

Public Health Reports

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No. 11.

UNITED STATES.

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

Smallpox in Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, ALA., March 11, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1 case of smallpox was sent to the pesthouse on the 6th instant, 1 on the 7th instant, and 7 on the 10th. The first case to occur in the jail in first week in February has been traced, but the introduction is yet unknown. All but 2 of the 18 positive cases have been found in jail or soon after release. All colored males. There was 1 death on the 8th instant (G. W.).

The figures for Mobile from February 5 to March 11 should be 18 cases and 1 death.

*Fifteen cases are reported at Rock Springs, Etowah County, and 400 cases at and near Haynesville, Lowndes County. Cases are also reported in Henry County and at Selma, Dallas County.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MOBILE, ALA., March 18, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in addition to my report of the 11th instant, that 3 cases of smallpox were discovered in the jail and 1 in the city on the 12th instant—3 colored and 1 white.

The Mobile figures to the 12th should be 22 cases and 1 death.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

* The Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo, Shelby County, with 370 scholars, was closed on the 3d instant, and the students sent to their homes in consequence of 1 case of smallpox occurring in a student. Another case, claimed to be a rash from indigestion, occurred.

Work of the Service in suppressing smallpox in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 10, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the work of the Service during the past two months, in its efforts to suppress the epidemic of smallpox in Talladega and Jefferson Counties, Ala.

Smallpox was declared epidemic in Birmingham and Jefferson County in July, 1897, and previous to the date of my arrival, on January 4, 1898, 406 cases and 15 deaths had been reported to the county physician. Quarantine camps had been established near Birmingham and Bessemer, in which 375 and 14 cases had been treated, respectively, and a detention camp, called Camp Evans, in which suspects were detained under observation sixteen days, was located near the former city.

It is difficult to trace the origin of the epidemic. It is claimed by some that the first case came from Memphis, Tenn., during May, 1897; by others, that it was brought from Pensacola, Fla., about the same time; still others state that it had existed among the negroes for the past year or two, and was not recognized or reported by their physicians.

In my opinion, however, it is not improbable, in view of the wide dissemination of the disease throughout the United States during the past few years, that infection occurred simultaneously from several sources. At all events, it was declared epidemic here in the early part of July, 1897.

Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is situated, comprises about 1,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 110,000. Half of this population resides in Birmingham and the remaining half in mining camps and towns varying in size from 100 to 8,000 inhabitants, scattered over the county. The negroes, to whom the disease is almost exclusively confined (only 23 whites having contracted it) here as elsewhere, are the great disseminators of infection. Essentially itinerant, they travel from mining camp to mining camp, from town to town, carrying the disease with them, so that during the month of December cases were reported from 21 towns and camps in this county, and many other localities throughout the State are infected.

Vaccination is compulsory by city ordinance in most of the towns, but with the exception of Birmingham practically no attempt had been made to enforce it. Vaccine virus was furnished free by the county and about 75,000 tubes and points had been distributed previous to my arrival.

The local authorities having failed to arrest the progress of the epidemic and claiming that all available funds (about \$30,000) had been expended, called on the Service for aid, and in accordance with your instructions an offer was made to assume general control of all matters connected with the outbreak, to place officers in charge of quarantine and detention camps, furnish vaccine virus, and organize an inspecting and vaccinating corps, the city and county to bear all other expenses. This offer was accepted January 8, and on the following morning a corps of inspectors (30 in number) commenced work in Birmingham.

Each inspector was assigned a certain territory, varying in extent from 4 to 12 blocks, according to population, and was instructed to make a house-to-house canvass, entering in a notebook the address of each house visited, the names of all inmates of each house, date of last vaccination of each individual, whether or not such vaccination was

successful, and to vaccinate all persons who had not been successfully vaccinated within the last year, as evidenced by an examination of the scar in each case. Each room in every house was to be visited, especially in negro quarters, where smallpox was most prevalent, and a thorough search of the premises made for cases that were being concealed.

No certificate of vaccination was to be honored, and although this, at first glance, may appear an unreasonable and arbitrary ruling, still, when the facts are recalled that in all large towns there are usually some physicians who will give false certificates for a small fee; that there are many persons who will forge certificates; that certificates issued in good faith by reliable physicians may be given by their recipients to parties who have never been vaccinated, and, finally, that a certificate of vaccination is no evidence that such vaccination was successful, the necessity of the above measures will be easily apparent.

The inspectors were especially directed to be at all times courteous in their treatment of persons of all classes, to explain to those who objected, the necessity of the measure and report to me daily for prosecution by civil authorities, the names and addresses of those who refused to be vaccinated or to permit an examination of their vaccination marks. From the nature of their work the inspectors necessarily came in contact with people of all classes, refined and rough, reasonable and unreasonable, crank and sage, still to their credit be it said that only in four instances have complaints been made of discourteous treatment while numerous have been the compliments paid on the thorough but gentlemanly manner in which their difficult and delicate duties were performed.

The men employed as inspectors were selected from among the physicians of the city, second-course medical students, and laymen, many of whom had had previous experience in work of this character. They were given special instructions in vaccinating, and were taught the characteristics of scars made by successful vaccination. Many of them, of course, were not competent to diagnose the disease; therefore, they were instructed to report at once by telephone to my office any cases of a suspicious nature with which they came in contact, and a physician was immediately sent to investigate the matter. If the case proved to be smallpox, the pest wagon was summoned, the patient at once sent to the quarantine camp, the other inmates of the house who could not show marks of recent successful vaccination were vaccinated and kept in the detention camp sixteen days, while those who had been successfully vaccinated were discharged after disinfection of persons and clothing, and, as an additional precaution, were again vaccinated. Infected houses were washed down with bichloride solution (1-800) from a force pump, mattresses, pillows, and bedquilts were burned. Clothing and other articles capable of conveying infection were saturated with the same solution or treated with formaldehyde. As nearly all the infected houses were negro cabins, which are very poorly constructed, with cracks and openings on all sides, gaseous disinfection was considered useless, and only in few houses of the better class were sulphur and formaldehyde employed.

The working hours of the inspectors were from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., with an hour for lunch, and each one was required to report to the central office in the evening the amount of work done during the day; likewise inspectors in the different towns (some 15 or 20 towns) forwarded by mail on special form (Exhibit A) reports of their daily transactions. From these reports records were compiled in the office, which would

show at a glance, both the daily work of each individual and the total amount of daily work in each town. Two supervising inspectors were appointed whose duty it was to instruct the men in their duties and inspect their work.

As the principal method of spread of the disease seemed to be through negro miners who constantly pass from one mining camp to another, and from camps to town, and as these men usually object to vaccination, and are not within reach of city ordinance, an attempt was made to secure the cooperation of mine owners and superintendents. Meetings were accordingly held on January 9 and 10, which were attended by men whose mines and furnaces employ and support about 40,000 persons, and they agreed to assist me in every way possible. Notices were accordingly published and posted at different mines and furnaces, signed by all the firms that had entered into the agreement, stating that no person could be employed who refused to have himself and family vaccinated.

Previous to this time an attempt had been made by superintendents of some of the companies to enforce vaccination with the result that the men would leave in such numbers as to cause serious embarrassment from lack of laborers, and the attempt was discontinued; as soon as they learned, however, from these notices that neighboring mines would not give them employment unless vaccinated desertion almost entirely ceased, and the inspectors have met with but little opposition in their work at these points. Operations having been successfully begun in Birmingham, I visited as rapidly as possible the remaining infected points in Jefferson County, and inspectors were detailed to carry on the work at the following places in the manner indicated above: Adamsville, Bessemer, Blue Creek (including Johns, Sumpter, and Adger), Brookside, Blossburg, Coalburg, Dolcita, Dolomite, East Lake, Ensley, Irondale, Ishkooda, Mary Lee, Oxmoor, Pratt City, Thomas, Woodlawn, Woodward, Warrior, New Castle, Smith Mines, Leeds, Brighton, Gloss Mines, and Brown's Station.

In addition to the towns and cities of Jefferson County, the Service also assumed charge of affairs in Talladega. Fortunately aid was asked by the mayor early in the epidemic, four weeks after the appearance of the first case, and was promptly extended. This city was inspected on January 15, and guards were placed around all infected houses pending the building of a pesthouse, the erection of which was commenced by the county judge and completed with commendable promptness. On January 17 there were 37 cases of smallpox in the town. A corps of inspectors from the Birmingham force was sent there on the above date, and the transfer of patients to pesthouse, disinfection of houses, etc., was carried on under the personal supervision of Assistant Surgeon Hastings, and I can pay no higher tribute to the thoroughness of his methods than simply to say that on January 30, fourteen days after the commencement of the work, smallpox ceased to exist within the city limits, and not a single case has since been reported. Forty-three cases in all appeared in the city, 3 of which developed among the suspects in the detention camp. The disease here was confined to negroes and white employees of cotton factories, and was attended by no mortality.

The amount of work done by the inspecting corps will be seen from the following table:

Place.	Number of houses inspected.	Number of persons inspected.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of cases of smallpox found.		Number of houses disinfected.
				White.	Colored.	
Birmingham	22,584	89,612	18,505	7	38	21
Bessemer.....	10,287	32,749	7,936	3	151	160
Other points in Jefferson County.....	6,629	23,448	10,299	4	68	29
Talladega.....	1,713	6,966	2,185	25	18	13
Total	41,213	152,775	38,925	39	275	223

The above table simply shows the work done by the corps. It does not give the actual number of houses or persons inspected, for in some towns second and third inspections were partially made, and, of course, many houses and persons were inspected and counted twice and three times.

The total number of cases treated in the three quarantine camps (at Birmingham, Bessemer, and Talladega) under the control of the Service has been 353 with a mortality of 2.55 per cent. If the 406 cases with 15 deaths, which occurred prior to the commencement of Service work, be included in the above the total number of cases will amount to 759 with 3.16 per cent mortality.

The following tables compiled from the records of cases treated at quarantine camp near Birmingham are self-explanatory:

PATIENTS TREATED AT BIRMINGHAM QUARANTINE HOSPITAL, U. S. M. H. S.

Colored	219
White	6
Total	225
Male	157
Female	68

AGE.

Under one year.....	2
One to ten years.....	21
Ten to twenty years.....	40
Twenty to thirty years	113
Thirty to forty years	32
Forty to fifty years.....	13
Fifty to sixty years.....	3
Sixty to seventy years.....	1

STAGE OF DISEASE AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

Papular.....	92
Vesicular.....	44
Pustular	26
Desquamatative	58

RECORD OF PREVIOUS VACCINATION.

Number never vaccinated.....	106
Unsuccessfully vaccinated.....	101
Good scars.....	2
Doubtful scars.....	5
Recent vaccination, in course of development.....	7

Mortality table.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Type of disease.	Vaccination.
1.....	1 month.....	Female.....	Discrete.....	Never vaccinated.
2.....	28 years.....	Male.....	do.....	Do.
3.....	21 years.....	Female.....	Malignant.....	Doubtful scar.
4.....	50 years.....	Male.....	Confluent.....	Never vaccinated.
5.....	37 years.....	do.....	do.....	Unsuccessful.

TYPE OF DISEASE.

Varioloid.....	8
Discrete variola	142
Confluent variola.....	74
Malignant variola.....	1

As only 1 case has developed in Jefferson County (including Birmingham and Bessemer) within the past six days, the epidemic may be said to be at an end for the present.

As stated, however, in my former reports, cases will probably continue to appear for some time to come. Smallpox having existed here in epidemic form since July, 1897, it has been impossible to discover and disinfect all infected points. Cases also from adjacent counties and States are constantly finding their way into this county and city, bringing infection with them, and as quite a number of persons have doubtless evaded the inspectors and avoided vaccination, and as, owing to the shifting nature of the population, large numbers of the unvaccinated persons are daily coming in, material will probably be furnished to keep the disease alive for some time. Moreover, in the country, and in some of the towns and mining camps where vaccination is optional, as soon as new cases ceased to appear, the inspectors met with such opposition that I was forced to withdraw them, after having accomplished but little in the way of vaccination.

I have urged the mine owners to have all new laborers vaccinated before employment, by their mine physicians, and although this precaution is taken by some it is neglected by the majority who believe that since the epidemic is over that no new cases will appear.

In addition to work outlined above the following infected points were visited and inspected, reports on the condition existing at each were forwarded to you and the local authorities advised as to the method of suppressing the epidemic: Pinckard, Newton, Opelika, Anniston, Maplesville, railroad camp near Centerville, Haynesville, Jasper, and Patton; and Cartersville and Stilesboro in the State of Georgia.

The methods employed in the establishment and administration of the various camps have too often been described to require notice in this report. The only departure which possibly may be worthy of note is the plan of surrounding the camp with a high barbed-wire fence, 30 feet within this fence a single wire was drawn to mark the dead line, beyond which no patient was allowed to pass, and in this space between dead line and fence the guards were stationed. At night the entire picket line was lighted by large gasoline torches, thereby enabling a small number of guards to effectually prevent the escape of convalescents.

To the mayor of Birmingham, the commissioners of Jefferson County, and to the chairman of sanitary committee of Talladega, I wish to express my appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which

they have aided and supported me in every way possible, and to the following officers, who served with me, thanks are due for their valuable assistance: Passed Assistant Surgeon B. W. Brown (temporarily on duty), Assistant Surgeon Hill Hastings, acting assistant surgeons W. D. Farrow and Ira W. Porter, and hospital stewards F. R. Hanrath and F. H. Peck.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Progress of smallpox near Fair Oaks, Ark.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 11, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your telegraphic orders of the 2d instant, I went to Fair Oaks, Ark., yesterday, to inspect the progress of the smallpox cases at Dayton Spur—1 mile from that locality.

I found everything progressing well, the patients well on the road to recovery, and have the honor to state that in about two weeks time the house and premises will be ready for disinfection, and the people can be allowed to move into another house in the vicinity.

The physician in charge of the cases has kept a good watch on them and will continue to do so.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Notice of opening of quarantine season in Florida.

MARITIME QUARANTINE.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 28, 1898.

To port sanitary inspectors, agents of the State board of health of Florida, and all others interested:

Notification is here given that, complying with instructions from the Secretary of the United States Treasury, the summer quarantine season will commence on April 1, 1898, instead of May 1, as heretofore, and the State board of health, when in annual session on the 16th instant, amended the maritime quarantine regulations of Florida accordingly.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer, Florida.

Smallpox at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, VA., March 10, 1898.

SIR: I am directed by the board of health to inform you that there are 2 cases of smallpox now in the Norfolk pesthouse. The first case was turned over to the board of health by the marine-hospital surgeon at this port on March 9. The other case was discovered on the streets of the city. Both cases are in negroes who resided in the negro quarter of the city. So far as the board of health can learn, both of these cases originated in the city, and had no connection with each other.

Very respectfully,

J. JETT McCORMICK,
Secretary Board of Health.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to March 18, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	Jan. 6.....	42	.....
	Jan. 9-Jan. 26...	78	.....
Birmingham.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 19...	23	.....
	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.
Glendon.....	Feb. 17.....	.....		Smallpox reported.
Hayneville.....	Mar. 11.....	400	.....
Horse Creek Mine.....	Mar. 4.....	3	.....
Jackson.....	Feb. 17.....	10	.....
Mobile.....	Feb. 5-Mar. 12...	22	1	
Montevallo.....	Mar. 3.....	1	.....
Newton.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 2...	7	.....
Nichola.....	Feb. 17.....	.....		Do.
Oxmar.....	Jan. 19.....	.....		Do.
Patton.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 4...	9	.....
Pinckard.....	Feb. 2.....	50	.....
Rock Springs.....	Mar. 11.....	15	.....
Salitpa.....	Feb. 17.....	.....		Do.
Selma.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 14...	3	.....
Shelby.....	Jan. 28.....	1	.....
Talladega.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 26...	41	.....
	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.
	Jan. 18-Jan. 25...	18	1	
	Jan. 26-Feb. 16...	29	1	
Cartersville.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 1...	9	1	
Griffin.....	Feb. 12.....	2	.....
Stilesboro.....	Jan. 15.....	.....		Smallpox reported.
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Feb. 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	.....
	Jan. 12.....	1	.....
South Carolina:				
Beaufort.....	Jan. 17.....	.....		Do.
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	.....
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	7	.....
Huntington (near).....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29...	1	.....
Jellico.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	8	.....
Johnson City.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	11	.....
Knoxville.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29...	3	.....
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	11	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee—Continued.				
Lenoir City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	2		
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Memphis.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 29.....	1		
	Jan. 30-Feb. 10.....	1		
Mingo mines.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	6		
Mingo.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Morristown.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	1		
Newcomb.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Rutledge.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	1		
Texas:				
Brownsville.....	Feb. 26.....	1		
Virginia:				
Colburn.....	Feb. 1.....			Smallpox reported.
Norton.....	Feb. 1.....			Do.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 12, 1898.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, March 18, 1898.**

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 12, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Wherefrom.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 6	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	60
Do.....	Steamship Norseman.....	Liverpool, England.....	29
Mar. 7	Steamship Belvidere.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	11
Do.....	Steamship Queensmore.....	Avonmouth, England.....	7
Do.....	British schooner Muriel.....	Placentia Bay, Nova Scotia.....	1
Mar. 8	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	16
Mar. 9	Steamship Cambroman.....	do.....	27
Mar. 10	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	100
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	28
Do.....	Steamship Halifax, manifest of steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	74
Mar. 12	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	5
	Total.....		358

**GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.**

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 12, 1898.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, March 12, 1898.**

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 12, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 9	Steamship Asturia.....	Hamburg.....	58
Do.....	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	61
	Total		119

**JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.**

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 12, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, March 14, 1898.*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 12, 1898; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 6	Steamship Karamania	Naples	467
Mar. 7	Steamship Ondam	Rotterdam	158
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne	Havre	227
Mar. 8	Steamship Peninsular	Lisbon and the Azores	59
Do....	Steamship Kensington	Antwerp	215
Do....	Steamship Ethiopia	Glasgow	65
Mar. 9	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	528
Mar. 10	Steamship Phoenicia	Hamburg	83
Do....	Steamship Massilia	Marseilles and Naples	440
Do....	Steamship Weimar	Bremen	437
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa and Naples	534
Mar. 11	Steamship Corean	Glagow	3
Mar. 12	Steamship New York	Southampton	177
Do....	Steamship Scotia	Hamburg	85
Do....	Steamship Amazonia	Stettin	118
Do....	Steamship Britannic	Liverpool and Queenstown	145
Do....	Steamship Etruria	do	198
Total			3,989

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

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. 12	Sw. br. Shiria.....	Feb. 28	Para.....	Brunswick.....	Held to discharge ballast.....	Mar. 5	No transactions.....	4
Brunswick, Ga.....	Mar. 5	Sw. br. Starlight.....	Mar. 5	Rio Grande.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 8	do.....	10
Cape Fear, N. C.....	Mar. 12	A. m. b. g. Starlight. (a)	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 8	do.....	10
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	Mar. 5	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2
Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 12	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	4
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	Mar. 2	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Mar. 5	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2
Newbern, N. C.....	Mar. 12	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	10
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Mar. 5	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	26
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Mar. 12	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1
San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 5	Br. ss. Doric.....	Feb. 28	Hongkong.....	San Francisco.....	Disinfected and released; 94 of crew, and 38 Chinese and 50 Japanese steerage passengers, disinfected and held for observation; cabin passengers vaccinated and released.	Mar. 1	1 Chinese fireman died of variola and was buried at sea.	9
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Am. ss. Hachio.....	Mar. 2	Habana.....	Key West.....	Vessel and crew inspected and passed; passengers held for observation.	Mar. 2	Clothing and bedding of passengers steam- ed; passengers were injured men from battleship Maine transferred from hospital in Habana. No transactions.....	2
Washington, N. C.....	Mar. 12	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....

a Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine 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.
Anolote, Fla.						No report.	
Apalachicola, Fla.								do.	
Bangor, Me.								do.	
Boston, Mass.								do.	
Carabelle, Fla.			Mar. 12						4
Charleston, S. C.			do.						5
Elizabeth River, Va.									2
Galveston, Tex.								No report.	
Gardiner, Oreg.								do.	
Georgetown, S. C.								do.	
Gloucester, Mass.								do.	
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.			Mar. 12						21
Mayport, Fla.								No report.	
Mobile Bay, Ala.			Mar. 5						14
New Bedford, Mass.			Mar. 12						18
New Orleans, La.								No report.	
Newport News, Va.			Mar. 12					do.	
Newport, R. I.								No report.	
New York, N. Y.									3
Port Royal, S. C.									
Providence, R. I.			Mar. 12						
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.								No transactions.	
Savannah, Ga.			Mar. 5					No report.	3

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 360,000. Total deaths, 551, including phthisis pulmonalis, 89; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 7; croup, 4, and whooping cough, 2.

Los Angeles.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 103,000. Total deaths, 123, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

COLORADO—Colorado Springs.—Month of December, 1897. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6, and diphtheria, 1.

CONNECTICUT—Hartford.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 72,000. Total deaths, 81, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA—Tampa.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 26,000. Total deaths, 24, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 68, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fitchburg.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 28,392. Total deaths, 27, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended March 5, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 65 observers indicate that measles, erysipelas, and pneumonia increased, and diarrhea and tonsillitis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 124, measles at 29, enteric fever, at 37, scarlet fever at 36, diphtheria at 31, whooping cough at 13, and smallpox at 1 place (Royal Oak).

MINNESOTA—Winona.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Estimated population, 18,000. Total deaths, 19, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Manchester.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 81, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1, and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW YORK—Auburn.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

Buffalo.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 360,000. Total deaths, 341, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 8, and whooping cough, 2.

OHIO—Toledo.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 143,755. Total deaths, 107, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Meadville*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 12,000. Total deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Plymouth.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 12,000. Total deaths, 10, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; diphtheria, 2, and measles, 2.

Pottsville.—Two weeks ended March 10, 1898. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 12. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Scranton.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 105,000. Total deaths, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 10.

Williamsport.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 20, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of February, 1898.—Estimated population, 21,500. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and enteric fever, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 7, 1898.

[Received from Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	<i>a</i> Excess.	<i>a</i> Defic'ny.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	26	5		1.00		.50
Portland, Me.	29	3		.77		.53
Northfield, Vt.	20	0		.51		.51
Boston, Mass.	32	4		.98		.51
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	34	1		1.00	.57	
Nantucket, Mass.	32	3		.77		.08
Woods Hole, Mass.	33	0		1.01		.10
Block Island, R. I.	32	2		.97	.17	
New Haven, Conn.	32	2		.98		.62
Albany, N. Y.	29	2		.63		.43
New York, N. Y.	35	1		.91		.61
Harrisburg, Pa.	34	2		.77		.62
Philadelphia, Pa.	37	1		.77		.20
New Brunswick, N. J.	31	4		.93		.56
Atlantic City, N. J.	36		1	.86	.04	
Baltimore, Md.	38		1	.98		.47
Washington, D. C.	38		2	.93		.46
Lynchburg, Va.	42		3	.84		.15
Cape Henry, Va.	44		5	1.09	.17	
Norfolk, Va.	44		4	1.02	.53	
Charlotte, N. C.	48		6	1.12	.08	
Raleigh, N. C.	46		5	1.22		.08
Kittyhawk, N. C.	47		5	1.06	.44	
Hatteras, N. C.	48		4	1.30		.06
Wilmington, N. C.	51		5	.91		.03
Columbia, S. C.	52		9	1.12	.60	
Charleston, S. C.	54		5	.85	.45	
Augusta, Ga.	52		6	1.19	.29	
Savannah, Ga.	56		6	.84	1.09	
Jacksonville, Fla.	59		4	.79	1.23	
Jupiter, Fla.	66		2	.55	2.23	
Key West, Fla.	71		2	.28	.39	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	49		6	1.41		.51
Tampa, Fla.	66		6	.75		.69
Pensacola, Fla.	58		7	1.23	1.17	
Mobile, Ala.	57		8	1.54		.52
Montgomery, Ala.	55		7	1.46		.55
Vicksburg, Miss.	55		6	1.36		1.24
New Orleans, La.	60		7	1.19		1.05
Shreveport, La.	55		5	1.04		.84
Fort Smith, Ark.	45	1		.74		.74
Little Rock, Ark.	49		4	1.21		1.17
Palestine, Tex.	55		5	.86		.41
Galveston, Tex.	61		6	.70	.92	
San Antonio, Tex.	60		7	.42		.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.	61		3	.44	1.74	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	49		5	1.33		1.33
Nashville, Tenn.	45		6	1.26		1.24
Chattanooga, Tenn.	48		6	1.40		1.30
Knoxville, Tenn.	45		3	1.26		.66
Louisville, Ky.	41		5	.95		.54
Indianapolis, Ind.	37		4	.84		.76
Cincinnati, Ohio.	39		4	.77		.27
Columbus, Ohio.	35		3	.74		.42
Parkersburg, W. Va.	35		2	.70		.36
Pittsburg, Pa.	36		3	.63		.29
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	28	2		.63		.63
Rochester, N. Y.	28	1		.70		.58
Buffalo, N. Y.	28	0		.63		.43
Erie, Pa.	32		2	.73		.66
Cleveland, Ohio.	31		3	.63		.46
Sandusky, Ohio.	32		4	.61		.53
Toledo, Ohio.	32		2	.49		.40
Detroit, Mich.	30		2	.56		.32
Lansing, Mich.	28		2	.56		.55
Port Huron, Mich.	27	0		.63		.62
Alpena, Mich.	21	5		.49		.49
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	4		.27		.24
Marquette, Mich.	21	6		.42		.31
Green Bay, Wis.	22	6		.49		.48
Grand Haven, Mich.	28	0		.49		.46

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 7, 1898—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Defic'nc'y.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	28	1		.55		.46
Chicago, Ill.	31		1	.49		.42
Duluth, Wis.	21	8		.35		.18
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	23	8		.28		.24
La Crosse, Wis.	26	4		.30		.22
Dubuque, Iowa	29	0		.49		.14
Davenport, Iowa	31		1	.42		.21
Des Moines, Iowa	30	5		.28		.28
Keokuk, Iowa	34		1	.49		.49
Springfield, Ill.	35		2	.66		.56
Cairo, Ill.	43		5	.86		.86
St. Louis, Mo.	40		2	.77		.77
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	38		1	.68		.68
Springfield, Mo.	38	1		.63		.63
Kansas City, Mo.	36	3		.49		.49
Wichita, Kans.	38	8		.42		.42
Concordia, Kans.	38	8		.35		.35
Lincoln, Nebr.	31	7		.28		.28
Omaha, Nebr.	31	4		.28		.27
Sioux City, Iowa	24	8		.28		.28
Yankton, S. Dak.	25	8		.21		.20
Valentine, Nebr.	25	10		.28		.28
Huron, S. Dak.	21	10		.14		.12
Pierre, S. Dak.	23	9		.14		.06
Moorhead, Minn.	14	13		.21		.21
Bismarck, N. Dak.	17	10		.21		.21
Williston, N. Dak.	16	6		.07		.07
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	20	9		.07	.05	
Helena, Mont.	29	14		.14		.02
Miles City, Mont.	25	11		.07	.17	
Rapid City, S. Dak.	24	9		.21		.18
Spokane, Wash.	33			.38		
Wallawalla, Wash.	39	10		.35		.16
Baker City, Oreg.	29	12		.48		.48
Winnemucca, Nev.	38	4		.21		.21
Salt Lake City, Utah	38	6		.42		.35
Lander, Wyo.	28	9		.28		.18
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30	4		.14		.12
North Platte, Nebr.	30	6		.14		.14
Denver, Colo.	36	4		.16		.13
Pueblo, Colo.	37	2		.07		.06
Dodge City, Kans.	37	3		.21		.21
Oklahoma, Okla.	46		4	.54		.54
Amarillo, Tex.	42	1		.02		.02
Abilene, Tex.	49		1	.27		.26
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	37	2		.16		.15
El Paso, Tex.	54		3	.14		.11
Phoenix, Ariz.	58	5		.14		.14
Pacific Coast:						
Fort Canby, Wash.	44	5		1.47		.95
Portland, Oreg.	45	6		1.43		1.04
Roseburg, Oreg.	45	7		.95		.75
Eureka, Cal.	48			1.47		
Redbluff, Cal.	53	6		.88		.88
Carson City, Nev.	39	6		.35		.35
Sacramento, Cal.	53	4		.70		.70
San Francisco, Cal.	53	2		.77		.77
Fresno, Cal.	53	6		.28		.28
Los Angeles, Cal.	56	6		.77		.77
San Diego, Cal.	55	3		.46		.46
Yuma, Ariz.	63	5		.07		.07

a 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 18, 1898.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 24-Nov. 30	.....	4	
	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	.....	46	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4	.....	42	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1	.....	31	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29	.....	28	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 5	.....	13	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10	.....	8	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31	.....	11	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28	.....	45	
Singapore.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11	.....	8	
	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	.....	1	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 27	3	2	
	Dec. 29	6	.....
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	
	Feb. 5-Feb. 19	2	1	
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. 8	.....	4,833	
	Feb. 9-Feb. 15	.....	1,257	
Japan:				
Taiwan (Formosa).....	Dec. 28-Feb. 8	46	.....

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

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1...	11	.....
	Jan. 2-Feb. 19...	60	.....
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	
Segua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	233	29	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26...	470	35	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 5...	124	5	
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:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 9-Feb. 15...	1	.....
Calcutta.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25...	.....	1	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 5...	.....	3	
Madras.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3...	.....	1	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31...	.....	3	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	.....	6	
	Jan. 29-Feb. 4...	.....	6	
	Feb. 5-Feb. 11...	.....	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. 28-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	.....
Seitama 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	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 23-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	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 25...	35	13	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 29...	56	19	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 19...		23	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...		32	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 25...	8	1	
Spain:				
Corunna	Jan. 1-Feb. 5...		2	
Madrid.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28...		1	
	Feb. 8-Feb. 23...		2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 6...		53	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 1...	1		
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1		

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

March 9: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended March 5, there was in that city no death from yellow fever and no death from smallpox.

March 7: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended March 6, there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and 7 deaths from smallpox.

March 4: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended March 2 there were in that city no deaths from smallpox and no deaths from yellow fever.

March 7: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended March 5 there were in that city 124 cases of smallpox and 5 deaths therefrom, and several cases of yellow fever, concerning which it is impossible to obtain correct statistics.

March 5: The United States consul at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended March 5 there was in that city no death from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 26, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended February 26:

There were 77 deaths reported for this period, 14 less than last week. Of these, 4 were from tuberculosis, 8 from dysentery, 12 from

enteritis, acute and chronic, 3 from typhomalaria, 10 from pernicious and 5 from remittent fevers, 12 from paludic cachexia, 6 from anæmia, and the rest from noncontagious diseases.

The generous distribution of the food and medicines sent from the United States has somewhat improved the general health of the poor and "concentrados." Malarial fevers are now less pernicious in their character, and as the quinine is freely dispensed the death rate has lessened and I expect it will go down every week hereafter.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 5, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 99 deaths were registered during the week ended March 5. Of these, 6 were from tuberculosis, 10 from dysentery, 13 from enteritis, 5 from typhomalaria, 13 from pernicious and 7 from remittent fevers, and 22 from anæmia and dropsy; the rest were from noncontagious or infectious diseases.

The sanitary condition of Santiago is not very good just now. Considerable rain has fallen, and that combined with a hot temperature has increased the number of malarial fevers. These fevers become chronic, if I may use the expression, the same individual suffering from accession of fever off and on for many months. Quinine only acts for a few days and tonics work so slowly that they seem to accomplish very little in the way of invigorating the poisoned system.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

DENMARK.

Quarantine against Middlesborough on account of smallpox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1898.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a dispatch from our minister at Copenhagen, relative to a decree of the Danish Government, prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Middlesborough, Yorkshire, England, and adjacent ports, owing to an epidemic of smallpox at the first-named port.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 14.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, February 21, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Danish Government has, through its minister of justice, promulgated a decree partially and conditionally prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Middlesborough and other ports, owing to an epidemic of smallpox at the first-named place. I inclose herewith a copy of the decree, together with a translation of the same.

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

LAURENT S. SWENSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

The ministry of justice having received official information that an epidemic of small pox has broken out at Middlesborough, it is hereby decreed that the provisions of section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of 1880, relative to measures for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the kingdom, until further notice will be applied to all ships that arrive from Middlesborough, or have had close communication with that place, as well as to those that on their voyage have come in contact with ships from that port.

At present no quarantine exists.

A. The provisions of section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of 1880, relative to measures for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the kingdom, applies at present to the following places: The ports in Egypt, the ports of the Red Sea, the ports of Tonkin, Cochin China, the East Indies, including the Dutch East Indies, and Middlesborough.

B. Importation prohibited and disinfection ordered.

The importation of rags from the places mentioned under A, with the exception of Middlesborough, is prohibited, as is also the importation of coarse wool, unless satisfactory evidence is produced that it has been carbonized or heated to 80° Celsius.

From these places the importation of used linen, used wearing apparel, and used bed-clothes is also prohibited unless they are imported as personal effects, or the receiver of the goods certifies under oath that they are imported in consequence of a change of domicile by the owner. If the goods in question may be imported in accordance with the above regulations they are nevertheless, when found to be especially unclean or of a suspicious character, withheld until disinfected under public supervision.

This decree takes immediate effect.

RUMP,
V. KARUP.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, February 14, 1898.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, February 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious disease in Japan, for period February 4 to February 22, inclusive.

Plague still continues present in Formosa, but is confined to the prefecture of Taiwan (or Tai Chiu), about the middle of the western coast of the island.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious disease in Japan from February 4 to February 22, 1898.

Locality.	Plague.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....						
Osaka Fu.....			4	1	1	
Tokyo Fu.....			2		2	
Aichi Ken.....			3	1		
Akita Ken.....					9	3
Awamori Ken.....					11	1
Chiba Ken.....						
Fukui Ken.....						
Fukuoka Ken.....			2			
Fukushima Ken.....					27	8
Gifu Ken.....			3	1	1	
Gumma Ken.....			3	2	1	
Hiogo Ken.....			1	1		
Hiroshima Ken.....			1			
Ibaraki Ken.....						
Ishikawa Ken.....			1			
Iwate Ken.....			1	1	2	1
Kagawa Ken.....						
Kagoshima Ken.....			6	1	1	
Kanagawa Ken.....			1			
Kochi Ken.....						
Kumamoto Ken.....						
Miyagi Ken.....			3	1	15	4
Miyazaki Ken.....						
Miye Ken.....						
Nagano Ken.....				1	5	3
Nagasaki Ken.....					3	1
Nara Ken.....						
Niigata Ken.....						
Oita Ken.....						
Okayama Ken.....				1	2	1
Okinawa Ken.....						
Saga Ken.....						
Saitama Ken.....						
Shizuoka Ken.....			4	5		
Shiga Ken.....						
Shimane Ken.....						
Tochigi Ken.....						
Tokushima Ken.....						
Tottori Ken.....						
Toyama Ken.....						
Wakayama Ken.....						
Yamagata Ken.....					3	2
Yamaguchi Ken.....			1	1	9	
Yamanashi Ken.....			1			
Yehime Ken.....			1		25	5
The Hokkaido.....					70	24
Taiwan (Formosa).....	21	(a)	3	3	3	
Total.....	21		48	18	190	53

a No report.

Inspection of vessels and passengers at Yokohama for six months ended December 31, 1897.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, February 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the half year ended December 31, 1897, I have officially inspected 77 vessels bound for United States ports, or an average of a little more than 1 every two and one-half days. Of these ships, 50 were under the British flag, 15 were American, 7 Japanese, 3 Hawaiian, and 2 German.

Of the 77 vessels inspected, 36 carried steerage passengers, concerning whom I inclose a detailed statement. It will be noted in this that the total number of passengers inspected was 6,938, as against 9,123 for the corresponding period of 1896. This decline in number is, I think, in greater part due to the suspension of the emigration of the Chinese to

Hawaii since the question of the annexation of the islands to the United States became imminent, as the loss is chiefly in the total of passengers in transit through Yokohama for way ports.

The aggregate of crews inspected during the six months—July 1 to December 31, 1897—was 5,014, making a total of 11,952 persons examined.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDREDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, 100,913. Total deaths, 70, including 1 from enteric fever.

Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 100,913. Total deaths, 70, including 3 from enteric fever.

Newcastle.—Quarter ended December 31, 1897. Estimated population, 15,331. Total deaths, 70. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

Sydney.—Month of December, 1897. Estimated population, 410,000. Total deaths, 546, including enteric fever, 18; scarlet fever, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 50,600. Total deaths, 60, including scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 26 correspond to an annual rate of 20.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 30.2, and the lowest in Bradford, viz, 14.5.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 106; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 46; whooping cough, 52; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 8. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand. In greater London 2,417 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the population. In the “outer ring” the deaths included 28 from diphtheria, 18 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 16 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 26 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 29.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilpenny, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 49.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 209 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4, and 4 from diphtheria.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 26 correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 a thou-

sand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 14.5, and the highest in Perth, viz, 37.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 619, including measles, 16; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 3, and whooping cough, 20.

Jamaica.—Two weeks ended February 19, 1898. Estimated population, 694,865. Total deaths not reported. The deaths included yellow fever, 1; enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

WEST INDIES—Guadeloupe.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 18,500. Total deaths, 31. No deaths from contagious diseases.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 282,000. Total deaths, 467, including phthisis pulmonalis, 53; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 12; smallpox, 9; diphtheria, 8; croup, 2; measles, 3, and whooping cough, 3.

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.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Feb. 19.....	127,198	45							2
Amsterdam.....	do.....	508,045	150				1	1	1	1
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	508,045	141				1	1		
Belize.....	Mar. 4.....	12,000	10							
Berlin.....	Feb. 12.....	1,728,200	557				2	3	10	5
Birmingham.....	Feb. 26.....	505,772	206				1	1	2	7
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,000	3							6
Bombay.....	Feb. 8.....	750,000	a 2,067	5	2		1			
Bradford.....	Feb. 26.....	231,280	65				1			2
Bremen.....	Feb. 19.....	143,500	52				1			
Brussels.....	Feb. 12.....	531,011	164				1			
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	531,011	177				3	1		
Calcutta.....	Jan. 29.....	681,560	394	9	3					
Cardenas.....	Feb. 26.....	23,517	36				10			
Catania.....	Feb. 17.....	120,000	73				1	1		
Do.....	Feb. 24.....	120,000	82							
Chemnitz.....	Feb. 19.....	163,000	76						3	
Christiania.....	Feb. 26.....	200,000	61							1
Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 6.....	24,030	65	7						1
Cognac.....	Feb. 7.....	20,000	8							
Do.....	Feb. 14.....	20,000	8							
Do.....	Feb. 21.....	20,000	10							
Cologne.....	Feb. 19.....	341,578	132				1	3	9	1
Colombo.....	Jan. 29.....	130,000	93				2			1
Do.....	Feb. 5.....	130,000	108				1			
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 12.....	351,000								
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	351,000	130				1	2	2	3
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,000	27				3	3		3
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	108,000	20				1	1	2	
Demerara.....	Jan. 8.....	53,176	45							
Do.....	Jan. 15.....	53,176	95							
Do.....	Jan. 22.....	53,176	63							
Do.....	Jan. 29.....	53,176	85							
Dresden.....	do.....	377,500	139						1	2
Do.....	Feb. 5.....	377,500	144				1	4	2	
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	377,500	129				2	2	1	
Dublin.....	Feb. 26.....	350,000	209				4	4		
Dundee.....	do.....	164,575	45							3
Dusseldorf.....	Feb. 19.....	191,605	61							
Edinburgh.....	Feb. 26.....	295,628	109					1	2	2
Flushing.....	do.....	17,193	7							
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	244,000	71					1	1	1
Funchal.....	Feb. 27.....	35,665	13							
Ghent.....	Feb. 26.....	161,125	78							1
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 19.....	25,900	6							
Girgenti.....	Feb. 12.....	24,428	18							
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	24,428	14							
Glasgow.....	Feb. 26.....	724,349	289				5	7	1	11
Gothenburg.....	Feb. 12.....	119,754	33				1	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	119,754	35							
Halifax.....	Mar. 5.....	38,700	11							
Hamburg.....	Feb. 26.....	661,015	190					1	1	1
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Mar. 1.....	15,013	0							
Honolulu.....	Feb. 12.....	30,000	22							
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	30,000	10							
Iquique.....	Jan. 27.....	33,106	22							
Do.....	Feb. 3.....	33,106	28							
Do.....	Feb. 10.....	33,106	25					1		
Kingston Canada.....	Mar. 4.....	18,800	16							
Do.....	Mar. 11.....	18,800	5							
Leeds.....	Feb. 26.....	416,618	178				5	2	3	5
Leghorn.....	Feb. 12.....	104,063	36							
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	104,063	39							
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	104,063	45							
Leipeic.....	do.....	422,071	135					1	6	4
Leith.....	do.....	76,277	34							
Licata.....	Feb. 12.....	20,000	11				2	1		
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	20,000	11				1	1		
Liege.....	Feb. 12.....	166,110	56					6		
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	166,110	61							2
Liverpool.....	Feb. 26.....	647,489	305				4	3	3	11
London.....	Feb. 19.....	6,408,321	2,392	5	6		12	13	51	113
Madras.....	Feb. 4.....	452,518	327	5	6				24	62

a One thousand one hundred and thirteen 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.	
Madrid.....	Feb. 23.....	491,595	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	4	4
Magdeburg.....	Feb. 5.....	223,099	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	6	2
Manchester.....	Feb. 26.....	541,265	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	1
Mannheim.....	Feb. 19.....	101,500	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	101,500	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras.....	Mar. 4.....	16,304	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas.....	Mar. 2.....	50,000	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence.....	Feb. 12.....	76,984	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	5
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	76,984	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	5
Melbourne.....	Jan. 15.....	450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....
Do.....	Jan. 22.....	450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Messina.....	Feb. 19.....	107,000	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	107,000	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monte Cristy.....	do.....	1,200	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo.....	Jan. 22.....	215,061	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 29.....	215,061	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	Feb. 26.....	570,000	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do.....	212,223	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1
Palermo.....	Feb. 12.....	273,000	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	273,000	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Plymouth.....	Feb. 26.....	97,658	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	Feb. 19.....	195,919	112	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	6	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	Mar. 2.....	2,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Feb. 26.....	72,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Jan. 29.....	15,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	15,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	15,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims.....	Feb. 19.....	108,943	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	3
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 26.....	298,432	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
St. Georges.....	do.....	2,150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 19.....	1,267,023	722	.....	3	1	38	21	35	4	2
St. Stephen.....	Mar. 5.....	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 14.....	12,019	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	12,019	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	12,019	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	12,019	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanchez.....	Jan. 29.....	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 5.....	1,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	1,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	1,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santos.....	Jan. 29.....	30,000	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 5.....	30,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Feb. 26.....	26,884	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	do.....	358,044	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	4
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 5.....	12,400	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	12,400	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	12,400	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Feb. 26.....	100,886	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stettin.....	Feb. 12.....	150,000	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	150,000	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2
Stockholm.....	Feb. 12.....	275,000	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	1
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	275,000	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	2	1
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 24.....	162,924	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Feb. 26.....	143,849	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1
Trapani.....	Feb. 12.....	45,095	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	45,095	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	do.....	165,000	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	do.....	10,280	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	1
Vienna.....	Feb. 5.....	1,574,129	584	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	13	1
Zurich.....	Feb. 19.....	158,968	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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