

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1883.

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1900. No. 45.

NOTICE.

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

UNITED STATES.

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

Inspectors of the Marine-Hospital Service at Port Limon and Bocas del Toro to remain a month longer.

MOBILE, ALA., October 25, 1900.

SIR: I confirm telegrams exchanged as per copies annexed, and on behalf of the quarantine board of Mobile Bay, have to thank you for your prompt acquiescence to our request.

Respectfully,

A. S. BENN,
President of Board.

[Telegram—Sent October 24.]

Quarantine board of Mobile Bay on account of continued hot weather requests that you keep inspectors at Limon and Bocas for one month longer. Can you do it for us? Board also maintains quarantine against Cuban ports during continuance present epidemic there.

A. S. BENN,
President of Board.

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

[Telegram—Received October 25.]

Have wired officers at Port Limon and Bocas to remain month longer.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To Dr. A. S. BENN,
President Quarantine Board, Mobile Bay.

Plague in San Francisco during October, 1900.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., October 29, 1900.

SIR: In reply to Bureau letter of the 20th instant (C. H. W.,) and in confirmation of telegram sent on the 27th, I have the honor to state that during the month of October 3 cases of plague have occurred in San Francisco among the Chinese. All cases terminated fatally. The first death occurred on October 5, at 720½ Dupont street. The case was a cigar maker, who had been working just previous to his last illness in a cigar factory on Battery street. The history which was obtained from the acquaintances of the man was that he had been ill about four or five days before death. No clinical history of his illness could be obtained. The post-mortem examination was limited to the removal of the enlarged femoral glands, which, on examination, both microscopically and bacteriologically, showed the plague bacillus. The bacteriologist of the city board of health submitted some of the gland tissues to me for an examination. This was examined in the laboratory at this station, with the result of confirming the diagnosis.

The second death occurred on October 10 at 767 Clay street, in the same house whence a case of plague was removed to the city hospital, dying there on July 5. This man had been ill for a week or more, and was treated by a white physician. The death certificate gave the cause of death "typhoid pneumonia." Dr. Kellogg informs me that on inspecting the body a mass of enlarged femoral glands was seen, which, on removal, showed evidences of acute infection. Microscopical and bacteriological examination demonstrated the cause of death to be plague.

On October 14, at request of Dr. O'Brien, the health officer, I visited a case at 905 Clay street, which was reported to present certain suspicious symptoms. This case gave a history of being ill for three and one-half days. The attack commenced with a rigor, followed by fever, giddiness, nausea, and vomiting. He was seen on the evening of the 13th by a white physician, who stated that his temperature at the time of his visit was considerably over 38° C., pulse very rapid and weak. There was also nausea, vomiting, and slight diarrhea. On the following morning—the 14th—a considerable swelling of the glands in the femoral regions was observed. There was considerable elevation of temperature, and more prostration than existed the day previous. He then reported the matter to the health office as being probably a case of bubonic plague. The patient was seen about 5 o'clock on the same day by several physicians, viz, Drs. Bulkley and O'Brien, of the health board; Dr. Bunnell, police surgeon; Dr. Ryfkogel, bacteriologist to the State board of health, Dr. Lumsden, Dr. Pillsbury, and myself. The patient presented the appearance of one profoundly ill with an acute infectious disease. His temperature was 39.7° C., pulse 140, soft and compressible. There was considerable delirium. Physical examination revealed an enlarged spleen and a mass of enlarged glands in the left femoral region. There were also several reddish spots over the chest and abdomen, having all the appearances of subcutaneous hemorrhages. Cover slip preparations were made from the blood, and also of the fluid aspirated from the gland. Cultivations were also made from the gland and blood. Microscopic examination of the cover slips demonstrated the presence of numerous diplo-bacilli, which morphologically resembled those of bubonic plague. These bacilli took on a bipolar stain with thionine, and were easily decolorized by Gram's method. The cover slips made from the

fluid removed from the gland contained countless numbers of these bacilli. In fact, it appeared more like that of a pure culture of plague than a specimen taken from the body. The case died at 11 o'clock that night, and on the following day Dr. Kellogg, the bacteriologist, made a post-mortem examination, removing the spleen and mass of enlarged glands. These tissues on examination gave the typical appearances of plague infection.

On the following day, the 16th, colonies had developed in the tubes inoculated from the blood and glands. These were examined and found to be those of bubonic plague. Animal inoculations made from these cultures were in every way confirmatory.

The State board of health have instructed their bacteriologist, Dr. Ryfkogel, to be present at all post-mortem examinations and make an independent investigation. All sanitary inspectors, which were for a time employed by the various members of the board of health at the instance of the governor, have been discharged. Dr. Crowley, a member of the State board of health, stated to me on the 27th instant that the State board of health was of the opinion that for the time being the city board of health was able and ample to meet the requirements of the situation; that while there had been bacteriological evidence of the existence of bubonic plague, there was not sufficient clinical data to warrant any steps to be taken. * * *

In conclusion, I would state that it is my belief that the area of infection is gradually growing wider, so that now there are only 3 blocks of the Chinese quarter proper in which there has not occurred, since March last, a case of plague. The conditions which will obtain in the next six months will be, in my opinion, conducive to a further outbreak. The Chinese population will, in a few weeks, be augmented by several thousand more than exists during the summer months. About 3,000 Chinese return every fall from the salmon canneries of Alaska. Then at the end of the fruit-picking season, which now is rapidly drawing to a close, large numbers of Chinese who are thus engaged seek a temporary home in San Francisco during the winter months. These people to all intents and purposes are contract laborers, and are of the lowest coolie class. They live under the worst hygienic conditions imaginable. It would, therefore, not surprise me to see a number of cases of plague occurring among this class of people. I will transmit, as soon as obtainable, a map showing the infected area, as well as the number of cases which have already occurred.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Four deaths from plague in San Francisco.

[Telegram.]

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., *November 2, 1900.*

Two Chinese found dead yesterday, plague; same family; mother, femoral bubo; child, probably pneumonic; typical organism found in both; house has had bad sanitary history.

KINYOUN.

[Telegram.]

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., *November 6, 1900.*

Another case of plague reported by the local board of health occurred November 4. A trained nurse, died at Pilgrim Hospital. Had been

nursing a supposed case of diphtheria which terminated fatally October 29 on Pacific street. Clinical history and post-mortem examination of the nurse demonstrated undoubted plague. Animal inoculations made. Both cases white. Did not occur in Chinatown. No connection with other cases traced. Hospital authorities burn the morgue to-day. Believe other cases occurring in San Francisco, being reported under other name. * * * Case of plague reported November 1, confirmed by bacteriologic examination in the laboratory.

KINYOUN.

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

Yellow fever at Natchez, Miss.

[Telegram.]

JACKSON DEPOT, MISS., *November 6, 1900.*

One case yellow fever officially reported to this board at Natchez.

J. F. HUNTER,
Secretary.

[In a later telegram, P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker, who was ordered to proceed to Natchez and confer with the health authorities, reports November 8 that 5 cases and 3 deaths have occurred, and several cases of dengue have been reported in the vicinity. Source of infection unknown.]

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., October 27, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work at this station for the week ended October 27, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 177 persons; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passenger trains, 36 persons; inspection Mexican immigrants, 35; disinfection blankets, clothing, etc., Mexican immigrants, 27 bundles; disinfected soiled linen imported for laundry work, 454 pieces; disinfection of goat skins from Mexico, 410.

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

Report of inspection of Bering, Teller City, Cape Prince of Wales, and Sledge Island, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, *October 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Asst. Surg. B. J. Lloyd returned on the evening of the 7th instant from his tour of inspection of the camps and villages in the vicinities of Port Clarence, Grantley Harbor, and Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, to which places he had gone by my direction.

I inclose a copy of his report.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

NOME, ALASKA, *October 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that from September 27 to October 7, 1900, I was, in accordance with your direction, engaged in the inspection of the ports of Bering (Port Clarence), Teller City, and the mission at Cape Prince of Wales. I found but little sickness among the white inhabitants, but the natives have suffered in a manner similar

to that described in my report of conditions prevailing in the territory between this port (Nome) and Topkok. I was informed by the missionary at Cape Prince of Wales that every native there had recently undergone an attack of measles. Not having sufficient time to perform vaccinations myself, and finding these places wholly without material, I made the following distribution of points:

At Teller City I left 500 points with Dr. George B. Simpson; at Bering, 250 points with Mr. William Jones; at Cape Prince of Wales, 250 points with Mr. W. T. Lopp, the missionary. These were left with the understanding that they were to be used gratuitously. Sanitary conditions at Teller City and Bering are fair and the water supply is good. At Cape Prince of Wales the living and dead (natives) are side by side in about equal numbers, it being their custom to dispose of the dead in the manner previously described, except that the bodies are elevated about 8 feet above the ground.

The steamship *Discovery*, on which I made the trip, returned to Nome on October 4, but as it was late at night I deferred landing until morning, well knowing, however, that I was taking chances on a trip to Sledge Island. I was not surprised to learn, when I made my appearance the next morning, that we were already well on our way. During our forty-eight hours' stay at this place I landed and made a careful inspection of the island with reference to its fitness as a base for quarantine operations. In view of the fact that landings may be made here when it is not even safe to drop anchor at Nome (and for other reasons), I strongly recommend it to your consideration, with the suggestion that by adopting a method of inspecting vessels at this place many of the disagreeable features which could not be avoided this season would be eliminated from future operations.

Respectfully,

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

MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND U. S. M. H. S., Nome, Alaska.

Maritime quarantine service at Nome, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, *September 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for the week ended September 22, 1900:

The steamship *Charles D. Lane* came in from Shelton at Sledge Island on the 17th instant and was visited by Dr. Lloyd with the intention of disinfecting the 2 staterooms in which were cases of measles. But as twelve days had elapsed since the cases were removed from the ship, and as the rooms, bedding, etc., had been thoroughly aired during this interval, a further disinfection was considered unnecessary.

On September 18, the schooner *Lady George* arrived from Norton Sound, Alaska, and immediately landed her passengers without waiting for inspection. The vessel had been boarded and inspected by me before, and the captain, G. H. Woodruff, informed of the quarantine regulations in force at this port. The facts of the case were given to the United States district attorney, who promised to take action against the captain at his earliest opportunity.

Inasmuch as no new case of smallpox had been reported in Alaska since August 25, and because of the very stormy weather which prevails in this locality in the fall months and the consequent difficulty in landing passengers in case of any delay, Lieutenant Jarvis advised that the quarantine against Alaskan ports be raised. This was accordingly done on the 18th instant by means of a circular letter which was and will be sent to the captains of all vessels immediately after their arrival. I inclose a copy of this letter.

A case of smallpox having been diagnosed in the barracks hospital here on the 20th instant and it being impossible to trace the source of infection, I notified the quarantine officers at Dutch Harbor, Port Townsend, and San Francisco and recommended that the inspection of vessels from Nome be continued. I also notified the owners of vessels leaving this port that it would be advisable for them to have an inspection by me just before sailing. On such inspection I will have the

captain sign a certificate to the effect that there are no persons on board who have not been inspected by me and will then give him a certificate of inspection. I will also give the ship's surgeon sufficient material with which to vaccinate all persons aboard, requiring a receipt from him for same and a written agreement to vaccinate all persons aboard within three days after leaving this port, such persons as have refused vaccination to be reported to the quarantine officer on arrival at destination. I inclose copies of the forms used for the captain's certificate, the certificate of inspection, and the ship's surgeon's receipt for vaccine material.

In accordance with the foregoing, the owners of the *Centennial* were advised that if they would notify me after her last passenger was aboard and just before sailing, I would inspect their vessel and the passengers and give the captain a certificate of inspection. They promised to notify me in time but failed to do so, the vessel sailing this morning without inspection.

The steamship *Santa Ana* and the steamship *Nome City*, both leaving for Seattle, Wash., were inspected this afternoon just before sailing. The former had on board 45 crew and 303 passengers, and the latter, 63 crew and 386 passengers. The captains were given certificates of inspection and the ship's surgeons sufficient material to vaccinate all persons aboard.

Respectfully

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

[Inclosures.]

NOME, ALASKA, September 18, 1900.

SIR: You are hereby informed that on and after this date inspection of vessels plying between Alaskan ports will not be required unless there be sickness aboard. In case of sickness aboard, the captain will fly a yellow flag or else have the owner's representative ashore, notify the quarantine officer, and under no circumstances will he allow communication with or from the shore until after inspection by the quarantine officer or his assistant. A violation of this rule will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Vessels leaving ports outside Alaska will, however, be inspected as heretofore, whether they come direct to Nome or via other Alaskan ports.

NOME, ALASKA, September 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for week ended September 29, 1900.

The following named outgoing vessels were inspected just before sailing: September 26, steamship *Corwin*, for Seattle, 23 crew and 17 passengers; September 27, steamship *R. P. Elmore*, for Seattle, 11 crew and 1 passenger; September 29, steamship *Albion*, for San Francisco, 20 crew and 65 passengers; and September 29, steamship *Charles D. Lane*, for Seattle, 55 crew and 526 passengers. Their captains were given certificates of inspection and their surgeons sufficient material for vaccination of all persons aboard.

An authentic report states that the schooner *Lady George* mentioned last week as having broken the quarantine regulations in force in this port, was lost in Norton Bay during the recent storm.

NOME, ALASKA, October 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for week ended October 13, 1900.

The following named vessels were inspected just before sailing today: Steamship *Valencia* for Seattle, 68 crew and 87 passengers, and steamship *Robert Dallas*, for Seattle, 65 crew and 375 passengers.

Steamship St. Paul for San Francisco inspected at Nome.

NOME, ALASKA, September 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that by request of her captain, I this afternoon inspected the steamship *St. Paul*, having on board 66 crew

and 60 passengers, and leaving for San Francisco, Cal., via Seattle, Wash. The inspection was made just prior to the vessel sailing and a statement was signed by the captain to the effect that there were no persons aboard who had not been inspected by me. I then gave him a certificate stating that in my opinion the vessel would not carry quarantinable disease and that the port of Nome is now free from any cases of same.

Respectfully,

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

[Telegram.]

NOME, ALASKA, *October 20,*
Via Port Townsend, Wash., November 6, 1900.

Nome now free quarantinable disease. Clean bills of health granted.
EARLE.

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

Vessels bound for Nome inspected at Seattle.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels have been inspected at this port from September 27 to October 22, 1900, viz:

Vessels sailing for Cape Nome.—October 1, steamer *Chas. Nelson*; crew, 30; passengers, 13; steamer *Roanoke*, crew, 82; passengers, 13. October 4, steamer *Ohio*; crew, 107; passengers 12; steamer *Oregon*, crew, 70; passengers, 14. October 5, steamer *Senator*; crew, 79; passengers, 21. October 6, steamer *Kimball*; crew, 58; passengers, 8. October 10, steamer *Santa Ana*; crew, 31; passengers, 9; steamer *Centennial*; crew, 54; passengers, 7.

Respectfully,

D. E. ROBINSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Asst. Surg. M. H. FOSTER,
In Command Puget Sound Quarantine Station,
Port Townsend, Wash.

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

BALTIMORE, MD., *November 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this port of the following named vessels from the ports indicated for the week ended this day: October 29, American barkentine *Good News*, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee. November 2, British steamship *Skerryvore*, from Daiquiri, with iron ore. November 2, British steamship *Bellaïsla*, from Tocopilla, Chile, with nitrate of soda.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

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

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 19,000. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever, and 1 from diphtheria reported.

GEORGIA—*Macon*.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, white, 15,000; colored, 13,000—total, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 1, and 5 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of August, 1900. Census population of 1900, 1,698,576. Total number of deaths, 2,138, including diphtheria, 33; enteric fever, 34; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 32, and 229 from tuberculosis.

Springfield.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 54, including enteric fever, 2, and 8 from tuberculosis. Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including 3 from tuberculosis. Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of September, 1900, Census population, 118,421. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 27, 1900, from 70 observers, indicate that neuralgia, bronchitis, and inflammation of bowels were more prevalent; pneumonia, pleuritis, remittent fever, and inflammation of kidney much more prevalent, and diphtheria and dysentery less prevalent than in the preceding week; phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 190, enteric fever at 191, scarlet fever at 79, diphtheria at 40, measles at 13, whooping cough at 10, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3, and smallpox at 12 places.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 105,843. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6, and 26 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Wilmington*.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 66, including enteric fever, 3, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 194, including diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 14 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia*.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 12,500. Total number of deaths, 12. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Sioux Falls*.—Six months ended October 31, 1900.

Total number of deaths, 44, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3, and 2 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended October 27, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, October 28, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 27, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 21	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	113
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	127
Oct. 22	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Cambrian	London, England	24
Do....	Steamship Norseman	Liverpool, England.....	14
Oct. 24	Steamship Bohemian.....	.....do.....	26
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	82
Oct. 25	Steamship Kansas.....	Liverpool, England.....	14
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	87
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	118
Do....	Steamship Peruvian	Glasgow, Scotland	8
Oct. 26	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	71
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	18
Do....	Steamship Ontario.....	Hull, England.....	6
Oct. 27	Steamship Barrowmore.....	London, England.....	11
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	56
	Total.....	.....	776

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 27, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, October 30, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 27, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 21	Steamship Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown	240
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre	535
Oct. 22	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	349
Do....	Steamship Cymric	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	273
Oct. 23	Steamship Laurentian.....	Glasgow.....	8
Oct. 24	Steamship Astoria.....	.....do.....	60
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.	Bremen.....	565
Do....	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	594
Oct. 25	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	347
Do....	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	49
Oct. 26	Steamship Trier	Bremen.....	421
Do....	Steamship Dona Maria	Lisbon and the Azores	384
Do....	Steamship Hesperia	Naples	296
Do....	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....	303
Oct. 27	Steamship Graf Waldersee .....	.....do.....	411
Do....	Steamship Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	418
Do....	Steamship New York	Southampton.....	176
Do....	Steamship L'Aquitaine.....	Havre.....	592
	Total		6, 021

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended November 3, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, November 3, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 3, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 30	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	121
Oct. 31	Steamship Siberian	Glasgow	1
Nov. 1	Steamship Switzerland	Antwerp.....	144
	Total .....	.....	266

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of October, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 905 ; number passed, 905 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Nov. 3			
2	Beaufort, S. C.....	do			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do	Am. bg. John McDermott, (a)	Oct. 22	San Juan, P. R.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do	U. S. S. Orion (σ)	Oct. 25	Havana via Philadelphia.
			Br. ss. Braodgarth.....	Nov. 2	Tampico.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Oct. 27			
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Nov. 3			
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	Nov. 3			
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Oct. 27			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do			
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Am. sc. Olive.....	Oct. 22	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Hildegard.....	Oct. 24	Campeche.....
			Am. sc. Lena R. Storer.....	Oct. 25	Colon.....
			Am. sc. Luther T. Garretson.	do	Coatzacoalcas.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Oct. 27			
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Nov. 3			
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Sept. 22			
		Sept. 29			
		Oct. 6			
		Oct. 13			
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Nov. 3			
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Oct. 27			
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do	Jap. ss. Kinshiu Maru.....	Oct. 24	Kobe via Victoria, B. C.
			U. S. rev. cutter Manning	Oct. 25	Nome.....
			Br. ship Palgrave.....	Oct. 26	Kobe.....
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Nov. 3			
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Oct. 27	Nor. ss. Bergenhuus.....	Oct. 27	Hongkong.....
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	Oct. 27	Am. sc. Czarina.....	Oct. 21	Unalaska.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	do			
22	Savannah, Ga.....	Oct. 27	Aus. brig Nicolleto.....	Oct. 14	Progreso.....
			Aus. bk. Olga T.....	Oct. 16	Pointe à Pitre.....
			Br. ship Harvest Queen.....	Oct. 20	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Fr. bk. Gazelle.....	Oct. 26	do.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do	Nor. bk. Bonheur.....	Oct. 19	Bahia.....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Oct. 20			
		Oct. 27			
25	Washington, N. C.....	Nov. 3			
	CUBA:				
26	Caibarien.....	Oct. 27			
27	Cardenas.....	do			
28	Cienfuegos.....	do			
29	Daiquiri.....	Oct. 20			
30	Gibara.....	Nov. 3			
31	Guantanamo.....	Oct. 20			
32	Havana.....	Oct. 27	Am. ss. Whitney.....	Oct. 24	Key West.....
			Sp. bk. Marcelino Jane.....	do	La Paz.....
			Prov. ss. Lauenberg.....	Oct. 27	Mobile.....
33	Isabela de Sagua.....	Oct. 27			
34	Mansanillo.....	Oct. 20			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report.	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	Oct. 31		1
4	Newport News	Disinfected and held.	Oct. 29		8
	Hampton Roads	Detained 4 hours for observation.	Nov. 2		
5					1
6					1
7				No transactions.	
8				No report.	
9				No transactions.	
10				do	
11	Mobile	Disinfected and held			2
	Pascagoula	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
12				No transactions.	
13				do	
14				do	11
					2
				No transactions.	
					7
15					1
16					2
17	Seattle	Crew bathed, dunnage fore-castle and steerage disinfected.	Oct. 25		23
	Port Townsend	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Oct. 25		
	do	Being disinfected.			
18				1 case enteric fever on U. S. A. transport Lawton, from Nome.	
				1 case enteric fever on Belgian steamship Pennland from Liverpool.	17
				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
19	San Diego	Disinfected and held.	Oct. 27	Oriental crew and steerage passengers bathed, and dunnage and effects disinfected by steam.	2
20	San Francisco	Detained.	Oct. 22	Vessel held until return of 6 fishermen who left vessel before quarantine inspection.	17
21				No transactions.	
22	Savannah	Disinfected.	Oct. 23		6
	do	Held for disinfection.		Removing ballast.	
	do	Disinfected twice and held.		Ballast removed.	
	do	Held for disinfection.			
23	Sapelo	Disinfected and held.		1 case typhus fever died at port of departure; 1 case beriberi in quarantine.	1
24				No transactions.	
				do	
25				do	
26					5
27					9
28					10
29				No transactions.	
30				No report.	
31					6
32	New Orleans	Disinfected.	Oct. 24		24
	Havana	Redisinfection	Oct. 26		
	Mobile	Being disinfected			
33					11
34					7

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
35	Matanzas.....	Oct. 27			
36	Nuevitas.....	Oct. 13			
		Oct. 20			
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.	Prov. flag ss. Julia.....	Oct. 15	Havana.....
			Sp. ss. Saturnina.....	Oct. 17	Liverpool and Cuban ports.
	HAWAII:				
38	Hilo.....	Oct. 13			
		Oct. 20			
39	Honolulu.....	Oct. 13			
		Oct. 20			
40	Kahului.....	Oct. 13			
		Oct. 20			
41	Kihei.....	Oct. 6			
		Oct. 13			
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	Nov. 3			
43	Iloilo.....	Sept. 15			
44	Manila.....	Sept. 22			
	POERTO RICO:				
45	Ponce.....	Nov. 3			
46	San Juan.....	do.			
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	do.			
48	Arecibo.....	do.			
49	Arroyo.....	do.			
50	Fajardo.....	do.			
51	Humacao.....	do.			
52	Mayaguez.....	do.			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Nov. 3			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Oct. 27			
		Nov. 3			
13	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
14	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	Oct. 6			
		Oct. 13			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	Nov. 3			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	Oct. 27	Br. ss. Athena.....	Oct. 23	St. Lucia.....
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Nov. 3			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
35					4
36					6
37	San Juan.....	Inspected and held in quarantine.	Oct. 16	Quarantined on account of a suspicious case of sickness landed at Gibara; nonimmune passengers detained, vessel and all effects disinfected.	5
	Cienfuegos.....	Inspected and held	Oct. 18	Held to complete 5 days from Havana.	9
38				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
39					9
40				No transactions.....	6
41				No transactions.....	1
				do.....	
42				No report.....	
43					9
44					62
45				No report.....	
46				do.....	
47				do.....	
48				do.....	
49				do.....	
50				do.....	
51				do.....	
52				do.....	

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7				do.....	1
8				No report.....	
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12					14
					16
13				No report.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21					1
					2
22				No report.....	
23				do.....	
24				do.....	
25				do.....	
26	Port Arthur.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 23		3
27				No report.....	
28				do.....	

Smallpox and plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to November 9, 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. 18.....	1		
Alaska:				
Cape Nome.....	June 14-Oct. 7...	24	1	
Total for Territory.....		24	1	
California:				
Oakland.....	July 8-July 14...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		4	1	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	June 13-Oct. 25...	64		
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Clear Creek County.....	July 2-Aug. 8...	7		
Costilla County.....	Oct. 15.....	1		
Custer County.....	Oct. 5.....	1		
Eagle County.....	June 25-July 30...	3		
Elbert County.....	Oct. 19.....	1		
El Paso County.....	June 21-Aug. 10...	5		
Fremont County.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 23...	6		
Garfield County.....	July 22-Sept. 12...	25		
Gilpin County.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Huerfano County.....	July 31-Oct. 22...	12		
Jefferson County.....	July 27-Sept. 4...	13		
Lake County.....	July 31-Aug. 23...	1		
Larimer County.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 1...	32		
Las Animas County.....	July 5-Oct. 2...	23		
Mesa County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	10		
Otero County.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 18...	5		
Ourray County.....	Oct. 9-Oct. 29...	15		
Park County.....	July 3.....	2		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-Oct. 24...	62		
Rio Grande County.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 14...	5		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2		
Saguache County.....	Oct. 14.....	1		
Wild County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	2		
Total for State.....		350		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		7		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	July 1-July 7....	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 18-July 23... Oct. 23-Nov. 3...	24 1		
Total for District of Columbia.....		25		
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.....		5		
Indiana:				
Cass County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30... June 1-June 30...	Several 3	1	
Clarke County.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Clay County.....	do.....	1	1	
Clinton County.....	do.....	2		
Delaware County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	14		
Evansville.....	July 1-July 7....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Frankton.....	July 1-July 31...	4	1	
Gibson County.....	June 1-July 31...	2		
Green County.....	June 1-July 31...	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		
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.....	do.....	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	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:				
Cherokee County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	3		
Crawford County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	15		Smallpox reported.
Douglas County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	1		
Rawlins County.....	do.....	4		
Shawnee County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	7		
Sumner County.....	do.....	14		
Wichita.....	June 17-Oct. 6...	30	1	
Total for State.....		74	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		19	1	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 24-July 15...	32		
Lexington.....	Oct. 7-Oct. 27...	3		
Total for State.....		35		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		121		
Louisiana:				
Caddo.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
Caldwell.....	June 17-July 23...	16	2	
New Orleans.....	June 17-Oct. 20...	124	42	
Shreveport.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	Nov. 28, 1899, to July 31, 303 cases, 30 deaths.
Total for State.....		162	44	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		19		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 24-Sept. 1...	5		
Cumberland.....	June 17-July 7...	8		
Total for State.....		13		
Total for State same period, 1899.....		32		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 24-Sept. 15...	9		
Lowell.....	July 15-Aug. 18...	13		
Total for State.....		22		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		35	8	
Michigan:				
Delta County.....	Oct. 14-Oct. 20...	1		
Houghton County.....	Aug. 12-Oct. 27...	34		
Isabella County.....	July 29-Aug. 18...	5		
Jackson.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Maple River Township.....	Oct. 14-Oct. 27...	37		
Oscola.....	July 3-July 9...	1		
Wayne County.....	June 1-Aug. 27...	7	1	
Total for State.....		86	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		11		
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-Oct. 20...	68		
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.....		434	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		71		
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:		8	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 24-Oct. 6...	7		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 17-Oct. 27...	14		
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		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
New York.....	June 17-Aug. 25...	7	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		7		
North Carolina:				
Charlotte.....	June 1-July 31...	11		
Wilmington.....	do.....	8		
Alamance County.....	May 1-Sept. 30...	2		
Buncombe County.....	do.....	5		
Burke County.....	do.....	22		
Cabarrus County.....	do.....	5		
Caswell County.....	do.....	19		
Chatham County.....	do.....	1		
Cherokee County.....	do.....	4		
Cleveland County.....	do.....	5		
Craven County.....	do.....	27		
Davidson County.....	do.....	9		
Davie County.....	do.....	9		
Durham County.....	do.....	11		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	2		
Forsyth County.....	do.....	23		
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.....	5		
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.....	17		
Rockingham County.....	do.....	153		
Rutherford County.....	do.....		A few.	
Vance County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...			Several cases.
Wilkes County.....	do.....	12		
Total for State.....		516		
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		
Ashland 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-Nov. 3...	642	5	
Dover Township.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	1		
East Cleveland.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	3		
Glenville.....	do.....	4		
Mayfield Township.....	do.....	14		
Newburgh.....	do.....	30		
Lakewood.....	do.....	2		
Rockport.....	do.....	2		
West Park Township.....	do.....	1		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Darke County.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	12		
Defiance County—				
Highland Township.....	do.....	8		
Delaware County.....	do.....	44		
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do.....	39		
Fulton County—				
Wauseon.....	do.....	2		
Geauga County—				
Burton.....	do.....	3		
Greene County—				
Cedarville.....	do.....	20	2	
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	do.....	99	1	
Hyde Park.....	do.....	1		
Hancock County—				
Findlay.....	do.....	1		
Hardin County—				
McGuffey.....	do.....	3		
Henry County.....	do.....	120	3	
Huron County—				
Bellevue.....	do.....	9		
Lake County.....	do.....	2		
Licking County.....	do.....	2		
Lorain County.....	do.....	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.....		1,490	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		55		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Oct. 31.....	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		7		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	June 24-Oct. 20...	13		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7..	5		
Total for State.....		18		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		226		
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	

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
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	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	June 24-Sept. 30...	10	1	
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-Oct. 27...	60		Dec. 13, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900, 106 cases; deaths, 0.
Total for State.....		70	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.....		157	4	
Washington:				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2		
Puyallup County.....	Sept. 6.....			Several cases.
Seattle.....	June 24-Sept. 30...	36		
Tacoma.....	Aug. 5-Oct. 15...	5		
Total for State.....		43		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		57		
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.....		4,708	94	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		1,264	20	

PLAGUE.

California:				
San Francisco.....	Mar. 7-July 6...	13	11	
Do.....	July 7.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 12...	1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 18...	1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 19-Oct. 5...	1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 10..	1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 14.....	1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 1.....	2	2	

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.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny City, Pa.....	Nov. 3	a 126,000	47							3		2		
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.	8,338	5		1									
Baltimore, Md.....	do.	434,439	163		16					9		5		2
Bay City, Mich.....	do.	a 27,608	4											
Biloxi, Miss.....	Oct. 27	3,234	1											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Nov. 3	a 39,647	9									1		
Boston, Mass.....	do.	a 560,892	186		22					5	1	8		1
Bristol, R. I.....	Oct. 27	5,478	1											
Cambridge, Mass.....	Nov. 3	a 91,886	17		1					3		1		
Camden, N. J.....	do.	58,313	26									5		
Chelsea, Mass.....	Oct. 27	a 34,072	11							2				
Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 2	1,099,850	376		48					7	2	16		6
Chicopee, Mass.....	Nov. 3	14,050	1											
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 2	296,908	80		4					4		3		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Nov. 3	a 381,768	94		2					2	1	5		
Clinton, Mass.....	do.	10,424	4											
Cumberland, Md.....	Oct. 27	12,729	6							1				
Do.....	Nov. 3	12,729	4											
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.	a 95,333	19		2					1		2		
Detroit, Mich.....	do.	a 286,000	66		7					2	1	1		
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Oct. 27	9,416	2		1									
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.	a 35,672	11											
Do.....	Nov. 3	a 35,672	6											
Evansville, Ind.....	Oct. 27	a 59,007	19		2						1			
Do.....	Nov. 3	a 59,007	18		1									
Everett, Mass.....	Oct. 27	a 24,127	4								2			
Fall River, Mass.....	Nov. 3	74,898	33		2									
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Oct. 27	a 31,531	6		1					1				
Gloucester, Mass.....	Nov. 3	24,651	4											
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.	60,278	29							3				
Green Bay, Wis.....	Nov. 4	9,069			1									
Greenville, S. C.....	Oct. 27	8,607	2											
Haverhill, Mass.....	Nov. 3	a 37,175	7		1									
Holyoke, Mass.....	Oct. 27	35,637	16		2							4		
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.	17,201	25		2									
Jersey City, N. J.....	Oct. 28	163,003	62		5					1		4		
Johnstown, Pa.....	Nov. 3	21,805	13		1									
Lawrence, Mass.....	Oct. 27	a 26,559	26		5					1	1	1		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	a 102,479	24		5									
Lowell, Mass.....	Nov. 3	a 91,969	25		2							3		
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.	19,709	4											
McKeesport, Pa.....	do.	a 21,700	20											
Malden, Mass.....	do.	23,031	11		1									
Manchester, N. H.....	do.	a 56,987	27		1									
Massillon, Ohio.....	Oct. 27	10,092	1		1									
Do.....	Nov. 3	10,092	3											
Medford, Mass.....	do.	11,079	9		1							1		
Melrose, Mass.....	Oct. 27	8,519	6							1				
Memphis, Tenn.....	Nov. 3	a 102,320	34		1									1
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.	10,776												
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do.	a 285,315	67		7						1	5		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Oct. 27	a 202,718	38		4					2	1	1		
Mobile, Ala.....	Nov. 3	a 38,469	25		7									
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.	76,168	32		1									
Newark, N. J.....	Oct. 27	a 246,070	92		15					4		3		1
Newburyport, Mass.....	do.	13,947	4		1					3	1	3		
New Orleans, La.....	do.	242,039	129		20					4			1	
Newton, Mass.....	Nov. 3	a 33,587	10		1							2		
New York, N. Y.....	do.	a 3,444,675	1,082		131					23		25	1	5
North Adams, Mass.....	do.	a 24,200	6											
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Oct. 27	6,272	0											
Do.....	Nov. 3	6,272	1											
Palmer, Mass.....	do.	6,520	5									1		
Pawtucket, R. I.....	Oct. 27	a 39,231	13		1									
Do.....	Nov. 3	a 39,231	11		1									
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	a 1,293,697	376		46					7	1	18		
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.	10,302	2									1		
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.	11,267	8											
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	do.	12,394	8		1					2				
Rockford, Ill.....	Oct. 20	23,584	6		2									1
Do.....	Oct. 27	23,584	10		2									
Salem, Mass.....	do.	a 35,956	13									5		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.	a 53,531	17							2				

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Oct. 6	a 6,587	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Oct. 13	a 6,587	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Oct. 20	a 6,587	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.....	Nov. 3	75,215	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11,979	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	a 61,343	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.....	Nov. 4	9,250	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	Oct. 27	18,707	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 3	18,707	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5,973	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 27	a 278,577	102	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	a 39,500	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	Nov. 3	23,853	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	a 27,132	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.....	Oct. 27	a 23,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Nov. 3	a 44,885	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a United States Census of 1900.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 29, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	44	9		.98		.57
Portland, Me.....	45	10		.91		.57
Northfield, Vt.....	40	14		.57		.37
Boston, Mass.....	48	12		1.00		.51
New Haven, Conn.....	49	11		.91		.32
Albany, N. Y.....	46	13		.70	.45	
New York, N. Y.....	51	14		.80		.66
Harrisburg, Pa.....	49	15		.64		.49
Philadelphia, Pa.....	52	13		.66		.62
New Brunswick, N. J.....	50	14		.77		.26
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53	9		.77		.53
Baltimore, Md.....	53	12		.68		.41
Washington, D. C.....	52	13		.70		
Lynchburg, Va.....	54	14		.70	1.84	
Cape Henry, Va.....	59	8		.84		.58
Norfolk, Va.....	58	10		.84		.35
Charlotte, N. C.....	56	12		.81	1.13	
Raleigh, N. C.....	55	14		.75		.67
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	60	6		.84		.84
Hatteras, N. C.....	62	8		1.33		1.14
Wilmington, N. C.....	61	9		.70	.51	
Columbia, S. C.....	61	10		.49	.56	
Charleston, S. C.....	64	9		.78		.13
Augusta, Ga.....	61	12		.56		.34
Savannah, Ga.....	64	10		.66		.66
Jacksonville, Fla.....	67	9		1.00		.62
Jupiter, Fla.....	72	5		1.61		.02
Key West, Fla.....	77	2		.85		.66
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	57	13		.56		.15
Tampa, Fla.....	71	6		.42		.42
Pensacola, Fla.....	66	10		.73	.58	
Mobile, Ala.....	64	11		.70		.13
Montgomery, Ala.....	62	11		.56	.95	
Meridian, Miss.....	59	11		.31		.15
Vicksburg, Miss.....	61	11		.75		.26
New Orleans, La.....	66	9		.72		.33
Shreveport, La.....	61	11		.76		.11
Fort Smith, Ark.....	56	10		.66	.73	
Little Rock, Ark.....	58			.62		
Palestine, Tex.....	62	9		.88		.78
Galveston, Tex.....	69	8		.78	2.05	
San Antonio, Tex.....	66	7		.33	.35	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	69	7		.40	.50	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	58	12		.73		.16
Nashville, Tenn.....	56	13		.55	.52	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	56	12		.63	.45	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	55	12		.65		.07
Lexington, Ky.....	52	16		.51		.35
Louisville, Ky.....	54	15		.70		.35
Indianapolis, Ind.....	50	15		.69		.02
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	53	14		.63		.48
Columbus, Ohio.....	48	14		.66	1.49	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	48	16		.70		.11
Pittsburg, Pa.....	51	13		.56	.52	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	46	15		.77	.23	
Rochester, N. Y.....	45	16		.70	.06	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	46	17		.79	.61	
Erie, Pa.....	48	13		.96		.37
Cleveland, Ohio.....	48	15		.63	.30	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	48	14		.63		.24
Toledo, Ohio.....	48	13		.66		.04
Detroit, Mich.....	46	14		.59		.26
Lansing, Mich.....	45	12		.56		.38
Port Huron, Mich.....	44	15		.63		.37
Alpena, Mich.....	41	15		.81		.37
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	40	16		.71		.29
Marquette, Mich.....	40	13		.70		.21
Escanaba, Mich.....	41	13		.70	.35	
Green Bay, Wis.....	41	16		.49	.18	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	45	13		.70	.38	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	45	13		.49		.02
Chicago, Ill.....	48	14		.63		.12
Duluth, Minn.....	41	11		.50	.39	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 29, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	aExcess.	aDefic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	42	14	.....	.35	.94	.....
La Croese, Wis.....	45	15	.....	.42	6.88	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	45	16	.....	.56	.11	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	47	16	.....	.56	.34	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	46	16	.....	.66	.01	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	49	15	.....	.56	.08	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	49	16	.....	.62	.04	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	55	14	.....	.72	.....	.67
St. Louis, Mo.....	53	16	.....	.65	.....	.61
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	53	12	.....	.33	2.85	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	51	15	.....	.65	.29	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	51	16	.....	.76	.91	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	50	8	.....	.35	.23	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	54	12	.....	.35	2.01	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	50	12	.....	.28	.10	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	39	12	.....	.42	.....	.31
Omaha, Nebr.....	38	13	.....	.....	1.01	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	45	13	.....	.39	.83	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	44	11	.....	.26	.....	.16
Valentine, Nebr.....	45	4	.....	.20	.....	.20
Huron, S. Dak.....	41	9	.....	.27	.....	.01
Pierre, S. Dak.....	46	5	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	38	10	.....	.35	.....	.01
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	39	10	.....	.21	.....	.21
Williston, N. Dak.....	40	7	.....	.21	.06	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	42	2	.....	.14	.....	.06
Helena, Mont.....	44	.....	2	.16	.....	.16
Miles City, Mont.....	42	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	47	2	.....	.14	.....	.08
Spokane, Wash.....	44	.....	1	.37	.36	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	51	.....	4	.35	.18	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	47	.....	8	.24	.04	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	47	.....	6	.14	.06	.....
Pocatello, Idaho.....	44	.....	2	.28	.....	.01
Boise, Idaho.....	48	.....	3	.27	.20	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	49	.....	2	.35	.34	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	38	4	.....	.21	.02	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	41	6	.....	.14	.....	.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	45	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
Denver, Colo.....	47	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	49	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
Dodge City, Kans.....	50	13	.....	.28	.06	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	57	11	.....	.36	.22	.....
Amarillo, Tex.....	52	9	.....	.22	.22	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	60	10	.....	.49	.....	.48
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	46	8	.....	.21	.....	.05
El Paso, Tex.....	59	8	.....	.21	.....	.21
Phoenix, Ariz.....	65	4	.....	.14	.....	.14
Yuma, Ariz.....	69	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	50	.....	2	.84	.97	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	49	.....	2	.98	.97	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	51	.....	4	1.09	.53	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	52	.....	6	.70	.52	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	52	.....	.....	.63	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	62	.....	7	.37	.....	.23
Carson City, Nev.....	46	.....	2	.13	.....	.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	61	.....	3	.25	.35	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	59	.....	2	.35	.....	.14
Fresno, Cal.....	63	.....	6	.14	.....	.21
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	61	1	.....	.28	.....	.14
Los Angeles, Cal.....	63	0	.....	.21	.....	.09
San Diego, Cal.....	62	1	.....	.14	.....	.28

^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, *October 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith such information concerning plague as I have been able to gather for the week ended to-day.

Respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

BULGARIA.—According to the order of the minister of the interior, the quarantine has been raised against vessels from Constantinople and other Ottoman ports free of plague.

GREECE.—The imperial order of August 31 (September 13) requiring a disinfection of all vessels from Beirut and Smyrna has been cancelled. Vessels from these ports are now admitted to free entry after a very strict medical examination. Vessels from the coast of Asia Minor (except the port of Smyrna) from Dikili to Gheronta, are entered to *libera practica* without disinfection or medical examination.

The imperial decree of June 15 requiring a ten days' quarantine for all vessels from Oporto and forbidding the entry of merchandise from this port has been cancelled.

Vessels which have left Oporto after September 11 (24) are admitted to free pratique after a strict medical examination.

SWEDEN.—According to the orders of the college of commerce of September 27, Beirut and Smyrna are declared free from plague.

The following ports are declared plague infected: Glasgow, Alexandria, and Port Said, the Ottoman Provinces Hedjaz and Yamen, the ports on the Persian Sea and on Chat-el-Arab, the cities of Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Manila. Also Formosa, Hongkong, Macao, also the port of Osaka (Japan), Newchang, Fongschow, Amoy, Swatow, and Canton (China), Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, the island of Mauritius and Réunion, New Caledonia, and Sydney (Australia).

EGYPT.—In Alexandria a case of plague was reported October 5—after an interval of twelve days since the last case.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Bombay there were 146 and 177 cases, and 48 and 88 deaths from plague during the two weeks September 18 to October 1.

HONGKONG.—Nine cases and an equal number of deaths are reported for the week August 19 to 25. Previous to this a diminution in the epidemic was recorded.

PHILIPPINES.—The official reports of the Austrian Government state that the plague has continued in Manila since the first of the year without diminution. As many of the sick evade the watchfulness of the officers, the number of cases can not be correctly stated. In the week July 14 to 21, 4 cases came under the observation of the authorities.

AUSTRALIA.—In Queensland, during the week August 18 to 25, there were 8 new cases and 1 death. Of the new cases, 7 were in Townsville and 1 in Brisbane. At the close of the week there were 28 cases still under observation. There has been a total of 165 cases and 47 deaths from plague in the said colony up to August 25.

In New South Wales plague is supposed to be stamped out. Vessels from Sydney have had clean bills of health since August 19. Since the outbreak of the epidemic there were 303 cases and 103 deaths from the disease in this colony.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Report of yellow fever in Nassau, New Providence, during the past twenty years, with a description of the harbor.

[Reply to Department circular letter, August 24, 1900.]

NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE. *October 10, 1900.*

In response to dispatch No. 28, dated August 30, 1900, inclosing copy of a letter from the Treasury Department, on the subject of yellow fever in Nassau, New Providence, and the harbor, I would respectfully report as follows :

The harbor of Nassau is made by a low coral islet, called Hog Island, which runs parallel with the mainland for a distance of 2 miles, opposite the city of Nassau, and at an average distance of half a mile from it. The harbor is thus about 2 miles long and for most of that distance its average width is half a mile. It runs east and west, having an entrance at both ends. The western or main entrance is over a bar, where, at high tide, are about 20 feet of water.

The eastern entrance is more shallow permitting the entry of vessels drawing 9 or 10 feet. Large vessels lie outside the bar. The depth of water in the harbor varies from 6 to 40 feet. Toward the eastern entrance a long low islet called Potter's Cay runs midway down the harbor and between it and the mainland is a favorite anchorage for small island vessels and boats. There is also a narrow sand bank running along the middle of the harbor at its western end, covered at low tide by 7 to 10 feet of water, with deeper channels on either side. This is an obstruction to navigation. The principal landing places and wharves are situated on the southern side of the harbor at its western end, where small steamers and large sailing vessels load and discharge their cargoes.

Several large sewers discharge along this portion of the harbor, but their pollution of the water is scarcely noticeable at any time, since there are 2 strong tides running through the harbor daily, which carry all the sewage promptly and effectively out to sea, leaving the water substantially uncontaminated and remarkably pure. It is not considered that any vessels are liable in the slightest degree to become infected with yellow fever by anchoring in any part of the harbor. There can not be said to be any stagnant water in the harbor, the ebb and flow of the tides keeping it in motion most of the time.

The prevailing winds are north and northeasterly in the winter, and south and southeasterly during the summer months.

No plans have ever been put into operation or even considered for any improvement of the sanitary condition of the harbor of Nassau, which is deemed by the health authorities to be in an excellent state of healthfulness. I can not find any record of any vessel ever infected by yellow fever from the condition of the water of the harbor. This being the case, I have omitted sending a diagram of the harbor, since it was requested simply to show those portions where vessels were most likely to become affected with yellow fever.

I do not know that any new measures of municipal sanitation have been taken during the last twenty years which would have an effect upon the prevalence of yellow fever. A good condition of sanitation has prevailed for many years, and the board of health has always been vigilant in enforcing sanitary measures. I doubt if there is a cleaner, better kept town in the West Indies than Nassau, New Providence. A sanitary inspector is on duty constantly, with assistants who look care-

fully after health matters. The island is divided into a number of districts, each of which has its overseer. The sanitary condition of the city is such that the health authorities do not believe yellow fever can prevail here except by importation from some foreign port, and most rigid quarantine is enforced to prevent such a result.

The quarantine regulations are simple, but rigid. In May of each year the governor in council issues a proclamation declaring all other West Indian and Gulf ports to be infected up to November 1, including Florida ports as far north as Miami. Any vessel arriving from any such ports is placed in quarantine for fourteen days, even though she has no sickness on board and has a clean bill of health.

As to all other ports the health officer on board an arriving vessel, decides the question of quarantine himself, or refers it to the board of health. Northern ports are never quarantined unless for a special reason. There is a fine and well equipped quarantine station on Athol Island, 3 miles from the city. These regulations have been in operation for many years.

I do not think there has been any change in particular during the last twenty years in the commerce with ports where yellow fever is endemic.

I do not regard Nassau as a port where yellow fever is endemic; that is, it does not originate or develop here. There has not been a case of yellow fever in this port for over twenty years. The last cases we had occurred in the summer of 1880, and it was stated by the authorities here at that time that the fever was brought by a vessel arriving from a foreign port. It was not a bad visitation, something like 30 or 40 deaths occurring, a peculiarity of it being the number of children who died from the disease.

I believe the foregoing will meet the requirements of the Treasury Department, but if additional information be needed I will take great pleasure in forwarding it.

THOS. J. MCLAIN,
United States Consul.

BARBADOS.

Report on the harbor and sanitary condition with reference to yellow fever.

[Reply to Department circular letter of August 24, 1900.]

BARBADOS, WEST INDIES, *September 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's unnumbered dispatch of August 30 with inclosure from the Treasury Department.

Herewith inclosed I have the honor to forward a rough chart of the harbor of this place, and of the inner harbor locally known as the Careenage, which I have prepared, showing the location of the various sewers and drains of the city of Bridgetown, as far as I have been able to ascertain them. Under separate cover I also forward a copy of the quarantine laws and regulations of this island, from which I deemed the Department would be able to gather more information than from any bare details I may be able to furnish.

The sanitation of this island is under the control of several departments. First of which may be mentioned the board of health and quarantine board, which control the shipping and quarantine regulations of the island, and all the local government institutions. They also control the government medical officers whose duty it is to inspect every

parish in the island and make regular reports as to the sanitary condition thereof. The several vestries of the various parishes are directly responsible for the sanitation of their respective parishes. These vestries appoint sanitary inspectors, health commissioners, and highway inspectors, who make weekly reports to their respective vestries, and have the power to summarily summon before a police magistrate any one whose premises are found in an unsanitary condition by reason of cesspools, accumulation of garbage, untidiness, offensive smells, or otherwise. These commissioners and inspectors make weekly surprise visits in their own parishes at any time they choose, and have free access to any portion of the premises; there being a severe penalty imposed for any obstruction. These measures are also in force in the city of Bridgetown, which is a portion of the parish of St. Michael. The city is, however, provided with its own sanitary officers (it being feared that the work of inspection would be too great for the officers belonging to the parish to perform). The keeping of swine is strictly prohibited in the city. The sinking of excreta pits and erection of urinals is prohibited without the inspection and approval of the health commissioners.

Permanent coverings are not allowed over any gutters or rain drains in the city. Each morning all drains, sewers, and gutters are flushed with a high pressure of water led through a hose with a 4-inch nozzle. After this process it is incumbent on every storekeeper, under a heavy penalty, to see that the gutters around his store are properly swept and cleaned. These rules are all rigidly enforced, and the city of Bridgetown kept in a highly healthy and clean condition. This island being unlike the other West Indian Islands, in that it is a low lying land (the highest point being only 1,100 feet above the sea), the trade winds blow continually over it, and with an inexhaustible supply of water there is little difficulty in keeping the town clean. The sewers, as will be seen in the chart, sent herewith, empty into the Careenage, or inner harbor. They are placed a few inches above high water mark. The fall of the tide is about 18 inches. The trade winds blow from about E. to slightly ESE. The Careenage is made up of the waters of Carlisle Bay, which, at the second bridge marked on the chart, meet a small stream of surface water, formed by heavy rains, flowing out to the sea. This stream is about 2 feet deep and dwindles away to an insignificant little creek of water. With the prevailing trade winds, the current in the Careenage sets outward all the year. The bottom of the Careenage is of coral formation and not of mud, which thus renders it difficult to deepen it so as to allow vessels drawing more than 12 feet of water to come alongside.

The last epidemic of yellow fever here occurred in 1892; since then there has not been a case. The epidemic on that occasion was traced, I am informed, to a bundle of clothes brought on shore to be laundered from a ship which had lately arrived from Santos with yellow fever. The British garrison here were the chief sufferers.

Quarantine restrictions are rigidly enforced, so rigidly, in fact, that it is feared they hamper the shipping of the port, which would otherwise be greater; be this as it may, however, there can be no doubt that every precaution is taken to carefully preserve the good health of the island. The British Government insists that 2 of the army doctors stationed at the garrison shall be members of the board of health, and these gentlemen insist on the most minute health precautions being enforced so as to safeguard the garrison.

There has been no epidemic of any description during the last eighteen years which would have affected the shipping of the island.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR B. ST. HILL,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port—End of quarantine season.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *October 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly report of the registrar-general. The *Foxhall*, Larsen, clears this morning for New Orleans, and the *Managua*, Gunderson, also clears for Mobile, Ala. This is the last trip of these steamers under the regulations. There is general rejoicing in the town and colony that the quarantine season is ended. I shall go to New Orleans by the mail steamer of next week, one week from to-day, November 2.

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 19th instant to date.

BELIZE, *October 25, 1900.*

Certified by medical practitioner—		Certified by coroner	0
Multiple abscesses of liver(a).....	1	Uncertified	0
Old age.....	1		—
Certified by district commissioner or		Total	4
police, natural causes.....	2		

a Died in hospital.

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—History of the case of yellow fever reported October 21.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *October 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 20, 1900, the following steamships were inspected, clearing for ports in the United States: October 17, steamship *Dualey*, Norwegian; Anderson, master; crew, 15; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala. October 20, steamship *Simon Dumois*, Norwegian; Neuwejoar, master; crew, 15; no passengers; for New Orleans, La.

Two deaths, both male Chinese, occurred in the town of Bocas del Toro during the past week, 1 due to chronic malarial fever and the other death the result of a relapse of malarial fever, complicated with cardiac derangements.

I herewith confirm my cablegram, dated October 21, 1900, sent by means of a cayuse from Bocas del Toro to cable office in Port Limon, Costa Rica, which reads as follows:

“BOCAS DEL TORO,
“*Via Port Limon, Costa Rica, October 21, 1900.*

“One case yellow—Bocas.

“CARSON.”

“WYMAN.”

The case of yellow fever referred to in the above cablegram I first saw on the morning of October 20, 1900, at the request of Dr. Paul Osterhaut, who has been in attendance since the 18th instant, and had his suspicions as to the infectious nature of the case in question.

The patient, Capt. R. Leo Byrd, white, age 28, native of Rome, Ga., engaged in the cultivation of bananas on the "Valiente" peninsula, about 34 miles from Bocas del Toro, has remained in town (Bocas) and its immediate vicinity, detained by business matters, for the past three weeks.

Captain Byrd has been heretofore regarded as immune to yellow fever, having served as captain in Company I in the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry (Immunes): Mustered at Rome, Ga., and ordered to Augusta, Ga., to report to his regiment, which was afterwards ordered to Lexington, Ky., for service in the Spanish-American war.

The command, however, never did service out of the United States.

Captain Byrd has lived in this section of country about eighteen months, and with the exception of an occasional attack of malarial fever in a mild form, has enjoyed good health, and has been extremely careful to avoid exposure to any known points of infection.

The history of the case is as follows: On Wednesday night, October 17, on retiring, says, "that he had slight headache and was feverish;" these conditions became intensified, with the addition of vomiting, persistent nausea, intense pain in lumbar region, and deep seated muscular pains.

Dr. Osterhaut was called early the following morning, who noted a temperature of 40.5° and a pulse of 126; at 6 p. m., temperature, 39.9° C. and pulse 120; nausea, with vomiting, still persistent, and all pains aggravated, especially in the lumbar region.

Friday, the 19th, a. m., temperature 40.1° and pulse 130; passed a very uncomfortable night, with no amelioration in his condition; p. m., temperature, 39.4°; pulse, 102; no opportunity thus far for urinalysis, as urine was only voided with the stools.

The disturbed correlation of pulse and temperature at once excited Dr. Osterhaut's suspicion as to yellow fever.

Saturday, the 20th, a. m., temperature, 39.4°; pulse, 90.

There being but little change in the conditions, except a decided drop in the pulse, his suspicion was increased.

At this stage I saw the case with Dr. Osterhaut, and at 2 p. m. a decided fly-specked vomit appeared, and at the afternoon visit urinalysis gave positive evidence of albumen in quantity, not less than 30 per cent.

Dr. Allen Jumel, Jr., medical inspector of the Louisiana State board of health, also saw the case, at the request of Dr. Osterhaut, and was in full accord with the diagnosis of yellow fever.

Sunday, the 21st, a. m., temperature, 39°; pulse, 66. More vomiting of the same nature, followed by less pain in the epigastrium. Evening temperature, 38.3°; pulse, 66. No material change in the patient's condition during the day. Albuminuria slightly decreased.

Monday, the 22d, a. m., temperature, 38.2°; pulse, 70. Repetition of the "black vomit," and continued albuminuria. Evening temperature, 38.2°; pulse, 76.

Tuesday, the 23d, a. m., temperature, 37.3°; pulse, 66. No vomiting since previous evening; slept well; expressed a desire for food, and was allowed a small quantity of weak and strained chicken broth. Albuminuria still present with no decrease. Evening temperature, 37.4°; pulse, 72.

Wednesday, the 24th, a. m., temperature, 37.4°; pulse, 66. General condition has much improved; cheerful, but fully appreciates his extreme weakness. Urinalysis reveals about 10 per cent albumin. No evening temperature taken at the closing of this report, and in due time this report will be completed and forwarded.

The regular itinerary of ships from this port to ports in the United States, having lately been disturbed by quarantine regulations and other causes, no opportunity has been afforded me to forward the usual weekly report until now, and I have concluded to add to this delayed report all clerical data up to date, including a chart of the temperature and pulse, in connection with the aforesaid case of yellow fever in this port.

Respectfully,

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

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

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *October 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended October 27, 1900, 9 deaths have occurred in this city from the following causes: Old age, 2; laryngitis, tuberculous, 1; pernicious fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; mitral insufficiency, 1; wounds, 1; paludism, 1.

No contagious diseases reported in this vicinity. Death rate, 11.73. During the week the weather has been cool and pleasant, this perhaps is the cause of such a low rate of mortality. Ten vessels have entered port and been inspected and passed; 15 vessels have received bills of health for other ports; 2 aliens steerage passengers have been permitted to land at this port; 89 health certificates have been issued passengers; 40 pieces of baggage were disinfected and so labeled; 110 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and so labeled.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 5 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week; no contagious diseases reported. Inspected 6 vessels at that port during the week. Health of port good.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths, no contagious diseases. Health of port good.

Inspected 7 vessels at that port during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos for the week ended October 27, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *October 29, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 27, 1900: October 27, steamship *Gaditano*, from Liverpool and Spanish ports with 2 Spanish immigrants.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

*Report from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *October 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 27, 1900: There has been a decided atmospheric change since my last report the temperature dropping on the approach of the norther which has been blowing during the past few days and there has also been considerable rain.

The number of yellow fever deaths has decreased, 13 being reported during the week.

The sanitary bulletin gives 93 cases under treatment, and is of interest on account of the various nationalities represented, 10 Americans, 1 German, 1 English, 1 Irish, 2 Cubans, 1 French, 1 Italian, and the rest Spaniards. Up to the present time 274 new cases have been officially reported for October with 67 deaths.

The illness and death of Capt. Fred M. Page from yellow fever on the 25th has not tended to allay public concern over the situation.

The quartermaster department is out of the city and all of its business is now being conducted from Castillo del Principe. The building in which it has been located, Palacio del Segundo Cabo, has been disinfected and closed.

Maj. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A. chief sanitary officer, furnishes some interesting figures in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever in Havana this season, his conclusions being that notwithstanding the general distribution of the disease infecting localities not heretofore infected, and the large number of people attacked that an epidemic condition does not exist and that such a situation in Havana is impossible. He states that from June 1 to October 19 there were 789 cases officially recorded. That the official maps of the city show that there are 857 square blocks in the city; of this number 525 square blocks have had no cases at all, and 332 have had cases in the following ratio: One hundred and eighty-four square blocks with 1 case; 69 square blocks with 2 cases; 21 square blocks with 3 cases; 22 square blocks with 4 cases; 8 square blocks with 5 cases; 13 square blocks with 6 cases; 4 square blocks with 7 cases; 3 square blocks with 8 cases; 1 square block with 9 cases; 2 square blocks with 10 cases; 2 square blocks with 11 cases; 1 square block with 13 cases; 1 square block with 14 cases; 1 square block with 16 cases.

He further states "that the acceptance of the term as it is generally understood in the United States and as applied to epidemics in our great cities, certainly shows no epidemic here at the present time." In a population of 242,000 we have averaged this month, which has been the largest, 10 new cases of yellow fever a day.

"In September we had 72 deaths from consumption, 52 from yellow fever, and 43 from enteritis; that is, we had one-third more deaths from consumption than from yellow fever. Yellow fever should no more be considered epidemic, I think, at the present time than consumption or enteritis."

While the number of deaths in September from tuberculosis and enteritis are correctly based upon the total population of 242,000 it must be remembered that of this population 212,000 at least are immune. Tuberculosis and enteritis affect all classes, none are immune to these diseases.

Surg. H. R. Carter, in his letter dated October 8, 1900, in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, explaining the mortality statistics from yellow

fever in Havana, shows very clearly and correctly that a wrong deduction is obtained from such an hypothesis:

“In comparing the yellow fever mortality of Havana for the same period 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 class of people, unless the mortality of different classes run parallel. Specially does this seem necessary if any considerable change has taken place in the condition (affecting the mortality) of one class which is not general to all.”

In considering the present situation the statistics should be based upon the nonimmune population consisting of from 15,000 to 30,000 persons, including native born infants. This makes a correct and entirely different showing in relation to the question of epidemicity.

As a matter of fact, yellow fever is not limited to any one portion of the city and the too early influx of tourists and other nonimmune travel should not be encouraged.

Asst. Surg. T. D. Berry completed a ship-to-ship inspection of all vessels in the harbor on the 23d instant; 90 vessels were boarded and inspected. Only 3 cases of sickness are reported, none yellow fever.

I inclose the mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,

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

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report for week ended October 27, 1900.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected.....	114	Applications for immune certificates	
Passengers vaccinated.....	8	rejected	18
Immune certificates issued.....	42		

SHORE DISINFECTING PLANT.

Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	109	Express matter inspected and passed ¹ ..	18
Express matter disinfected.....	29	Freight inspected and passed.....	1,062
Freight disinfected.....	32	Baggage labeled "To be disinfected" ..	5
Mail matter disinfected	12		
Baggage inspected and passed.....	71	Total amount handled.....	1,338

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Vessels disinfected	4	Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	27
Viveros disinfected.....	13		

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels inspected and entered.....	24	Immigrants inspected.....	40
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	16		

Mortality report for the week ended October 27, 1900.

Enteritis	11	Enteric fever	3
Tuberculosis	14	Pernicious fever.....	2
Pneumonia	4	Bilious fever.....	1
Yellow fever.....	13	Malarial fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	1	Total deaths from all causes.....	115

Yellow fever in Havana in October, 1900.

[Cablegram.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *November 2, 1900.*

* * * Yellow fever in Havana for October, 308 cases and 74 deaths officially reported. Sixteen new cases and 1 death November 1.

GLENNAN.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended October 27, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 27, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 27, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 21	Steamship Ytiaka.....	Tampico.....	1
Oct. 22	Steamship Vigilancia.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, Progreso	15
Oct. 23	Steamship Whitney.....	New Orleans	1
Oct. 24	Steamship Mexico.....	New York	22
Oct. 27	Steamship Mascotte	Tampa.....	1
	Total .....	.....	40

Respectfully,

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended October 27, 1900:

Matanzas.—Nine deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 10.37 per 1,000. For a city of the size of Matanzas, this is a remarkably low death rate, and, in fact, the lowest since the establishment of this office, and also probably for many years past. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Heart disease, 2; tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 1; enteritis, 1; other causes, 3. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Four vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Forty-seven health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, and five immune certificates issued to laborers employed by the Munson boats for discharging cargoes on the north coast of the island. Thirty pieces of baggage were inspected and passed, and 19 pieces were disinfected.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; heart disease, 2; malarial fever, 1; nephritis, 1; other causes, 3. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death-rate during the week was 23.10 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week, 3 of these were

foreign vessels and 6 coasting vessels, all being inspected and passed on arrival. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro García Riera reports that 3 foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 6 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 2.01 per 1,000. One foreign vessel and 4 coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever at Sagua.

[Cablegram.]

MATANZAS, *November 2, 1900.*

One case of yellow fever at Sagua.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUITÉRAS.

Reports from Nuevitas—Death of the case of yellow fever at Gibara.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *October 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 13, 1900:

Nuevitas.—During this week 6 vessels have arrived and 5 have left this port. One death occurred in this week but no infectious or contagious disease has been reported. The weather during this week has been exceptionally hot for the time of the year.

Gibara.—This substation reported, on October 13, 1 case of yellow fever taken out of steamship *Julia*, of the Herrera Line. It occurred in a young Spaniard, newly arrived from his country, and was removed from the ship as soon as it was found out, isolated, and attended to by the quarantine officer at Gibara. Telegraphic report was immediately made to Havana.

Puerto Padre.—Arrivals, 2; bills of health issued, 2; deaths, none.

Baracoa.—Arrivals, 6; bills of health, 4; good sanitary condition. No report has been received from Mayari or Banés.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *October 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 20, 1900:

Nuevitas.—During the week 5 vessels have arrived and 9 bills of health have been issued. This quite unusual difference has been due to several vessels staying in harbor over a week to load lumber.

Gibara.—On October 16, the case of yellow fever reported last week died. Directions were telegraphed to the quarantine officer at Gibara to have every thing in connection with said case thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution taken to prevent the spreading of infection.

Puerto Padre.—Arrivals, 3; departures, 3; deaths, 1; good sanitary condition.

Baracoa.—Arrivals, 8; bills of health given, 6; deaths, 1; good sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri—Further concerning the case of yellow fever at Gibara.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith sanitary report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba, under my command, for the week ended October 20, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 16 deaths reported in the civil population of this city for this period, a decrease of 5 from that of the previous week, making the death rate 19.34 per 1,000; estimated population 43,000. The chief causes of death were the following: Tuberculosis, 3; malarial fever, 1; pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 1; nephritis, 2; peritonitis, 1; other causes, 5; total, 16.

On October 15, 1900, the provisional flag steamship *Julia* arrived from Havana. A suspicious case, which afterwards proved to be yellow fever, was removed from this vessel at Gibara. The vessel was held in quarantine, cargo discharged, and only immune passengers allowed to land. Six nonimmunes were held in detention on the disinfecting barge *Rough Rider*. On October 16, 1900, this vessel and all effects were disinfected prior to sailing for Porto Rico. Eleven immune certificates were issued to passengers embarking on this boat and their baggage disinfected.

On October 20, 1900, the Norwegian steamship *Heim* was disinfected prior to sailing for Mobile, Ala.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 6 deaths from the following causes: Cancer of stomach, 2; cancerous growth, 1; old age, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; drowning, 1; total, 6. Population, 14,464. Death rate, 21.57

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 4 deaths from the following causes: Pernicious malarial fever, 1; eclampsia, 1; pertussis, 1; acute enteritis, 1; total, 4. Population, 18,000. Death rate, 11.55.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 2 deaths, 1 from angina pectoris and 1 from pericarditis. Nothing further 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 October 20, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—				
		Formaldehyde gas.			Steam.							
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Oct. 16	Steamship Julia (from Havana)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..	Steamship Josefita (from Havana)	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do..	Steamship Julia (for Porto Rico).....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended October 20, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, October 20, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 20, 1900:

October 16, 1900, British schooner *Prince Frederick*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 9 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

DENMARK.

Danish West Indies quarantine against Glasgow on account of plague.

COPENHAGEN, October 11, 1900.

SIR: In a note verbal, dated the 10th instant, the minister of foreign affairs informs me that owing to the appearance of plague, the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of two weeks against ships that arrive from Glasgow or that have communicated with said port, or that on their voyage have come in contact with ships arriving therefrom.

The importation from the above port of the following articles is prohibited: Rags, used wadding, crass wool, paper shavings, hair, hides, used bags, carpets, embroideries, fresh offals, hoofs, wool, and raw silk; also used linen, used wearing apparel, and bed clothes except when these articles constitute personal baggage, in which case they must be disinfected under further supervision.

Respectfully,

LAURITS S. SWENSON,
United States Consul.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Inspection service at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, October 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the report of the transactions of this office for the week ended October 13, 1900:

During that week there were 17 vessels inspected with a total crew of

1,706; cabin passengers, 1,192; steerage, 1,579; there were 4 rejections for measles and chicken pox. The health of Liverpool continues good, better than for the same week of last year; on account of the "fog season" beginning there will probably be an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary disease.

The passenger traffic is beginning to decrease some, and by the end of the month there will probably be a decided falling off. I am still requiring the disinfection of the baggage of Glasgow passengers, but think it might safely be discontinued.

Respectfully,

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

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

FRANCE.

Report from Paris—Mortality from enteric fever.

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week little of interest has occurred—even rumors of plague being scarce.

Reports of cases in 2 English cities have appeared in the papers, the last one being a case said to have occurred on the London dock, and on account of this steamers being direct from London to French ports, notably Calais, were submitted to "unusual precautions," I believe consisting only of inspections, for no passengers were detained. Disinfection of freight from London, or even baggage of passengers is a task so great that I do not think it will be undertaken unless there is a veritable epidemic at that place. It would necessitate the installation of extensive disinfecting stations at many ports on the English Channel that now have none, such as Dieppe, Boulogne-sur-mer, and Calais. At present there is some uneasiness here on account of the increased mortality from typhoid fever. "Le Matin" has taken up the question of the water supply and charges the authorities with using water direct from the Seine to fill certain reservoirs when the regular sources are insufficient.

The official reports for the last twelve weeks give 268 deaths from this disease, this being an annual rate of 46 per 100,000.

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

Leprosy in the German Empire.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 19, 1900.*

SIR: In view of the recent investigations made by the Marine-Hospital Service in regard to leprosy in the United States, I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the extent of this disease in the German Empire:

There were in Prussia on December 15, 1899, 22 cases of leprosy officially reported, against the same number in the previous year. Of this number 16 were from the district of Memel (near the Russian boundary) and 1 from the district of Roessel. One became infected in Livland,

Russia, 2 in Brazil, 1 each in Birma and Penang. Ten of the 22 patients lived with their families and 11 were under treatment at the leprosy home at Memel. Of the 10 patients remaining with their families 4 were to be removed to the leprosy home before the end of the year 1899.

One case of leprosy was discovered at the Institute of Infectious Diseases in Berlin and remains there under treatment. There were also found 4 doubtful cases under treatment in the district of Memel, which required further investigation.

There were at the end of the year 1899, 10 cases of leprosy officially known in Hamburg, against 9 of the previous year. Five of this number were in native Germans and remained at their homes; the others were in foreigners and were under treatment at the hospital. In every case the infection originated in a foreign country.

There was also 1 case of leprosy discovered in the principality of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, against 1 case of the previous year. No other cases of leprosy have been officially reported. (Imperial Health Reports.)

Respectfully,

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

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

Report that cholera is increasing in Japan.

[Clipping from Berliner Tageblatt, October 23, 1900.—Translated by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

BERLIN, *October 24, 1900.*

Cholera is increasing in Japan according to the announcement of the *Nowoje Wremja* from Wladiwostock of October 19. Steamers coming from Japan must be held in quarantine. Several fatal cases of cholera took place on steamers arriving in Possjet Bay from Nagasaki.

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

Case of plague on a steamer at Bremen.

[Cablegram.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 6, 1900.*

Seaman of steamer from Buenos Ayres arrived at Bremen September 27—died yesterday—plague confirmed. Isolated on September 4—many contacts—all precautionary measures [taken].

GREENE.

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

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *October 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended October 23, 1900.

The health of the port has been good. Two deaths reported for the week—male, adult, American, chronic nephritis; male, adult, native, senile debility. No boat inspections for the week. Surrounding country in good sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

HONDURAS.

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *October 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended October 25, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week.

The health and sanitary conditions of the port and adjacent country continues most satisfactory. One death from drowning was all reported for the week.

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 25, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
Oct. 21	Nor. ss. Fulton.....	Pettersen	14	Mobile, Ala.....		
Oct. 24	Am. ss. Foxhall.....	Larsen.....	31	New Orleans, La.....	4	7

ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Smallpox at Resina.*NAPLES, ITALY, *October 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 24, the following ships were inspected:

October 19, the steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II* of the North German Lloyd Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York.

There were inspected and passed 730 steerage passengers and 304 pieces of small and 900 pieces of large baggage. One hundred and seventy-six pieces of baggage were disinfected with steam and corrosive sublimate.

October 24, the steamship *Sardinian Prince*, bound with a general cargo for New York and Boston.

Smallpox.—The situation remains about the same as at the time of the last report. In Naples there have been no further cases reported. In Resina, a small town just outside of Naples, black smallpox has made its appearance.

Owing to the great amount of disinfection to be done at present and also to the fact that the disinfectors on the average ship do not meet the requirements of the quarantine regulations, the steamship companies have been notified that they would be expected hereafter to provide a place on shore or elsewhere in order that the work might be done with greater facility and thoroughness. Since then the disinfection has been done at the disinfecting station of the Italian Government, which has a good steam chamber.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

Plague in Osaka.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *October 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the official report of plague at Osaka, of date October 7, gives the total number of cases since the reappearance of the disease in that city on September 11 as 25. My report of September 29, which was derived from the best information then obtainable, was, therefore, incorrect in giving the total number of cases to date as 26.

Of the 25 cases above noted, 20 have proved fatal, while 5 are still under treatment with a fair prospect of recovery. No new attacks have occurred during the last few days, but the bodies of rats found in the southern ward of Osaka still contain the bacillus pestis.

It is evident either that the sanitary measures taken are controlling the epidemic or that there is little tendency for it to extend.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Cablegram.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kobe, November 2, 1900.

Plague, Osaka.

SHARB, *Vice-Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAURITIUS.

Plague in Port Louis.

PORT LOUIS, *September 7, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 84 of April 21, transmitting to you certain documents concerning the epidemic of plague which broke out in this island in the month of January 1899, I have now the honor to complete the series by sending you under separate cover, copy of the "Report on the outbreak of plague in Mauritius," just issued by the government.

For about 16 days this dire disease was said to have disappeared, when clean bills of health were issued by the sanitary authorities on July 14; unfortunately a few days after a case occurred in town, and ever since several cases have been daily discovered, and the last bulletin issued by the medical department shows that for the week ended September 7, 7 cases were found, of which 4 proved fatal.

With the experience of the march of the disease in Bombay, which always proved more violent during the cool months of the year, November to May, the medical department expected to see a recrudescence of the disease during the winter season, May to September, but as yet the cases have not been numerous in town, and only one in the country districts, and in the summer months I trust the disease will be stamped out.

Respectfully,

A. PROVAH AMBROSE,
Acting United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

End of yellow fever at Yucatan.—Smallpox still present.

PROGRESO, October 16, 1900.

SIR: The yellow fever hitherto manifesting itself in Yucatan upon the slightest provocation, has now for several weeks ceased its visitations, and, as the cold winds are now frequent (northers), I consider it practically safe for visitors from the United States.

Smallpox is, however, still in evidence, and I should consider it wise that all persons thinking of visiting any portion of Mexico this year should render themselves free from any chance of contagion by fresh vaccination.

Several cases of smallpox have occurred here in persons who were vaccinated some ten years ago, the virus having apparently lost its effect during that period.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, October 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 27, 1900:

There have been in this port during the week 12 cases and 7 deaths from yellow fever, and 3 cases and 1 death from smallpox.

There were 47 deaths from all causes including 5 from remittent and 4 from pernicious fever.

Six vessels were inspected and issued bills of health, only 2 of which carried passengers.

Sixty-three health certificates were issued to passengers for United States and Cuban ports.

On the 19th the second officer of the steamship *Merryweather* was attacked with remittent fever. There were marked remissions every day for three days and when the ship was ready for sea the patient had a temperature of 38° C. so was left here in the hospital. The temperature continued to rise and fall during the day, but on the 25th albumin appeared in the urine and other symptoms of yellow fever developed that caused the diagnosis to be changed to yellow fever. The vessel proceeded to Galveston with a marginal note on the bill of health that "the second officer was left ashore on account of remittent fever." The remissions were so marked and the symptoms of yellow fever were so late in appearing that it is a question whether the infection took place before or after entering the hospital.

At this time of the year there is more or less of paludic intercurrent with the yellow fever cases that renders an absolute diagnosis impossible. Some of the cases that start with all of the symptoms of yellow fever, assume a typhoid form and continue for three or four weeks, while other cases begin as a remittent fever and terminate with all of the symptoms of a light case of yellow fever. During the summer months the cases of yellow fever assume all of the diagnostic symptoms early in the disease and run the regular course as mapped out by the text-books, but on account of the atmospheric or some other condition this is not the case during the fall and winter months.

The chances are that the case of the officer of the steamship *Merryweather* will terminate favorably during the next few days.

From Dr. del Rio, the quarantine physician of this port, I learned that the disinfection and inspection of baggage would soon be discontinued.

I will notify you by cable when it is done, so that Havana may be prepared for any extra rush at the quarantine station.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *October 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Two steamships have been inspected and cleared—both for New Orleans. The *Hiram*, with 2 passengers and 3 pieces of baggage, and the *Sunniva*, with 7 passengers and 16 pieces of baggage. The requisite disinfection was done and certificates given, copies of which are inclosed.

Three deaths occurred in Bluefields during the week ended October 21, viz: One native female, adult, of nephritis; 1 native adult, female, tuberculosis; 1 American male, adult, tuberculosis. The sanitary condition of the port and adjacent territory is satisfactory.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Deaths in Iloilo from June 1 to August 31, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., *September 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information the following report from Asst. Surg. L. D. Fricks, relative to the mortality statistics of Iloilo: The number of deaths in Iloilo during the last three months shows an increase, especially noticeable for August. The reports were as follows: June, 48; July, 59; August, 105; classed by the city health officer as follows: Beriberi, 12; bronchitis, 1; convulsions, 31; dysentery, 11; childbirth, 1; enteritis, 5; malarial fever, 29; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; senility, 5; stillborn, 2.

The greatest increase in mortality is among the children and is perhaps due to the advent of the rainy season.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

A death from plague in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., *September 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1 case of plague, resulting fatally, occurred in Manila during the week ended September 22, 1900. The total number of deaths for this period was 248.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

*Report from Glasgow—Status of plague.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *October 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 20, 1900: Seven vessels were inspected and received bills of health, and of this number, 3 were bound for Canadian ports. There were inspected, crew, 366; cabin passengers, 187; steerage, 52; cattlemen, 36. Eighty-four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed, and 12 pieces disinfected. Two members of crews were rejected for slight fever of unknown origin.

There have been no new cases nor deaths from plague during the week, and 6 patients have been discharged from the hospital as recovered, leaving 14 cases now under treatment. There were 4 cases of typhus in the hospital during the week ended the 19th instant, and during the same period there were 34 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths.

The case reported in the press as suspected plague occurring in London has been officially declared not to have been plague. There have been no further developments from the Cardiff case.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Certain articles to be allowed shipment from Glasgow.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *October 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that after this date paper stock, consisting of new waste paper and paper cuttings, and new linen and cotton cuttings will be allowed shipment. I have carefully examined the establishments dealing in these articles and think they may safely be passed at present.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Vessels for Glasgow bound for ports in America.*GLASGOW, *November 8, 1900.*

Cleared to-day: *Anchoria*, Glasgow, New York; *Lorderne*, Greenock, Baltimore.

THOMAS.

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

VENEZUELA.

*End of smallpox in Maracaibo.*MARACAIBO, *October 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward inclosed an English translation of a letter from the provisional president of this state announcing that the hospital for smallpox has been closed as no more cases of said sickness exist.

Respectfully,

E. H. PLUMACHER,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

MARACAIBO, September 26, 1900.

SIR: This department issued on the 25th instant the following resolution:

Having ended the smallpox epidemic which lasted for a few months in this city, the hospital which was opened for said purpose is therefore found to be unnecessary, and the citizen provisional president of the state has decided that said building known under the name of Santa Apolonia be closed from to-day, complying with all the formalities required for said act. Let it be communicated and published.

R. LOPEZ BARATH.

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended October 29, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 27, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended October 22, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended October 27, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Bahia.—Four weeks ended October 6, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 61. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 25,642. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria and 5 from enteric fever reported.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 41. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including enteric fever, 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—Magdeburg.—Two weeks ended October 6, 1900. Estimated population, 231,486. Total number of deaths, 81, including whooping cough, 4, and 18 from tuberculosis.

Weimar.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 26,933. Total number of deaths, 43. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 13, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester and Salford, viz, 24.8, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 10.5.

London.—One thousand three hundred and five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 11; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 26; whooping cough, 27; enteric fever, 22, and diarrhea and dysentery, 75. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.8 a thousand. In Greater London 1,738 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 19 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 11 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 13, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 33.8, a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 183 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 13, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 14.5, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 21.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 556, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 7; smallpox, 2, and 13 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 20, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 28.6, and the lowest in Halifax, viz, 10.4.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended October 20, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 158, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 5, and 2 from scarlet fever.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 8; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 20; enteric fever, 20, and diarrhea and dysentery, 55. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand. In Greater London 1,851 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 9 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 20, 1900, in the 22 principal

town districts of Ireland was 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown and Tralee, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 35.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 168 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 2 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 20, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.9, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 23.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 542, including diphtheria, 8; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 5; smallpox, 2, and 14 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 201,425. Total number of deaths, 331, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 4; tuberculosis, 35, and 1 from smallpox.

Genoa.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 226,432. Total number of deaths 233, including enteric fever, 5; and 20 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

JAVA—Batavia.—Four weeks ended September 22, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

LIBERIA—Monrovia.—Three weeks ended October 8, 1900. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MALTA—Valletta.—Ten days ended September 1, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2, and 3 from whooping cough.

MEXICO—Nuevo Laredo.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Bilbao.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 74,142. Total number of deaths, 262, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 18, and 78 from smallpox.

Cádiz.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 67,987. Total number of deaths, 166, including 35 from tuberculosis.

Malaga.—Four weeks ended October 15, 1900. Estimated population, 100,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from leprosy and 1 from typhus fever reported.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended October 20, 1900. Census population, 203,985. Total number of deaths, 143. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

WEST AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended October 5, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 25. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

[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 November 9, 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-Oct. 2...		4,025	
Calcutta	Apr. 28-Sept. 22...		363	
Karachi	July 2-Sept. 30...		62	
Madras	May 19-Sept. 28...		225	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Sept. 11-Sept. 20...	1		
Osaka	June 24-Aug. 25...	3		
Yokohama	July 8-Sept. 8...	4	3	
Straits Settlement:				
Singapore	June 17-Aug. 25...		3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brasil:				
Avare	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...		1	
Bahia	June 3-June 9...	2		
Casa Franca	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...		7	
Itu	do		2	
Pedreiras	do		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-Sept. 15...		65	
Saboticabal	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...		1	
Sao Paulo	Feb. 1-June 30...		41	
Santos	do		106	
Sao Bernardo	Mar. 1-June 30...		8	
Sorocaba	do		638	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	June 3-Sept. 23...	70	37	
Bocas del Toro	July 25-Sept. 11...	5	3	
	Oct. 22	1		
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. Canada.
Cuba:				
Batabano	Aug. 16-Aug. 22...		1	
Cienfuegos	July 21	1		Among United States soldiers.
	Aug. 14-Sept. 22...	5	3	
	Oct. 13-Oct. 16...		1	On ss. Julia.
Gibara	June 30		1	
Guanajay	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
Havana	July 1-Aug. 1...	96	30	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	254	49	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	358	52	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	308	74	
	Nov. 1	16	1	
Matanzas	July 25		1	In barracks.
Pinar del Rio	July 24-July 30...		14	
Sagua, Isabela de	Sept. 17-Sept. 21...		1	
	Nov. 2		1	
Santa Clara	June 20-July 22...	12		
France:				
Havre	Aug. 9	1		On ss. Caravallas.
	Aug. 10	1		On Santa Fe.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	May 7-May 13...		1	
	Oct. 8-Oct. 21...		2	
Cordova	July 1			Yellow fever reported.
Merida	July 21	7	4	
Progreso	June 24-Sept. 30...		9	
Tampico	July 23-Oct. 21...	13	4	
Vera Cruz	Sept. 2-Oct. 27...		88	
West Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	Apr. 16-June 30...	15	8	
Rufisque	June 16-June 30...			Several cases.

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

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 22-July 3...	714	575	
Djiddah.....	Apr. 26-June 28...		78	
Yambo.....	Apr. 10-June 13...		67	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	May 1-May 31...	5	5	
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 11...	6	3	
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-Aug. 25...	303	103	
Brazil:				
Campo Grande.....	June 16.....	2		
Niotheroy.....	.....do.....	2		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 18-Sept. 16...	476	233	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 27-Sept. 1.....		1,445	Estimated.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 8.....	1,067	1,000	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 3.....	94	38	
Alexandria.....	May 16-Oct. 16...	34	23	
England:				
London.....	Aug. 3.....	4	2	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	640	458	
	June 1-July 31...	203	165	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	4	3	
Germany:				
Bremen.....	Sept. 27.....	1		On a steamship from Buenos Ayres.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 29-Sept. 22...	21	21	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	7	7	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	1,227	779	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	2,898	2,075	
Dharwar District and Town.....	.....do.....	100	50	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	207	151	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	746	586	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	29	24	
Satara District.....	.....do.....	15	13	
Satara Town.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Surat District.....	.....do.....	134	95	
Surat Town.....	.....do.....	3	3	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	610	509	
Belgaum Town.....	.....do.....	31	22	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	25	20	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	45	35	
Ratnagiri District.....	.....do.....	21	17	
Savantvadi State.....	.....do.....		3	
Hyderabad Town.....	.....do.....	3	3	
Karachi City.....	.....do.....	621	472	
Boroda State.....	.....do.....	1		
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	298	227	
Mandir Town.....	.....do.....	112	97	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	116	73	
Bhavnagar Town.....	.....do.....	4	3	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.....	.....do.....	296	224	
Sachin State.....	.....do.....	2		
Sayanur State.....	.....do.....	6	3	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	146	137	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras City.....	.....do.....	1		
Salem District.....	.....do.....	70	51	
Tinnevely District.....	.....do.....	4	3	
Calcutta.....	.....do.....	2,019	1,998	
Bankura District.....	.....do.....	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Hooghly District.....	.....do.....	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	.....do.....	70	62	
24-Parganas District.....	.....do.....	24	19	
Monghyr District.....	.....do.....	86	76	
Monghyr Town.....	.....do.....	56	43	
Saran District.....	.....do.....	126	98	
Chapra Town.....	.....do.....	153	130	
Patna District.....	.....do.....	600	536	
Patna City.....	.....do.....	10	6	
Dinapur Town.....	.....do.....	76	70	
Bihar Town.....	.....do.....	141	139	
Cuttach District.....	.....do.....	3	2	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presiden- cy and Sind—Cont'd.				
Jullundur District.....	Apr. 29-Sept. 15..	82	48	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....	27	9	
Nagpur City.....	do.....	22	21	
Nagpur District.....	do.....	2		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station and city.....	do.....	502	361	
Mysore City.....	do.....	1,683	1,276	
Mysore District.....	do.....	191	149	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	9	7	
Tumkar District.....	do.....	82	70	
Lingsuagur District.....	do.....	60	59	
Gulbarga District.....	do.....	1	1	
Shimoga District.....	do.....	24	19	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Osaka.....	Apr. 8-July 16... Sept. 11-Sept. 27... Nov. 2.....	47 25	38 20	Plague reported.
Sakai.....	June 30.....	1		
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-July 7...	16	13	
Madagascar:				
Antananarivo.....	Oct. 16.....			Do.
Mauritius:				
Port Louis.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 7...	7	4	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	July 24-July 31...	12	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	June 17-June 23...	1		
Cebu.....	July 25.....	1		
Manila.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 22...	217	147	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1		
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 6....	28	8	
Govan.....	Sept. 4.....	1	1	
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. 4.....	1	1	From Rosario.

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		3	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...		13	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 2.....	264	92	
Austria:				
Prague.....	June 3-Oct. 13...	57		
Trieste.....	Oct. 7-Oct. 13...	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 24-Sept. 29...	12	3	
Brussels.....	July 1-July 7...		1	
Ghent.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 15...		4	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	July 1-Sept. 15...		21	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 12-Sept. 15...		110	
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. 30...		19	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-Oct. 20...	46	7	
London.....	do.....	96		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
England—Continued.				
Manchester.....	June 10-Oct. 20...	1	.....
Southampton.....	.....do.....	5	.....
West Hartlepool.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 20...	4	.....
Formosa.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...	237	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-Oct. 13.....	.....	51	
St. Etienne.....	June 1-Oct. 15.....	31	7	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Aug. 10.....	3	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 10-July 20.....	.....	4	
Königsberg.....	July 1-Sept. 15.....	4	1	
Salingen.....	Oct. 14-Oct. 20.....	1	.....
Gibraltar.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	.....	4	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Oct. 20.....	22	14	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Sept. 25.....	.....	99	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 19-May 5.....	.....	40	
.....	June 24-Sept. 22.....	.....	124	
Karachi.....	May 10-Sept. 2.....	.....	47	
Madras.....	May 26-Sept. 28.....	.....	7	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	June 10-June 16.....	3	.....
Naples.....	Oct. 17.....	12	.....
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-Oct. 14.....	244	172	Smallpox reported.
Merida.....	July 21.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-Oct. 27.....	.....	65	
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	.....
Gaspe 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-Oct. 13.....	107	32	
Odesa.....	June 3-Oct. 13.....	102	24	
Riga.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	.....	26	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-Oct. 13.....	642	180	
Vladivostock.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	11	.....
Warsaw.....	May 27-Oct. 13.....	.....	117	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 29.....	3	.....
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 15.....	3	.....
Glasgow.....	June 16-Oct. 19.....	83	7	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 30.....	.....	54	
Corunna.....	July 15-Oct. 20.....	.....	4	
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:				
Dawson.....	July 20-Sept. 26.....	11	.....

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Montevideo.....	Aug. 25	215,061	62														
Do.....	Sept. 1	215,061	96							1					1		
Do.....	Sept. 8	215,061	71														
Do.....	Sept. 15	215,061	71												1		
Do.....	Sept. 22	215,061	44							2							
Do.....	Sept. 29	215,061	58														
Do.....	Oct. 6	215,061	52														
Moscow.....	Oct. 13	1,000,000	481					2		5	8	11	8		1		6
Munich.....	do.....	463,000	249	26								8					1
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Oct. 20	234,369	82							1							
Nottingham.....	do.....	250,000	94							8							1
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 6	244,406	145	13								1					1
Odessa.....	Oct. 13	434,600	213														
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,629	825					1		16	21	4	3				
Plymouth.....	Oct. 20	106,000	24														
Port au Prince.....	Oct. 8	60,000	23														
Do.....	Oct. 15	60,000	16							1							
Prague.....	Oct. 13	198,139	96	16													1
Puerto Cortez.....	Oct. 24	2,000	1							1	1						
Rheims.....	Oct. 25	107,963	40	4										4	3		
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 20	327,815	95								4	1					
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	do.....	2,150	1														
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 13	1,267,063	528					4			24	25	22	7	1		
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Oct. 27	3,000	3														
St. Thomas.....	Sept. 28	12,019	8														
Do.....	Oct. 5	12,019	3														
Do.....	Oct. 19	12,019	8														
Smyrna.....	Oct. 15	300,000	76	12							5						
Solingen.....	Oct. 7	16,000	12														
Southampton.....	Oct. 20	105,831	28										1				1
South Shields.....	do.....	105,677	49									1	1	1			2
Stettin.....	Oct. 13	157,000	75											3			
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 18	162,934	55														
Sunderland.....	Oct. 20	147,398	60														
Tampico.....	Oct. 21	18,000	13				1										
Trieste.....	Oct. 13	166,499	113														
Tuxpan.....	Oct. 22	13,392	8														
Utila.....	Oct. 20	800	0														
Valencia.....	Sept. 22	203,958	69														
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 27	25,000	47	6			7	1	3								
Vienna.....	Oct. 13	1,673,688	522								5	3	7	3	2		
Warsaw.....	do.....	645,848	303					18	3			13	8	10	6		
West Hartlepool.....	Oct. 20	60,000															
Yokohama.....	Sept. 29	160,439									1						
Zurich.....	Oct. 13	162,169	64														

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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