So that this death rate is not in reality an accurate one. There are a few other isolated similar instances in the island.

From a cursory examination of the statistics of Porto Rico, however, it is evident that there has been a general increase in the death rate for the past year or year and a half. The cause of this is not entirely evident. There are probably a number of causes—the class of people who form a large portion of the island's population, the general and wretched poverty existing among them, continued unsettled conditions with the consequent economic disturbances, the recent invasion of the island by armed forces, and the hurricane of last year have probably all contributed to such a result. Other minor factors have also probably played a part. The internal hygienic conditions of the island are very bad, and not a great deal has been done to improve them except in a few places. The invasion of Porto Rico by some epidemic disease is not a pleasant possibility to consider.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Dr. W. F. Smith, secretary of the superior board of health, and to Mr. Leo Rosenberg, chief clerk, through whose kindness I secured the necessary data for compiling these tables.

I should have stated above that the deaths occurring among the Spanish soldiers in Porto Rico during the years of Spanish government (so I am informed by the municipal judge of San Juan) are included in these figures. The following table and comment by Major Hoff, till recently chief surgeon of this United States army department (Brigadier-General Davis's Annual Report to the Adjutant-General, 1899), may be pertinent in this connection:

The meager statistics of the Spanish army obtainable here may enable us to anticipate what our own experiences are likely to be. I find that during the last ten years yellow fever occurred among those troops as follows: 1889, 114 cases; 1890, 169 cases; 1891, 24 cases; 1892, 99 cases; 1893, 91 cases; 1894, 185 cases; 1895, 630 cases; 1896, 95 cases; 1897, no cases; 1898, no cases.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

SCOTLAND.

*Report from Glasgow—Seven new cases of plague and 2 deaths.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for this station: There have been 7 cases of plague reported since my last report, so that the number now stands at 22. One new case has resulted fatally. These new cases do not represent any new focus of infection. One employee at the hospital has had a mild attack, and this some days after she had been injected with Yersin's serum. The case was, however, very mild. The case that was removed to hospital in a very critical condition died next day.

The general situation, therefore, remains practically unchanged, and, I think, isolated cases may appear occasionally for some time to come. In regard to inoculations, I may say that the Haffkine serum has not been used here because of the reaction which follows. After the use of Yersin's serum there has been a great uniformity in symptoms. There was slight soreness for a day or two, and at the end of eight days there has commonly been some urticaria and less commonly joint pains. A local dermatitis has probably been due to the disinfectant used on the arm.

During the week ended September 15, 7 vessels were inspected, 2 of which were bound for Canadian ports. These vessels carried 662 cabin and 72 steerage passengers and 48 cattlemen. The total of crews inspected was 463. Of the above, 4 cabin passengers were rejected for varicella and 2 of crew for slight elevation of temperature. Ninety pieces of baggage were inspected and 30 disinfected.

Regarding freight, the prohibition of rags and similar articles will greatly injure the business of several firms here. * * * I think an effort will be made to ship this class of articles via another port. They of course can not be shipped to Canada while I am inspecting vessels bound for that country. I may state in this connection that having no instructions regarding what regulations the Canadian Government wished to have enforced, I have treated them exactly as vessels bound for the United States. Regarding freight manifests, I would state that at least 1 line sailing from this port does not prepare a manifest before sailing, the final manifest being made up here and sent by mail. The consul does not sign manifests. I should like to inquire how soon the Canadian official is expected to arrive?

I have just learned that another death has occurred among the plague cases leaving only 21 in hospital.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Vessels from Glasgow bound for American ports.*

[Cablegram.]

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 27, 1900.*

Sailed to-day, *State of Nebraska*, from Glasgow; *City of Rome*, from Greenock, for New York.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1900.*

Sailed to-day from Glasgow, *Corean*, for Philadelphia; *Pomeranian*, for Montreal.

THOMAS.

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

GLASGOW, *October 1, 1900.*

Sailed to-day *Sir Richard Granville*, Philadelphia, from Glasgow.

THOMAS.

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

WEST AFRICA.

Sierra Leone raises quarantine against Gambia imposed on account of yellow fever.

SIERRA LEONE, *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my No. 55, dated June 21, 1900, in which I reported that Sierra Leone had quarantined against the colony of Gambia and the French colonies of Goree-Dakar, and Rufisque, on account of yellow fever prevailing there, I now have the honor to inform you that the quarantine, as regards Gambia, has been raised since the 15th ultimo.

I have also to report that the governor of Sierra Leone has caused public notice to be issued under date of the 9th ultimo for the information of the masters of all vessels entering ports within the jurisdiction of the colony of Sierra Leone. Notice in duplicate herewith inclosed.

Respectfully,

JOHT T. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Public notice.

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, *July 9, 1900.*

It is hereby notified for general information that the masters of all vessels, including coasting and other small crafts, arriving at any port within the jurisdiction of the colony of Sierra Leone from any foreign port or place, are required to produce clean bills of health from the port from which they sailed and from their ports of call during the voyage, before they can be granted pratique.

Vessels arriving in port are to hoist the quarantine flag until authorized to haul it down by the visiting officer.

By his excellency's command,

J. EUGENE DAWSON,
Harbor Master.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—Sydney.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 438,300. Total number of deaths, 451, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; plague, 6, and 45 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended September 7, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended September 15, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. One death reported. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 18, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—Marseilles.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 987, including diphtheria, 19; enteric fever, 3; measles, 37; scarlet fever, 10; whooping cough, 42, and 7 from smallpox.

Nice.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 137, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 7 deaths from enteric fever reported.

GERMANY—Hanover.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 251,617. Total number of deaths, 260, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3, and 30 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Magdeburg.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 231,308. Total number of deaths, 512, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 7; whooping cough, 6, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 31. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 8, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Hull, viz, 35.6, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 10.1.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended September 8, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 149, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

London.—One thousand five hundred and eighty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 22; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 19; whooping cough, 31; enteric fever, 15, and diarrhea and dysentery, 229. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand. In Greater London 2,174 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, and 27 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 8, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, Newtownards, and Queenstown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 28.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 154 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 5; and 1 from beriberi.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 8, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 14.6, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 23.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 540, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 4, and 21 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 4 deaths from typhus fever, 12 from dysentery, and 29 from plague reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 227, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from whooping cough.

PORTO RICO.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 953,947. Total number of deaths, 4,690, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 32, and 149 from tuberculosis.

RUSSIA—Siberia—Vladivostock.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of June, 1900. Total number of deaths, 6, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Month of July, 1900. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from typhus fever reported.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended September 1, 1900, from fifteen cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 691,000, show a total of 442 deaths, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 5; measles, 3; whooping cough, 6, and 61 from phthisis pulmonalis.

[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 from June 29, 1900, to October 5, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong	June 17-June 23...	.....	1	On ss. Petrarch, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay	May 18-Aug. 23...	.....	3,506	
Calcutta	Apr. 28-Aug. 25...	.....	332	
Karachi	July 2-Aug. 26...	.....	21	
Madras	May 19-Sept. 24...	.....	187	
Japan:				
Osaka	June 24-Aug. 25...	3	.....
Yokohama	July 8-Sept. 1...	3	2	
Straits Settlement:				
Singapore	June 17-Aug. 4...	.....	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brasil:				
Avare	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	.....	1	
Bahia	June 3-June 9...	2	.....
Casa Branca	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	.....	7	
Itu .....	.....do.....	.....	2	
Pedreiras .....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-July 30...	.....	55	
Saboticabal	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	.....	1	
Sao Paulo	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	.....	26	
Santos .....	.....do.....	.....	95	
Sao Bernardo	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	.....	5	
Sorocaba .....	.....do.....	.....	623	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	June 3-Aug. 26...	70	35	
Bocas del Toro	July 25-Sept. 3...	5	2	
Cartagena	June 1-July 14...	28	27	
.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 14...	3	3	
Panama	June 12-Sept. 10...	27	6	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon	Aug. 18-Aug. 22...	2	1	On ss. Holstein; 1 on ss. Can- ada.
Cuba:				
Batabano	Aug. 16-Aug. 22...	.....	1	
Cienfuegos	July 21.....	1	.....	Among United States soldiers.
.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 22...	5	3	
Guanajay	June 30.....	.....	1	
Havana	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
.....	July 1-Aug. 1...	96	30	
.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	254	49	
.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 22...	.....	53	
Matanzas	July 25.....	.....	1	In barracks.
Pinar del Rio	July 24-July 30...	.....	14	
Sagua	Sept. 17.....	2	.....
Santa Clara	June 20-July 22...	12	.....
France:				
Havre	Aug. 9	1	.....	On ss. Caravallas.
.....	Aug. 10.....	1	.....	On ss. Santa Fe.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	May 7-May 13...	.....	1	
Cordova	July 1.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Merida	July 21.....	7	4	
Progreso	June 24-July 8...	.....	6	
Tampico	July 23-Sept. 26...	4	1	
Vera Cruz	Sept. 2-Sept. 22...	.....	47	
West Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	Apr. 16-June 30...	15	8	
Rufisque	June 16-June 30...	.....	.....	Several cases

PLAGUE.

Arabia:			
Aden	Feb. 22-July 3...	714	575
Djiddah	Apr. 26-June 28...	.....	78
Yambo	Apr. 10-June 13...	.....	67
Argentina:			
Buenos Ayres	May 1-May 31...	5	5

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia :				
Adelaide.....	July 10-July 31...	3	.....
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-Aug. 25...	303	103	
Brasil :				
Campo Grande.....	June 16.....	2	.....
Nictheroy.....	do.....	2	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-Aug. 31...	454	220	
China :				
Amoy.....	May 27-Aug. 4.....	.....	1,345	Estimated.
Hongkong.....	May 20-Aug. 11...	358	328	
Egypt :				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 3...	94	38	
Alexandria.....	July 1-Sept. 3...	3	2	
England :				
London.....	Aug. 3.....	4	2	
Formosa.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	640	458	
	June 1-July 31...	203	165	
India :				
Bombay Presidency and Sind :				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 29-Aug. 18...	19	19	
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....	1	1	
Belgaum District.....	do.....	112	74	
Bombay City.....	do.....	2,427	1,781	
Nasik District.....	do.....	5	2	
Poona City.....	do.....	63	49	
Poona District.....	do.....	1	1	
Satara District.....	do.....	10	10	
Satara Town.....	do.....	2	2	
Surat District.....	do.....	38	21	
Surat Town.....	do.....	1	1	
Thana District.....	do.....	334	234	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	31	22	
Kanara District.....	do.....	11	7	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	44	34	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	21	17	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....	.....	2	
Hyderabad Town.....	do.....	3	3	
Karachi City.....	do.....	621	472	
Boroda State.....	do.....	1	.....
Cutch State.....	do.....	279	217	
Mandir Town.....	do.....	112	97	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	78	60	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	4	3	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country.	do.....	34	28	
Sachin State.....	do.....	2	.....
Janjira State.....	do.....	146	137	
Outside Bombay Presi- dency and Sind :				
Madras City.....	do.....	.....	.....
Salem District.....	do.....	40	29	
Tinnevely District.....	do.....	4	3	
Calcutta.....	do.....	1,726	1,704	
Bankura District.....	do.....	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	do.....	1	1	
Hooghly District.....	do.....	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	do.....	63	56	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....	24	19	
Monghyr District.....	do.....	81	72	
Monghyr Town.....	do.....	45	34	
Saran District.....	do.....	115	89	
Chapra Town.....	do.....	145	123	
Patna District.....	do.....	543	504	
Patna City.....	do.....	6	2	
Dinapur Town.....	do.....	75	69	
Bihar Town.....	do.....	122	122	
Cuttach District.....	do.....	2	2	
Jullundur District.....	do.....	82	48	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....	27	9	
Nagpur City.....	do.....	21	20	
Nagpur District.....	do.....	2	.....
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	do.....	98	62	
Mysore City.....	do.....	286	155	
Mysore District.....	do.....	68	57	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	8	6	
Tumkar District.....	do.....	60	51	
Lingsuagur District.....	do.....	53	53	
Gulburga District.....	do.....	1	1	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Osaka.....	Apr. 8-July 16...	47	38	
Sakai.....	June 30.....	1	1	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-July 7...	16	13	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	July 24.....			Plague reported.
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	June 17-June 23...	1		
Cebu.....	July 25.....	1		
Manila.....	Dec., 1899-Aug. 18	199	187	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1		
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 18...	23	3	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	July 20.....	4		On ss. Niger from the Island of Syros.
Constantinople.....	Aug. 27.....	1		
Smyrna.....	June 18-Aug. 6...	22	11	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		3	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-May 31...		7	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 2.....	264	92	
Austria:				
Prague.....	June 3-Sept. 8...	50		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 24-Aug. 25...	11	3	
Brussels.....	July 1-July 7...		1	
Ghent.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 15...		4	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	July 1-Aug. 15...		4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 12-July 30...		53	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 14-May 12...			A few cases.
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 9...	2		
Cos.....	Apr. 1.....		235	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 24-June 30...		1	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	Aug. 8.....	1		
Cuba:				
Manzanillo.....	July 29-Aug. 6...	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3...	1		
Cairo.....	May 21-Aug. 26...		16	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-Sept. 15...	36	7	
London.....	do.....	89		
Manchester.....	do.....	1		
Southampton.....	do.....	1		
Formosa.....	Apr. 1-July 31...	236	128	
France:				
Bordeaux.....	May 1-June 30...		4	
Lyons.....	June 3-Sept. 1...		15	
Marseilles.....	July 1-Aug. 31...		14	
Nice.....	June 6-June 30...	1		
Paris.....	June 17-Sept. 8...		24	
St. Etienne.....	June 1-Aug. 15...	24	6	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Aug. 10.....	3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 10-July 20...		4	
Königsberg.....	July 1-July 7...		1	
Gibraltar.....	July 2-Aug. 12...		4	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-July 14...	19	14	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Aug. 23...		95	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 19-May 5...		40	
	June 24-Aug. 25...		96	
Karachi.....	May 10-Aug. 12...		46	
Madras.....	May 26-Sept. 24...		5	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	June 10-June 16...	3		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan :				
Nagasaki	May 21-June 20...	3	.....
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 3-June 9...	1	.....
Korea :				
Seoul	May 20-May 26...	.....	.....	Endemic.
Malta :				
Valetta	May 1-July 15...	24	3	
Mexico :				
Chihuahua.....	May 27-July 7...	.....	6	
City of Mexico.....	May 6-Sept. 16...	233	166	
Merida	July 21.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-Sept. 22...	.....	61	
Netherlands :				
Rotterdam	July 22-July 28...	1	.....
Ontario :				
Port Arthur.....	June 1-June 27...	2	1	
Philippine Islands :				
Guimeras Island	July 1 .....	.....	18	
Iloilo.....	July 1-July 31...	.....	1	
Manila	May 6-June 16...	2	.....
Quebec :				
Compton County	May 12-June 23...	1	.....
Gaspé County.....	May 20-June 23...	1	.....
Hochelaga County.....	May 6-Aug. 15...	2	1	
Iberville County.....	July 26-Aug. 27...	2	.....
Montreal County.....	Apr. 22-Aug. 31...	28	10	
Quebec County	Apr. 15-June 23...	8	.....
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 3-July 31...	129	.....
Russia :				
Moscow	May 27-Sept. 1...	95	29	
Odessa.....	June 3-Sept. 8...	49	13	
Riga	Apr. 1-May 31...	.....	26	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-Sept. 8...	599	167	
Vladivostock.....	Apr. 1-July 31...	11	.....
Warsaw	May 27-Sept. 1...	.....	55	
Scotland :				
Dundee.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1...	2	.....
Glasgow	June 16-July 6...	83	2	
Spain :				
Corunna.....	July 15-Aug. 13...	.....	2	
Madrid	May 20-Sept. 1...	.....	257	
Straits Settlements :				
Singapore.....	May 11-July 7...	.....	10	
Switzerland :				
Geneva.....	June 10-July 14...	9	.....
Zurich	June 24-Aug. 11...	2	.....
Uruguay :				
Montevideo.....	May 20-May 26...	1	.....

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Sept. 15	6,000	6											
Aix la Chapelle.....	Sept. 8	134,196	62											
Do.....	Sept. 15	134,196	72						1					
Alexandrette.....	Sept. 1	8,000	8											
Do.....	Sept. 15	8,000	4		2									
Alexandria.....	Aug. 27	319,766	249					4						
Do.....	Sept. 3	319,766	235		1			2				2		
Amherstburg.....	Sept. 22	2,300	0											
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 15	527,747	116										2	2
Antwerp.....	Sept. 8	293,111	104	10					2					2
Barmen.....	Sept. 1	141,000	57					1			1	1	1	1
Do.....	Sept. 8	141,000	49					1				1	1	2
Barranquilla.....	Sept. 9	40,000	26	2										
Belfast.....	Sept. 8	359,000	136						6	2				2
Belize.....	Sept. 20	13,000	3											
Belleville.....	Sept. 17	10,513	3											
Do.....	Sept. 24	10,513	4											
Bergen.....	Sept. 5	68,000	17											
Berlin.....	Aug. 25	1,861,323	912						5	13		5	15	
Do.....	Sept. 1	1,861,323	723						1	4		5	9	
Birmingham.....	Sept. 8	519,610	227						1	1		1	2	3
Do.....	Sept. 15	519,610	195						4	1		1		3
Bluefields.....	Sept. 16	4,000	2											
Bombay.....	Aug. 28	821,764	1,624	64	408			2		2			3	
Bremen.....	Sept. 2	145,000	53											
Do.....	Sept. 8	14,000	69											
Breslau.....	Sept. 1	300,000	255	26					4					6
Do.....	Sept. 8	300,000	215	36					1			1		6
Bristol.....	Sept. 1	324,973	117						1		1	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 8	324,973	89							3	4	2	2	3
Brussels.....	do.....	600,000	174						4					
Budapest.....	Sept. 3	640,000							1	6		1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 9	640,000							1	1		1	2	
Cairo.....	Aug. 26	570,062	417					8	3	5		1		
Calcutta.....	Aug. 18	681,560	539	76	20			10						
Do.....	Aug. 25	681,560	552	60	9			8						
Catania.....	Sept. 13	124,000	50						5					
Chihuahua.....	Sept. 15	25,000	23									3		
Christiania.....	do.....	230,000	68											4
Coburg.....	Sept. 1	20,500	9	4										
Do.....	Sept. 8	20,500	3	2										
Cognac.....	Sept. 1	20,400	0											
Do.....	Sept. 8	20,400	5											
Cologne.....	Sept. 1	366,927	116						2					9
Do.....	Sept. 8	366,927	184						1			2		5
Colon.....	Sept. 18	8,000	4											
Corunna.....	Sept. 8	40,500	21											
Do.....	Sept. 15	40,500	23											
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,183	32											
Curacao.....	Sept. 8	30,303	11											
Do.....	Sept. 15	30,303	9											
Dresden.....	Sept. 1	408,500	190						1			1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 8	408,500	169						1			2		
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	154						1					5
Dundee.....	do.....	167,584	51									1	1	1
Do.....	Sept. 15	167,584	51									1	1	
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 1	207,932	96							1	1		1	
Do.....	Sept. 8	207,932	85											
Flushing.....	Sept. 15	19,034	10									1		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Sept. 1	278,000	77											
Do.....	Sept. 8	278,000	86									1		1
Funchal.....	Sept. 9	26,982	31	1										
Ghent.....	Sept. 8	163,030	87	6				1		2				
Do.....	Sept. 15	163,030	68	2				1			1			
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 9	25,900	4											
Glasgow.....	Sept. 14	743,969	256		1				1	3	2	3	11	2
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 8	126,849	32											
Guayaquil.....	July 14	60,000	68											
Do.....	July 21	60,000	52											
Do.....	July 28	60,000	65											
Do.....	do.....	60,000	65											
Do.....	Aug. 11	60,000	62											
Do.....	Aug. 18	60,000	55											
Do.....	Aug. 25	60,000	53											
Do.....	Sept. 1	60,000	56											

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR 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.
Halifax.....	Sept. 22	45,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	Sept. 15	691,349	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Sept. 18	161,118	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	Aug. 18	119,470	82	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Karachi.....	Aug. 26	98,195	60	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Canada.....	Sept. 28	18,300	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Königsberg.....	Sept. 1	183,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....
Do.....	Sept. 8	183,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
La Rochelle.....	July 22	30,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 29	30,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 5	30,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 12	30,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 19	30,000	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 26	30,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 2	30,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 9	30,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds.....	Sept. 15	431,287	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	8
Leipsic.....	Sept. 1	439,200	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Do.....	Sept. 8	439,200	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	5
Livingston.....	Aug. 28	1,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 4	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 12	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London.....	Sept. 8	6,662,145	2,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	4	27	32
Lyons.....	Sept. 1	466,028	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 8	466,028	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	2
Madras.....	Aug. 24	452,518	653	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madrid.....	Sept. 1	512,596	282	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	5	2	1	13
Magdeburg.....	Aug. 25	231,521	135	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Manchester.....	Sept. 8	550,864	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Mannheim.....	do.....	135,547	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	Sept. 15	50,000	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras.....	Sept. 1	18,266	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 15	18,266	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melbourne.....	Aug. 11	477,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 18	477,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messina.....	Sept. 15	107,000	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Sept. 16	344,377	384	28	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	Sept. 19	25,000	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moscow.....	Sept. 1	1,000,000	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	5	9
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	Sept. 8	234,369	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg.....	Aug. 25	244,406	168	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 1	244,406	176	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Odessa.....	Sept. 8	434,600	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9	2	1
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Aug. 25	236,159	a 101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 1	235,159	b 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama.....	Sept. 7	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	Sept. 8	2,511,629	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20	2	2	6
Plymouth.....	Sept. 15	101,848	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 10	60,000	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 17	60,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	Sept. 8	198,469	91	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 19	2,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Sept. 15	73,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 22	73,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims.....	Sept. 1	107,963	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 8	107,963	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 15	324,456	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 22	45,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.....	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Sept. 8	366,169	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....
Singapore.....	Aug. 4	97,111	190	33	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Smyrna.....	Sept. 2	300,000	41	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 9	300,000	62	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Solingen.....	Sept. 1	16,000	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Sept. 8	16,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Sept. 15	105,631	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields.....	Sept. 8	105,677	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Stettin.....	Sept. 1	153,000	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 6	162,934	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Sept. 8	147,398	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1

a Dysentery, 3

b Dysentery, 4.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Tampico.....	Sept. 9	18,000	21											
Do.....	Sept. 16	18,000	19											
Teneriffe.....	Sept. 8	33,500	9											
Trieste.....	Aug. 25	166,499	90											
Do.....	Sept. 1	166,499	101							2	1	2		
Do.....	Sept. 8	166,499	84							1				
Tuxpam.....	Sept. 17	10,000	6											
Utilla.....	Sept. 8	800	0											
Do.....	Sept. 15	800	0											
Valencia.....	.....do.....	203,985	119						2					
Vera Cruz.....	.....do.....	25,000	51	8			15	4						
Do.....	Sept. 22	25,000	46	7			14	5						
Vienna.....	Sept. 8	1,656,662	531							3	5	4	3	1
Warsaw.....	Sept. 1	645,848	377					5			3	8	6	
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Sept. 22	3,000	0											
Winnipeg.....	.....do.....	25,642	.....							1		3		
Yokohama.....	Sept. 1	189,455	(a)							1		2		
Zurich.....	.....do.....	164,149	42						2					
Do.....	Sept. 8	164,149	55						1			1		

a Five deaths from dysentery.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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