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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.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The chief quarantine officer of the Philippines to be detailed on the staff of the military governor with certain duties.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., October 10, 1900.

On and after October 15, 1900, there shall be detailed on the staff of the military governor of the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, as chief of the quarantine service established by Executive order of January 3, 1900, a commissioned officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, who shall, on the first day of each month, or at such other periods as may be directed by the military governor, submit to the military governor a detailed estimate of the quarantine expenses of the said islands of the Philippine Archipelago. After the approval of such estimate by the military governor the chief quarantine officer shall make requisition for the funds required in favor of the disbursing officer or agent of the Treasury Department, who shall pay the bills and vouchers on account of the quarantine service upon the certificate of an officer detailed under Executive order of January 3, 1900 (said order being still in force except as herein amended), and after approval by the chief quarantine officer. The disbursing officer or agent shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as practicable, and shall ren-

der his accounts of such disbursements in accordance with the rules and instructions to carry into effect the Executive order of May 8, 1899, relative to the military government of the United States in the Islands of the Philippine Archipelago during the maintenance of such government.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

[Under the above Executive order, P. A. Surg. James C. Perry, who has been temporarily acting as chief quarantine officer, has been duly detailed as chief quarantine officer of the Philippine Islands.]

SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PLAGUE AT OPORTO—VIABILITY OF THE PLAGUE BACILLUS IN SPUTUM—BY DR. MÉTIN, COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

[Translated by H. D. Geddings, U. S. M. H. S., from the Annals of the Pasteur Institute, for September, 1900.]

In addition to cases of primary pneumonic plague, which is always met more or less frequently, we frequently observe in plague complications which are revealed by auscultation as being attributable to broncho-pneumonia. In both conditions the sputum of patients contains a greater or less number of the bacilli of Yersin, which are revealed either by direct preparations, by cultivation, or most easily by animal inoculation. During the fastigium of plague broncho-pneumonia the bacilli of the sputum are quite as virulent as those isolated either from the blood or from the bubo; they produce death in mice in thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and in the guinea pig in three to four days.

The question therefore presents itself of determining how long the plague bacilli may be found in the sputum, and particularly if they preserve their virulence after the patient has entered upon convalescence. We can readily see the importance of this question, for if plague bacilli remain long virulent in the sputum of convalescents, we must take special precautions against one of the most dangerous methods of dissemination of the organism.

According to Gotschlich in the experiments which he made at Alexandria (*Zeitschrift für Hygiene und Infektionskrank.* XXXII, 3) virulent plague bacilli might be found in the sputum of convalescents from plague pneumonia, not only during the disease itself, but even twenty, thirty-three, and forty-eight days after complete defervescence. At Oporto we were able to study 8 patients who had recovered after having presented symptoms of plague pneumonia. Two of these patients were nurses who had contracted primary pneumonic plague while nursing in hospital patients who presented pulmonary complications in the course of an attack of the bubonic type of the disease. The six other patients had plague with buboes, situated either in the axilla or on the neck, and broncho-pneumonic symptoms declared themselves about the fourth day of the disease.

The sputum of these patients during the height of the disease, inocu-

lated in doses of 1 c. c. into the peritoneal cavity of the guinea pig, brought about the death of the animal in three to five days, and in the organs of the animal the specific cocco-bacillus was recovered in pure culture. We were enabled to follow these patients after their cure, and to inject their sputum into guinea pigs at various intervals after the defervescence of the disease.

In spite of the richness of the sputum in various other organisms, we never hesitated to employ the intraperitoneal method of injection in all of our experiments; when the plague bacillus was still virulent the animals succumbed to plague and the microbe of Yersin was discovered pure in the organs. In the cases where on the contrary the plague bacillus was absent or had lost its virulence, the other microbes found in the sputum had no influence on the health of the animal. In all the cases we never observed any other cause of death than plague alone.

EXPERIMENTS.

I. Balieha de Lima—Bubonic plague; axillary and submaxillary buboes. Pneumonic complications showed themselves November 21, and there were numerous plague bacilli in the sputum. On November 22 a guinea pig was given 1 c. c. of the sputum in the peritoneal cavity. It died in four days of plague, confirmed by examination of the organs. The patient became convalescent on November 30, and there was no further fever after this date.

Guinea pig No. 1. On December 15, sixteen days after the defervescence of the disease, we injected 1 c. c. of the sputum into the peritoneum of a guinea pig. Two days afterwards the animal eat little, but maintained all its liveliness; there was no pain on pressure upon the abdomen; no enlarged glands, and no fever. Beginning on the third day the animal recovered its appetite, and was well on my departure from Oporto on January 20.

Guinea pig No. 2. On December 20, twenty-one days after the defervescence of the disease, a guinea pig was given in the peritoneal cavity 1 c. c. of the sputum. The guinea pig presented no departure from the normal and was left in good health.

II. Padua—Plague with submaxillary buboes: November 21, the sputum contained plague bacilli and injected into a guinea pig caused death in three days. Apyrexia dated from December 1.

Guinea pig No. 3. On December 8, seven days after defervescence, a guinea pig was injected intraperitoneally with 1 c. c. of the sputum of this patient. On the second day buboes made their appearance in both groins, accompanied by loss of appetite, abdominal pains, and fever. The guinea pig died December 13. On necropsy there were found buboes in the groins as large as hazel nuts, and some as large as lentils in the mesentery. The spleen was full of pseudo-tubercles, and all the organs contained plague bacilli.

Guinea pig No. 4. On December 15, fourteen days after deferves-

cence, a guinea pig was injected in the peritoneal cavity with 1 c. c. of sputum. The animal did not sicken and was left in good health on January 20.

III. Lobo.—Plague with pulmonary complications. On November 21 the sputum contained plague bacilli which were virulent for a guinea pig, causing death in four days. Apyrexia on November 26.

Guinea pig No. 6. On December 2, seven days after convalescence, 1 c. c. of the sputum of this patient was injected into the peritoneal cavity of a guinea pig, and the animal died on the sixth day with all the symptoms of plague. The plague bacillus was found in all the organs and the spleen was full of pseudo-tubercles.

Guinea pig No. 7. The same experiment was repeated on December 11, seventeen days after defervescence. The animal remained well.

Guinea pig No. 8. On December 18 a guinea pig was given 1 c. c. of the sputum of the patient and remained well.

IV. Leop. Gomez.—A very grave case of plague, not treated by serum. Bacilli in the sputum on December 1, which killed a guinea pig in three days. Apyrexia on December 23.

Guinea pig No. 9. On December 30, seven days after defervescence, 1 c. c. of the sputum of the patient was given intraperitoneally to a guinea pig. The animal died in three days with all the ordinary lesions of plague, and plague bacilli were recovered from all the organs.

Guinea pigs Nos. 10 and 11. These animals received 1 c. c. of the sputum of the patient on January 6 and 13, respectively, fifteen and twenty-one days after defervescence. No departure from the normal was observed.

V. Alb. Cardose.—A grave case of plague, not treated by serum. On December 6 the sputum contained plague bacilli, and killed a guinea pig in four days. Apyrexia on December 20.

Guinea pig No. 12. Inoculated as usual on December 28, eight days after defervescence. The animal died in seven days with all the lesions of plague.

Guinea pigs Nos. 13 and 14. Inoculated respectively on the fourteenth and twentieth days after defervescence, and no departure from normal was noted.

VI. Grac. Maria.—Plague of ordinary severity, not treated by serum. Plague bacilli found in the sputum December 9, which killed a guinea pig in five days. Apyrexia December 20.

Guinea pig No. 15. Died in six days after the intraperitoneal inoculation of 1 c. c. of sputum given seven days after defervescence. At necropsy all the lesions of plague and bacilli in all the organs.

Guinea pigs Nos. 16 and 17. Remain well notwithstanding the intraperitoneal inoculation of 1 c. c. of sputum on the tenth and twenty-first days of convalescence.

VII. Carolina.—Primary plague pneumonia, not treated by serum.

Plague bacilli in the sputum on December 9 and apyrexia on December 19.

Guinea pig No. 18. Inoculated in the peritoneum with 1 c. c. of sputum, seven days after defervescence. Died in six days and the plague bacilli were recovered from all the organs.

VIII. Philomele.—Primary plague pneumonia. Presence of plague bacilli demonstrated in the sputum December 9. Apyrexia December 21.

Guinea pig No. 19. On December 30, nine days after apyrexia, a guinea pig was inoculated intraperitoneally with 1 c. c. of the sputum of the patient. The animal appeared slightly sick for two days with loss of appetite and activity, but without fever, and there were no buboes. The animal was completely well within four days after inoculation, and blood taken during the two days of sickness showed no organisms whatever.

From these experiments we may draw the conclusion that if the plague bacilli *do* remain virulent in the sputum of patients who have had pulmonary complications even up to the eighth day after defervescence, and when auscultation reveals no further trouble in the lung, this virulence is nevertheless somewhat diminished, since they only kill a guinea pig in five to seven days instead of in three to four days. Further, from the ninth day on, after the return of apyrexia, the inoculation of this sputum into the peritoneum of animals does not cause death. We, therefore, may consider the sputum of patients as harmless when ten days have elapsed after the entire disappearance of the fever and the disappearance of physical signs. We should say here that during the eight or nine days that the sputum is fatal to guinea pigs, we have never been able to find in it the plague bacilli by microscopic examination of direct preparations. (This would indicate that cultivation or inoculation experiments were *necessary* to prove their existence in the sputum during this period.—Trans.)

The persistence of the plague bacilli in the sputum; and their virulence during the early days of convalescence, are facts of extreme importance from the point of view of the dissemination of the disease, and at the same time might be the cause of the reinfection of the patient himself. In plague buboes the bacillus may also remain a certain length of time; in some cases we have noted a true relapse of the disease in subjects who had been considered as cured. Two of these patients died late of cerebral complications due to the plague bacillus, which after having slumbered, so to speak, without causing any trouble during convalescence, took on a renewed vitality. These are cases of relapse rather than of reinfection.

Up to the present time, in fact, we know of but very few authentic cases of reinfection in plague. The reason for this nonreinfection appears to us to be an interesting study, and to this end we have studied the properties of the blood of cured patients. We chose patients who

had not received treatment by the antipest serum. Three patients were willing to authorize us to take a certain quantity of blood from their veins. They had been stricken with plague without pulmonary complications, one of them a mild case, two others with a grave form.

The small quantity of blood which we were enabled to procure did not permit us to make absolutely complete experiments. On the other hand, the patients who were willing to furnish us blood had already entered into convalescence when we arrived in Oporto. We were not able, therefore, to experiment on the properties of their serum against the identical microbes which had caused their illness. Nevertheless we think it may be useful to detail the results of our experiments, imperfect though they may be.

I. Jose D.—Mild plague; gives 10 c. c. of blood, from which we secured about 5 c. c. of serum.

Guinea pig No. 1. Received 1 c. c. of the serum subcutaneously, and on the following day subcutaneously one-half of a cubic centimeter of a twenty-four-hour old bouillon culture of *B. pestis*, which in the same dose killed the control guinea pig in three days. The animal survived.

Guinea pig No. 2. Received subcutaneously one-half of a cubic centimeter of plague culture as above, and on the following day 1 c. c. of the serum. This pig was sick for five days, with buboes in the groins, fever, and loss of appetite, but after this time complete recovery ensued.

II. Frederico B.—Grave plague, 10 c. c. of blood, 5 c. c. of serum.

Guinea pig No. 3. We injected this pig subcutaneously with 1 c. c. of the serum, and on the following day with one-half of a cubic centimeter of a bouillon culture of *B. pestis*, which killed the control pig in three days. This pig appeared sick for the first two days, nevertheless we felt no buboes and the animal had no fever. It recovered completely.

Guinea pig No. 4. Twenty-four hours after injecting one-half of a cubic centimeter of culture as above, 1 c. c. of serum was injected. This pig died in ten days. There was considerable œdema at the point of inoculation, buboes in the groins, spleen enlarged. All the organs contain large and long plague bacilli.

III. Antonio C.—Grave plague, 15 c. c. of blood, 6 c. c. of serum.

Guinea pigs Nos. 5 and 6. The same experiments to determine the preventive and curative properties of the serum were made upon these pigs. While the control died in three days, both these pigs lived.

With the friendly assistance of Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, we made another series of experiments at the Pasteur Institute, using mice, an animal more sensitive to plague than the guinea pig. The plague bacilli used in these experiments were a culture called "Djeddah." inoculation with which killed a control mouse in sixty hours, and the bacillus "Reunion," which killed its control in forty-eight hours.

I. Serum of José D.—Mouse No. 1. Injected subcutaneously one-half of a cubic centimeter of the serum and on the following day an inocula

tion of B. "Djeddah." The mouse died in seven days, a prolongation of life of four and one-half days.

Mouse No. 2. One cubic centimeter of serum injected twenty-four hours before an inoculation of B. "Reunion." Died, with a prolongation of three and one-half days.

Mouse No. 3. Injected with the B. "Djeddah," and on the following day with one-fourth of a cubic centimeter of the serum. Died in eight days, a prolongation of five and one-half days.

Mouse No. 4. An inoculation of "Djeddah" and on the following day one-tenth of a cubic centimeter of the serum. Died with a prolongation of forty-two hours.

Serum Antonio C.—Mouse No. 5. A dose of one-half of a cubic centimeter of this serum followed on the next day with an inoculation of B. "Djeddah." Mouse died in fifteen days, a prolongation of thirteen days.

Mouse No. 6. Injected with 1 c. c. of serum, and twenty-four hours after inoculation with B. "Reunion." Lived fifteen days, a prolongation of thirteen days.

Mouse No. 7. One-tenth of a cubic centimeter of serum only retards for forty-two hours the death of a mouse which had been previously inoculated with the culture "Djeddah."

III. Serum Frederico B.—Mouse No. 8. Received one-half of a cubic centimeter of this serum, and twenty-four hours after was inoculated with the culture "Djeddah." It died in ninety hours, a prolongation of thirty hours.

Mouse No. 9. Injected 1 c. c. of this serum and on the next day inoculated with the culture "Reunion." The prolongation of life was three and one-half days.

These experiments show that the serum of patients who have recovered from the plague naturally—*i. e.*, without having received serum treatment, has slightly preventive and even curative properties. In the guinea pig we have always observed, save in a single instance, the survival of the animal under experiment, whether the serum had been used in a preventive or curative fashion. If the same does not hold good in the case of mice it is due either to the greater susceptibility of this animal to the plague bacillus, or to the long time during which the serum was kept before renewing the experiments. Though the serum was kept in tubes sealed in the flame, it is possible that the three months which elapsed between the taking of the blood and the experiments may have attenuated the properties which it had shown in our guinea pig experiments.

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

An improved formaldehyd lamp.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the formaldehyd generator known as the Kuhn Formaldehyd Generator which you desired I should test, as to efficiency, in this laboratory.

I would beg to state for your information that the Kuhn generator is an apparatus designed to produce formaldehyd gas by the dehydrogenization of wood or methyl alcohol. This object is accomplished by passing the vapor of wood alcohol through disks or plates which contain incandescent metallic platinum in a state of fine division.

The principle involved is the same as that described by Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, of the Marine-Hospital Service, in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of January 29, 1897, the mechanical design being, however, an improvement on that described and shown by Dr. Kinyoun.

The generator accomplishes this end in a way superior to any formaldehyd generators which have heretofore come under my observation by having the disks of asbestos, 2 in number, perforated with a large number of quite small holes. The lower of these 2 asbestos disks is shaped in the form of a cone, its apex directed upwards, and is platinized on its upper surface, thus causing this disk in addition to its chemical action, to act as a deflector, preventing the heat being thrown down upon the surface of the vessel containing the wood alcohol and thus preventing too rapid combustion and explosion. In addition, the cylinder carrying these asbestos disks is further furnished with five wire-gauze diaphragms which are platinized by a process constituting one of the features of the Kuhn patent. The wire disks are contained in a Russia iron cone-shaped chimney, which is placed within the body of the generator, and which is designed not only to carry and protect the disks but to increase the draft, furnish the oxygen for combustion, keep the temperature uniform, and thus prevent the formation of paraformaldehyd, from which defect this generator is entirely free.

It will thus be seen that the vapor of alcohol, instead of being subjected to the action of 1 platinized disk, as in other lamps, is obliged to pass through 7 heated platinized surfaces, 2 of which, the asbestos ones, are in a state of incandescence. This fact disposes of the difficulty experienced in formaldehyd lamps heretofore constructed of permitting the escape of the vapor of alcohol at the top of the generator. This has been a source of danger and of unequal, unreliable performance in the lamps heretofore exploited, as before, the alcohol was liable to reignition and combustion and might cause serious conflagration and in addition, a large proportion of the alcohol volatilized escaped dehydrogenization, and therefore, was not converted into formaldehyd.

Experiments have been made in the laboratory looking to this point. It has been found absolutely impossible to obtain any ignition of alcohol from the top of the generator when its operation had once commenced. The Kuhn generator, in addition, presents the important feature of having the lower end of the cylinder containing the disks of asbestos and wire submerged in water while in operation. This not only acts as a water seal and prevents explosion, but, in addition, a certain amount of water is vaporized during the combustion of the alcohol, and this watery vapor essentially increases the germicidal power of the formaldehyd evolved. This is in direct corroboration of the experiments of

Dr. Rosenau, the director of this laboratory, who in making some experiments, the results of which have not as yet been published, found that dry formaldehyd gas was uncertain in action.

The large type of generator which was submitted for trial in these experiments contains in its lamp, which is filled with mineral wool, 1 quart of wood alcohol, and the volatilization of this quantity and its conversion into formaldehyd is completed in about forty-five to fifty minutes. No effort has been made to determine the percentage of gas evolved in this process, as the methods for such determination are very indefinite and variable and give exceedingly discordant results.

In addition to the large type of generator the company controlling the Kuhn apparatus also presented a very much smaller type of apparatus consuming 8 ounces or 250 c. c. of wood alcohol in the course of twenty-four hours, and for which they claim efficient deodorizing and mildly germicidal powers in close and ill-smelling apartments, water closets, etc. These claims were investigated, and the results fully justified the assertions made in behalf of this small apparatus.

The following experiments were made and the results are herewith set forth. All the experiments were controlled. All cultures were exposed on slips of sterilized filter paper and these slips were placed in sterilized envelopes, which were sealed and then subjected to the tests as indicated below. After exposure the slips were planted into tubes of bouillon and these were subjected to a temperature of 37° C. for twenty-four hours.

The word "growth" signifies that a germicidal effect was not obtained, and the words "no growth" that the exposure had resulted in the death of the organism.

EXPERIMENT NO. 1.—Alcohol, 1,000 c. c.; time, twenty-one hours.

Shelf.—Typhoid, no growth; colon, no growth; anthrax, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Floor.—Anthrax, no growth; colon, no growth; diphtheria, no growth; typhoid, no growth.

Blanket, 7 layers.—Anthrax, growth; diphtheria, no growth; colon, no growth.

Blanket roll, 5 and 7 layers.—Anthrax, growth; diphtheria, no growth; typhoid, no growth.

Blanket, 5 layers.—Anthrax (2), growth; diphtheria, no growth; colon, no growth. Controls all grew.

EXPERIMENT NO. 2.—Alcohol, 750 c. c.; time, twenty-one hours.

Controls.—Typhoid, growth; icteroides, growth; diphtheria, growth; colon, growth; anthrax, growth.

Cultures on shelf in sealed envelopes.—Icteroides (5), no growth; diphtheria (3), no growth; colon (2), no growth; typhoid (3), no growth; anthrax (2), no growth.

Floor, cultures in sealed envelopes.—Anthrax (3), no growth; typhoid (4), no growth; diphtheria (3), no growth; colon (4), no growth; icteroides (2), no growth.

Blanket, 8 layers, cultures in sealed envelopes.—Diphtheria, no growth; icteroides, no growth; typhoid, no growth; colon, no growth.

Blanket, 4 layers.—Anthrax, growth (inhibited); icteroides, no growth; typhoid, no growth; diphtheria, no growth; colon, no growth.

Hair pillow, cultures in sealed envelopes.—Anthrax, no growth; colon

(2), no growth; diphtheria, no growth; typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth.

EXPERIMENT NO. 3.—*Alcohol, 1,000 c. c.; time, four and one-half hours.*

Shelf.—Anthrax, no growth; diphtheria, no growth; typhoid, no growth; colon, no growth; icteroides, no growth.

Floor.—Anthrax (2), no growth; diphtheria (2), no growth; typhoid, (2), no growth; colon, (2), no growth; icteroides (2), no growth.

Hair pillow.—Anthrax, growth; diphtheria, no growth; typhoid, no growth; colon, growth; icteroides, growth.

Blanket bag (4 layers).—Anthrax, growth; diphtheria, no growth; typhoid, no growth; colon, no growth; icteroides, no growth.

Blanket (8 layers), on shelf.—Anthrax, growth; diphtheria, no growth; typhoid, no growth; colon, growth; icteroides, growth.

EXPERIMENT NO. 4.

This experiment was made with the view of disinfecting a room or apartment as nearly as possible under the conditions which would obtain after the occurrence of a case of infectious disease as typhoid fever, diphtheria, or yellow fever. To this end cultures on slips of filter paper, as before, were placed in sealed envelopes and these envelopes were put between folds of a double blanket, hung over a line; placed in the interior of a hair pillow; under a piece of very heavy Brussels carpet; against the wall under a square of heavy ornamental wall paper; in the interior of a stiff felt hat, under the sweat band; in the interior of a lady's straw hat under similar conditions; in the interior of a soft felt hat; in the pocket of a coat, and in the pocket of a pair of trousers. One thousand cubic centimeters of alcohol were burned and the time was limited to three hours.

The results are set forth as follows (alcohol 1,000 c. c., time, three hours):

Blanket.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Hair pillow.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Stiff hat.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

White shirt (laundered).—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Heavy wall paper.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Heavy Brussels carpet.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Lady's straw hat.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

In outing shirt.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Cultures in coat pocket.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Cultures in trousers pocket.—Typhoid, no growth; icteroides, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Cultures in soft-felt hat.—Typhoid, no growth; diphtheria, no growth.

Case of yellow fever in New York Quarantine.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, N. Y., October 13, 1900.

E. Bert Wear, saloon passenger, arrived at quarantine on steamer *Havana* from Havana on Tuesday, October 9. Was removed to Hoffman Island because he had no immune certificate. Transferred late that evening to Swinburne Island, well-marked case of yellow fever. Patient doing well. Have sent by mail to Glennan details as to Wear's residence.

A. H. DOTY.

Maritime quarantine at Nome, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, September 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for week ended September 15, 1900.

Because of the stormy weather, the steamer *Charles D. Lane* has kept very far out and I have consequently been unable to disinfect the two staterooms in which were cases of measles. These will be attended to as soon as the weather permits.

This morning the United States district attorney informed me that Capt. John Worth of the steamer *Meteor* would probably plead "guilty" to the charge of breaking the quarantine regulations.

Respectfully,

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

Report from Nome—Prevailing diseases.

NOME, ALASKA, September 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Indian child who had small-pox at the Nome River Barracks has been discharged.

The practicing physicians of the town and vicinity have had under treatment during the past week the following numbers of cases: Dysentery, 27; typhoid fever, 23; bronchitis, 11; rheumatism, 9; tonsillitis, 6; tuberculosis, 5; pneumonia, 4; measles, 2; septicæmia, 2; malarial fever, 1; erysipelas, 1, and anthrax, 1. There were no deaths from disease during the week.

The temperature continues mild. The storm reported last week continued throughout this week with increased severity. Very much damage was done both on sea and land and many lives are believed to have been lost. With the exception of one or two hours in the early mornings it was impossible to board vessels, all of which either sought shelter off Sledge Island or put out to sea. I send you under separate cover a copy of to-day's issue of the Nome Weekly News, containing a full account of the storm and the damage done.

Respectfully,

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

Vessels bound for Nome inspected at Seattle.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., October 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of vessels sailing for Nome, Alaska, inspected at Seattle, Wash., during the week ended

October 6, 1900, by Asst. Surg. D. E. Robinson: October 1, American steamship *Roanoke*, crew, 82; passengers, 14; American steamship *Chas. Nelson*, crew, 30; passengers, 13.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER.

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

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

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,

via Port Penn, Del., October 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels from Mexican, Cuban, and Central-American ports were inspected at this station during the week ended October 6, 1900: October 1, steamship *Broadgarth*, 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.

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian and South American ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., *October 19, 1900.*

SIR: The following-named vessels entered at this port during the week ended this day from the ports named: October 8, Norwegian steamship *Tyr*, from Santiago de Cuba, iron ore. October 10, British steamship *Barnstable*, from Bocas del Toro, fruit. October 11, American bark *Dom Pedro II*, from Rio de Janeiro, coffee. October 12, American barkentine *Doris*, from Rio de Janeiro, coffee. October 13, British steamship *Burton*, from Santiago de Cuba, iron ore; Norwegian steamship *Hero*, from Daiquiri, iron ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,

Collector.

Smallpox in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *October 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have to report smallpox to date, from this State, as follows: Brainerd, September, 1; Duluth, September, 15; Winsted, August and September, 12; Two Harbors, September, 1; LeSueur County, Cordova Township, September, 2; Meeker County, Ellsworth Township, September, 1; Ottertail County, Dead Lake Township, August and September, 16; Ottertail County, Rush Lake Township, August and September, 9; Traverse County, Arthur Township, September, 1; Winona County, St. Charles Township, September, 3.

Many of these cases should have been reported to you prior to September 1, but for various reasons they were not reported promptly to this office and consequently I have not been able to give you an earlier statement.

Respectfully,

H. M. BRACKEN,

Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., October 6, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following summary of work at this station for the week ended October 6, 1900: Inspection private car from interior of Mexico, 12

persons; inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 153 persons; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad trains, 34 persons; disinfection of clothing, blankets, etc., of Mexican immigrants, 20 bundles; disinfection of 2 carloads of bones imported from Mexico; disinfection of cattle hides, 412. Seven passengers arrived from Vera Cruz during the past week. The party had a certificate from a well-known American physician in the city of Mexico stating that the party had only passed through Vera Cruz, and remained seven days in the City of Mexico to avoid being detained here. I let them pass.

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

Laredo, Tex., October 5, 1900—Inspection service—Rumor of yellow fever increasing at Tampico.—I have been hearing rumors of increase of yellow fever at Tampico, Mexico. To-day a reliable person informed me that the health authorities of Monterey, Mexico, had sent out physicians to place a quarantine against Tampico somewhere on the line of the Mexican Gulf Railroad. The quarantine really consists only of an inspection of passengers without disinfection; at least that is what it consisted of at a former time. I disinfect all baggage from Tampico and also require ten days' absence from said port.

There is a good deal of dengue prevailing at Monterey at present of a severe type; in fact, I am informed that some of the physicians (American) are going to examine the urine of their dengue patients. That looks as if they are suspicious of yellow fever even in Monterey. I am unacquainted with any physician at Tampico, Mexico. Yellow fever at Tampico is more of a menace to this frontier than at Vera Cruz as there are no places noninfectible between here and Tampico.

October 6, persons passed at international foot and tramway bridge, 3,310; refused entry, 2 suspicious Italians; passengers inspected and passed on Mexican National Railroad, 420; refused entry, 17 Italians until they complete the period after possible exposure to infection; immigrants, Mexican, inspected and passed, 45; immigrants vaccinated, 16; immigrants, Italian, inspected and passed, 3. October 4, 1 man twelve days out from Tampico disinfected baggage and allowed entry. One person four days out from Tampico, Mexico, but from Vera Cruz; no baggage; refused entry until completed term of ten days from Tampico. All Pullman Company linen is disinfected before shipment to San Antonio, Tex., to be laundered.

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

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 117, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Oakland.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 90, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 79,950. Total number of deaths, 98, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 797—white, 598; colored, 199—including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 6, and 98 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fitchburg.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 31,531. Total number of deaths, 48, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newton.—Month of September, 1900. Census population of 1900, 33,587. Total number of deaths, 37, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 6, 1900, from 69 observers, indicate that enteric fever and diphtheria were more prevalent, pneumonia, scarlet fever, and remittent fever much more prevalent, dysentery less prevalent, and cholera infantum much less prevalent than in the preceding week. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 182, enteric fever at 178, scarlet fever at 65, diphtheria at 42, measles at 9, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5 places, and smallpox at 1 place.

MISSOURI—St. Louis.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 575,200—white, 538,200; colored, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 800—white, 712; colored, 88—including diphtheria, 29; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 2; smallpox, 1, and 117 from tuberculosis.

NEBRASKA—Omaha.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 83, including diphtheria, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis. Month of August, 1900. Total number of deaths, 92, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths, 28; no deaths from contagious diseases. Month of September. Total number of deaths, 32, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—Auburn.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including enteric fever, 3, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Buffalo.—Month of September, 1900. Census population of 1900, 352,219. Total number of deaths, 437, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever 1; whooping cough, 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of August, 1900, from 20 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 145,600—white, 86,201; colored, 59,449—show a total of 200 deaths—white, 99; colored, 101—including enteric fever, 21; measles, 1; whooping cough, 7, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—York.—Month of September, 1900. Census popu-

lation of 1900, 33,654. Total number of deaths, 43, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 2 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—Knoxville.—Month of September, 1900. Census population, 32,637—white, 25,000; colored, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 85—white, 71; colored, 14—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 110,834—white, 69,389; colored, 41,445. Total number of deaths, 118—white, 57; colored, 61—including enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—San Antonio.—Month of September, 1900. Census population of 1900, 53,321. Total number of deaths, 85, including enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis, of which 10 were in the person of nonresidents.

UTAH—Ogden.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Salt Lake City.—Month of September, 1900. Census population of 1900, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—Roanoke.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Oct. 13			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Oct. 6			
		Oct. 13	Ger. bk. Aldenburg.....	Oct. 7	Maceio, Brazil.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Oct. 6	Nor. bk. Brodrene (a).....	Sept. 27	Pernambuco.....
			Am. bgtne. Gabrielle.....	Sept. 30	Boston.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.			
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Oct. 13			
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	Sept. 22			
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Oct. 6			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Am. barge Ludwig.....	Oct. 2	Havana.....
			Ger. bk. Duncraig.....	Oct. 6	Pernambuco.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.			
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Oct. 13			
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Sept. 15			
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Oct. 13			
16	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Oct. 6			
17	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Oct. 13			
18	San Diego, Cal.....	Oct. 6			
19	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	Am. bk. Nicholas Thayer (a).	Sept. 28	Ugashik, Alaska..
			Br. ss. Coptic.....	Oct. 1	Hongkong.....
			Br. ss. Wycfield.....	Oct. 3	Nagasaki, via Manila.
20	San Pedro, Cal.....	Oct. 4			
21	Savannah, Ga.....	Oct. 6	Br. ss. Dean (a).....	Sept. 29	Demarara.....
			Am. sc. Thomas A. Ward..	Oct. 4	Sagua la Grande..
22	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Port. bk. Maria Emilia (a)	Sept. 22	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Rus. bk. Australia (a).....	Sept. 28	Bahia Blanca.....
			Br. ss. Acme.....	Oct. 3	St. Lucia.....
23	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Sept. 29			
24	Washington, N. C.....	Oct. 13			
	CUBA:				
25	Calbarien.....	Sept. 29			
26	Cardenas.....	do.			
27	Cienfuegos.....	Oct. 6			
28	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 29			
29	Gibara.....	do.			
30	Guantanamo.....	do.			
31	Havana.....	Oct. 6	Sc. Donna Christina.....	Sept. 30	Baltimore.....
			Bk. Lottie Moore.....	Oct. 1	New York.....
			Ss. Aransas.....	Oct. 2	Key West.....
			Bk. Lottie Moore.....	Oct. 5	New York.....
			Sc. Dr. Lykes.....	Oct. 6	Key West.....
			Ss. La Navarre.....	Oct. 4	St. Nazaire.....
32	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
33	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 29			
34	Matanzas.....	Oct. 6			
35	Nuevitas.....	Sept. 29			
		Oct. 6			
36	Santiago de Cuba.....	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					3
4	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....			3
5	Wilmington.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 4	No report.....	2
6	do	Spoken and passed			
7				4 cases beriberi on Br. ss. Arara from Sourabaya.	5
8					5
9					4
10				No transactions.....	
11	Ship Island.....	Redisinfected	Oct. 3	do	4
12	do	Held			
13				No transactions.....	
14				do	17
15					3
16					17
17					16
18				8 packages lily bulbs held from Br. ss. City of Carlisle, from Hong-kong, disinfected.	2
19	San Francisco.....	Held for disinfection of living apartments.	Oct. 1	46 white men and 134 Chinese bathed and effects disinfected; 3 deaths on voyage, cause not stated.	22
	do	Held for disinfection of baggage; hold and cargo disinfected.	Oct. 2	124 oriental steerage passengers and 99 oriental crew bathed and effects disinfected; 1 case enteric fever.	
	do	Held for disinfection of baggage.	Oct. 3	33 Chinese crew bathed and effects disinfected.	
20				No transactions.....	
21	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 5		14
	do	Disinfected and held for observation.			
22	Brunswick	Disinfected twice and held.	Oct. 5		
	Sapelo.....	Held for instructions	Oct. 2	Released by order of Surgeon-General.	
	do	do	Oct. 5		
23					2
24				No transactions.....	
25					2
26					9
27					14
28					2
29				No report.....	
30					3
31	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 1		26
	do	do	Oct. 2	1 suspected yellow fever.	
	New Orleans.....	do	Oct. 3		
	Fernandina.....	Redisinfected before departure.	Oct. 6	Of 2 cases removed 1 pronounced yellow fever, other not named.	
	Key West	Partially disinfected			
	Havana	Held	Oct. 4	1 case smallpox, 1 case measles.	
32					14
33					6
34					6
35					6
36					5
					12

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
37					2
38					1
39					11
40				No transactions	1
				do	
41					40
42					11
					10
43				1 of crew and 1 steerage passenger in Br. ss. Tainan, from Hong-kong, with high temperature; held for observation and treatment; 12 Chinese held in quarantine for observation.	43
					44
44				No report	
45					4
46					2
47					1
48					1
49				No transactions	
50				do	
51					2

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Oct. 13			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Oct. 6			
		Oct. 13			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Oct. 11			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Oct. 6			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Oct. 13	St. tug Guillermo Lopez..	Oct. 11	Havana
			Sc. Bella Catalina.....	do.	do
			Sc. Purissima Concepcion	do.	do
			Am. sc. B. Frank Neally..	Oct. 12	do
13	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
14	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Oct. 6			
		Oct. 13	Penna. school-ship Sara- toga.	Oct. 11	Funchal.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Oct. 6			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Oct. 13			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	Oct. 6			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
		Oct. 13			
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....				
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....				

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7					6
8				No report.....	5
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12	Key West.....	Held to complete period....			9
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected and held to complete period.			
13				No report.....	
14				2 vessels spoken and passed.	23
	Philadelphia.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Oct. 11	2 spoken and passed.....	24
				Captain of sc. Tofa, from Jacksonville, Fla., reports 3 cases malarial fever landed at Norfolk.	
15				No report.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22					
23					
24				No transactions.....	
25					3
26					4
					6
27					
28					

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Francisco, Cal., during the month of August, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 528 ; number passed, 521 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 7.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none ; number cases certified for deportation during month, 7 ; total to be accounted for, 7 ; number cases deported, 7 ; number cases admitted, none ; number cases pending at close of month, none.

L. L. LUMSDEN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Diego, Cal., during the month of September, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 11 ; number passed, 11 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none

C. E. DECKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended October 6, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, October 6, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 6, 1900 ; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 30	Steamship Borkum.....	Bremen.....	117
Oct. 1	Steamship Alfred Dumois.....	Port Antonio.....	1
	Total.....		118

BERTRAM M. STUMP,
Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended October 6, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, October 7, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 6, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 30	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	246
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	184
Do....	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England.....	17
Do....	Steamship Strathnevis.....	Las Palmas, Canary Islands.....	1
Do....	Steamship Virginian.....	London, England.....	14
Oct. 1	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	5
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	256
Oct. 2	Steamship Turcoman.....	Liverpool, England.....	16
Do....	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	88
Oct. 3	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	131
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	68
Do....	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	49
Oct. 4	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	131
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	98
Do....	Steamship Ivernia.....	Liverpool, England.....	1,150
Oct. 5	Steamship New England.....	do.....	793
Oct. 6	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	137
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	67
Do....	Steamship Michigan.....	Liverpool, England.....	16
Total.....			3,467

GEO. B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Boston, Mass., during the month of September, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,886; number passed, 1,884; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 2.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 4; number cases certified for deportation during month, 2; total to be accounted for, 6; number cases deported, 3; number cases admitted, 3.

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 6, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, October 8, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 6, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 30	Steamship L'Aquitaine.....	Havre	512
Do.....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	459
Oct. 1	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	753
Do.....	Steamship Victoria.....	Naples.....	558
Do.....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	502
Oct. 2	Steamship Burgundia.....	Naples.....	443
Oct. 3	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	.....do.....	633
Do.....	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa and Naples.....	743
Do.....	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	108
Do.....	Steamship Belgravia.....	Hamburg.....	119
Do.....	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	543
Do.....	Steamship Grosser Kurfurst.....	Bremen.....	1,121
Oct. 4	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	758
Do.....	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	597
Oct. 6	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	259
Do.....	Steamship Norge.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	255
Do.....	Steamship Auguste Victoria.....	Hamburg.....	175
	Total .....	.....	8,538

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New York, N. Y., during the
month of September, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 31,706; number passed, 31,425; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 281.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 9; number of cases certified for deportation during month, 281; total to be accounted for, 290; number cases deported, 23; number cases admitted, 253; number cases pending at close of month, 14.

L. L. WILLIAMS,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 13, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, October 13, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 13, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 7	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	262
Oct. 11	Steamship Nederland.....	Antwerp	135
	Total.....	.....	417

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Columbia River Quarantine during the month of September, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2; number passed, 2.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—No transactions.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Port Townsend, Wash., during the month of September, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 67; number passed, 67.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to October 19, 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	1	
California:				
Oakland.....	July 8-July 14...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		4	1	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	June 13-Sept. 24...	48		
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. 23...	6		
Garfield County.....	July 23-Sept. 12...	25		
Gilpin County.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Huerfano County.....	July 31-Sept. 24...	11		
Jefferson County.....	July 27-Sept. 4...	13		
Lake County.....	July 31-Aug. 23...	1		
Larimer County.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 1...	82		
Las Animas County...	July 5-Oct. 2...	23		
Otero County.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 18...	5		
Park County.....	July 3.....	2		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-Oct. 2...	55		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2		
Total for State.....		290		
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.....		31		
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:				
Cass County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	Several.	1	
Clarke County.....	June 1-June 30...	3		
Clay County.....	do.....	1	1	
Clinton County.....	do.....	2		
Delaware County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	14		
Evansville.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Frankton.....	July 1-July 31...	4	1	
Gibson County.....	June 1-July 31...	2		
Green County.....	do.....	14		
Jackson County.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Jasper County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	11		
Jay County.....	do.....	3		
Jennings County.....	do.....	1	1	
Johnson County.....	June 1-July 31...	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Kirklin.....	July 1-July 31...	2	.....
Keystone.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Hammond.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Lawrence County.....	June 1-July 31...	9	.....
Loogootee.....	July 1-July 31...	2	2	
Madison County:				
Alexandria.....	June 1-July 31...	12	1	
Anderson.....	.....do.....	28	.....
Elwood.....	.....do.....	20	.....
Frankton.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Marion County:				
Indianapolis.....	June 1-July 31...	3	.....
Irvington.....	.....do.....	9	.....
Miami County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	1	.....
Michigan City.....	July 15-July 31...	1	.....
Newton County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	8	.....
Perry County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Rockfield.....	July 1-July 31...	1	.....
Monticello.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Starke County.....	June 1-June 30...	3	.....
Sullivan County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30...	1	.....
Warren County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Wheeling.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Vandeburg County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Total for State.....	.....	170	7	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....	.....	55	.....
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-Oct. 6...	30	1	
Total for State.....	.....	57	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....	.....	16	1	
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. 29...	122	42	
Shreveport.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
Total for State.....	.....	160	44	
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.....	.....	27	3	
Michigan:				
Houghton County.....	Aug. 12-Oct. 6...	24	.....
Isabella County.....	July 29-Aug. 18...	5	.....
Jackson.....	July 1-July 7...	1	.....

Smallpox reported.

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

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Oscola.....	July 3-July 9...	1		
Wayne County..	June 1-Aug. 4...	6	1	
Total for State		37	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		
Duluth.....	June 16-Sept. 30...	34		
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-Sept. 30...	23		
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-Sept. 30...	38	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-Sept. 30...	7		
Traverse County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30...	19		
Wabasha.....	do.....	8		
Winona.....	July 29-Sept. 30...	17		
Winsted.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	18		
Wadena County.....	July 29-Aug. 4...	7		
Wright County.....	June 16-July 5...	2		
Total for State.....		432	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		19		
Mississippi:				
Ocean Springs (vicinity).....	July 19.....	11		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		23		
Montana:				
Butte.....	July 17-Sept. 20...	25	0	
Total for State, same period, 1899:		6		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 24-Oct. 6...	7		
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-Aug. 31...	2		
Buncombe County.....	do.....	5		
Burke County.....	do.....	22		
Cabarrus County.....	do.....	5		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Caswell County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	19		
Chatham County.....	do.....	1		
Cherokee County.....	do.....	2		
Cleveland County.....	do.....	5		
Craven County.....	do.....	26		
Davidson County.....	do.....	9		
Davie County.....	do.....	9		
Durham County.....	do.....	11		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	2		
Forsyth County.....	do.....	18		
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		
Iredell County.....	do.....	5		
Johnston County.....	do.....	17		
Lenoir County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Mecklenburg County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	35		
Moore County.....	do.....	14		
Nash County.....	do.....	12		
New Hanover County.....	do.....	7		
Orange County.....	do.....	7		
Person County.....	do.....	4		
Randolph County.....	do.....	13		
Rockingham County.....	do.....	153		
Rutherford County.....	do.....		A few.	
Vance County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...			Several cases.
Total for State.....		491		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		105		
North Dakota:				
Rolla.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 13...	16	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0	0	
Ohio:				
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-Oct. 13...	587	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		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Greene County—				
Cedarville.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	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.....	98	2	
Lucas County—				
Toledo.....	do.....	3		
Madison County.....	do.....	52		
Medina County—				
Lodi.....	do.....	2		
Mercer County.....	do.....	28		
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.....		1,411	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		46		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	June 24-Oct. 6...	10		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5		
Total for State.....		15		
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	
Carrizo.....	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.....		188	5	

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah :				
Ogden.....	June 24-Sept. 30...	10	1	Dec. 13, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900, 106 cases; deaths, 0.
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-Sept. 29...	35	.....
Total for State.....		45	1	
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.		123	.....
Washington :				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2	.....	Several cases.
Puyallup County.....	Sept. 6.....	.....	.....
Seattle.....	June 24-July 31...	29	.....
Tacoma.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 22...	4	.....
Total for State.....		35	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		32	.....
West Virginia :				
Wheeling.....	Sept. 2-Oct. 6...	2	.....
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	.....
Wyoming.....	Oct. 2.....	1	.....
Grand total.....		4,545	95	
Grand total, same period, 1899.		1,492	12	

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.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Oct. 14	a 29,000	54	5					1				
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Oct. 13	8,338	3										
Baltimore, Md.....	do.	434,439	169	13					9		5		1
Bay City, Mich.....	do.	27,839								1	1		
Biloxi, Miss.....	do.	3,234	1										
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.	a 39,647	18						3	1	2		
Boston, Mass.....	do.	a 560,892	199	19					5		16	1	1
Bristol, R. I.....	Oct. 6	5,478	0										
Do.....	Oct. 13	5,478	3										
Butler, Pa.....	Sept. 15	8,734	2										
Do.....	Sept. 22	8,734	2										
Do.....	Sept. 29	8,734	3						2				
Do.....	Oct. 6	8,734	1										
Cambridge, Mass.....	Oct. 13	a 91,886	43									2	
Camden, N. J.....	do.	58,313	28									1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	Oct. 6	a 34,072	12									1	
Chicopee, Mass.....	Oct. 13	14,050	5	2									
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Oct. 12	296,908	80	9								3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Oct. 13	a 381,768	97	1					3	1	7		1
Clinton, Mass.....	do.	10,424	1										
Cumberland, Md.....	do.	12,729	2										
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.	a 85,333	24	1					1			2	
Detroit, Mich.....	Oct. 6	a 286,000	86	3					1			1	
Do.....	Oct. 13	a 286,000	79	3					5			3	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Sept. 29	9,416	0										
Do.....	Oct. 6	9,416	3										
Do.....	Oct. 13	9,416	4										
Elmira, N. Y.....	Oct. 6	a 35,672	11	1					1				
Evansville, Ind.....	Oct. 13	a 59,007	22	1					2				1
Everett, Mass.....	Oct. 6	a 24,127	5										
Fall River, Mass.....	Oct. 13	74,398	32	2					1			1	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Oct. 6	a 31,531	10									1	
Gloucester, Mass.....	Oct. 13	24,651	4										
Green Bay, Wis.....	Oct. 7	9,069	3										
Do.....	Oct. 14	9,069	3						2				
Greenville, S. C.....	Oct. 6	8,607	3										
Haverhill, Mass.....	Oct. 13	a 37,175	6							1			
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Oct. 6	17,201	22	2									
Jersey City, N. J.....	Oct. 7	163,003	73	7					2			5	
Johnstown, Pa.....	Oct. 13	a 32,479	10	3								1	
Lawrence, Mass.....	Oct. 6	a 62,559	35	5					1				
Lexington, Ky.....	do.	21,567	11										
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	a 102,479	21	6					1				
Lowell, Mass.....	Oct. 13	a 94,969	28	5									
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.	19,709	9						1			1	
McKeesport, Pa.....	Oct. 6	a 21,700	17	1					1	1			
Malden, Mass.....	Oct. 13	a 33,664	7	1									
Massillon, Ohio.....	Oct. 6	10,092	2						1				
Medford, Mass.....	Oct. 13	11,079	4										
Melrose, Mass.....	Oct. 6	8,519	1										
Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 13	a 102,320	36	2					2	1			
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Oct. 6	a 285,315	72	8								3	1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Oct. 6	a 202,718	33	3					4				
Nashville, Tenn.....	Oct. 13	76,168	33	3					1				
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.	40,733	34						2	1			
Newburyport, Mass.....	Oct. 6	13,947	3										
New Orleans, La.....	do.	242,039	96	14		1			2			1	
Newton, Mass.....	Oct. 13	a 33,587											
New York, N. Y.....	do.	a 3,437,202	1,208	140					27	4	26	2	4
Norristown, Pa.....	Sept. 29	19,791	5										
Do.....	Oct. 6	19,791	8						1				1
Do.....	Oct. 13	19,791	5										
North Adams, Mass.....	do.	a 24,200	2										
Oakland, Cal.....	Sept. 8	43,682	22	6					1				
Do.....	Sept. 15	43,682	18	4									
Do.....	Sept. 22	43,682	28	3					1				
Do.....	Sept. 29	43,682	17	2								1	
Do.....	Oct. 6	43,682	23	3									
Omaha, Nebr.....	Sept. 29	a 102,555	30										
Do.....	Oct. 6	a 102,555	27									1	
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Oct. 13	6,272	3										
Palmer, Mass.....	do.	6,520	6	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 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Pawtucket, R. I.....	Oct. 6	a 39,231	11										
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Oct. 13	a1,293,697	338	55					10	1	16		
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Oct. 6	a 321,616	90	6					8		5		1
Do.....	Oct. 13	a 321,616	97	8					9	1	2		2
Pittston, Pa.....	do.	10,302	2										
Plainfield, N. J.....	Oct. 13	11,267	4										
Portland, Me.....	Sept. 29	36,425	10	1									
Do.....	Oct. 6	36,425	15	1					1				
Do.....	Oct. 13	36,425	20	3					1				
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	do.	12,394	2										
Quincy, Mass.....	do.	16,723	7	1					1		1		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Oct. 6	a 53,531	11	1									
Scranton, Pa.....	do.	75,215	30									1	
Shreveport, La.....	Oct. 13	11,979	3										
Somerville, Mass.....	do.	a 61,343	15						1		1		
Steelton, Pa.....	do.	9,250	5						1				
Waltham, Mass.....	Oct. 6	18,707	7									1	
Warren, Ohio.....	do.	5,973	4									1	
Do.....	Oct. 13	5,973	3										
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 6	a 278,577	82	12					6		2		3
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.	a 38,900	16	2					1		1		
Wichita, Kans.....	Oct. 13	23,853	8	1									
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.	27,132	2	1									
Winona, Minn.....	Oct. 6	18,208	8										
Worcester, Mass.....	Oct. 5	84,655	51	7					3		2		
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Oct. 12	32,033	16	5									
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Oct. 13	33,220	5										

a United States Census of 1900.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 8, 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.....	50	4	.....	.84	.....	.74
Portland, Me.....	53	3	.....	.84	.....	.67
Northfield, Vt.....	49	13	.....	.52	.....	.23
Boston, Mass.....	56	1	.....	.92	.....	.88
Nantucket, R. I.....	57	5	.....	.86	.....	.82
Block Island.....	57	6	.....	.90	.....	.90
New Haven, Conn.....	56	9	.....	.91	.....	.76
Albany, N. Y.....	55	14	.....	.77	.....	.77
New York, N. Y.....	59	9	.....	.79	.....	.75
Harrisburg, Pa.....	57	14	.....	.73	.....	.69
Philadelphia, Pa.....	60	9	.....	.68	.....	.02
New Brunswick, N. J.....	57	10	.....	.78	.....	.76
Atlantic City, N. J.....	60	7	.....	.77	.....	.74
Baltimore, Md.....	61	10	.....	.74	.....	.46
Washington, D. C.....	60	11	.....	.70	.....	.45
Lynchburg, Va.....	61	10	.....	.77	.....	.61
Cape Henry, Va.....	66	8	.....	.88	.....	.77
Norfolk, Va.....	65	9	.....	.91	.....	.69
Charlotte, N. C.....	66	7	.....	.84	.....	.60
Raleigh, N. C.....	63	11	.....	.69	.....	.35
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	67	7	.....	.89	.....	.64
Hatteras, N. C.....	68	9	.....	1.47	.....	.66
Wilmington, N. C.....	67	9	.....	1.14	1.07	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	68	9	.....	.59	1.73	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	71	6	.....	1.14	.....	.26
Augusta, Ga.....	68	9	.....	.56	.11	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	71	7	.....	1.01	3.73	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	74	4	.....	1.33	2.13	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	78	2	.....	2.53	.....	.63
Key West, Fla.....	80	.....	1	1.56	.69	.....
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	67	6	.....	.61	.51	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	75	4	.....	.75	1.24	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	73	5	.....	.81	5.31	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	71	5	.....	.86	2.70	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	70	7	.....	.55	1.55	.....
Meridian, Miss.....	66	7	.....	.39	1.58	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	70	6	.....	.50	.72	.....
New Orleans, La.....	74	4	.....	.77	.74	.....
Shreveport, La.....	70	8	.....	.72	.....	.72
Fort Smith, Ark.....	66	9	.....	.68	.....	.12
Little Rock, Ark.....	67	6	.....	.53	.....	.09
Palestine, Tex.....	71	7	.....	.70	.....	.70
Galveston, Tex.....	76	8	.....	1.12	.....	.59
San Antonio, Tex.....	74	7	.....	.49	.....	.49
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	76	4	.....	.66	.....	.66
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	66	7	.....	.59	.....	.01
Nashville, Tenn.....	64	.....	.....	.64	.....	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	65	10	.....	.64	.12	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	62	12	.....	.60	.33	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	60	12	.....	.49	.07	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	62	11	.....	.56	1.01	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	59	12	.....	.63	1.45	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61	11	.....	.49	.75	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	59	13	.....	.56	.09	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	56	18	.....	.70	.....	.07
Pittsburg, Pa.....	59	15	.....	.56	.11	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	54	15	.....	.70	.36	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	54	18	.....	.63	.67	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	54	17	.....	.84	.05	.....
Erie, Pa.....	56	15	.....	.91	.....	.14
Cleveland, Ohio.....	56	14	.....	.70	.....	.01
Sandusky, Ohio.....	58	14	.....	.61	.12	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	57	14	.....	.53	.35	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	55	14	.....	.56	.24	.....
Lansing, Mich.....	55	14	.....	.63	.63	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	53	15	.....	.63	.....	.34
Alpena, Mich.....	49	14	.....	.91	.05	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	46	16	.....	.88	.05	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	49	12	.....	.81	.....	.18
Escanaba, Mich.....	49	11	.....	.77	1.18	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	51	11	.....	.63	2.27	.....

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 8, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	54	11	.....	.77	.....	.26
Milwaukee, Wis.....	54	9	.....	.56	.66	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	57	12	.....	.70	.....	.63
Duluth, Minn.....	49	5	.....	.68	.50	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	52	9	.....	.53	4.35	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	54	10	.....	.66	2.93	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	55	12	.....	.71	.....	.30
Davenport, Iowa.....	57	11	.....	.63	.....	.34
Des Moines, Iowa.....	58	9	.....	.70	.....	.02
Keokuk, Iowa.....	59	10	.....	.68	3.02	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	60	8	.....	.65	.....	.27
Cairo, Ill.....	63	9	.....	.56	.....	.22
St. Louis, Mo.....	62	10	.....	.68	.....	.12
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	61	10	.....	.38	1.65	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	60	9	.....	.73	.17	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	61	10	.....	.77	.....	.74
Topeka, Kans.....	60	10	.....	.49	.....	.39
Wichita, Kans.....	60	11	.....	.46	.....	.42
Concordia, Kans.....	58	13	.....	.42	.31	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	59	9	.....	.42	.....	.35
Omaha, Nebr.....	58	11	.....	.63	.....	.56
Sioux City, Iowa.....	54	11	.....	.39	.....	.38
Yankton, S. Dak.....	55	8	.....	.46	.....	.44
Valentine, Nebr.....	53	2	.....	.21	.....	.05
Huron, S. Dak.....	51	4	.....	.34	.24	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	52	2	.....	.16	.07	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	48	4	.....	.49	.77	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	48	.....	4	.28	.....	.18
Williston, N. Dak.....	49	.....	7	.21	.....	.07
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	49	.....	9	.14	.52	.....
Helena, Mont.....	50	.....	9	.21	.50	.....
Miles City, Mont.....	51	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	51	0	.....	.14	.....	.08
Spokane, Wash.....	53	.....	7	.35	.59	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	59	.....	9	.29	.71	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	53	.....	9	.22	.27	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	53	.....	9	.07	.21	.....
Pocatello, Idaho.....	51	.....	1	.21	.00	.....
Boise, Idaho.....	53	.....	5	.21	.33	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	57	0	.....	.35	.07	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	48	.....	2	.18	.....	.06
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	50	1	.....	.21	.....	.19
North Platte, Nebr.....	55	4	.....	.25	.....	.24
Denver, Colo.....	55	2	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	55	4	.....	.14	.20	.14
Dodge City, Kans.....	60	9	.....	.28	.....	.28
Oklahoma, Okla.....	66	7	.....	.49	.....	.49
Amarillo, Tex.....	61	5	.....	.41	.....	.41
Abilene, Tex.....	68	6	.....	.56	.....	.56
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	54	1	.....	.27	.....	.27
El Paso, Tex.....	67	5	.....	.21	.....	.21
Phoenix, Ariz.....	73	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Yuma, Ariz.....	76	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	54	.....	2	.70	.....	.68
Tacoma, Wash.....	53	.....	3	.78	.....	.72
Portland, Oreg.....	56	.....	5	.73	.....	.64
Roseburg, Oreg.....	56	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	53	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	68	.....	9	.25	1.54	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	54	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	65	.....	6	.14	.48	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	0	.....	.21	.44	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	70	.....	7	.07	.20	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	63	.....	1	.21	.99	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	65	.....	2	.13	.....	.13
San Diego, Cal.....	65	.....	2	.03	.05	.....

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRIA.

Plague reports from various countries—From official sources at Vienna.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, *September 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith information of plague and measures taken against the plague by various countries—collected from official sources.

Respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

BELGIUM.—In accordance with the directions of the minister of agriculture of September 5 all arrivals from Glasgow are required to undergo the prescribed maritime sanitary requirements. Such arrivals are treated at the quarantine stations in the Scheldt, in the harbors of Ostend and Newport, as well as in Selzaete in accordance with sections II, III, and IV of the international sanitary convention of Venice of March 19, 1897.

BULGARIA.—The coast of Asia Minor, from Aivali to Adalia, as well as the neighboring islands, and further the cities of Beirut and Smyrna were declared free from plague, and all the prescribed measures relating to arrivals from these places were discontinued.

GERMANY.—In accordance with instructions issued by the minister of the interior on September 14, 1900, the entry into or passage through the country of the following articles from Glasgow is forbidden—*i. e.*, underclothing and all old or worn clothing, used bedding, and rags of every kind. These restrictions do not apply to underclothing, bedding, and clothing which travelers bring with them for their own use; however, these articles must be disinfected. The minister of the interior is empowered to make exceptions in cases where requisite precautions have been taken.

FRANCE.—According to the orders of the board of health of Dunkerque all vessels from England, Scotland, and Ireland are required to have health certificates after September 12. Vessels coming from Glasgow are required to undergo ten days' detention under observation at Rhede before they are permitted to come to the quarantine station for medical inspection and disinfection. The ten days are counted from the date of departure from Glasgow.

GREECE.—A five days' effective quarantine was ordered for all vessels from Glasgow, as well as disinfection of the vessel, crew, and passengers' baggage. Vessels from all other British ports undergo a medical inspection of passengers and crew. This quarantine, especially the medical inspection, took effect for all vessels that left the above-mentioned ports after August 23 (O. T.—*i. e.*, September 5).

ITALY.—The minister of the interior has declared Glasgow and Greenock plague infected, and ordered the enforcement of the appropriate maritime sanitary measures against traffic from these places.

RUSSIA.—According to the orders of the minister of the interior, all vessels from Glasgow which have not undergone quarantine at the Swedish Island Keno, in the Kattegat, and have not a certificate to this effect can not be admitted into Baltic ports, but must return to Keno. All vessels from Great Britain must be subjected to a very strict sanitary examination.

SWITZERLAND.—According to the act of the Bundesrath of September 11, Glasgow and all Australian ports are declared plague infected. Previous laws and regulations on the subject are brought into effect for all persons and goods from these places.

TURKEY.—The sanitary council ordered a quarantine of ten days for vessels from Glasgow. The traffic from the Syrian and Asia Minor west is required to undergo a medical examination. Vessels from Beirut and Smyrna are required to undergo a

medical examination at the lazarettoes of these ports where the effects of the third-class passengers and the crew are disinfected. In Smyrna and Beirut the health conditions are reported as satisfactory.

EGYPT.—From Alexandria a case of plague was reported on September 17, 21, and 22 (in all, 3 cases).

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the two weeks from July 22 to August 4, there were reported 52 and 42 cases, with 52 and 41 deaths from plague.

JAPAN.—In Osaka no more cases of plague were reported and Japan is now free from the disease.

AUSTRALIA.—In Queensland there were 10 cases and 3 deaths during the two weeks, July 15–28. Since the outbreak of plague there were in all 81 cases to July 28, of which 23 recovered and 37 died.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *October 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly report of the registrar-general. Most of the deaths, you observe, were in the hospital, whose inmates are, for the most part, of a most unpromising class, and the death rate in such an institution is not at all indicative of general health conditions. I have inspected the *Stillwater*, Galt, which clears this a. m. for New Orleans; 32 in crew; no passengers; cargo, fruit, mail, rubber, and "chicle."

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 28th ultimo to date.

BELIZE, *October 4, 1900.*

Certified by medical practitioner—		Certified by district commissioner or	
Croup (a).....	1	police.....	0
Diarrhea (b).....	2	Certified by coroner.....	0
Peritonitis—Hepatic abscess (b).....	1	Uncertified.....	0
Senectus (b).....	1		
Tetanus (a).....	1	Total.....	6

a Under 5 years of age.

b Died in hospital.

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Glasgow and Rio de Janerio declared infected with plague.

DEMARARA, BRITISH GUIANA, *September 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have to state that under the authority vested by the quarantine ordinance of 1870, the governor of this colony on the 3d instant proclaimed the ports of Glasgow in the United Kingdom, and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, to be infected places for the purposes of that ordinance.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. MOULTON,

United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHINA.

Plague at Hongkong January 1 to September 1, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information some data relative to the present plague epidemic in Hongkong that is now fast subsiding.

During the first three months of the year the situation was very encouraging, and there were some indications that the city would escape a severe epidemic. However, the disease commenced to markedly increase during the month of April, the epidemic continuing to spread during May, and reached its height in June.

A study of the weekly statistics submitted shows that the number of cases diminished considerably toward the end of July and during August, and at the date of writing are comparatively few.

The course of this epidemic has been similar to the preceding ones, the number of cases slowly and gradually increasing for a limited period, then assuming graver proportions when the rains commenced, and rapidly declining on the advent of the fall season.

The statistics below give the information pertinent to this subject.

Return showing the number of cases of bubonic plague reported as occurring in Hongkong from January 1, 1900, to September 1, 1900.

Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.	Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.
1900.			1900.		
January 4.....	1	1	May 12.....	59	56
January 13.....	2	2	May 19.....	96	86
January 20.....	1	1	May 26.....	89	82
January 27.....	1	1	June 2.....	81	75
February 3.....	5	3	June 9.....	70	64
February 10.....	2	3	June 16.....	74	64
February 17.....	2	1	June 23.....	63	57
February 24.....	0	1	June 30.....	99	98
March 3.....	2	2	July 7.....	65	68
March 10.....	0	0	July 14.....	57	58
March 17.....	0	0	July 21.....	43	44
March 24.....	0	0	July 28.....	33	34
March 31.....	4	4	August 4.....	22	22
April 7.....	6	6	August 11.....	29	28
April 14.....	20	19	August 18.....	26	26
April 21.....	21	16	August 25.....	9	9
April 28.....	33	28			
May 5.....	34	32	Total.....	1,049	991

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed 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 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 29, 1900, the following-named ships were inspected, clearing for ports in the United States; September 25, steamship *Ethelwold*, British; Henshaw, master; crew, 23; no passengers; for Baltimore, Md. September 27, schooner *Royalist*, British; Whitney, master; crew, 6; no

passengers; for Mobile, Ala., via San Andrews, Colombia. September 29, steamship *Dudley*, Norwegian; Andersen, master; crew, 18; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala.

There have been 3 deaths in the town of Bocas del Toro, and 1 death at "Old Bank," one of the adjacent cays, about 2 miles from Bocas—an adult Chinese, male, from remittent fever; an adult, white male, foreigner, from remittent fever, complicated with pneumonia; a female native, adult, from heart disease; and the fourth death, the one at "Old Bank," an adult, native, male, from wounds on the head.

The general health of this port and the surrounding cays continues good. There is no suspicion as to the existence of any contagious or infectious disease.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *September 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended September 22. The following vessels have cleared from this port:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number pieces baggage disinfected.
Sept. 20	Steamship Beverly.....	Israel.....	36	New Orleans, La.....	0	0
Sept. 22	Steamship Holstein.....	Voss.....	21	.....do.....	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and adjacent country are good, 6 deaths during the week as follows: September 16, a child 1 year and 7 months of age, from dentition; a child 7 months of age, from pneumonia; September 17, an adult 50 years of age, from carcinoma of rectum; September 18, a child 6 years of age, from remittent fever; a child 4 months, from intermittent fever, and a child 18 months, from diarrhea. This is an increase of 4 deaths over last week, though 5 were children.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *September 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended September 29, 1900. The following vessels have cleared from this port:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
Sept. 27	Ss. Hispania	Frockberg...	21	New Orleans, La.....	0	0
Sept. 23	Ss. Olympia.....	Seiders.....	40	Mobile, Ala	0	0
Sept. 29	Ss. Kitty.....	Montansen..	18	.....do	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and the adjacent country are good. Two deaths during the week, as follows: September 24, an infant 1 year and 8 months of age, from remittent fever; September 27, an adult 24 years of age, from remittent fever. This latter death, in my opinion, should not be accredited to Port Limon, as this patient was brought here from the interior in a dying condition.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *September 23, 1900.*

SIR: On September 22 at 3 p. m. I was called to steamship *Holstein* to see seaman Geo. Lipz, who had an attack of fever. I found his temperature 104½ and pulse 104. Gave calomel, jalap, rhubarb, and sodii bicarb., also quinine mixture. At 8 p. m. temperature, 101½; pulse, 108; and 10.30 p. m. temperature, 101; pulse, 96; tongue, large; flabby; urine free from albumen. Says he had a chill on afternoon of September 21 and night of same date. Captain Voss, of *Holstein*, says he shipped at Mobile, Ala., August 11, 1900, having left an English vessel. The patient also gives history of attacks of malaria for last two years. Says two years ago he was treated in marine hospital at Boston for malaria. This vessel arrived here from Newport News September 18 and patient says he was taken ill with chills and fever two days out. The *Holstein* came alongside Port Limon pier at 9.30 a. m., September 22, and left for New Orleans same date at 10.30 p. m. I diagnosed this as a case of malaria.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos and Casilda.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *October 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended October 6, 1900, 14 deaths have occurred in this city from the following causes: Paludism, 2; anæmia, 2; gangrene, 2; septicæmia, 1; arteritis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; atrophic cirrhosis, 1; nephritis, 1; colic, intestinal, 1; tuberculosis, 1. Three of the total number of deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate for the week is 18.25. No contagious diseases reported.

Fourteen vessels entered this port, 11 vessels were issued bills of health; no alien steerage passengers were landed at this port; 90 health certificates were issued to passengers; 38 pieces of baggage arriving from Havana, via Batabano, were disinfected and so labelled, and 108 pieces of baggage inspected and passed.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 4 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 7 vessels arriving at that port.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Explaining mortality statistics from yellow fever in Havana.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 8, 1900.

SIR: I would respectfully invite attention to a statement in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of September 28, from which, if not understood, a false impression might be drawn.

In the report of the chief sanitary officer of Havana, page 2405, the following is given for the yellow fever mortality for August, for the last ten years: 1890, deaths, 60; 1891, deaths, 66; 1892, deaths, 67; 1893, deaths, 100; 1894, deaths, 73; 1895, deaths, 125; 1896, deaths, 262; 1897, deaths, 102; 1898, deaths, 16; 1899, deaths, 13; 1900, deaths, 49.

This is doubtless correct and shows a decidedly less number of deaths from yellow fever for the August of 1900 than the average for the years tabulated; the low mortality in 1898 and 1899 being correctly explained by the diminution of immigration—*i. e.*, of susceptible material, during those years.

In comparing the yellow fever mortality of Havana for the same periods of different years, for the purpose of determining the changes in the prevalence of that disease, it, to the writer, seems essential to take only the mortality of the same classes of people, unless the mortality of different classes run parallel to each other. Especially does this seem necessary if any considerable change has taken place in the conditions (affecting the mortality) of one class which is not general to all.

The statistics quoted above include the mortality of the Spanish garrison (in the military hospitals), which furnish, for reasons unnecessary to elaborate, a considerable proportion of the total mortality—from 18 per cent to 92 per cent of the above list—to which it bore no definite relation. There is now no garrison in Havana, and the Americans connected with the military government who live in Havana, and who fairly may be taken in place of it, furnish but a small quota of deaths from yellow fever, one this year up to July 25.

A comparison, then, of the yellow fever mortality between different periods, some of which include the considerable mortality of the Spanish garrison and the other the small mortality of its American substitute, may well give us, if we do not note this factor, an erroneous idea of the present prevalence of yellow fever in Havana as compared with the normal. Especially is this true if the period of the war—1895 to 1898—be taken in, during eighteen months of which—in 1896 and 1897—208,000 new troops were landed there from Spain.

For the above reasons, it seems instructive to make the comparison using the yellow fever mortality among the civil population alone. This gives for the month of August: 1890, deaths, 28; 1891, deaths, 23; 1892, deaths, 52; 1893, deaths, 82; 1894, deaths, 21; 1895, deaths, 85; 1896, deaths, 37; 1897, deaths, 9; 1898, deaths, 5; 1899, deaths, 8; 1900, deaths, —. For August, 1900, I do not know the number of civilian deaths, but as only 8 Americans all told appear in it, the chance is that less than this number were military employees, so that the civilian deaths for last August should be not less than 4, probably more.

The average civilian mortality for August in the ten years preceeding the war (1885 to 1894) is 36.6.

Unquestionably, as Major Gorgas implies, the Spanish immigration—*i. e.*, number of people susceptible to yellow fever, is a prime factor in the yellow fever mortality of Havana, indeed, judging by the past history of Havana, the prime factor.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER.

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

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

Report from Havana—Smallpox on the steamship Navarre—Yellow fever on the schooner Lottie Moore.

HAVANA, CUBA, October 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 6, 1900:

The yellow fever situation remains nearly the same; 21 deaths from the disease were reported, 1 an American.

Two deaths from beriberi have been recorded.

The French trans-Atlantic liner steamship *La Navarre* arrived here on the 4th instant, with a case of smallpox on board. The cabin passengers who had not been exposed were allowed to land. The patient, a steerage passenger, was in the eruptive stage and the entire steerage had been more or less exposed. Careful examination was made of all on board. Sixty-five in the steerage presented evidences of having had an attack of the disease and after a bichloride bath and disinfection of their clothing and dunnage they were allowed to go ashore. All of the others to the number of 436 were sent to Mariel Quarantine Station to be held under observation during the period of incubation. I detailed Acting Asst. Surg. A. B. McDowell to accompany them and assume temporary command at Mariel, Acting Asst. Surg. F. Torralbas to assist and Steward Goodman was sent down with 5 guards and subsistence supplies. Every arrangement possible for the comfort of the passengers has been made. A special guard of 5 men has been detailed for duty and the captain of the port has very kindly lent 2 of his officers. The steamship company provides subsistence, cooks, and attendants for the care of the people. They were all carefully revaccinated on the day of arrival.

A case of yellow fever was removed from the American schooner *Lottie Moore* on the 29th ultimo to the hospital and the vessel immediately disinfected. The captain was not able to clear for two days after and the vessel being bound for Fernandina, Fla., she was redisinfectected before departure.

Acting Asst. Surg. Jose M. Campos has reported 1 death and 1 new case of yellow fever occurring during the week at Batabano.

Another death from the disease is reported from Santa Clara, a young American telegraph operator.

I inclose the mortality report for the week,

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for week ended October 6, 1900.

Bronchitis.....	3	Meningitis.....	6
Beriberi.....	2	Malaria.....	4
Enteritis.....	14	Pneumonia.....	5
Yellow fever.....	21	Rachitis.....	4
Pernicious malarial fever.....	2	Arterio sclerosis.....	4
Borras fever.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	15
Valvular disease of heart.....	4	Tetanus.....	4
Cirrhosis of liver.....	4	Uræmia.....	2
Lymphangitis.....	1	Deaths from all causes.....	128

Report for week ended October 6, 1900.

Passengers inspected.....	182	Application for immune certificates re-	
Passengers vaccinated.....	21	jected.....	19
Immune certificates issued.....	82		

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	5	Vessels inspected and entered.....	27
Viveros disinfected.....	5	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	16
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	358	Immigrants inspected.....	1,615

Cases and deaths from yellow fever in Havana for the week ended October 12, 1900.

[Cablegram.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 13, 1900.*

Week ended October 12 there were 76 cases of yellow fever officially reported and 14 deaths. Will continue disinfection for northern points until November 1.

GLENNAN.

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

Cases and deaths from yellow fever at Havana, October 1 to 17.

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 18, 1900.*

Immigrants detained at Mariel released. All well and contented. Major Peterson, chief commissary, dead of yellow fever. Mrs. Peterson just arrived, prostrated by shock and grief, killed herself. New cases October 1 to 17, inclusive, 175; deaths, 39; cases under treatment, 105; officially reported. * * *

GLENNAN.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of September, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 972; number passed, 964; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 8.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 8; total to be accounted for, 8; number cases deported, 8; number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, none.

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.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 3, 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 29, 1900:

Matanzas.—Seventeen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 19.59 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; malarial fever, 3; neoplasia, 2; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 5. One case of dysentery was

reported, as of infectious or contagious character. Five vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels: The American brig *Clara A. Phinney*, bound for Mobile, Ala., was disinfected at this port on September 24, 1900. Fifty health certificates were issued, 2 of these to persons leaving the island via Havana. Five immune certificates were issued to laborers employed by the Munson boats for discharging cargoes on the north coast of the island. Forty-seven pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 29 pieces disinfected; 22 bundles of clothes and bedding of the American brig *Clara A. Phinney* were disinfected.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 14 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, 2; tuberculosis, 1; pernicious fever, 1; typho-malarial fever, 1; heart disease, 1; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 29.41 per 1,000. Four foreign and 5 coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 2 foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 10 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. No death rate has been received for the week.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good, the prevalent disease being malarial fever. The death rate during the week was 4.69 per 1,000. Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Two certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Manzanillo, Cuba, during the month of September, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1; number passed, 1; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

R. DE SOCARRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, October 3, 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 29, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 21 deaths in the civil population of the city, an increase of 7 over the preceding week. The principal causes of death were the following: Tuberculosis, 3; pernicious fever, 2; pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 1; heart disease, 2; infantile

tetanus, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; other causes, 8; total, 21. Population, 43,000; death rate, 25.39 per 1,000.

One immune and 26 nonimmune certificates, and a general certificate for 16 shipwrecked sailors of the German steamship *St. Georg*, were issued to passengers embarking on the U. S. A. transport *Rawlins* for New York. Two immune and 7 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers embarking on the American steamship *Saratoga* for New York.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 4 deaths, due to the following causes: Cancer, 2; strangulated hernia, 1; pernicious fever, 1; total, 4. Population, 14,464; death rate, 14.38 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 3 deaths from the following causes: Stricture, urethral, 1; chronic ascites, 1; bronchitis, 1; total, 3. Population, 18,000; death rate, 8.6 per 1,000.

Daquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended September 29, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—				
		Formalde- hyd gas.			Steam.							
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Sept. 24	U. S. A. transport Rawlins.....		3	4	2				6	27	8	16
Sept. 29	American steamship Saratoga.....								1	3	10	8

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended September 29, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 29, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 29, 1900. September 27, Spanish steamship *Catalina*, from Barcelona and Canary Islands, with 3 immigrants. September 29, British schooner *Prince Frederick*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 14 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba during the month of September, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 29; number passed, 29; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

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

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

ENGLAND.

*Report from Liverpool—Inspection service.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *October 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit under same cover abstract of bills of health for the week ended September 29, 1900. During that week 16 vessels were inspected, with a total of 1,532 crew, 2,346 steerage, 1,813 cabin passengers. There were some Glasgow passengers, the entire baggage of whom was disinfected. After the middle of this month the number of steerage passengers will probably decrease to some extent, but the number of ships will be more, as the Allan Line begin about that time to go to Portland, Me. The health of the city is good.

Respectfully,

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

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

HONDURAS.

*Reports from La Ceiba—Fruit port.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *October 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 29, 1900: Two vessels were inspected and cleared for the United States. September 23, steamship *Nicaragua*, for New Orleans. September 28, steamship *Alliance*, for New Orleans. The general health of this port and vicinity continues good. No deaths were reported during the week.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *October 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended October 4, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The health and sanitary conditions of the port and adjacent country continue good. One death reported for the week—an adult female. American; cause, cancer.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected and cleared during week ended October 4, 1900.

Date.	Name.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	Passen- gers.
Sept. 28	Nor. ss. Utstein.....	Aarsvold	15	New Orleans.....	
Sept. 30	Ger. ss. Senior.....	Steinharth.....	18	Havana.....	5
Do.....	Nor. ss. Bratten ..	Holm.....	15	Mobile.....	
Oct. 3	Am. ss. Stillwater.....	Galt	32	New Orleans.....	

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

History of the case of plague which occurred on the steamship Coptic.

HONOLULU, H. I., September 25, 1900.

SIR: Referring to Bureau telegram of September 11, 1900, relative to a case of plague found on the steamship *Coptic* on her arrival at Kobe, Japan, in the person of a Chinaman from Honolulu, I have the honor to inform you that, so far as known, there has been no plague in the Hawaiian Islands since March 31 of this year. The Chinaman referred to was named Wong Chong Sow who resided at or near a place on the northeastern side of the island of Oahu called Kahaluu. He was a rice planter, had lived at the place indicated for about four years, and was not in Honolulu during the existence of the plague. Kahaluu is distant from Honolulu about 15 miles. Wong Chong Sow came to Honolulu on the day the *Coptic* sailed hence August 2 and took only his baggage from where he lived at Kahaluu and nothing from Honolulu. He was in good health when he left here and was taken ill after the *Coptic* left Yokohama, Japan, about August 12 or 13.

There is no suspicious sickness at Kahaluu of any kind, and the presumption is that if Wong Chong Sow died from plague he was infected on the *Coptic*, possibly from diseased rats, as 3 of those animals were found dead in No. 4 compartment where the Chinaman was taken ill, and their bodies contained plague bacilli. The *Coptic* was fumigated with SO₂ at Hongkong, and after the fumigation 46 dead rats were found in the hold of the vessel.

I have received through the courtesy of Dr. Maloney, surgeon of the *Coptic*, a slide prepared by the Japanese authorities from the blood of a mouse inoculated from the glands removed from the body of Wong Chong Sow, which shows typical plague bacilli. I did not allow the *Coptic* on her return trip to San Francisco to dock at Honolulu, and her freight for this place was disinfected. She had no suspicious sickness on board.

It is possible that infected rats may have been in the vessel when she left San Francisco on the outward voyage to the Orient, and if so we may be in danger here, as the vessel docked at Honolulu on the outward run.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL.

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

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

ITALY.

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, October 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 3, 1900, the following ship was inspected: On October 2 the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 21 cabin and 600 steerage passengers and 148 pieces of large, and 673 pieces of small, baggage. One hundred and three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. There were also inspected 8 cabin and 20 steerage passengers from Genoa.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

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

*Report of inspection at Palermo.*NAPLES, ITALY, *October 3, 1900.*

SIR: In pursuance of the telegraphic orders of the Bureau of September 8, and 27, ultimo, directing me to proceed to Palermo for the purpose of inspecting emigrants bound for New Orleans, I have the honor to report as follows:

After many changes in the date for the departure of the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, I was informed that the vessel would be ready for inspection on September 24, and would depart for New Orleans September 25. On arriving at Palermo I was informed that the ship was to sail one day later than previously announced. The inspection of the emigrants was attended with much difficulty owing to the inexperience of the interested officials, which is due to the fact that the sailings from Palermo direct are very few. The inspection was done in conjunction with the Italian commission, in the same manner as is the custom here in Naples.

The steamship company employed a local doctor to inspect the emigrants before they presented themselves at the regular inspection. He rejected 33 for various diseases. On inspection 855 steerage passengers were passed; 4 cases of trachoma, 4 cases of hernia, and 1 case of poor physique were advised not to embark. The advice was accepted in every case.

On September 30 was inspected the steamship *Sempione* of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound for New Orleans. The steamship was a model of cleanliness. There were inspected and passed 1,131 steerage passengers; 9 cases of trachoma, 8 cases of hernia, 1 case of marasmus, 1 case of fever, 1 case of orchitis were advised not to embark. The advice was accepted in every case. Three cases of malaria were found among the emigrants and ordered to be placed in the ship's hospital. On making the total count it was found that there were more passengers aboard than there were places. The captain was informed and he had the surplus disembarked.

I wish to express my appreciation of the great courtesy and consideration shown your representative by the Italian commission and the steamship officials.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

*Renewed outbreak of plague at Osaka.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *September 23, 1900.*

SIR: Confirming my cable dispatch of September 17, announcing the renewed outbreak of plague at Osaka, I have the honor to add that, up to yesterday, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been 12 cases in all in that city.

For several days before the confession of the actual existence of plague in Osaka the newspapers reported cases of "pseudopest" whatever that may mean.

Respectfully,

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

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

MARTINIQUE.

Fort de France and St. Pierre quarantine against England on account of plague in Glasgow.

MARTINIQUE, September 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that, owing to the existence of bubonic plague in Glasgow, the sanitary commissions of Fort de France and St. Pierre, at their meetings on September 5 and 6, respectively, decided that—

“The importations from England are submitted to quarantine measures.”

The above notice, which appeared in the official newspaper, *Le Moniteur de la Martinique*, under date of September 14, 1900, I have the honor to transmit, as per clipping, under cover. Being rather laconic, I deemed it my duty to ask his excellency the governor to favor me with all information relating to the measures to be taken on arrivals from Glasgow or any other infected port.

Respectfully,

A. TESTART,

United States Vice-Consul, Acting.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Reports from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, September 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 29: From yellow fever there were 17 cases, and 10 deaths; from smallpox there were 5 cases, and 1 death; from all causes there were 43 deaths.

The following is a monthly list of the yellow fever cases and deaths for the past 13 months: 1899, September, 55 cases, 32 deaths; October, 32 cases, 15 deaths; November, 7 cases, 4 deaths; December, 22 cases, 15 deaths. 1900, January, 12 cases, 3 deaths; February, 4 cases, 3 deaths; March, 1 case, 1 death; April, 12 cases, 6 deaths; May, 61 cases, 32 deaths; June, 79 cases, 43 deaths; July, 61 cases, 32 deaths; August, 93 cases, 41 deaths; September, 102 cases, 33 deaths; total, 541 cases, 260 deaths.

During the past two weeks 8 vessels have been inspected and issued bills of health.

Three hundred and eighty-seven passengers were inspected, and 197 were issued health certificates, the others being bound for Mexican or European ports.

The health of the shipping continues good, no cases of yellow fever having yet appeared aboard of the vessels while in the harbor.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *October 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 6:

From yellow fever there have been 24 cases and 11 deaths. From smallpox there were 2 cases and no deaths. From all causes there were 48 deaths. Six vessels were inspected and issued bills of health. Sixty-nine passengers were inspected and 24, who were bound for Cuba and the United States, were given health certificates. The yellow fever seems to have disappeared on the isthmus of Tehuantepec and in the surrounding country towns, but continues here in the city without any apparent signs of quitting. No cases have yet appeared in the shipping.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

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

PARAGUAY.

End of plague in Asuncion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a dispatch, No. 118 of August 12, 1900, from the vice-consul of the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay, in which he says: "The bubonic plague has been suffocated, and out of some 12 cases only 2 deaths have occurred." The vice-consul adds that no new cases or deaths from plague have been reported during the last fifteen days prior to the date of his dispatch.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague and smallpox in Manila from January 1 to September 8, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., *September 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report briefly on the plague and smallpox in Manila, submitting a tabulated statement showing the total number of cases and deaths from each disease during the present year to date.

The health of the city has been fairly good, especially when the tropical climate, practically no system of sewerage, and a large mixed population, living in most unhygienic conditions, are taken into consideration.

There have been only a few cases of enteric fever and smallpox has been very light, in fact, fewer cases have developed than in many American cities of the same population. The latter is due to the extensive vaccination practiced by the Army surgeons during the preceding year.

The plague epidemic has been mild and the advent of the rainy season has had no appreciable effect. From a study of the weekly statistics submitted herewith it will be seen that the greater number of cases occurred during the months of February and April, and that the rainy season, commencing July 1, has caused no increase of the disease.

The wet season has caused a marked increase of beriberi, principally among the natives, and a considerable number of cases are now reported.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Statistics of plague and smallpox occurring in Manila, Philippine Islands, from January 1 to September 8, 1900.

During week ended—	PLAGUE.					SMALLPOX.	
	Number cases.	Number deaths.	Nationalities affected.			Number cases.	Number deaths.
			Chinese.	Filipinos.	Whites.		
January 13.....	11	6	2	9			
January 20.....	4	3		4			
January 27.....	6						
February 3.....	10	6					
February 10.....	14	10					
February 17.....	11	9	5	6		10	0
February 24.....	8	6	4	4		5	
March 3.....	7	7	4	3		0	
March 10.....	2	2				1	
March 17.....	5	3				6	1
March 24.....	8	7	6	2		0	
March 31.....	17	14				0	
April 7.....	12	7				1	
April 14.....	12	9				0	
April 21.....	16	14				4	
April 28.....	13	7	10	3		3	
May 5.....	9	7	6	3		8	
May 12.....	4	3				1	
May 19.....	5	3			1	1	
May 26.....	2	1			1		
June 2.....	1	0					
June 9.....	3	0					
June 16.....	6	3	5	1			
June 23.....	2	0	1	1			
June 30.....	3	2	1	2			
July 7.....	4	3	2	2			
July 14.....	1	1	1				
July 21.....	4	0	1		3		
July 28.....	2	1			2		
August 4.....	3	1			3		
August 11.....	4	1	1		3		
August 18.....	3	3	2	1			
August 25.....	3	1	1		1		
September 1.....	3	3	2	1			
September 8.....	3	3	3				
Total	215	146	57	54	3	35	1

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, October 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 29, 1900: Eight vessels were inspected, 2 of which sailed for Canadian ports. There were inspected 649 members of crew, 631 cabin and 183 steerage passengers, and 17 cattlemen. One hundred and seventy-eight pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 18 disinfected and labeled.

The sanitary conditions of the port are looking better. No new case of plague has been reported for nearly two weeks. Two deaths have occurred among those in hospitals, 1 being an infant born while the mother was suffering from plague. There are, therefore, now in hospital 21 cases, and there have been to date 7 deaths. It is to be hoped that no more cases may appear. The number of contacts has been greatly reduced, and there is now a comparatively small number under observation. Of other infectious diseases, smallpox remains about the same, and no new cases of typhus have developed.

Shipping has been rather heavy for the past week, 2 of the largest liners leaving on the same day.

During the week a rumor of plague in Perth was circulated, but this has been officially denied.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Vessels sailing from Glasgow for American ports.

[Cablegrams.]

GLASGOW, October 13, 1900.

Sailed from Glasgow 12th ; *Siberian*, Philadelphia ; *Peruvian*, Boston.

THOMAS.

GLASGOW, October 13, 1900.

Concordia, *Alcides*, and *Buenos Ayrean* sailed to-day, Glasgow to Montreal.

THOMAS.

GLASGOW, October 19, 1900.

Sailed 18th *Furnessia* and *Sardinian*, New York from Glasgow.

THOMAS.

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

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended September 29, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended September 29, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended September 27, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 29, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 217, including measles, 10 ; whooping cough, 1 ; leprosy, 1 ; and 4 from smallpox.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 52,665. Total number of deaths, 63, including diphtheria 6 ; enteric fever 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from diphtheria ; 7 from enteric fever, 1 death from measles, and 3 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of August, 1900, from 768 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,271,860, show a total of 2,371 deaths,

including diphtheria, 31; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 14, and 180 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 120, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 1 from smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 22, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Blackburn and Sunderland, viz, 25.5, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 11.5.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended September 22, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 131, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

London.—One thousand four hundred and fifty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 9; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 30; whooping cough, 48; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea and dysentery, 132. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand. In Greater London 1,980 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, and 18 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 22, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Queenstown, viz, 40.2, a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 167 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 3 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 22, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 584, including diphtheria, 11; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 3, and 20 from whooping cough.

St. Helena.—Three weeks ended September 1, 1900. Estimated population, 4,270. Total number of deaths, 8, including 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1900. Estimated population, 700,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including enteric fever, 16, and 16 from smallpox. Two weeks ended September 15, 1900. Total number of deaths, 53, including enteric fever, 29, and 24 from smallpox. Two weeks ended September 30, 1900. Total number of deaths, 45, including enteric fever, 31, and 14 from smallpox.

Corunna.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 40,500. Total number of deaths, 85, including 1 from smallpox.

Malaga.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1900. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths, 155, including 3 from typhus fever.

Vigo.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 15,926. Total number of deaths, 32, including 2 from enteric fever.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended September 15, 1900, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 691,000, show a total of 458 deaths, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 3; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3; and 41 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 19, 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-Sept. 11...		3,804	
Calcutta	Apr. 28-Sept. 8...		351	
Karachi	July 2-Sept. 9...		43	
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. 25...		3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Avare	Feb. 1-Feb. 23...		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-Sept. 23...	70	37	
Bocas del Toro	July 25-Sept. 11...	5	3	
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-
Cuba:				ada.
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	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	358	52	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 17...	175	39	
Matanzas	July 25		1	In barracks.
Pinar del Rio	July 24-July 30...		14	
Sagua, Isabela de	Sept. 17-Sept. 21...	2	1	
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. 30...	6	2	
Vera Cruz	Sept. 2-Oct. 6...		68	
West Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	Apr. 16-June 30...	15	8	
Rufisque	June 16-June 30...			Several cases

PLAGUE.

Arabia:			
Aden	Feb. 22-July 8...	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	.....
Nitheroy.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-Aug 31...	454	220	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 27-Sept. 1.....	.....	1,445	Estimated.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	1,063	996	
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. 25...	19	19	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	207	135	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	2,535	1,856	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	12	4	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	109	77	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Satara District.....	.....do.....	10	10	
Satara Town.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Surat District.....	.....do.....	48	29	
Surat Town.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	383	330	
Belgaum Town.....	.....do.....	31	22	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	11	8	
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.....	57	51	
Sachin State.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	146	137	
Outside Bombay Presi- dency and Sind:				
Madras City.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Salem District.....	.....do.....	55	40	
Tinnevely District.....	.....do.....	4	3	
Calcutta.....	.....do.....	1,811	1,792	
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.....	47	35	
Saran District.....	.....do.....	119	91	
Chupra Town.....	.....do.....	145	123	
Patna District.....	.....do.....	566	512	
Patna City.....	.....do.....	6	2	
Dinapur Town.....	.....do.....	75	69	
Bihar Town.....	.....do.....	129	129	
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 Mil- itary Station and city.	.....do.....	210	145	
Mysore City.....	.....do.....	518	343	
Mysore District.....	.....do.....	78	62	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	.....do.....	9	7	
Tumkar District.....	.....do.....	60	51	
Lingsuagur District.....	.....do.....	58	57	
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	
	Sept. 17-Sept. 22..	12		
Sakai.....	June 30.....	1		
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-July 7...	16	13	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	July 24-July 31..	12	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	June 17-June 23..	1		
Cebu.....	July 25.....	1		
Manila.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 8...	215	146	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1		
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 6....	29	8	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	July 20.....	4		
Constantinople.....	Aug. 27.....	1		On ss. Niger from the Island of Syros.
Smyrna.....	June 18-Aug. 6...	22	11	
Wales:				
Llandaff.....	Oct. 9.....		1	From Rosario.

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31....		3	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-July 31....		9	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 2.....	264	92	
Austria:				
Prague.....	June 3-Sept. 15...	51		
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. 31....		8	
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-Sept. 2...		18	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-Sept. 29...	37	7	
London.....	do.....	93		
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. 29...		45	
St. Etienne.....	June 1-Sept. 15...	25	7	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Aug. 10.....	3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 10-July 20...		4	
Königsberg.....	July 1-Sept. 15...	4	1	
Gibraltar.....	July 2-Aug. 12...		4	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-July 14...	19	14	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Sept. 11...		96	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 19-May 5....		40	
	June 24-Sept. 8...		110	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Karachi.....	May 10-Sept. 2...	.....	47	
Madras.....	May 26-Sept. 24...	.....	5	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	June 10-June 16...	3	.....
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. 30...	240	171	Smallpox reported.
Merida.....	July 21.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-Oct. 6...	.....	62	
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.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 8...	35	1	
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. 15...	99	29	
Odessa.....	June 3-Sept. 29...	75	22	
Riga.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	.....	26	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-Sept. 22...	617	176	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 1-July 31...	11	.....
Warsaw.....	May 27-Sept. 8...	.....	64	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 29...	3	.....
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 15...	3	.....
Glasgow.....	June 16-July 6...	83	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 30...	.....	54	
Corunna.....	July 15-Sept. 29...	.....	3	
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	.....
Yukon Territory:				
.....	Sept. 8.....	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.
Aden.....	Sept. 15	44,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 22	44,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aix la Chapelle.....	Sept. 22	134,196	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandretta.....	Sept. 22	8,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 6	2,300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Oct. 13	2,300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amoy.....	Aug. 11	350,000	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 18	350,000	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 25	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 1	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 8	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 29	528,646	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Athens.....	do.....	200,000	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bahia.....	Aug. 25	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barranquilla.....	Sept. 23	40,000	26	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	Sept. 22	359,000	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2
Bergen.....	Sept. 26	68,000	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	Sept. 15	1,862,473	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	14	6
Birmingham.....	Sept. 29	519,610	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....
Bombay.....	Sept. 11	821,764	1,084	131	53	121	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Bremen.....	Sept. 15	145,000	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2
Do.....	Sept. 22	145,000	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	176	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Cairo.....	Sept. 16	570,062	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Calcutta.....	Sept. 8	681,560	492	.....	51	15	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Callao.....	Sept. 16	30,000	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena.....	Sept. 21	25,000	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chihuahua.....	Sept. 29	25,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Christiania.....	Sept. 22	230,000	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do.....	Sept. 29	230,000	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coburg.....	Sept. 22	20,570	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	do.....	366,460	186	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2
Colombo.....	Sept. 1	130,000	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Corunna.....	Sept. 29	40,500	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crefeld.....	Sept. 22	108,183	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 29	108,183	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curaçoa.....	Sept. 22	30,303	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Dundee.....	Sept. 29	167,584	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 22	302,262	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Flushing.....	Sept. 29	19,032	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Sept. 22	278,000	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funchal.....	Sept. 30	36,982	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ghent.....	Sept. 22	163,030	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 29	163,030	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 23	25,900	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	Sept. 28	743,969	276	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	Oct. 6	45,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	Sept. 22	691,349	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....
Do.....	Sept. 29	691,349	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Oct. 2	16,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	Sept. 22	119,470	73	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karachi.....	Sept. 9	98,195	69	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Canada.....	Oct. 12	18,300	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Königsberg.....	Sept. 22	183,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
La Rochelle.....	Sept. 16	80,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 23	30,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 30	30,000	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Las Palmas.....	Sept. 8	34,972	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 22	34,972	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds.....	Sept. 29	431,503	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Leghorn.....	Sept. 15	104,829	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 22	104,829	35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leipzig.....	do.....	439,200	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leith.....	do.....	78,509	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liege.....	Sept. 8	171,890	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 22	171,890	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London.....	do.....	6,682,145	1,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	11
Lyons.....	Sept. 15	500,000	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3	46	66
Do.....	Sept. 22	500,000	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	1
Madras.....	Sept. 7	482,518	503	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1
Mainz.....	Sept. 22	84,000	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Manchester.....	do.....	550,864	241	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES—Continue

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.
Matamoras.....	Sept. 29.	18,266	22	1						2			
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	0	3									
Monte Cristi.....	do.....	3,000	0										
Monterey.....	Oct. 4	25,000	42										
Montevideo.....	Aug. 11	215,061	52										
Do.....	Aug. 18	215,061	61									1	1
Moscow.....	Sept. 15	1,000,000	621						4	4	8	2	2
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	Sept. 22	234,369	79	5								1	1
Nottingham.....	do.....		90	5								5	5
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 15	244,406	146	11					2		2		
Odessa.....	Sept. 22	434,600	214					2		10	2	1	
Do.....	Sept. 29	434,600	201					4	13	13	1	4	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Sept. 15	434,600	a 98						1				
Panama.....	Oct. 1	25,000											
Paris.....	Sept. 22	2,511,629	508					3	36	1	4	2	3
Plymouth.....	Sept. 29	101,848	29	2					2		1		
Prague.....	Sept. 22	198,468	94	20							1		
Quebec.....	Oct. 6	73,000							1	2			
Rheims.....	Sept. 22	107,963	56						1			3	
Rome.....	Aug. 18	518,333	155						4			1	1
Do.....	Aug. 25	518,333	145						6		2		
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 29	327,815	100						3	1			
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 15	1,267,063	630					5	33	13	16	9	10
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Oct. 6	3,000	2										
St. Thomas, Nova Scotia.	Sept. 14	12,019	7										
Sheffield.....	Sept. 22	366,269	179						3	2	7		7
Singapore.....	Aug. 18	97,111	174	24									
Do.....	Aug. 25	97,111	155	26									
Smyrna.....	Sept. 23	300,000	66	8					6				
Solingen.....	Sept. 22	16,000	15										3
Southampton.....	Sept. 29	106,831	43						1		2		
South Shields.....	Sept. 22	106,677	39	2									1
Stettin.....	do.....	153,000	85						2	6	1	1	
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 27	162,934	61										
Sunderland.....	Sept. 22	147,398	72						2	4			
Teneriffe.....	Sept. 15	33,500	4										
Do.....	Sept. 22	33,500	7										
Trieste.....	do.....	166,499	81								1		
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Oct. 6	3,000	0										
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 29	25,642		2					4		2		
Do.....	Oct. 6	25,642		1					3		2		
Uttala.....	Sept. 29	800	0										
Valencia.....	do.....	203,985	91										
Vers Cruz.....	do.....	25,000	50	6			10	1					
Do.....	Oct. 6	25,000	50	6			10						
Victoria.....	Sept. 8	25,000	6	1					1				
Do.....	Sept. 15	25,000	9	1					1				
Do.....	Sept. 22	25,000	9	2									
Do.....	Sept. 30	26,000	2										
Zurich.....	Sept. 22	162,169	49						2				

a Dysentery, 1.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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