

Public Health Reports

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

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No. 10.

UNITED STATES.

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

Two cases of smallpox in Norfolk, Va.

[Telegram.]

NORFOLK, VA., March 10, 1898.

Case of varioloid in office yesterday—turned over to local health officer. Saw another to-day with health officer. Send 200 points.

PETTUS.

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

Report of investigation of smallpox at Patton and Jasper, Ala.

(Through the medical officer in command.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 4, 1898.

SIR: Referring to telegraphic orders of March 2 directing me to proceed to Patton and Jasper and confer with the authorities in regard to smallpox at these places and report what measures are absolutely necessary, I have the honor to inform you that I visited both of the above-named towns, and respectfully submit the following report:

Patton is a mining camp, with a population of some 500 or 600 people. During last August and September there were 9 cases of smallpox at this camp; no further cases appeared until early in February, since which time 9 cases have developed. These cases are now in the pest-house. The camp has been fairly well vaccinated, but disinfection has been very inefficiently performed.

In a radius of two or three miles around Patton there are three other mines, one of which is infected. Corona, the infected mine, is the largest of the four camps. I called on the surgeon at this place, and he

informed me that there were about 1,000 men employed, and that these had 34 cases of smallpox since last September. At present there is only 1 case in his pesthouse. The camp had been fairly well vaccinated and infected houses and clothing disinfected. I instructed the surgeons at these camps in regard to vaccination and disinfection. At Jasper I was informed by Judge Shepherd and county health officer, Dr. A. M. Stovall, that the county was able to take charge of these camps—could furnish vaccine and employ help if necessary; but stated that the people at the above-mentioned mining camps seemed anxious that the Marine-Hospital Service should take charge.

Dr. Woodson, of the United States Army, who was on a visit to his father, the surgeon of the Patton mine, informed me that he had suggested to the authorities the advisability of calling on the Service.

The health officer, Dr. Stovall, impressed me as a well-informed and energetic physician. He seemed anxious to learn our methods of dealing with smallpox, and said he would take charge of the mines near Patton at once; and as he knew the owners of these mines, thought he would have no trouble in getting their cooperation and putting a stop to the spread of the disease.

There were no cases of smallpox at Jasper, and the only other infected place in Walker County, besides the Patton and Corona camps, was Horse Creek Mine, where 3 cases had been reported.

From the above facts, it seems that the Service was called on for assistance at the suggestion of Dr. Woodson, who was under the impression that the Service would be willing to take charge. I am convinced that there is no necessity for Government assistance and respectfully recommend that no action be taken in regard to smallpox at the above-mentioned places.

Respectfully yours,

B. W. BROWN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox near Fair Oaks, Ark.

FAIR OAKS, ARK., March 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your telegraphic orders of the 28th ultimo, I arrived at Fair Oaks on this date.

Fair Oaks is about 60 miles from Memphis, at the junction of the Iron Mountain Railroad and the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad. It is a small settlement of perhaps 50 people, chiefly railroad people and employees and their families.

As I stated in my telegram of this date, the cases are in one house, 1 mile from this place, on the line of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad, in the family of one C. S. Ledford, a small storekeeper for the camps in the vicinity (logging camps).

This man's uncle returned from Mexico with a child of about six years of age on the 4th ultimo. The child was then sick, and the two spent the night in a boarding house in this place (eruption had not appeared). Next morning they went to the house of Ledford. On the 7th the child was broken out, and the local physician, Dr. Bryant, pronounced the disease variola. The other persons residing in the house are Mrs. Ledford and 2 small children. Mr. Ledford now has a pronounced case of discrete variola, one of the children has had a mild varioloid, and the uncle referred to above has also had a case of varioloid. All the cases have been mild. The wife, Mrs. Ledford, has not sickened thus far. She was successfully vaccinated in 1891 and revaccinated.

March 11, 1898

cinated two weeks ago (unsuccessful). Both children then were also vaccinated—one successfully (so far she has not developed varioloid or variola), the other was not successful, and she has had a mild attack of varioloid. As stated in my telegram of this date, the uncle referred to above went yesterday afternoon to Wynne (a town 14 miles away), but, as he saw a physician there, his visit was known. He is almost well at this date. On arrival here I was informed that Dr. Bryant, who had attended them up to a week ago, was also ill with variola. He lives 10 miles back in the swamps, where I finally found him. The report was absolutely groundless. He has done some vaccination in the vicinity besides that referred to above, and I have nominated him to look after these ill people, as there is no physician in attendance on them now. Such medicines as are necessary can be furnished from Wynne, and with him in attendance, and acting also to prevent communication with the house, it is possible that there will be no further spread. There are only two houses within 200 yards of the infected house, and insofar there is, of course, natural isolation.

I will, in accordance with your telegram of this date, return to Memphis after the vaccine arrives, and after doing such vaccination as is permitted.

The representative of the Arkansas board of health was, as is of course known to you, here the latter part of last week, and pronounced the cases variola.

I shall make the weekly inspections and reports as directed.

Respectfully, yours, W. J. S. STEWART,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 3, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I returned to this station late last night from Fair Oaks, Ark., leaving the cases in the charge of Dr. Bryant of that place and in accordance with your orders I will make weekly inspections of the condition of affairs. I vaccinated before leaving all whom I could and left a supply of vaccine with Dr. Bryant.

I could find no history of any exposure on the part of the people living in the neighborhood since the first case was diagnosed about the 7th ultimo, except the exposure incident to the convalescent's trip to Wynne. I sent a supply of vaccine to this place and suggested to one of the best physicians in the town to use the same on any people with whom this man may have come in contact.

Since I wrote you on the 1st, I have found out that the conductor of the freight on which this convalescent rode back from Wynne to Fair Oaks sat in the caboose with him and conversed with him for the time that it took to make the run—about an hour. I found the conductor and did my best to urge him to let me vaccinate him, but all to no purpose, although he never has been vaccinated in his life.

As this man is a resident of this city, spending a part of each week here with his family, I have reported these facts in full to the president of the local board of health.

Unless directed to the contrary, I shall send Dr. Bryant from time to time such supplies of disinfectants, etc., as he may need.

Respectfully, yours,

W. J. S. STEWART,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
in temporary charge of station.

*Case of smallpox in Evansville, Ind.*INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *March 4, 1898.*

We have to report 1 case of smallpox at Evansville, Ind. Source of infection not known. All sanitary precautions have been taken.

Yours, truly,

J. N. HURTY,

*Secretary Indiana State Board of Health.**Case of varioloid at Westfield, N. J.*WESTFIELD, N. J., *March 4, 1898.*

SIR: Your letter received in reference to smallpox case in our town. In reply would say it was a mild case of varioloid. Our board kept it quarantined. It is cleaned up at this date. Inclosed find attending physician's report of it.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
Secretary of Board of Health.

[Inclosure.]

WESTFIELD, N. J., *February 24, 1898.*

SIR: In regard to the case of Mrs. Stutzman, I will say that she has a mild case of varioloid, and is nearly well. The source of the contagion I am unable to trace. I do not think there is the slightest chance for the spread of the disease.

Yours, truly,

S. COOPER, M. D.

*Case of varioloid in Westfield, Mass.*WESTFIELD, MASS., *March 2, 1898.*

SIR: In reply to your circular letter, G. F. V., of the 28th ultimo, I would state that the case of varioloid came to the notice of this board on February 20, and after a careful investigation the subsequent visits confirmed this diagnosis.

Owing to the poor condition of our "pesthouse" the case was isolated where it was found; 5 children and their father are kept in another part of the house, and the mother, who says she has had the smallpox in Ireland, looks after the patient. The whole family were immediately vaccinated, and all scholars who may have been exposed were also vaccinated. The greatest care has been taken, and we hope to have no more cases.

I am the only person to enter the house, wearing a complete rubber suit, exposing only my face, after which I completely change my clothes, which are immediately fumigated with formaldehyd for twelve hours.

I have carefully investigated the cause thus far, without success, unless contagion came from some second hand clothes which the mother bought from a Jew peddler.

The patient, a boy 6 years old, is getting along nicely. There is a specific history in the family, the father being infected. Two of the children have had eruptions from this cause, and one is now under treatment, a baby fifteen months old, the scalp being affected.

Any further information I can give will be willingly given. If you can offer any suggestions they will be cheerfully carried out.

Respectfully, yours, JAS. W. HOLLAND, M. D.,
Clerk.

Smallpox in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 28, 1898.

List of points in Tennessee infected with smallpox, together with number of cases occurring during February.

Points infected.	Number of cases.	Developed within last ten days.	Color.
Knoxville, Knox County.....	11	5	Black.
Chattanooga, Hamilton County	7	2	Do.
Mingo, Claiborne County	2	0	1 white, 1 black.
Lenoir City, Loudon County.....	3	0	White.
Johnson City, Washington County	11	1	Black.
Jellico, Campbell County	8	7	Do.
Newcomb, Campbell County.....	3	0	Do.
Morristown, Hamblen County.....	1	1	White.
Rutledge, Grainger County.....	1	1	Do.

At all of the above points, with the possible exception of Jellico, the disease is being rapidly stamped out, owing to the alertness and vigilance of the respective health officers. Jellico being partly in Kentucky and partly in Tennessee, there has been some delay in inaugurating the proper measures at this point; however, with the prompt action of the health officer of Campbell County, it is hoped that the disease will soon be under control at Jellico.

Owing to the fact that this pest is confined almost entirely to negro miners and those thrown in contact with this class, we think the danger to the public, to a very great extent, is reduced to the minimum, and there is very little danger of infection, if any, in traveling by railway or otherwise. We trust that the same watchfulness given by you during the past month will continue, and also, that no quarantine will be established against points in Tennessee, which we think entirely unnecessary and hurtful, both to travel and commerce, and furnishes no additional protection to the public health.

At all points, not only have those with the disease been promptly cared for, but a strict surveillance is maintained over all who have been exposed to the infection, making it barely possible to come in contact with the disease, unless it is introduced from an adjoining State. In conclusion, we would urge you to inaugurate without delay a general vaccination, and if necessary, revaccination.

Very respectfully, J. A. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer State Board of Health.

Circulars of precautions against diphtheria and sunstroke issued by the State board of health of Pennsylvania.

[By order of the State board of health.]

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is now the most dreaded disease of childhood. It is exceedingly contagious. The mildest cases may give rise to the most malignant form of the disease. All children are liable to it. No child should be permitted to attend any public school, Sabbath school, church, or other public assemblage from any house where diphtheria exists until permission is given by the health officer. No child is well of this disease so long as there are discharges from the nose, ears, or mouth, and so

long as these continue it should not go to school or mingle with other children. No child suffering with a cold, sore throat, or cough should ever be neglected. Sore throats are often mild forms of diphtheria.

The spread of this disease can be prevented in families, schools, and communities by prompt action. Complete separation of the sick from the well should be insisted upon at once. When the disease becomes widespread, it is best to close the schools, but this will not become necessary if prompt and efficient measures are taken with the first case. Every case of suspected diphtheria should be at once reported to the health officer. No cup, knife, or fork used by a child sick of diphtheria should be used by any other person until it has been placed in scalding water. Persons inserting notices of deaths resulting from this disease in newspapers should announce "of diphtheria" in order that all who have children may be warned to remain away from the house. No public funeral should ever be held in a case of death from diphtheria. The sick room and its contents should be thoroughly disinfected after death or recovery, and such articles as can not be disinfected should be burned.

BENJ'N LEE, M. D.,
Secretary.

GEORGE G. GROFF, M. D., *President.*

Precautions against sunstroke.

CAUSES.

This dangerous illness is caused by excessive heat of the blood (from 100° to 110° F.), which produces great depression of the nervous system. It occurs during the hot season of the year, and usually to those exposed to the hot sun, but it sometimes occurs at night, and also to those exposed to great heat, in glassworks, laundries, furnaces, bakeries, iron foundries, and the engine rooms of steamships. It is largely confined to the hot, close streets and passages of the cities, but is not unknown in the country. Those habituated to the use of alcohol, and the debilitated, are especially predisposed to attacks.

PRECAUTIONS.

Dark, close-fitting clothing and such as compresses the chest and neck should be avoided during the heated term. For those obliged to labor in the sun, light clothing and a straw or light felt hat, permitting free circulation of air, are preferable.

On very hot days, one should drink frequently, but in small quantities. A large amount of ice water, cold beer, soda water, mineral water or other iced drink entering the stomach at one time, is injurious.

Cool water, into which oat meal has been stirred, is a safe and refreshing drink. Water should not be drunk in considerable quantities at a lower temperature than spring water, namely, 56° F. Immediate death is often caused by "ice cold" drinks. The immoderate use of alcoholic beverages is also dangerous.

The sleeping room should be freely ventilated and cool. Constipation of the bowels should be avoided. When overheated, work slowly, frequently cooling the head, chest, and back with cold water. Keep a wet cloth or some green leaves in the hat on the head, frequently wetting them with cold water. When, on a very hot day, the skin becomes

dry and uncomfortably hot, a burning sensation is felt in the head, and the face is flushed and the eyes bloodshot with frequent tendency to urinate, the person should immediately quit work, retire to a cool place and rest in quietness; and if not speedily relieved from sensation of heat, take a cold bath.

SYMPTOMS.

The attack may be very sudden and take the form of delirium in which the patient rushes wildly about and may attack those around him; or he may become weak and sink to the ground as if in a fainting spell or stupor. Loss of consciousness and mental disturbance may be only partial. Nausea or sickness at the stomach often precedes the onset. Convulsions may occur.

Sunstrokes must be carefully distinguished from heat exhaustion, in which the general symptoms are similar to those of sunstroke, but the bodily temperature is below the normal. The difference can be at once recognized by feeling the skin underneath the clothing; in sunstroke the skin feels burning hot; in heat exhaustion it is cold.

TREATMENT.

1. Carry the patient into a cool and shaded place, where there is plenty of pure, fresh air.
2. Strip his clothing to the waist, and place him in a recumbent position.
3. Pour cold water (ice water is best) upon his head and chest until consciousness returns. The points at which the blood may be most effectually cooled are the wrists, the temples, and the ears, because at those points it approaches the surface more nearly in considerable quantities. Ice may be applied to the head and chest and rubbed over the body, but if the skin is cold no ice should be applied. Internally, small doses of brandy may be administered with success; but in all cases of sunstroke the patient should, as soon as possible, be placed in charge of a competent physician.

The patient should do no mental work for some months, and should keep free from all excitement. Persons who have once suffered from sunstroke are liable to a second attack. Insanity, in some of its varied forms, frequently follows sunstroke.

In heat exhaustion give alcoholic stimulants and place the patient in a hot bath, so as to raise the bodily temperature.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to March 11, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	Jan. 6.....	42	.....
	Jan. 9-Jan. 26.....	78	.....
	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....	23	.....
Birmingham.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 8.....	11	.....
	Jan. 9-Jan. 26.....	29	.....
	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....	7	.....
In Jefferson county, outside of the city.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 19.....	26	.....
Carneys Bluff.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Corona.....	Mar. 4.....	1	.....
Dolomite.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 17.....	21	.....
Gosport.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama—Continued.				
Glendon.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Horse Creek Mine.....	Mar. 4.....	3	.....
Jackson.....	Feb. 17.....	10	.....
Mobile.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 12.....	8	.....
Newton.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 2.....	7	.....
Nichola.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....
Oxmar.....	Jan. 19.....	.....	.....
Patton.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 4.....	9	.....	Do.
Pinckard.....	Feb. 2.....	50	.....	Do.
Salitpa.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....	Do.
Seims.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 14.....	3	.....
Shelby.....	Jan. 28.....	1	.....
Talladega.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 26.....	41	.....
Walker Springs.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 15.....	4	.....
Walker Springs.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....	Do.
Arkansas:				
Fair Oaks.....	Mar. 1.....	5	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Feb. 7.....	1	.....	Naval Hospital.
Florida:				
Washington County.....	Jan. 24.....	12	.....
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	Jan. 17.....	131	.....	Most cases from county.
Griffin.....	Jan. 18-Jan. 25.....	18	1	
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Jan. 26.....	1	.....
Kentucky:				
Butler.....	Feb. 8-Feb. 24.....	1	.....
Middlesborough.....	Feb. 3.....	7	.....
Massachusetts:				
Greenfield.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 22.....	1	.....
Westfield.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 2.....	1	.....
Michigan:				
Royal Oak.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 19.....	1	.....
New Jersey:				
Westfield.....	Mar. 4.....	1	.....
New York:				
Deposit.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	1	.....
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Feb. 18-Feb. 25.....	1	.....
Charlotte.....	Jan. 25.....	2	.....
Clay County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 12.....	2	.....
Wilmington.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 24.....	3	.....
South Carolina:				
Beaufort.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Greenville.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....	Do.
Orangeburg.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....	Do.
Rock Hill.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....	Do.
Spartanburg.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....	Do.
Swansea.....	Jan. 15.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	1	.....
Huntington (near).....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	7	.....
Jellico.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	1	.....
Johnson City.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	.....
Knoxville.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	11	.....
Lenoir City.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	11	.....
Memphis.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	2	.....
Mingo mines.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	.....
Mingo.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 29.....	1	.....
Morristown.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 10.....	1	.....
Newcomb.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	6	.....
Rutledge.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	2	.....
Texas:				
Brownsville.....	Feb. 26.....	1	.....
Virginia:				
Colburn.....	Feb. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.
Norton.....	Feb. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 5, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, March 5, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 5, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 27	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	
Do.....	Steamship Flowergate.....	Mediterranean ports	2
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	72
Mar. 1	Steamship British Empire.....	London, England.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	24
Do.....	Steamship Roman.....	do.....	32
Do.....	Steamship Armenian.....	do.....	33
Mar. 3	Steamship Pro Patria.....	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	65
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	221
Mar. 5	Steamship Prussian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	5
Do.....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	9
	Total.....		476

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 5, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, March 7, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 5, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 27	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	93
Do.....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam	284
Do.....	Steamship La. Bretagne.....	Havre.....	191
Feb. 28	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	53
Mar. 2	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Naples.....	428
Do.....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	191
Do.....	Steamship Wardsworth.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	9
Mar. 3	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	249
Do.....	Steamship Patria.....	Hamburg	118
Do.....	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen.....	363
Do.....	Steamship Havel.....	do.....	187
Do.....	Steamship Albano.....	Hamburg	108
Mar. 5	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	172
Do.....	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	295
Do.....	Steamship Pomeranian	Glasgow	28
	Total.....		2,769

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 5, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, March 5, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 5, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 28	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	133
Do	Steamship Maine	London.....	2
Mar. 1	Steamship Barnstable	Jamaica.....	1
Mar. 3	Steamship Assyrian.....	Glasgow.....	4
	Total .....	.....	140

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Report of inspection of immigrants at New York during February, 1898.*U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE, MEDICAL DIVISION,
New York, March 2, 1898.

Date of certificate.	Name.	Years of age.	Nativity.	Ship.	Diagnosis.
Feb. 1.....	Giuseppe Abitante.....	22	Italy	Tartar Prince	Trachoma.
Do.....	Fernand Priot.....	18	France	La Bretagne	Favus.
Feb. 5.....	Andras Matte.....	26	Austria	Havel	Trachoma.
Do	Michel Rossel	9	Russia	Stuttgart	Favus.
Feb. 8.....	James Phillippe.....	25	Ireland	Bark Heathfield	Syphilis.
Feb. 16.....	Abram Grunblat.....	21	Russia	St. Louis	Favus.
Feb. 17.....	Grzegorz Wroblewski	32	.....do.....	Havel	Trachoma.
Feb. 18.....	Andreas Variale	8	Italy	Fulda	Favus.
Feb. 19.....	Michele Borgia	24	.....do.....	.....do.....	Trachoma.
Feb. 24.....	Mariano Maddoma	24	.....do.....	Fuerst Bismarck	Do.
Do	Hanna Hage	40	Syria	Neustria	Do.
Feb. 25.....	Maria Nicola De Vico	56	Italy	Trojan Prince	Do.
Do	Vito Spinazzolo	14	.....do.....	.....do.....	Favus.
Do	Luigia Scafani	8	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Do	Abram Simanowitz	9	Russia	Paris	Do.
Feb. 27.....	Manan Arakalian	60	Armenia	Neustria	Trachoma.
Do	Chana Arakalian	42	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Do	Pietro Rovachi	1	Italy .....	.....do.....	Do.

Number of steerage passengers examined during the month, 10,602. Rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and detained pending action of Commissioner of Immigration, 18. Of the 18 immigrants rejected, 9 have been deported, 2 discharged by order of the bureau and the remaining 7 are awaiting deportation.

Respectfully submitted,
*J. H. WHITE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Report of immigrants inspected and number rejected at Philadelphia in February, 1898.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 4, 1898.

SIR: I have to report that 563 immigrants were inspected at this port during the month of February, 1898. There was 1 rejection, Katrina Pretzer, aged 39, native of Russia, who arrived per steamship *Bohemia*,

suffering from Brights disease. Seven patients of the immigration department were examined during the same time.

Respectfully yours,

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

Inspection of immigrants at Portland, Me., during February, 1898.

PORTLAND, ME., March 2, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following inspection of immigrants at this port for the month of February, 1898, viz:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number inspected.	Number rejected.
Feb. 1...	Steamer Mongolian.....	6	0
Feb. 4...	Steamer Hurona.....	3	0
Feb. 7...	Steamer Vancouver.....	12	0
Do.....	Steamer Sarmatian.....	2	0
Feb. 11...	Steamer Mennon.....	3	0
Do.....	Steamer Sardina.....	1	0
Feb. 14...	Steamer Laurentian.....	8	0
Feb. 20...	Steamer Scoteman.....	9	0
Feb. 23...	Steamer Numidian.....	22	0
Feb. 28...	Steamer Carthaginian.....	7	0

Respectfully yours,

F. W. MEAD,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Immigration report, Portland, Oreg., for month of February, 1898.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants
Feb. 9	Steamship Mogul.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	17

Respectfully yours,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at San Francisco, February, 1898.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., March 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of medical inspection of immigrants at the Port of San Francisco, Cal., for the month of February, 1898:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Inspected.	Rejected.
Feb. 2	U. S. steamship Rio de Janeiro.....	Hongkong.....	9	0
Feb. 7	U. S. steamship City of Pueblo.....	Victoria.....	1	0
Feb. 9	U. S. steamship City of Para.....	Panama, etc.....	7	0
Feb. 10	U. S. steamship Mariposa.....	Sydney, etc.....	38	0
Feb. 11	U. S. steamship Walla Walla.....	Victoria.....	1	0
Feb. 13	Br. steamer Gaelic.....	Hongkong, etc.....	5	0
Feb. 16	U. S. steamship Umatella.....	Victoria.....	5	^a 1
Feb. 18	U. S. steamship Newport.....	Panama, etc.....	13	0
Feb. 21	U. S. schooner Aloha.....	Honolulu.....	1	^b 1
Do.....	U. S. steamship City of Pueblo.....	Victoria.....	9	0
Feb. 22	U. S. steamship City of Peking.....	Hongkong, etc.....	45	0
Feb. 28	U. S. steamship Doric.....	Hongkong.....	51	0

^a Peter Johnson, age 45, nativity, Denmark, tuberculosis.

^b Conrad Thole, age 45, nativity, Germany, insane.

Respectfully yours,

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

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine and inspection stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Alexandria, Va.	Mar. 5							No transactions.	.....
Brunswick, Ga.								No report.	.....
Cape Fear, N. C.	Mar. 6							No report.	8
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.								No transactions.	.....
Eureka, Cal.	Feb. 23							No transactions.	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.	Mar. 2							No transactions.	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Feb. 26							No transactions.	1
Newbern, N. C.	Mar. 5							do	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.	Feb. 26							1 boarded and passed.	2
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Mar. 5							27 Chinese and 36 Japanese steerage passengers from Am. ss. Peking bathed and their clothing and baggage disinfected.	16
San Diego, Cal.	Feb. 26							do	3
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	do							do	21
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do							Clothing and bedding of passengers steamed; passengers were injured men from battleship Main transferred from hospital in Habana.	8
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do	Am. ss. Bachie	Feb. 25	Habana	Key West	Vessel and crew inspected and passed; passengers held for observation.	Feb. 26	.....	.....
Washington, N. C.	Mar. 5							No transactions.	.....

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended February 19, 1898. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 75, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; scarlet fever, 2, and diphtheria, 5.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 26, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 66 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, diarrhea, and intermittent fever increased, and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 117, measles at 58, scarlet fever at 39, diphtheria at 34, enteric fever at 33, whooping cough at 17, and smallpox at 1 place (Royal Oaks).

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 370,608. Total deaths, 641, including phthisis pulmonalis, 60; enteric fever, 17; diphtheria and croup, 29; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 6, and whooping cough, 3.

NEW YORK.—Month of January, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Albany, N. Y., from 152 cities, towns, and villages show a total of 10,500 deaths, including diphtheria and croup, 323; enteric fever, 122; measles, 112; scarlet fever, 123; phthisis pulmonalis, 1,051, and whooping cough, 44.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There were reported 9,632 deaths from all causes during the month, which is nearly identical with the number for January, 1897, the death rate being 17.00 per 1,000 population annually, against 17.25 a year ago. The number of deaths in early life and also from zymotic diseases is less, especially the former. The average mortality in January for ten years has been 10,500, 28 per cent of the deaths having occurred under the age of five years, against 25 this month, and 12.5 per cent from zymotic diseases against 10 this month. Compared with the preceding month, the death rate in December was 16.75, there having been 400 fewer deaths, and both the infant and the zymotic mortality were relatively the same as this month. All the zymotic diseases caused somewhat fewer deaths except scarlet fever and measles, which increased. There was an increase of 200 deaths from acute respiratory diseases, and a moderate increase in deaths reported from diseases of the digestive, urinary, circulatory, and nervous systems, in all amounting to 160 deaths. From these latter causes of death there was a small increase over the number reported in January, 1897, and, while that from acute respiratory diseases is the same as then, it may be estimated that grippe, which has been reported from all parts of the State, and which usually swells these mortalities, has caused an increase in the number of deaths by about 400; it was the estimated cause of 200 deaths in December, and 300 in January, 1897. Acute respiratory diseases caused 600 less than the average number of deaths for January for ten years, during which month for that period grippe has been actively prevalent. Consumption likewise caused less than the average mortality, but the same

as last month and in January, 1897. Diseases of the digestive, urinary, and circulatory systems are alone credited with causing a mortality above the average. Diphtheria caused 322 deaths, the least number for January in ten years by nearly one-half the average for that period and less than the average of the twelve months of 1897; it was the cause of nearly 4 per cent of the mortality in urban parts of the State and little over 1 per cent of the rural mortality. Scarlet fever and measles alone of zymotic diseases show an increase, the former limited to the maritime district, the latter of more general distribution.

Numerous localities report the prevalence of epidemic jaundice.

Yonkers.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 41,000. Total deaths, 51, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of January, 1898. Reports to the State board of health from 23 towns having an aggregate population of 126,000 (white, 71,639; colored, 55,021), show a total of 162 deaths (white, 69; colored, 93), including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Plymouth*.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 16, including enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 1.

Petersburg.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, white, 12,000; colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Deaths, white, 18; colored, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and croup, 2.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monialis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.	Mar. 6	105,287	87	3						2				
Baltimore, Md.	Mar. 5	424,439	242	27							3	2	5	
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	35,005	15	2										
Boston, Mass.	do	448,477	194	23						2	7	1	1	
Bristol, R. I.	Feb. 26	5,478	3											
Brownsville, Tex.	Feb. 19	6,134	6	1										
Butler, Pa.	Feb. 26	8,734	4										1	
Cambridge, Mass.	Mar. 5	70,028	33	8										
Carlisle, Pa.	do	7,620	3	1										
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 26	4,54,955	521	50						5	15		1	
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,099,850	107	12						1	1		7	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	do	296,908	107	5						2	1		8	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Mar. 5	261,353	106	5										
Columbus, Ind.	do	6,719	1										1	
Columbus, Ohio.	Feb. 25	88,150	30	6									1	
Do	Mar. 4	88,150	37	9										
Concord, N. H.	Feb. 26	17,044	9											
Do	Mar. 5	17,044	3											
Dayton, Ohio.	Mar. 4	61,220	29	2									1	
Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 5	205,876	93	8							3		1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Feb. 26	9,416	3											
Erie, Pa.	Mar. 5	40,634	12	2						1				
Everett, Mass.	Feb. 26	11,068	7	2										
Fall River, Mass.	Mar. 5	74,398	33	2										
Fitchburg, Mass.	Feb. 26	22,087	11											
Flint, Mich.	Mar. 5	9,803	2											
Green Bay, Wis.	Feb. 26	9,069	6											
Haverhill, Mass.	Mar. 5	27,412	9	2										
Hoboken, N. J.	Feb. 26	43,648	24	2						2	1			
Do	Mar. 5	43,648	21	4										
Indianapolis, Ind.	Feb. 26	105,436	10											
Ironton, Ohio.	Mar. 5	10,939	3	1										
Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb. 26	17,201	18	1										
Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 27	163,003	78	7						5	2			
Johnstown, Pa.	Mar. 5	21,805	3	1										
Lancaster, Pa.	Feb. 26	32,011	11							1				
Lawrence, Mass.	do	44,654	25	1							1			
Lowell, Mass.	Mar. 5	77,696	24	5										
McKeesport, Pa.	Feb. 26	20,741	7											
Manchester, N. H.	Mar. 5	44,126	26	2										
Martins Ferry, Ohio.	Feb. 28	6,250	1											
Medford, Mass.	Mar. 5	11,079	5											
Melrose, Mass.	do	8,519	4	2										
Memphis, Tenn.	do	64,495	34	2										
Michigan City, Ind.	do	10,776	4	1										
Middletown, N. Y.	Feb. 28	11,977	4											
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mar. 5	204,468	70	13									1	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 26	164,738	50	3						1		2		
Mobile, Ala.	do	31,076	15											
Nashville, Tenn.	Mar. 5	76,168	6							1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do	40,733	18	1									1	
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 26	13,947	9	1						1	1			
New Orleans, La.	do	242,039	136	27						2	2			
Newport, R. I.	Mar. 5	19,457	6											
Norristown, Pa.	do	19,791	3											
North Adams, Mass.	do	16,074	5											
Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 26	140,492	22											
Oneonta, N. Y.	Mar. 5	5,272	1											
Orange, N. J.	do	18,844	8	1						1				
Ottumwa, Iowa	do	14,001	1											
Do	Mar. 12	14,001	2											
Do	Feb. 19	14,001	0											
Do	Feb. 26	14,001	5											
Palmer, Mass.	Mar. 5	5,520	3							1		1		
Petersburg, Va.	Mar. 6	22,680	16	3										
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 5	1,046,964	56							17	2	29		
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 26	238,617	111	3						11	3	2	1	
Pittfield, Mass.	Mar. 5	17,281	6											
Plainfield, N. J.	do	11,267	1											
Port Chester, N. Y.	Feb. 5	5,274	0											
Do	Feb. 12	5,274	2	1										

^a Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. ^b White, 9; colored, 21.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1880.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Port Chester, N. Y.	Feb. 19	5,274	1	1								
Do	Feb. 26	5,274	0									
Portland, Me.	Mar. 5	36,425	20	1								
Providence, R. I.	do	132,146	60	10								
Reading, Pa.	Mar. 7	58,661	19	3								
Salt Lake City, Utah	Feb. 26	44,843	10									
San Diego, Cal.	Feb. 28	16,159	4	1								
San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 26	298,997	123	22								
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	5,864	4									
Scranton, Pa.	Mar. 5	75,215	30									
Shreveport, La.	Feb. 26	11,979	13	3								
Do	Mar. 5	11,979	2									
Spokane, Wash.	Feb. 26	19,922	2	1								
Springfield, Ill.	Mar. 5	24,903	5	2								
Taunton, Mass.	Mar. 5	25,448	6	1								
Urbana, Ohio	Feb. 26	6,510	3									
Virginia City, Nev.	do	8,511	1									
Waltham, Mass.	Mar. 5	18,707	8									
Warren, Ohio	Feb. 26	5,973	2									
Washington, D. C.	do	230,392	103	11						1	2	1
Winona, Minn.	do	18,208	5									
Worcester, Mass.	Feb. 25	84,655	32	4								
Yonkers, N. Y.	do	32,033	14	2								
Youngstown, Ohio	Mar. 5	33,220	20	1								

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 28, 1898.

[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	9	.....	.98	2.77	.....
Portland, Me.	26	6	.....	.84	3.55	.....
Northfield, Vt.	17	9	.....	.49	.25	.....
Boston, Mass.	28	8	.....	.91	.59	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	33	5	.....	.84	.32	.....
Nantucket, Mass.	30	7	.....	.73	.....	.21
Woods Hole, Mass.	30	6	.....	.95	.00	.....
Block Island, R. I.	30	5	.....	1.06	.....	.11
New Haven, Conn.	30	5	.....	1.00	.....	.64
Albany, N. Y.	26	7	.....	.63	.....	.16
New York, N. Y.	33	2	.....	.91	.....	.67
Harrisburg, Pa.	34	.....	1	.70	.....	.70
Philadelphia, Pa.	34	2	.....	.77	.....	.69
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	2	.....	1.08	.....	.86
Atlantic City, N. J.	35	0	.....	.84	.....	.84
Baltimore, Md.	37	.....	2	.91	.....	.91
Washington, D. C.	37	.....	3	.85	.....	.85
Lynchburg, Va.	41	.....	5	.84	.....	.84
Cape Henry, Va.	44	.....	5	.96	.....	.96
Norfolk, Va.	44	.....	4	.98	.....	.98
Charlotte, N. C.	45	.....	6	1.12	.....	1.12
Raleigh, N. C.	43	.....	5	1.09	.....	1.09
Kittyhawk, N. C.	47	.....	2	.96	.....	.96
Hatteras, N. C.	48	.....	.....	1.16	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	50	.....	6	.84	.....	.84
Columbia, S. C.	51	.....	8	1.12	.....	.97
Charleston, S. C.	53	.....	4	.84	.....	.48
Augusta, Ga.	51	.....	7	1.02	.....	.89
Savannah, Ga.	55	.....	5	.77	.....	2.18
Jacksonville, Fla.	59	.....	4	.82	.....	.75
Jupiter, Fla.	67	.....	7	.63	.....	.68
Key West Fla.	71	.....	5	.37	.....	.37
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	48	.....	7	1.21	.....	1.08
Tampa, Fla.	66	.....	10	.77	.....	.67
Pensacola, Fla.	57	.....	5	1.08	.....	.56
Mobile, Ala.	56	.....	4	1.27	.....	.66
Montgomery, Ala.	53	.....	6	1.35	.....	.63
Vicksburg, Miss.	54	1	.....	1.30	.....	.42
New Orleans, La.	59	.....	1	1.16	.01	.....
Shreveport, La.	53	2	.....	1.06	.....	1.02
Fort Smith, Ark.	45	2	.....	.87	.....	.57
Little Rock, Ark.	48	3	.....	1.31	.....	1.30
Palestine, Tex.	53	4	.....	.84	.....	.65
Galveston, Tex.	59	3	.....	.70	.06	.....
San Antonio, Tex.	59	5	.....	.49	.....	.49
Corpus Christi, Tex.	61	4	.....	.53	.....	.48
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	47	.....	3	1.33	.....	.60
Nashville, Tenn.	44	.....	6	1.33	.....	1.81
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47	.....	10	1.40	.....	1.03
Knoxville, Tenn.	43	.....	6	1.33	.....	1.31
Louisville, Ky.	40	.....	7	1.05	.....	.90
Indianapolis, Ind.	35	.....	8	.91	.....	.71
Cincinnati, Ohio.	39	.....	9	.86	.....	.64
Columbus, Ohio.	34	.....	8	.87	.....	.73
Parkersburg, W. Va.	37	.....	8	.76	.....	.49
Pittsburg, Pa.	35	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	26	2	.....	.63	.....	.09
Rochester, N. Y.	26	1	.....	.63	.....	.14
Buffalo, N. Y.	26	.....	2	.67	.....	.21
Eric, Pa.	29	.....	2	.81	.....	.66
Cleveland, Ohio.	30	.....	5	.70	.....	.42
Sandusky, Ohio.	31	.....	6	.74	.....	.78
Toledo, Ohio.	30	.....	6	.49	.....	.27
Detroit, Mich.	28	.....	4	.56	.....	.25
Lansing, Mich.	28	.....	6	.56	.....	.20
Port Huron, Mich.	24	0	.....	.63	.....	.19
Alpena, Mich.	19	3	.....	.49	.16	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	15	6	.....	.28	.14	.....
Marquette, Mich.	18	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	20	0	.....	.49	.....	.43

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 28, 1898—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Defic'ny.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.	26		3	.53		.22
Milwaukee, Wis.	25		3	.49		.42
Chicago, Ill.	29		6	.56		.25
Duluth, Wis.	18	0		.28		.27
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	20		1	.28		.26
La Crosse, Wis.	23		6	.28		.24
Dubuque, Iowa.	25		6	.41		.39
Davenport, Iowa.	28		7	.42		.40
Des Moines, Iowa.	27	1		.35		.34
Keokuk, Iowa.	31		4	.45		.41
Springfield, Ill.	34		4	.81		.77
Cairo, Ill.	42		3	.98		.95
St. Louis, Mo.	38		3	.77		.77
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	36		2	.70		.70
Springfield, Mo.	37	0		.91	.03	
Kansas City, Mo.	34	3		.49		.49
Wichita, Kans.	35		5	.35		.35
Concordia, Kans.	32	6		.28		.28
Lincoln, Nebr.	28	6		.28		.28
Omaha, Nebr.	28	2		.21		.21
Sioux City, Iowa	24	0		.19		.19
Yankton, S. Dak.	22		5	.21		.21
Valentine, Nebr.	22	11		.21		.26
Huron, S. Dak.	19	5		.15		.15
Pierre, S. Dak.	21	9		.14		.14
Moorhead, Minn.	11	3		.21		.11
Bismarck, N. Dak.	14	1		.15		.15
Williston, N. Dak.	14		2	.07		.07
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	22	0		.12		.04
Helena, Mont.	27	7		.14		.08
Miles City, Mont.	20	12		.09		.09
Rapid City, S. Dak.	23	13		.20		.20
Spokane, Wash.	32	10		.49		.39
Walla Walla, Wash.	38	7		.33		.21
Baker City, Oreg.	26	12		.47		.33
Winnemucca, Nev.	35	5		.21		0
Salt Lake City, Utah	37	5		.35		.34
Lander, Wyo.	26	8		.20		.20
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29	6		.14		.14
North Platte, Nebr.	30	6		.14		.14
Denver, Colo.	35	6		.14		.13
Pueblo, Colo.	32	8		.14		.14
Dodge City, Kans.	36	5		.21		.21
Oklahoma, Okla.	43	5		.38		.38
Amarillo, Tex.	37	10		.21		.21
Abilene, Tex.	49	9		.35		.35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	34	8		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.	51	6		.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.	56	6		.19		.19
Pacific Coast:						
Fort Canby, Wash.	44	3		1.54	.60	
Portland, Oreg.	44	4		1.50		.97
Roseburg, Oreg.	45	3		1.08		.95
Eureka, Cal.	47			1.47		
Redbluff, Cal.	52		3	.86	1.81	
Carson City, Nev.	38	1		.35	.32	
Sacramento, Cal.	52		1	.77	.73	
San Francisco, Cal.	53	0		.79	.23	
Fresno, Cal.	53	2		.33		.24
Los Angeles, Cal.	56	1		.77		.60
San Diego, Cal.	56	0		.56		.56
Yuma, Ariz.	61	3		.09		.09

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

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to March 11, 1898.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...	.....	4	
	Dec. 1-Feb. 1...	.....	39	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4...	.....	42	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	.....	31	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	.....	19	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10...	.....	8	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31...	.....	11	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	.....	45	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	1	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 27.....	3	2	
	Dec. 29.....	6	.....	Taken off of Nor. bk. Adonis.
Ceara.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	1	
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1...	.....	24	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 15...	.....	22	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 19...	.....	20	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4...	1	.....
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	8	3	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 8...	4	1	
Santos	Jan. 2-Jan. 8...	1	1	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 29...	3	.....
	Jan. 30-Feb. 5...	2	.....
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2...	.....	2	
	Jan. 3-Jan. 23...	.....	1	
Habana	Dec. 17-Dec. 30...	.....	6	
	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	.....	9	
	Jan. 28-Feb. 17...	.....	3	
Manzanillo.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	28	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	.....	9	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 19...	.....	4	
	Feb. 9-Feb. 23...	.....	2	
Regla.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	.....	7	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 20...	.....	.....	A few cases of yellow fever, but impossible to obtain statistics.
Santiago de Cuba.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	.....	6	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	1	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 31...	2	2	
St. Andrew.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	.....
St. Catherine.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	.....
St. Elizabeth	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	1	

PLAQUE.

China :				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 20...	2	2	
	Dec. 18-Jan. 1...	2	2	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 8...	2	1	
India :				
Bombay	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...	.....	70	
	Dec. 1-Feb. 1...	.....	3,720	
Japan :				
Taiwan (Formosa).....	Dec. 28-Feb. 8...	46	.....

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

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1...	11		
	Jan. 2-Feb. 12...	50		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Dec. 1-Dec. 25...	8		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4...	10		
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	9	1	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 8...	5		
Canada:				
Maisonneuve.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 16...	3		
Montreal.....	Jan. 3-Jan. 12...	3	0	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 16...	1		
China:				
Hongkong	Nov. 7-Dec. 4...	6	4	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	11	8	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	24	12	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22...	5		
Cienfuegos	Dec. 20-Jan. 2...	7		
	Jan. 3-Jan. 23...	19		
	Feb. 7-Feb. 27...	35		
Habana	Dec. 17-Mar. 3...	97		
Matanzas.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 23...	8		
Regla	Feb. 18-Mar. 3...	1		
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	233	29	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26...	470	35	
England:				
Bristol.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 19...	1		
Liverpool.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 29...	3		
	Feb. 1-Feb. 19...	4		
Middlesborough.....	Feb. 9.....	90		
Southampton.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 12...	2		
Sunderland.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 8...	1		
West Hartlepool	Jan. 9-Jan. 22...	5		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 12...	1		
	Dec. 27-Jan. 30...	2		
India:				
Calcutta.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25...	1		
Madras.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3...	1		
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31...	3		
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	6		
Italy:				
Messina.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 8...	5		
	Jan. 30-Feb. 5...	1		
Japan:				
Aichi Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	2		
Akita Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	2	1	
Awomori Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	6	1	
Chiba Ken	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	6		
Fukui Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	1		
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	17	4	
Hiroshima Ken.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	1		
Iwati Ken	Dec. 29-Jan. 21...	8	2	
Kanagawa Ken.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 21...	3		
Kochi Ken	Dec. 28-Jan. 21...	1		
Miyagi Ken.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27...	2	3	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 21...	9		
Miyazaki Ken	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	3	1	
Nagasaki Ken	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	1		
Osaka Fu	Dec. 28-Jan. 21...	1		
Saitama Ken	Dec. 17-Dec. 27...	1		
Tokyo Fu	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	3		
Yamagata Ken.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	7	2	
Yehime Ken	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	9	1	
The Hokkaido	Dec. 17-Dec. 27...	70	26	
	Dec. 28-Feb. 3...	185	51	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 24...	1		
Rotterdam	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	3	1	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 29...	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 4...	1	1	
	Dec. 5-Dec. 11...	1	1	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 29...	8	3	
Odessa.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	53	9	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29...	34	7	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 19...	18	2	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 25...	35	18	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 29...	56	19	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 12...	.....	20	
	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	.....	32	
Warsaw.....				
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 25...	3	1	
Spain:				
Corunna	Jan. 1-Feb. 5...	.....	2	
Madrid.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28...	.....	1	
	Feb. 8-Feb. 16...	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 6...	.....	53	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 1...	1	.....
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....

Current quarantine measures.

PLAQUE.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitssamtes," Berlin, February 16, 1898.]

EGYPT.—The international sanitary council at Alexandria resolved, under date of January 4, that vessels arriving from plague-infected ports and intending to quarantine in the Suez Canal, shall unship their passengers and baggage in Port Said, the work of unshipping being performed by the ship's hands without contact with the land and under the supervision of the sanitary guards. This shall apply to incoming and outgoing vessels alike.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine against yellow fever.

BARBADOS, February 15, 1898.

SIR: I have been directed to state for your information that the quarantine here against Jamaica and Pernambuco has been taken off, recent advices having been received from those places that the public health there is good, and that no epidemic disease exists.

Quarantine is in force here against Para, Cuba, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia.

The public health of this island continues to be good.

There was 1 case of yellow fever in Jamaica on the 15th; patient died on the 16th instant. Also 1 case on the 17th; patient convalescent on the 28th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

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

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

March 2: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended February 26, there was in that city no death from yellow fever and no death from smallpox.

February 28: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended February 27, there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and 12 deaths from smallpox.

March 4: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended March 3 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and 14 deaths from smallpox.

February 25: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended February 23 there were in that city 2 deaths from smallpox and no deaths from yellow fever.

March 4: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended March 3 there were in the city of Regla no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

February 28: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended February 26 there were in that city 170 cases of smallpox and 10 deaths therefrom, and several cases of yellow fever, concerning which it is impossible to obtain correct statistics.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, March 4, 1898.

SIR: The following report of the transactions of the Service at this station is respectfully submitted:

While no considerable exodus of American citizens has taken place many persons have presented themselves at the Marine-Hospital Service office to be vaccinated in order that they may leave Habana.

The harbor work has also increased to such an extent that nearly all the time of Sanitary Inspector D. E. Dudley is occupied in inspecting passengers and crews of vessels going to the United States.

The work of removing the remaining injured men from the hospitals in Habana to the United States has been accomplished, the last of them having left on the U. S. survey steamer *Bache*.

It was advised that no clothing or bedding from the hospitals be taken on board that vessel and the suggestion was favorably acted upon as on former occasions. The *Bache* proceeded to Dry Tortugas where the men were to be cared for.

There were no deaths from yellow fever during the week; the preceding week showed the same record.

There is some little decrease in the deaths from smallpox, but there are quite 250 cases of the disease in the city.

From the mortality table accompanying this report the large number of deaths from tuberculosis will be noticed, almost one-fifth of the total deaths.

NUMBER OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR PASSENGER CERTIFICATES.

	Granted.	Refused.
Florida:		
Key West.....	34	.....
Tampa.....	44	.....
New York:		
Ward Line.....	22	.....
Spanish Line.....	3	.....
New Orleans (Morgan Line):		
Key West.....	4	.....
New Orleans.....	2	.....
Total.....	109	.....

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality of the city of Habana and town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, March 3, 1898.

Cause of death.	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Enteric fever.....	11	.....	11
Pernicious fever.....	3	.....	3
Malarial fever.....	13	6	19
Smallpox.....	14	.....	14
Beriberi.....	1	.....	1
Caquexia paludica.....	14	4	18
Enteritis.....	62	9	71
Dysentery.....	24	27	51
Diarrhea.....	11	.....	11
Pneumonia.....	12	.....	12
Tuberculosis.....	75	7	82
Meningitis.....	3	.....	3
Deaths from all causes.....	404	59	463
Deaths in military hospitals.....	87	65	152
Deaths in military hospitals from yellow fever.....	0	0	.....
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	.....	.....	120.38

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 19, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 91 deaths have been recorded for the week ended February 19. Of these, 6 were from tuberculosis, 10 from dysentery, 18 from enteritis, 4 from typhomalaria, 12 from pernicious and 7 from remittent fevers, and 9 from paludic cachexia; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of Santiago has become somewhat better, owing to the fact that the public has awakened from its usual apathy toward hygienic measures and live more in accordance with civilization. The streets are cleaner and all the garbage is collected and burnt. No pools are allowed to remain to poison the air, and the poor are better taken care of than before.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Sanitary report of Puerto Cortez and Ceiba.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., February 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report as per your request, the sanitary condition of Honduras. Unfortunately I missed seeing Dr. Austen at Puerto Cortez, and the information I gained there was from observation and what I could collect from the residents. This place has a population, with the adjacent settlement, of about 1,200, and is fairly healthy. Malarial diseases are very prevalent there, and although not very malignant, are quite serious, and quinine is taken freely. Ceiba, a coast town about 60 miles south of Puerto Cortez, I found very unhealthy; the principal diseases are malarial and intestinal. The sanitary condition there is very bad; the water used is surface. Intestinal diseases are very malignant and the mortality very high, especially among children.

Very respectfully, yours, G. H. ALTREE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended February 25, 1898. Estimated population, 1,472. One death.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended February 26, 1898. Estimated population, 1,500. One death. No deaths from contagious disease.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended February 24, 1898. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths from contagious disease.

CANADA—*Nova Scotia—Windsor*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 2, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 47, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 124,447. Total deaths, 281, including typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 4; and measles, 45.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 19 correspond to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 29.0, and the lowest in Preston, viz, 13.9.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 100; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 33; whooping cough, 53; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 8. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.5 a thousand. In greater London 2,392 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 9 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths

registered during the week ended February 19 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7.1, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 51.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 191 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from diphtheria.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 19 correspond to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 14.3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 26.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 614, including measles, 15; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 7, and whooping cough, 29.

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.
Acapulco	Feb. 19	5,000	7							
Aix la Chapelle.....	Feb. 12	127,160	47					1		
Amapala	Feb. 5	1,500	1					1		
Do	Feb. 12	1,500	0							
Do	Feb. 29	1,500	1					1		
Ambertburg	Feb. 26	2,300	0							
Antofagasta	Jan. 31	14,000	13							
Belfast	Feb. 12	304,610	188					11	1	4
Do	Feb. 19	304,610	171					5		1
Belize	Feb. 24	18,000	4							
Belleville	Feb. 28	10,399	5							
Berlin	Feb. 5	1,728,201	522					1	7	4
Birmingham	Feb. 19	505,772	200					5	1	
Bluefields	Feb. 12	3,000	1							
Do	Feb. 19	3,000	1							
Bombay	Feb. 1	750,000	^a 1,871	2						11
Bordeaux	Dec. 4	256,906	122							1
Do	Dec. 11	256,906	141							
Do	Dec. 18	256,906	143							1
Do	Dec. 25	256,906	126							
Do	Jan. 1	256,906	147					1		4
Do	Jan. 8	256,906	187					1		2
Do	Jan. 15	256,906	158					1		1
Do	Jan. 22	256,906	123					3		
Do	Jan. 29	256,906	133					2		
Bradford	Feb. 19	231,260	89							1
Bristol	Feb. 12	316,900	146					1		17
Do	Feb. 19	316,900	149					3		2
Calcutta	Feb. 22	681,560	485	4					2	
Cardiff	Feb. 19	170,770	78						7	2
Christiania	do	200,000	55					1	1	6
Ciampuegos	Feb. 27	24,030	74		12		1			
Cognac	Feb. 21	20,000	9						2	
Cologne	Feb. 12	340,883	121						3	7
Dublin	Feb. 19	350,000	191					4	2	1
Dundee	do	184,575	57				1	3		
Dusseldorf	Feb. 12	191,608	67					1	4	
Edinburgh	Feb. 19	295,628	107					2	2	4
Flushing	do	17,193	4							
Frankfort on the Main	do	244,000	65							1
Funchal	Feb. 13	35,665	18							
Do	Feb. 20	35,665	13							
Ghent	Feb. 19	161,125	68						1	
Gibraltar	Feb. 13	25,900	6							
Glasgow	Feb. 19	724,349	302		5		5	2	13	13
Gusy aquill	Feb. 18	50,000	28							
Halifax	Feb. 26	38,700								
Hamburg	Feb. 19	661,015	135					1	3	2
Hamilton	Feb. 22	15,013	0							
Havre	Feb. 5	119,470	66					1		1
Do	Feb. 12	119,470	76					1		
Hongkong	Jan. 22	261,258	72		5					
Kingston	Feb. 20	19,000	4							
Leeds	Feb. 19	416,618	137					1	4	1
Leipsic	do	422,071	144					1	1	4
Edinburgh	do	76,277	21					1		
Liverpool	do	647,489	288					1	7	4
London	Feb. 12	6,408,321	2,414					8	19	67
Madras	Jan. 28	452,518	344	2	3					97
Madrid	Feb. 16	487,169	346		1					8
Magdeburg	Jan. 22	222,013	80							1
Manchester	Feb. 17	541,296	204					1		2
Mannheim	Feb. 12	101,500	19							4
Matamoras	Dec. 25	16,304	5							
Matanzas	Feb. 23	50,000	134		2					
Munich	Feb. 5	430,000	184					1	3	4
Do	Feb. 12	430,000	181					6	3	4
Nagasaki	Jan. 7	71,906					1			
Naples	Feb. 19	570,000	342				3			
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do	217,555	73				1		2	1
Nuremberg	Feb. 5	183,397	75					2		
Odessa	Feb. 19	343,000	140		1		2	1	3	8
Osaka and Hiogo	Feb. 5	182,730	100						2	

^a Nine hundred and twenty-seven deaths 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.	
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	1,029	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	14	6
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	2,511,955	1,014	.....	.....	.....	2	2	10	21	—
Plymouth.....	do.....	97,558	41	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	1
Prague.....	Feb. 12.....	198,919	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	Feb. 23.....	2,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims.....	Feb. 5.....	108,943	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	108,943	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 19.....	298,432	104	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....
St. Johns, Antigua.....	Feb. 5.....	16,679	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	16,679	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	do.....	1,267,028	650	.....	.....	1	32	26	40	12	.....
St. Stephen.....	Feb. 26.....	3,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Feb. 19.....	26,684	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	do.....	357,979	125	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	6	3
Southampton.....	do.....	100,856	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
South Shields.....	do.....	99,922	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 17.....	162,934	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Feb. 19.....	143,849	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Trieste.....	Feb. 12.....	165,000	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	do.....	10,280	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Feb. 5.....	167,074	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	167,074	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 24.....	30,000	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Jan. 29.....	1,574,129	616	.....	.....	.....	5	14	14	3	.....
Zurich.....	Feb. 12....	158,968	73	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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