

Public Health Reports.

(Formerly "Abstract of Sanitary Reports.")

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

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 17, 1896.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES.

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

Resolutions of the Tennessee State board of health relative to the prevalence of smallpox in Arkansas.

TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Nashville, January 9, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following preamble and resolution, unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Tennessee State board of health, January 7, 1896:

"WHEREAS, There has existed for some weeks past a number of foci of smallpox among the negro settlements, located near the Mississippi River, in the State of Arkansas, and

"WHEREAS, For weeks the lives and health of the people living in those counties of Tennessee which form the opposite bank of said river, have been placed in constant jeopardy by the practice of surreptitiously passing to and fro of the inhabitants of these infected centers, a number of instances already have thus recently occurred in which smallpox was brought into our State by these people, and which practice under ordinary means, is practically impossible to prevent; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service be, and he is hereby, requested to take, without delay, such steps as will give the western boundaries of Tennessee that protection from this pest which, under recent Federal law, is provided for the States, and which, under the circumstances, our people are so justly entitled to."

With high respect, your obedient servant,

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S.

NOTE.—In compliance with the request contained in the above resolutions, Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Smith, M. H. S., has been

ordered to proceed to Mississippi and Crittenden Counties, Arkansas, and make a report on the prevalence of smallpox in those localities.

One case of smallpox at Nogales, Ariz.

NOGALES, ARIZ., January 6, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 new case of smallpox in Nogales, Ariz.

Very respectfully,

W. F. CHENOWETH,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Smallpox in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 8, 1896.

SIR: Referring to the several reports made from time to time from this office relative to the prevalence of smallpox in this city, I have to state that during the past year ended December 31, 1895, there were reported 297 cases with 57 deaths. Number remaining at pesthouse, 24; at home, 10. The cases under treatment at their homes are quarantined and guarded by sanitary officers under the direction of the board of health. The house-to-house inspection commenced last October has been nearly completed. Vaccination has been offered to the people throughout the city free of charge, but many persons were found who refused the offer, and hence they continue to be a source of danger to the entire population, and seriously embarrass the board of health in its efforts to stamp out the disease. Indeed, the sanitary officials report that most of the new cases now discovered come from among the unvaccinated. A law making vaccination compulsory would be in the interest of the public health. It should be remarked that no cases have been discovered on river steamboats at this port since the completion of the vaccination of roustabouts along the rivers last spring.

Fifty-six cases of diphtheria were reported during the month of December with 7 deaths, and 8 remained on hand at the close of the month. Antitoxine is largely used in the treatment of the disease with marked success.

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

Report of smallpox in Pennsylvania—Diphtheria in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1896.

SIR: Since my last report, December 12, 1895, only 1 case of smallpox has been reported in Pennsylvania, namely, at Knoxville, Allegheny County, December 17, 1895. The patient recovered.

One fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis has been reported in Philadelphia.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in Philadelphia since December 12, 1895, has been 451; number of deaths, 134.

Yours, very truly,

BENJN. LEE,
Secretary State Board of Health.

One case of smallpox in the United States marine hospital at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 7, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a case of smallpox was discovered in the hospital wards this morning, the patient being John Watkins, colored, permit No. 121, admitted the 5th instant, having been

employed for a month just preceding admission on the steamer *Kate Adams*, which plies between this port and points below in Arkansas and Mississippi. The case was reported to the county health physician, and the patient was immediately transferred by him to the pesthouse. The mattress and some bed clothing were allowed to go with the patient to afford him protection, and the usual measures are taken to prevent infection at the hospital. I have been vaccinating all unprotected persons entering the hospital for the past several days.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to January 15, 1896.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arizona:				
Nogales.....	Jan. 6.....	1		
Arkansas:				
Surrounded Hill.....	Jan. 4.....	1		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 23....	10	2	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 4.....	2	3	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21....			Smallpox reported.
	Dec. 21-Dec. 23....	3	1	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 4.....			Do.
Rochester.....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21....			Do.
New York:				
Brooklyn.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 11....	2	1	
Ohio:				
Martins Ferry.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28....	139	3	
Pennsylvania:				
Knoxville.....	Dec. 17.....	1		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31....	17		
	Jan. 4-Jan. 11....	7		
Shelby County.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31....	9		
Alamo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31....	6		
Wisconsin:				
Wausau.....	Dec. 28.....	1		

Report of immigration at Boston for the two weeks ended January 11, 1896.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, January 11, 1896.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended January 11, 1896; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895.				
Dec. 29	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		100
Dec. 30	Steamship Samaria.....	Liverpool, England.....		10
	Steamship Baltimore.....	London, England.....		20
1896.				
Jan. 1	Steamship Brookline.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....		1
Jan. 2	Schooner I. V. Dexter.....	Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....		4
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		51
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....		12
Jan. 3	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....		2
Jan. 6	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		82
Do.....	Steamship Michigan.....	Liverpool, England.....		1
Jan. 9	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		71
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....		10
Jan. 11	Steamship Columbian.....	Liverpool, England.....		1
	Total.....			365

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 11, 1896.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, January 13, 1896.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 11, 1896; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1886				
Jan. 5	Steamship Sicilia.....	Hamburg	50	206
Do....	Steamship Italia.....	Naples		312
Do....	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown...	1	63
Do....	Steamship Bonn.....	Bremen	23	178
Jan. 6	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	9	110
Do....	Steamship Phenicia.....	Hamburg	128	226
Jan. 7	Steamship Venetia.....	Swinemünde.....	25	65
Jan. 8	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp	5	55
Jan. 9	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown...		91
Jan. 10	Steamship Werra.....	Bremen	19	192
Do....	Steamship Weimar.....	Do.....	19	182
Jan. 11	Steamship Burgundia	Marseilles and Naples.....		268
Do....	Steamship Norwegian	Glasgow	10	35
Do....	Steamship Paris	Southampton	17	144
	Total.....		306	2,127

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended January 11, 1896.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, January 11, 1896.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 11, 1896; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1896.				
Jan. 5	Steamship Assyrian.....	Glasgow		2
Jan. 6	Steamship Maine.....	London and Swansea		3
Jan. 6	Steamship Illinois.....	Antwerp	2	193
Jan. 7	Steamship Rhynland.....	Liverpool.....	75	263
	Total.....		77	461

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Vessels arriving at, departing from, and remaining at United States quarantine stations.*

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 4, 1896.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Bra. bk. Stella Belmarco*.....	Dec. 25	Porto de Paranagua, Brazil.	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	Jan. 4
Amer. sc. Hattie P. Simpson*..	Dec. 27	Cienfuegos...	.....do .....	.....do	Jan. 1

* Previously reported.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended January 11, 1896.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 5, 1896.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 5, 1896.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Nor. bk. Turest *.....	Dec. 24	Pernambuco.	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 3

* Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 4, 1896.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 5, 1896.

Twenty vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 1, 1896.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended January 8, 1896.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 5, 1896.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTHPORT QUARANTINE.

Week ended January 4, 1896.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 10,000. Total deaths, 20, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

Sacramento.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 145,000. Total deaths, 136, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 30.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 58,860. Total deaths, 80, including scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 5; and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

Hartford.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 89, including diphtheria, 8; croup, 2; enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 9.

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 21,000. Total deaths, 38, including enteric fever, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

INDIANA—*Columbus*.—Year ended December 31, 1895. Estimated population, 10,180. Total deaths, 140, including diphtheria and croup, 12; enteric fever, 8; and phthisis pulmonalis, 23.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 31,484. Total deaths, 35, including croup 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

Dubuque.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 24, including enteric fever, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

Keokuk.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 18,100. Total deaths, 20. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended December 28, 1895. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 50, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 33,165. Total deaths, 36, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

Malden.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 33,000. Total deaths, 40; including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

Newton.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 27,590. Total deaths, 30, including croup and diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of December, 1895. Population, 12,729. Total deaths, 16, including diphtheria, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended January 4, 1896. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 46 observers, indicate that scarlet fever increased and that diarrhea and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 196 places, enteric fever at 47, scarlet fever at 39, diphtheria at 32, measles at 15, whooping cough at 15, and smallpox at 1 place—Detroit.

Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, indicate that for the month of December, 1895, compared with the preceding month, erysipelas increased and typhoid fever and scarlet fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for corresponding months in the nine years 1886–1894, typhoid fever and scarlet fever were more prevalent, and intermittent fever, consumption, remittent fever, inflammation of bowels, pneumonia, and bronchitis were less prevalent in December, 1895.

Including reports by regular observers and others, consumption was reported present in Michigan in the month of December, 1895, at 187

places, typhoid fever at 97 places, scarlet fever at 61 places, diphtheria at 54 places, whooping cough at 18 places, measles at 17 places, and smallpox at 3 places.

Reports from all sources show consumption reported at 1 place less, typhoid fever at 45 places less, scarlet fever at 3 places less, diphtheria at 17 places less, whooping cough at 2 places more, and measles at 7 places more in the month of December, 1895, than in the preceding month; smallpox was reported present at the same number of places.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 140,292. Total deaths, 133, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 12; and phthisis pulmonalis, 14.

Winona.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 21,000. Total deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 19,000. Total deaths, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and enteric fever, 1.

NEW YORK—*Hornellsville*.—Year ended December 31, 1895. Estimated population, 12,000. Total deaths, 155, including enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 10.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 359, including scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 21; whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 4; and phthisis pulmonalis, 32.

Dayton.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 85,000. Total deaths, 84, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 12.

Mansfield.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 18,000. Total deaths, 14, including 1 from enteric fever.

Toledo.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 120,000. Total deaths, 154, including diphtheria, 6; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 10.

Youngstown.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Plymouth*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 9,344. Total deaths, 19, including enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 2.

Williamsport.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 23, including diphtheria, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 25, including enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Sioux Falls*.—Year ended December 31, 1895. Estimated population, 10,000. Total deaths, 98, including enteric fever, 2; croup, 1; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated

population, 40,000 (white, 27,000; colored, 13,000). Total deaths, 31 (white, 25; colored, 6), including croup, 3; and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Nashville.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 87,754 (white, 54,595; colored, 33,159). Total deaths, 140 (white, 53; colored, 87), including enteric fever, 1; croup, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 34.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 12,000. Total deaths, 28, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Year ended December 31, 1895. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 425, including enteric fever, 24; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria and croup, 5; and phthisis pulmonalis, 33.

Spokane.—Three months ended December 31, 1895. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 51, including enteric fever, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report and Papers on the Port and Riparian Sanitary Survey of England and Wales, 1893-94, with an Introduction by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board.—Local Government Board, London, 1895.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles. Whooping cough.
Alameda, Cal.....	Dec. 21....	11,165	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28....	11,165	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny, Pa.....	Jan. 11....	105,257	47	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	5
Altoona, Pa.....	Dec. 7.....	30,337	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 14....	30,337	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 21....	30,337	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28....	30,337	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Jan. 11....	8,338	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn, N. Y.....	Jan. 4.....	25,858	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	Jan. 11....	434,439	211	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2
Battle Creek, Mich.....	do.....	13,197	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville, Ill.....	Jan. 4.....	15,361	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bennington, Vt.....	Jan. 11....	6,391	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beverly, Mass.....	Jan. 4.....	10,821	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Jan. 11....	35,005	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 4.....	418,477	200	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	14	.....
Bristol, Conn.....	Jan. 11....	7,382	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	7,382	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	Jan. 4.....	27,294	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brookline, Mass.....	do.....	12,103	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Jan. 11....	806,343	456	36	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	53	8
Butler, Pa.....	do.....	8,734	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	70,028	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Carlisle, Pa.....	do.....	7,620	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Jan. 4.....	*54,955	†23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester, Pa.....	Dec. 7.....	20,226	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do.....	Dec. 14....	20,226	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Dec. 21....	20,226	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28....	20,226	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 4.....	20,226	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 11....	20,226	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. † White, 10; colored, 13.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Deaths from—											
			Total deaths from all causes.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 4.	1,099,850	433	34						12	3	23	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Jan. 10.	296,908	129	16						9	1	3	5	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 11.	261,353	72	9						3		2		
Columbus, Ind.	do.	6,719	2	1										
Columbus, Ohio.	do.	88,150	25							1		1		
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Jan. 4.	21,474	7									3		
Dayton, Ohio.	Jan. 9.	61,220	18	2										
Dedham, Mass.	Jan. 4.	7,123	3											
Denver, Colo.	Dec. 28.	106,713	30	9						1	2	1		
Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 11.	205,876	92	1								9	1	
El Paso, Tex.	Jan. 4.	10,338	3									1		
Emporia, Kans.	do.	7,551	1											
Erie, Pa.	Jan. 10.	40,634	17	2						1				
Fall River, Mass.	Jan. 11.	74,398	29	2						1		1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	Jan. 4.	22,037	8	1										
Flint, Mich.	Jan. 11.	9,803	6											
Fort Worth, Tex.	Jan. 4.	23,076	6											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jan. 11.	60,278	13	3								1		
Green Bay, Wis.	Jan. 4.	9,069	4											
do.	Jan. 11.	9,069	7									1		
Haverhill, Mass.	do.	27,412	6	2										
Hoboken, N. J.	Jan. 4.	43,648	26	2								2		
Hornellsville, N. Y.	do.	10,996	2											
Houston, Tex.	Jan. 11.	27,557	17											
Ironton, Ohio.	do.	10,939	5	3								1		
Jacksonville, Fla.	Jan. 4.	17,201	16	3										
Jamestown, N. Y.	do.	16,038	7	2										
Jersey City, N. J.	Dec. 29.	163,003	96	8						7		5		
do.	Jan. 5.	163,003	95	8						2		6	3	
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 11.	21,805	8	1										
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Jan. 4.	17,853	4	2										
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	15	1										
Lebanon, Pa.	Dec. 21.	14,664	6											
do.	Jan. 4.	14,664	4											
Lowell, Mass.	Jan. 11.	77,696	28	4										
Ludington, Mich.	do.	7,517	0											
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	7	2										
McKeesport, Pa.	do.	20,741	5										1	
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	27							2	1	1		
Manitowoc, Wis.	Oct. 5.	7,710	3	1										
do.	Oct. 12.	7,710	4											
do.	Oct. 19.	7,710	2											
do.	Oct. 23.	7,710	1											
do.	Nov. 2.	7,710	5											
do.	Nov. 9.	7,710	4											
do.	Nov. 16.	7,710	1											
do.	Nov. 23.	7,710	3									1		
do.	Nov. 30.	7,710	4											
do.	Dec. 7.	7,710	3	1										1
do.	Dec. 14.	7,710	1											
do.	Dec. 21.	7,710	3											
do.	Dec. 28.	7,710	3											
Massillon, Ohio.	Jan. 11.	10,092	3	1						1				
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	6											
Melrose, Mass.	Jan. 4.	8,519	2											
Memphis, Tenn.	Jan. 11.	61,495	24	3								1		
Middletown, Ohio.	do.	7,681	3											
Milford, Mass.	Jan. 6.	8,780	4	1										
do.	Jan. 13.	8,780	1							1				
Millville, N. J.	Jan. 3.	10,002	3	1										
do.	Jan. 10.	10,002	2											
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 11.	204,468	71	6										
Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 4.	164,738	29	4						1		5		
Mobile, Ala.	Jan. 11.	31,076	15	2								1		1
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	33	7										
Naugatuck, Conn.	do.	6,218	0							1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	18	4										
New Brunswick, N. J.	do.	18,603	5											
New Orleans, La.	Jan. 4.	242,039	187	14		3		1		1		1	1	1
Newport, La.	Jan. 11.	19,457	5							2		1		
Newton, Mass.	do.	24,379	9	1										
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,515,301	786	93							5	14	39	23
Norri-town, Pa.	do.	19,791	8											

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
North Adams, Mass.	Jan. 4	16,074	3	1									
Northampton, Mass.	do	14,990	1										
Olean, N. Y.	do	7,358	2										
Omaha, Nebr.	do	140,452	15	1									
Do	Jan. 11	140,452	20	1									
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	6,272	1										
Pensacola, Fla.	do	11,750	4	2									
Petersburg, Va.	Jan. 14	22,680	3	1									
Pittsburg, Pa.	Jan. 4	238,617	101	10					7		2	4	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	Jan. 11	17,281	5										
Plainfield, N. J.	Jan. 4	11,267	4										
Portland, Me.	Jan. 11	36,425	14										
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Jan. 4	22,206	9	1									
Do	Jan. 11	22,206	3										
Providence, R. I.	do	132,146	54	4									
Pueblo, Colo.	Jan. 4	24,558	6	1							1		
Racine, Wis.	Jan. 11	21,014	7	4									
Reading, Pa.	Jan. 13	58,661	25	3					2		1		
Richmond, Va.	Jan. 4	81,388	27	3									
Do	Jan. 11	81,388	31	3									
St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 4	451,770	180	23					2		1	12	
Do	Jan. 11	451,770	189	22							1	14	
Salt Lake City, Utah	Jan. 4	44,813	7	1					1		1		
Do	do	16,159	4										
San Diego, Cal.	do	298,997	103	13					3				
San Francisco, Cal.	do	5,864	4	1									
Seattle, Wash.	Dec. 28	42,837	8	1									
Do	Jan. 4	42,837	7	1									
Shreveport, La.	do	11,979	8										
Do	Jan. 11	11,979	6										
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Jan. 4	10,177	0										
Somerville, Mass.	Jan. 11	40,152	19	1								4	
Spokane, Wash.	Jan. 4	19,922	3	1									
Springfield, Mass.	Jan. 11	44,179	19	3									
Sterling, Ill.	Jan. 4	5,824	0										
Superior, Wis.	do	11,983	2										
Taunton, Mass.	Jan. 11	25,448	10	1									
Tiffin, Ohio	do	10,801	1										
Urbana, Ohio	do	6,510	2										
Virginia City, Nev.	Jan. 7	8,511	0										
Waltham, Mass.	Jan. 11	18,707	4										
Warren, Ohio	do	5,973	1										
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 4	230,392	78	2					1		4		1
West Bay City, Mich.	do	12,981	0										
Wilmington, Del.	Jan. 11	61,431	21	2									1
Winona, Minn.	Jan. 4	18,208	8										
Worcester, Mass.	Jan. 3	84,655	35	4									2
Yonkers, N. Y.	Jan. 10	32,033	15	3							1		
Youngstown, Ohio	Jan. 11	33,220	10	2					1	1			

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 6, 1896.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23		2	.91		.35
Portland, Me.....	22	0		.77	.57	
Northfield, Vt.....	17		4	.86	.53	
Boston, Mass.....	29		3	.90		.27
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	32		1	.70		.21
Nantucket, Mass.....	33		4	.84		.56
Woods Holl, Mass.....	30		3	.76		.68
Block Island, R. I.....	33		7	.97		.25
New Haven, Conn.....	29		3	.90		.23
Albany, N. Y.....	26		4	.63	.37	
New York, N. Y.....	33		7	.83	.22	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	29		8	.81	.17	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32		5	.71		.52
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33		6	.91	.47	
Baltimore, Md.....	35		9	.70		.54
Washington, D. C.....	34		8	.71		.27
Lynchburg, Va.....	35		7	.90		.73
Cape Henry, Va.....	39		5	.91		.40
Norfolk, Va.....	40		6	.84		.14
Charlotte, N. C.....	39		8	1.16		1.12
Raleigh, N. C.....	40		9	.73		.55
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	41			1.04		
Hatteras, N. C.....	44			1.40		
Wilmington, N. C.....	45		8	.85		.73
Columbia, S. C.....	46		10	.76	.21	
Charleston, S. C.....	48		6	.90		.85
Augusta, Ga.....	47		11	.92		.92
Savannah, Ga.....	49		8	.84		.83
Jacksonville, Fla.....	52		9	.77		.71
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		11	.58		.58
Key West, Fla.....	69		7	.42		.42
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	41		9	1.14		1.06
Tampa, Fla.....	60		11	.57		.57
Pensacola, Fla.....	53		10	1.12		.98
Mobile, Ala.....	51		10	1.10		.99
Montgomery, Ala.....	48		11	1.13		1.06
Meridian, Miss.....	48		11	1.12		1.12
Vicksburg, Miss.....	44		4	1.19		1.19
New Orleans, La.....	54		9	1.19		1.13
Shreveport, La.....	43		3	1.10		.97
Fort Smith, Ark.....	38		2	.54		.54
Little Rock, Ark.....	41		5	1.04		1.04
Palestine, Tex.....	42	0		.91	.29	
Galveston, Tex.....	53		4	.93		.62
San Antonio, Tex.....	51		6	.35	.76	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	50	0		.75		.27
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	36		1	1.14		.85
Nashville, Tenn.....	37		6	1.07		.76
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	41		10	1.42		1.30
Knoxville, Tenn.....	38		9	1.21		1.11
Louisville, Ky.....	32		7	.91		.73
Indianapolis, Ind.....	29		12	.70		.62
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	33		11	.76		.38
Columbus, Ohio.....	29		11	.76		.38
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	33		11	.70		.42
Pittsburg, Pa.....	31		12	.69		.26
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	26		10	.71	.05	
Rochester, N. Y.....	26		11	.69	.36	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	27		9	.70		.41
Erie, Pa.....	29		13	.76		.22
Cleveland, Ohio.....	27		12	.56		.24
Sandusky, Ohio.....	27		12	.50		.41
Toledo, Ohio.....	27		15	.50		.41
Detroit, Mich.....	27		14	.53		.45
Lansing, Mich.....	24		12	.42	.07	
Port Huron, Mich.....	23		11	.49		.27
Alpena, Mich.....	20		7	.56		.32
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	17		12	.42	.54	
Marquette, Mich.....	18		11	.43		.15
Green Bay, Wis.....	17		11	.63		.55
Grand Haven, Mich.....	26		10	.56	.00	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 6, 1896—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	20		11	.49		.31
Chicago, Ill.	25		14	.49		.29
Duluth, Minn.	11		15	.28	.01	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	12		11	.28		.20
La Crosse, Wis.	17		7	.32		.42
Dubuque, Iowa.	19		7	.42		.42
Davenport, Iowa.	21		9	.35		.32
Des Moines, Iowa.	19		7	.34		.34
Keokuk, Iowa.	22		5	.43		.42
Springfield, Ill.	27		8	.54		.52
Chgo, Ill.	24		4	.85		.85
St. Louis, Mo.	29		4	.47		.47
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	23		7	.36		.36
Springfield, Mo.	32		2	.49		.49
Kansas City, Mo.	28		4	.22		.19
Wichita, Kans.	30			.31		.31
Concordia, Kans.	26			.20		.20
Omaha, Nebr.	17		2	.21		.21
Yankton, S. Dak.	20		1	.09		.06
Valentine, Nebr.	18		1	.15		.13
Huron, S. Dak.	10		3	.14		.10
Pierre, S. Dak.	12			.14		.12
Moorhead, Minn.	3		9	.21		.10
St. Vincent, Minn.	7		9	.16	.29	
Bismarck, N. Dak.	2		6	.14		.13
Williston, N. Dak.	5		7	.14	.41	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	8		2	.20	.02	
Helena, Mont.	18	1		.28	.05	
Miles City, Mont.	14		9	.07	.18	
Rapid City, S. Dak.	24		5	.07		.07
Spokane, Wash.	26	0		.63		.39
Wallawalla, Wash.	33	7		.50		.49
Baker City, Oreg.	25		1	.35		.21
Winnemucca, Nev.	28	2		.29		.29
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30		6	.36		.14
Lander, Wyo.	18	0		.14	.07	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	26		2	.07	.10	
North Platte, Nebr.	22	2		.14		.12
Denver, Colo.	30	3		.15		.14
Pueblo, Colo.	31	2		.08		.08
Dodge City, Kans.	27	4		.14		.14
Oklahoma City, Okla.	30	2		.49		.49
Abilene, Tex.	39		2	.20	.02	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	29		3	.08		.08
El Paso, Tex.	40		1	.14		.14
Phoenix, Ariz.	48			.12		
Pacific Coast:						
Tatoosh Island, Wash.	42			3.25		
Port Angeles, Wash.	36			1.27		
Port Canby, Wash.	42	1		2.16	.14	
Astoria, Oreg.	40	3		2.16	1.34	
Portland, Oreg.	40	3		1.75		1.21
Roseburg, Oreg.	42	1		1.54		.11
Eureka, Cal.	47			2.31		
Red Bluff, Cal.	46			1.13		
Carson City, Nev.	30	7		.44		.44
Sacramento, Cal.	46		3	.92		.92
San Francisco, Cal.	51		2	1.20		1.20
Fresno, Cal.	45		1	.35		.35
Independence, Cal.	36			.35		
Los Angeles, Cal.	54	5		.75		.75
San Diego, Cal.	55		1	.49		.49
Yuma, Ariz.	54		1	.07		.70

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

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to January 15, 1896.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary	Nov. 19-Dec. 2...	43	25	
	Dec. 10-Dec. 16...	11	7	
Egypt:*				
Ahmadiéh.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 12...	25	22	
Bigalat.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 13...	7	7	
Bousrate.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 22...	36	35	
Borachia.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 18...	20	30	
Cairo.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 11...	1	2	
Damietta.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18...	76	69	
El Daraksa.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 14...	2	1	
El Kurdi.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 11...	7	7	
Ezbet El Berg.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 25...	32	25	
Ezbet Khalafala Pacha.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 13...	5	2	
Farascoor.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 18...	41	33	
Hehya.....	Dec. 8.....	1	1	
Kafrel Battekh.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 13...	18	8	
Kafr El Zoonar.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 20...	4	2	
Kolonghil.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 9...	1	1	
Mansurah.....	Nov. 21.....	1	1	
Matarieh.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 22...	20	20	
	Dec. 8.....	1	1	
Menzaleh.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 16...	35	41	
Salamann.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 18...	10	8	
Zarka.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 18...	4	3	
Zagazig.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 18...	6	4	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 10...		12	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 10-Nov. 30...		163	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 15...	1	1	
Morocco:				
Stellen.....	Dec. 15.....		13	
Russia:				
Kiev (government).....	Oct. 13-Nov. 11...	156	64	
	Nov. 11-Dec. 7...	291	111	
Orel (government).....	Nov. 3-Dec. 7...	17	6	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 1...	85	31	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 21...	219	130	
Volhynia (government).....	Oct. 13-Nov. 10...	2,297	952	
	Nov. 10-Nov. 30...	609	294	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...		2	

} Cholera.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Cearo	Nov. 30.....	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 9-Nov. 30...		43	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 7...		29	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22...		2	
Habana.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 19...	40	14	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 2...	7	3	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 9...	7	3	
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 21...		29	
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28...		12	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 21...	43	3	
Puerto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 20...	63	23	

In military hospital.

* To date of December 18, 1895, 1,056 cases of cholera, with 874 deaths, have been reported throughout Egypt.

Cholera Notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, December 25, 1895.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Galicia.—From December 10 to 16, 11 cases and 7 deaths were reported from 3 communes belonging to 2 political districts. Of these, 5 cases, 3 deaths occurred in 1 commune of the district of Husiatyn; 6 cases, 4 deaths in 2 communes of the district of Trembowla. The total number of cases and deaths reported since August 23 in 56 localities belonging to 14 districts, was 424 and 278, respectively.

EGYPT.—According to advices of December 13, 16 cases, 17 deaths were reported at Damietta from December 5 to 11; at Matarieh near Menzaleh, on December 8, 1 case, 1 death; at Faraskoor from December 4 to 10, 10 cases, 13 deaths; at Zarka, from December 7 to 9, 5 cases, 4 deaths; at Borachia, from December 4 to 5, 2 cases, 2 deaths; at Cairo, from December 7 to 11, 1 case, 2 deaths; at Hehya, on December 8, 1 death.

MOROCCO.—At the village of Stellen, which is separated from Rabat only by the river Buregrey, there were 13 cholera deaths on December 5. The epidemic has broken out in the city of Asimur in the vicinity of Masagan.

EGYPT.

Origin of cholera in Egypt in 1895.

Reported to the sanitary, maritime, and quarantine council of Egypt by a commission sent to Damietta to determine the nature and origin of the disease which broke out in that city October 10, 1895.

[Forwarded through the Department of State from Constantinople by Dr. S. C. ZAVITZIANO.—Translated in this Bureau.]

Members of the commission.—Dr. H. Legrand, sanitary physician of France, member of the sanitary council of Egypt; Dr. Burlazzi, official director of the port of Alexandria; Dr. A. J. Gauthier, physician at the sanitary station of Suez and the Wells of Moses.

Preamble.—The commission arrived at Damietta October 15 at 4 p. m., and at once began its investigations.

EXISTENCE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA AT DAMIETTA.

The first cases examined by the commission were in the hospital at Damietta. The patients were 7 in number, and of all ages. Two were in a dying condition. The cases presented all the characteristic symptoms of cholera. The commission telegraphed the council that on the evidence of clinical examination the existence of cholera at Damietta was indisputable. At 10 o'clock the two patients named were dead. At midnight the commission performed the autopsy upon them.

Pathological anatomy confirmed the previous clinical examination, and bacteriological test with cultures in salt peptone demonstrated the presence of Koch's comma bacillus. A very abundant pullulation of fetid bacterium coli communis concealed or prevented the development of specific germs in the second case, but the examination of the plates was conclusive. Culture of the dejecta of a third patient, still living, gave positive results on the same day. The existence of Asiatic cholera at Damietta was thoroughly demonstrated.

DID THE EPIDEMIC BEGIN AT DAMIETTA?

The city of Damietta is situated on the right bank of the Nile, about 12 or 15 kilometers from its mouth. It numbers 35,000 inhabitants, but a much larger population

could be contained within the city limits. A great number of houses are abandoned or in ruins.

Damietta is unjustly reputed an unclean city. In 1883, at the time of the epidemic which originated there, Dr. Mahè pointed out the exaggeration of the charges against the sanitary condition of Damietta. Since that period Damietta has remarkably improved. The quay and the street of the bazaar are paved with large flag stones, like the streets of Alexandria. A large cemented cistern, the property of the city, has replaced the numerous private and infected cisterns which were formerly in use. The sewers are not constructed to empty into the river. At the time the commission visited Damietta the Nile was enormously swollen. There was great stagnation of filth on the river banks. An army of street sweepers and sanitary agents was at work cleaning the streets, and the mosques and schools were closed.

The commission visited the streets and houses in which the first cases appeared, but from the outset of their investigation it was apparent that the epidemic could not have originated in Damietta. The first 2 choleraic deaths occurred on October 12. The appearance of the disease, in the first person attacked, was observed on the evening of the 9th. Deducting from these dates the five days' period of incubation, we arrive at the conclusion that the germs of cholera entered Damietta between the 4th and 8th of October.

CHOLERA DID NOT ARRIVE BY SEA.

It was generally believed at Damietta that cholera was imported from Asia Minor by sea. The quarantine office at Boghaz was without a medical officer after July 8, the physician in charge having been sent to Port Said to relieve his colleague there, who was ill. Some localities in Karamania were known to be infected with cholera. Damietta stands in close relation with ports on that coast line, and a passenger from Alaia, a port of Karamania, was known to have arrived at Damietta on October 11, the date of the first cholera outbreak. On examination it was found that the ports of Karamania were made subject to quarantine measures and relieved from quarantine on the following-named dates:

May 27: Ports between Anamur and Alexandretta declared infected.

August 13: Alexandretta included within the contaminated zone.

August 17: The entire coast line between Cape Anamur and Cape Kaledonia included.

September 14: Measures suspended for the ports between Kaledonia and Suedia, but continued for Adalia.

September 28: All quarantine raised.

With regard to the quarantine station at Boghaz, the commission learned that a chief clerk performed the duties of director ad interim. At the slightest suspicion with regard to the sanitary condition of crew or passengers, he was expected to notify the sanitary physician, who was required, under penalty of a fine, to perform a visit of medical inspection.

With regard to the passenger who arrived at Damietta October 11, it should be remarked (1) that he left Alaia at a time when that port was not infected; (2), that he arrived at Damietta October 11, after the first cases of cholera were declared.

From these facts we conclude that cholera was not imported into Damietta by way of the sea.

WAS CHOLERA IMPORTED INTO DAMIETTA BY LAND OR BY WAY OF LAKE MEN-ZALEH (EXCLUDING PORT SAID)?

Having disposed of the hypothesis of importation by way of the quarantine station of Boghaz, the commission proceeded to investigate the general relations of Damietta with the towns lying to the south.

Damietta communicates with Port Said by way of Lake Menzaleh. Fifty passengers at least make the transit daily, and commercial transportation is very active. In response to inquiry, the commission was informed by the quarantine authorities that the sanitary conditions of Port Said, especially in the Arab quarter, were entirely satisfactory. No suspicious case had ever been reported.

Damietta communicates, also by way of Lake Menzaleh, with various towns situated on the lake, notably with Menzaleh, Matarieh, and El Nasaima, intermediate towns and villages between Damietta and Salkhieh, which is situated farther south and in the open desert. The attention of the commission was attracted to Salkhieh by the fact that about the middle of September a form of severe sickness prevailed there. The sanitary service declared it to be nonsuspect, but it excited much alarm in the vicinity, and even in Damietta.

At this season an active trade sets in among the lake cities. Damietta, Menzaleh, and Matariah export southward enormous quantities of fissikhs, which are half rotten, sun-

dried mullet. In exchange, Salkheih sends green dates, of which the Arabs are very fond, and later on sun-dried dates. Venders go from city to city, and the lake boats ply freely. This trade constitutes a potent means of transmission of disease by contact. The dried mullet, being organic matter in various stages of decomposition, may be classed in the category named in sanitary terms, susceptible.

One other possible source of infection existed at Damietta. From October 4 to 8 a small fair, religious in its character, but to some extent commercial, is held there. An agglomeration of foreign elements, the possible agents of transmission of contagious disease, was therefore present in Damietta during the period of incubation of the cholera germs, viz, from October 4 to 8.

Before that period and until the outbreak of the first cholera cases, mortality at Damietta was at its usual rate.

BAHR-EL-SOGHAIR, MENZALEH, EL NASAIMA.

The commission, having concluded its investigations at Damietta, was authorized by the council to investigate Salkheih and the intermediate towns. On the morning of October 19 the commission set out for Menzaleh by way of the Bahr-el-Soghair, or Little Canal. This canal leaves the Nile at Manzourah and winds through one of the most beautiful farming regions of Egypt. Its banks are lined with villages and cotton fields. After leaving Dekerness, the capital of the district, the canal decreases in volume. At Menzaleh, where it empties into the lake, it is only one-fifth of its original width. During the first stages of its course it is merely turbid, like other waters of the Nile, but as it flows farther from its source it becomes extremely foul. The sewers from private houses and mosques empty into it, and at a little distance from Menzaleh the surface of the canal is covered with organic debris of all sorts. The water resembles a pea soup in consistency. On the return voyage the commission counted seventeen floating carcasses. The water becomes so noxious that the fish, which are abundant, are poisoned. In the vicinity of each village is a birket, or depression, from which earth is taken for the manufacture of brick used in the construction of houses. These depressions are flooded from the canal and form ponds of stagnant water covered with a greenish scum. To complete the chances of infection the cemeteries are located along the bank of the canal, and at high water are overflowed.

Dekerness, at which the canal boat stops twenty minutes, is a small town of 6,000 inhabitants, and is clean and attractive. It has a new market, well conducted, and a hay market, both outside the town. The district physician, Dr. Ahmed Arafat, and the chief of police assured the commission that no suspicious case had occurred there. The town sent no pilgrims to the pilgrimage of 1895. Dekerness may therefore be erased from the list of suspicious places.

Abausrate, a short distance from Dekerness, is a miserable village. Here a cholera case was reported as having occurred. The commission authenticated the report and found that the case had been followed by a second.

Menzaleh is an hour's journey from Abausrate. Here nothing had been done in the interest of hygiene, and it is difficult to imagine a dirtier place. It is a town of more than 6,000 inhabitants, who are almost universally employed in the catching and preparing of fish. It occupies a large area which is half covered with ruins. In the center is a large cemetery.

The fish market is a long, narrow street with small alcoves on both sides which serve as shops or stands for the vendors. This street is covered in with a wooden ceiling in which holes are cut to let in light. The sun never reaches it and the atmosphere in it is atrocious. The soil of the town is humid and sticky and impregnated with organic matter. The refuse of fish is found everywhere. The commission visited the ambulance, a sort of shelter covered with mats, in which the sick who had been discovered and forcibly dragged from their miserable lodgings were isolated. Here, as at Damietta, the conditions for Asiatic cholera were present in full force. The registry of deaths at Menzaleh and at the neighboring village of El Nasaima, at which cholera was also prevalent, was submitted to the commission. They are of small value to a medical investigation. Menzaleh and its environs furnished six pilgrims to the pilgrimage of 1895. All of these were in good health at the time of the visit of the commission.

SALKHIEH.

From Menzaleh the commission returned to Mansourah, and from there took the railway, by the Zagazig line, to Salkheih.

This town is an agglomeration of hamlets, situated at the extreme eastern frontier of the Delta on the borders of the desert, in which it forms an island of verdure. It is at present the terminus of the trunk line which is to unite Egypt with Syria, crossing the maritime canal at Kantara

The aspect of the country is in the highest degree charming. The air is pure, the soil loose and dry, and the sanitary conditions are excellent. On a superficial examination the local conditions appear to be eminently unfavorable to the preservation and propagation of infectious diseases.

The chief beauty of Salkhieh consists in its groves of magnificent palm trees. The fellahs cultivate cotton in the cleared spaces between the groves. The water supply is from a canal which drains the Nile at a point north of Cairo. Eastward the arid desert stretches to the maritime canal, of which Kamtara is the landing place, distant six or eight hours' march. The desert extends south and north of Salkhieh. To the north it ends in a vast marshy surface, inundated during the season of high water in the Nile; that is to say, in August and September. These details are important to the consideration of the subject of this report. The export trade of Salkhieh is in dates, which are bartered for dried mullet. The fish market is situated in the open desert, and even there the odor is disagreeable. Salkhieh is the resort of Bedouins, camel drivers, and wandering beggars and marauders. Public health is, however, excellent and the rate of mortality is low. The usual causes of death are accident or old age.

THE EPIDEMIC OF SALKHIEH.

On September 16 a rumor reached Cairo that an epidemic disease had broken out in Salkhieh and was causing a number of deaths. The sanitary inspector of the province made an investigation in person, and reported to the sanitary administration that the disease was a choleric form affection. He requested to be supplied with tents for an isolation camp. These were promptly forwarded and a tent hospital was installed at Khévuat. At the time of the inspector's visit the sick and dying were lying under the palm trees. There had been up to that time 12 deaths out of 20 known cases. The village people were doing all in their power to conceal the disease.

The cases examined presented marked choleraic symptoms, but bacteriological examination failed to show the presence of the comma bacillus. On September 30 the sanitary department issued a statement to the effect that the epidemic at Salkhieh was a "gastro-enteritis caused by excessive use of dried fish and dates."

The inspectors took the precaution to leave the hospital at Khévuat in operation, and to disinfect the houses in which cases were known to have occurred. No new cases were observed.

SPREAD OF THE DISEASE.

The suspicious epidemic at Salkhieh ceased October 4. On October 5 the disease was observed at El Nasaima near Menzaleh. In this village of 500 inhabitants there had been only 2 deaths from January 1 to October 5. From October 5 to 15 there were 10 deaths. On October 15 the disease was officially recognized as cholera. It had already been acknowledged under its true title at Damietta on October 11, and at Menzaleh on October 12.

The facts on which the commission rests the assertion that the epidemic at Salkhieh was identical with that recognized at Damietta and Menzaleh, and that both were cholera, are:

(1) Clinical symptoms and pathological anatomy as described by the physician in charge of the tent hospital at Khévuat. The absence of the comma bacillus proves only that certain conditions prevented its recognition and isolation.

(2) Contagiousness. The progress of the disease from house to house can not be shown on account of the resistance of the inhabitants to medical inspection and their obstinate concealment of cases. Three cases were, however, traced and located, and their history clearly demonstrated communication of the disease.

(3) The propagation of the epidemic at the fair held at Damietta.

(4) Presence of the comma bacillus of Koch found in the 3 most characteristic cases at Damietta.

ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT SALKHIEH.

Spontaneous generation of cholera is an hypothesis already judged and condemned. It would be an absurdity in the face of the natural conditions described as existing at Salkhieh. The hypothesis of a recrudescence of cholera germs is also untenable in this case, since cholera was never before known to exist in Salkhieh.

As regards the consumption of fish and dates, some digestive disturbance might result from it, and some symptoms of ptomaine poisoning, caused by spoiled fish. The use of these articles of food is general throughout Egypt. It is no more apt to engender cholera than any other epidemic and contagious morbid entity.

It is the opinion of the commission that cholera was imported to Salkhieh. The

route of importation can not be discovered. It seems probable that it developed from a light form of choleraic affection, the germ becoming virulent in another organism, or in a favorable medium.

With regard to the theory of importation by way of the Hedjaz, which was infected with cholera during this year, the commission learned:

That three pilgrims left Salkhieh for the pilgrimage of 1895. They were Hadji Abdallah and two women of his family. They made the pilgrimage in perfect health, arrived at Suez by the *Chihin*, August 4, and reached home August 6 or 7 by the Suez, Abou-Kebir and Salkhieh Railway. Their names are not on the register of the hospital at Tor. Their baggage was disinfected. Abdallah himself, stated that his effects had so disagreeable an odor after disinfection that he left them at Tor. No pilgrim caravan, and no individual pilgrim went by way of Kantara. The quarantine director at Kantara, states that during the six years in which he has held the position, no pilgrim has ever returned by way of his station.

CONCLUSIONS.

The results of the investigations of the commission may be briefly stated as follows:

- (1) The disease which broke out at Damietta, October 10, 1895, was Asiatic cholera.
- (2) Cholera was imported to Damietta by land or by way of Lake Menzaleh, favored by the active trade in dried fish and dates, increased at a given time also by the fair held at Damietta.
- (3) Cholera existed previously in other localities situated southward, viz, El Nasaïma and Menzaleh.
- (4) Cholera in the localities named is a propagation of the disease which existed at Salkhieh among the fellahs and Bedouins assembled for the date gathering. This disease, attributed to the consumption of dried fish and dates, was contagious and epidemic and was undoubtedly Asiatic cholera imported into a remarkably healthy country.
- (5) Cholera was officially recognized in Egypt comparatively long after its outbreak. The natural conditions of Salkhieh were opposed to a rapid extension of the disease and favored its extinction.
- (6) The three pilgrims, who left Salkhieh to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, were not sick en route, submitted to all quarantine precautions, and returned in good health, and without bringing their baggage.
- (7) The precise date of the first case and the name of the person attacked can not be learned. This fact is not surprising in a locality where the population is chiefly nomadic and is subject to no medical or sanitary supervision. The registers are kept by the barbers.

DR. H. LEGRAND, *Reporter*.
DR. BURLAZZI.
DR. A. J. GAUTHIER.

JAPAN.

Relative to the shipment to the United States of certain articles from Japan.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1896.

SIR: Referring to the exportation of articles from Japan to the United States, packed in earth and manure, you are informed that in the opinion of this Bureau the cholera germ, if present, would probably not be capable of causing infection after the lapse of sixty days.

Respectfully, yours, FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.,*
For Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S., Yokohama, Japan.

TURKEY.

Two cases of cholera in Constantinople—Quarantine restrictions.

[Report No. 143.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 27, 1895.

During the last week 2 fresh cholera cases were registered in the town of Constantinople. One of them occurred at Pera and the other

one at Cum Capu, a suburb of Constantinople, on the Marmora Sea. The first of these 2 cholera cases occurred on the 17th and the second on the 23d instant. Neither of them proved fatal. Besides cholera, which is sporadic, there exists an epidemic of influenza, which is light and does not prove fatal. There are also a few deaths from smallpox.

In the villages surrounding the town of Aya Kyriaki or Enghere no new cholera case has been registered for thirteen days. These villages, which are situated near Yalowa, in the Gulf of Ismid, are still under the supervision of a sanitary cordon, which will be abolished after the sanitary physician states their perfect sanitary condition.

In Syria cholera has not disappeared. According to official news, cholera does exist in the villages of Calet-el-hosue Hosue, Hadidé, Foondik, Corni, Mishmené, Beit-ayoub, and, according to the French consul at Beirut, it exists also at Damascus, where more than 25,000 soldiers are thronged, in order to fight against the rebels of Hauran, the Druses. It is not known whether the cholera has made many victims, but, in spite of the official denials, it can be stated that cholera exists in Damascus.

Cholera exists also in several villages in the province of Diarbekir.

In Egypt cholera is abating, though fresh localities are infected. According to official news from the 9th instant up to the 18th instant, 29 cholera cases were registered in the following places: Damietta, Faraskur, Borachia, Zarka, Zagazig, Heia Mansourah, and Caffre-el-Batikh, which last is the last village affected.

On account of the existence of cholera in the Turkish provinces and in Egypt, the international sanitary commission has decided that pilgrims who embark at the Turkish ports of the Mediterranean Sea have to land at one of the three Turkish lazarettos of the Mediterranean, at Clazomene, at Beirut, or Tripoli in Africa, at which lazarettos they will have their wearing apparel and their baggage thoroughly disinfected. The steamships also on board of which the pilgrims make their journeys have to be thoroughly disinfected. They have to be thoroughly washed with lime water, and the water-closets, as well as the under decks, whitewashed with lime. The drinking water will be changed for fresh, taken at the lazaretto. After this disinfection at the lazaretto they will pass the Suez Canal *en quarantaine*, that is to say, without landing anywhere in the canal and having on board two sanitary guardians. Before they land at Yeddah, they have to submit to a medical visit made by the sanitary physician. If during their journey from the Mediterranean Sea to Yeddah any cholera case occurs on board the steamships carrying the pilgrims, they will be sent to Camaran, where the pilgrims will have to undergo the same quarantine as do the pilgrims coming from the Indian Ocean.

Pilgrims who embark from Egypt bound to the Hedjaz have to undergo ten days' quarantine at the would-be lazaretto of Tor. It has been decided that two sanitary physicians, appointed by the international sanitary commission of Constantinople, will assist at this ten days' quarantine at Tor. It is known that quarantine is not performed as it ought to be at Tor. After this ten days' quarantine at Tor, if no cholera has occurred, the pilgrims will be allowed to embark and go to Aboo-Saad, an island near Yeddah, where their wearing apparel and baggage will be thoroughly disinfected in the disinfecting furnace. In case of an outbreak of cholera during the journey, the pilgrims will have to go to Camaran, where they will have to undergo quarantine as above.

Pilgrims who do not undergo quarantine at the Turkish lazarettos of the Mediterranean Sea or at Tor in the Red Sea, with disinfection

according to the above-mentioned decision of the international sanitary commission of Constantinople, have to go straight to Camaran before landing at the Hedjaz.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Mozambique*.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, 8,000. Total deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended January 3, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No death from contagious disease.

GREEN TURTLE CAY—*Abaco*.—Two weeks ended January 2, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Week ended December 27, 1895. Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious disease.

CHILI—*Antofagasta*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 44, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*St. Etiennè*.—Two weeks ended December 20, 1895. Estimated population, 133,443. Total deaths, 104, including enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and measles, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 28 correspond to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,591,530. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 10.5, and the highest in Salford, viz, 27.3 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and two deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 97; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 71; whooping cough, 32; enteric fever, 23; and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,926 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 15 from diphtheria, 8 from scarlet fever, 12 from measles, and 10 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 28 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 21 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 6.3, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 37.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 20 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,500,435. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 32.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes

was 578, including measles, 7; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 35.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 376, including phthisis pulmonalis, 41; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 9; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 440,000. Total deaths, 626, including smallpox, 23; enteric fever, 30; and diphtheria, 45.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 29, including 1 from diphtheria.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping cough.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 9.....	231,396	142	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Amsterburg.....	Jan. 4.....	2,300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 28.....	426,480	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1
Antigua.....	do.....	16,679	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 4.....	16,679	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 30.....	14,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	Dec. 28.....	273,277	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	3	4
Birmingham.....	do.....	496,751	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	4
Bologna.....	Dec. 21.....	121,579	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....	do.....	221,610	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Do.....	Dec. 28.....	221,610	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	do.....	228,139	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Brussels.....	Dec. 21.....	507,985	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	2
Cairo.....	Dec. 9.....	374,838	245	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1
Callao.....	Dec. 15.....	25,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff.....	Dec. 28.....	155,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Catania.....	Dec. 24.....	120,000	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ceara.....	Nov. 30.....	45,000	100	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Chatham.....	Jan. 4.....	9,052	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiania.....	Dec. 28.....	174,717	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Coaticook.....	Jan. 4.....	2,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cognac.....	Dec. 21.....	17,500	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28.....	17,500	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	Dec. 14.....	333,714	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Dublin.....	Dec. 21.....	350,000	168	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28.....	350,000	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dundee.....	do.....	160,163	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	228,750	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Flushing.....	do.....	16,200	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	do.....	182,794	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Ghent.....	Dec. 7.....	155,746	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 22.....	25,800	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girgenti.....	Dec. 21.....	24,428	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Glasgow.....	Nov. 28.....	695,876	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Gothenburg.....	Dec. 14.....	110,400	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	20
Do.....	Dec. 21.....	110,400	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Halifax.....	Jan. 4.....	38,700	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	Dec. 21.....	608,710	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4
Do.....	Dec. 28.....	608,710	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3
Hongkong.....	Nov. 23.....	232,662	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Do*.....	Nov. 30.....	232,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Canada.....	Jan. 10.....	17,905	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Konigsburg.....	Dec. 21.....	171,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28.....	171,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Leeds.....	do.....	395,546	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
Leghorn.....	Dec. 21.....	103,423	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

* One death from plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Leghorn.....	Dec. 28....	103,423	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licata.....	Dec. 21....	20,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liège.....	.....do.....	160,848	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28....	160,848	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	Dec. 28....	638,291	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	28
London, Canada.....	Jan. 4....	35,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
London, England.....	Dec. 21....	6,048,555	1,956	.....	.....	.....	17	29	78	141	36
Do.....	Dec. 28....	6,048,555	1,926	.....	1	.....	31	25	86	109	42
Madrid.....	Dec. 24....	482,816	368	.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	2	2
Manchester.....	Dec. 28....	527,010	251	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	10	11
Mannheim.....	Dec. 14....	88,400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	Dec. 21....	42,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoros.....	Jan. 3....	8,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence.....	Dec. 21....	74,917	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messina.....	Dec. 28....	107,000	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo.....	Nov. 23....	244,079	56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 7....	215,061	49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munich.....	Dec. 21....	396,000	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12	.....
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 12....	39,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Naples.....	Dec. 25....	570,000	230	.....	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nogales.....	Jan. 4....	1,580	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Odessa.....	Dec. 21....	343,500	156	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Dec. 7....	158,693	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 14....	158,693	75	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo.....	Dec. 21....	273,000	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....
Paris.....	.....do.....	2,424,705	870	.....	.....	.....	4	2	14	14	5
Do.....	Dec. 28....	2,424,705	982	.....	.....	.....	6	3	23	21	4
Plymouth.....	.....do.....	86,781	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prague.....	Dec. 21....	196,377	95	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	2
Puerto Cortez.....	Jan. 1....	1,856	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Dec. 14....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 21....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Do.....	Jan. 4....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Dec. 28....	15,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 30....	600,000	323	.....	18	36	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 28....	272,042	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	.....do.....	17,536	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 21....	954,400	657	44	8	7	.....	21	17	11	18
St. Stephens.....	Jan. 4....	3,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Dec. 6....	12,019	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 13....	12,019	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte.....	Dec. 21....	1,280	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	Dec. 28....	60,000	40	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 4....	60,000	61	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Dec. 25....	25,983	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Dec. 28....	346,169	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2
Sonneberg.....	Dec. 7....	12,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Dec. 21....	88,000	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28....	88,000	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	Dec. 24....	259,304	70	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Dec. 28....	137,705	100	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Tegucigalpa.....	Dec. 31....	12,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	Dec. 21....	43,095	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Dec. 14....	160,819	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 2....	27,065	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Dec. 7....	535,958	219	.....	.....	4	.....	8	8	5	2
Do.....	Dec. 14....	535,958	243	.....	2	1	.....	11	5	2	.....
Do.....	Dec. 11....	535,958	207	.....	2	4	.....	6	5	6	2
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 28....	37,062	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6....	37,062	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Nov. 29....	126,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Dec. 7....	138,000	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.