

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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UNITED STATES.

Amendments to quarantine regulations—Inspection of certain vessels and baggage on and after April 1 and until November 1.

[Circular No. —.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1898.

*To officers of the Treasury Department, State and local
quarantine officers, consular officers, and others concerned :*

The following amendments to the Quarantine Regulations, to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, are hereby promulgated :

Article II, paragraph 2, exception 1, is amended to read as follows :
Vessels arriving during certain seasons of the year, to wit, November 1 to April 1, may be admitted to entry.

Article II, paragraph 2, exception 2, is amended by striking out the words " May 1st " and inserting the words " April 1st " in lieu thereof.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

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

Report on smallpox epidemic in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., *January 26, 1898.*

SIR : I have the honor to give a brief report of the operations of the Service in Jefferson County during the present smallpox outbreak, which lack of time has heretofore prevented.

On January 8 official notification was received by me of the acceptance, by the authorities of Birmingham and Jefferson county, of aid as tendered by yourself, and on the following morning work was commenced in this city with 30 inspectors.

Each inspector was assigned a certain territory varying in extent from four to eight blocks according to population, and was instructed to make a house-to-house canvas, entering in a notebook the address of each house visited, names of all inmates of each house, date of last vaccination of each individual, whether or not such vaccination was successful, and to revaccinate 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 the negro quarters where smallpox was most prevalent, and a thorough search of the premises made for cases that were being concealed.

As the principal method of the spread of the disease seemed to be through negro miners who constantly pass from one mining camp to another, and as these men usually object to vaccination and are not within reach of city ordinance, an attempt was made to secure cooperation of the mine owners and superintendents. A meeting was accordingly held on the morning of January 9 and another on the 10th instant.

These meetings were attended by men whose mines and furnaces support a population of about 40,000 persons and they agreed to assist me in every way possible.

Notices were immediately published and posted at each mine and furnace, signed by all the firms that had entered into the agreement, stating that no person would be employed who refused to have himself and family vaccinated.

Previous to this time an attempt had been made by superintendents of different 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 learn, however, from these notices, that neighboring mines would not give them employment unless vaccinated, desertion almost entirely ceased, and my inspectors have met with but little opposition in their work. Operations having been satisfactorily 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 above indicated: Adamsville, Bessemer, Blue Creek (including Johns, Sumpter, and Adger), Brookside, Coalberg, Dolcita, Dolomite, East Lake, Ensley, Irondale, Ishkooda, Mary Lee, Oxmoor, Pratt City, Thomas, Woodlawn, Woodward, and Warrior; and also Talladega, in Talladega County.

A few other towns in Jefferson County will be worked in a short time. Seventy-one men are now employed here and in Talladega, and one house-to-house inspection of Birmingham, Bessemer, and Talladega will be completed to-morrow and another immediately begun.

Pesthouses have been established near Birmingham, Bessemer, and Talladega, and to these all cases from neighboring points are brought. At present they contain the following number of patients: Birmingham, 129; Bessemer, 75; Talladega, 39.

The amount of work done from January 9 to 26 by the inspecting corps will be seen from the following table:

	Number of houses inspected.	Number of persons inspected.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of cases smallpox reported.	Number of houses disinfected.
Birmingham.....	7,361	31,857	9,927	29	19
Bessemer.....	3,183	10,979	5,262	78	88
Talladega.....	754	3,181	2,616	41	12
Other points in Jefferson County.....	3,453	12,815	7,237	33	25
Total.....	14,751	58,812	25,042	181	144

From the above it will appear that smallpox is on the increase, but such I do not believe to be the case. The increased number of cases in my opinion is solely due to the fact that the inspectors have discovered many cases that have heretofore been concealed, many of which would never have been discovered but for the thorough examination of each house.

As to the possible duration of the epidemic I can form no opinion that would be of value. Many persons have been vaccinated, but many others have evaded the inspectors. I hope, however, to see considerable improvement in the situation by the middle of February. The mayor of Birmingham, the commissioners of Jefferson County, and officials everywhere, with the exception of Pratt City, have aided and supported me in every way in their power.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. MAGRUDER,
Passed Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Pinckard, Ala.

PINCKARD, ALA., *January 23, 1898.*

SIR: We are in the midst of an epidemic of smallpox, and unable to down the disease. Kindly use your influence to have us put under United States quarantine laws. The disease is becoming serious, and I hope that you will lose no time in extending us your assistance.

Hoping to hear from you promptly,

I am, yours, very truly,

J. W. HARRIS,
Mayor.

Hon. H. D. CLAYTON, M. C.

Smallpox in Shelby, Ala.

[Telegram.]

COLUMBIANA, ALA., *January 28, 1898.*

One case of smallpox in Shelby, a mining town. Several persons exposed.

D. R. McMILLAN.

Smallpox decreasing in Washington County, Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *January 31, 1898.*

SIR: Supplementing my letter of January 24 wherein I notified your office of the existence of smallpox in Washington County, Fla., permit me to state that at this writing the situation thereat is very much improved. There seems to be very few additional cases, and vaccination is proceeding rapidly and thoroughly. I omitted to state in my former letter that the disease was distinctly traced to the State of Alabama, a fact which I regret not having given prominence to in the said foregoing communication.

Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer, Florida.

• The above letter was referred to the Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, who telegraphed to the passed assistant surgeon in charge of the smallpox epidemic in Alabama, requesting that he visit the locality named and report upon same.

Smallpox in Tennessee.

[Circular letter issued by the Tennessee State Board of Health to local health officers and copy transmitted to the Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. M. H. S.]

NASHVILLE, *January 29, 1898.*

SIR: In spite of the most extreme vigilance of our different county and city health officers, smallpox has been introduced into the State from Birmingham, as follows: Knoxville, 3 cases; Lenoir City, Loudon County, 2 cases; Mingo Mines, Claiborne County, 6 cases; Chattanooga, 1 case; Memphis, 1 case, and 1 case of suspicious eruptive disease (undoubtedly smallpox) reported 2 miles north of Huntingdon, Carroll County.

At all of the above points of infection prompt measures were adopted as to vaccination, isolation, and strict surveillance, followed by thorough disinfection, fumigation, etc.

At the suggestion of the State board of health I addressed a communication to Surgeon-General Wyman, Washington, D. C., petitioning him as the head of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to use every means in his power to protect the State of Tennessee against the constant introduction of smallpox from Birmingham, Ala. In reply, Dr. Wyman stated that he had already dispatched Passed Assistant-Surgeon Magruder, together with 30 or 40 assistants, to the infected territory in and about Birmingham, and that everything possible was being done to stamp out and restrict the spread of the disease; also, in his opinion, that within a short while the disease would be completely eradicated.

Yet, we know that the disease is liable to spread until May, or longer, and therefore I call upon you, as the representative of your board of health, to inaugurate, if you have not already done so, a thorough vaccination, and if necessary, revaccination, so that if by accident this pest should make its appearance within your jurisdiction, your people would feel to some degree safe and immune from infection, and the work of stamping out the disease, with you, would have already begun.

Be on the lookout for all suspicious individuals, and should they prove to be from the infected points above indicated, and unable to show a clean bill of health, I would advise that you keep them under strict surveillance for a period of fourteen days, pending any developments.

Very respectfully,

J. A. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

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

Smallpox in Virginia.

- [Telegram.]

BIG STONE GAP, VA., *February 1, 1898.*

One or 2 cases of smallpox at Norton, Va.; a few cases at Colburn, Va. Do not think Government inspector necessary.

JOSHUA MULLINS,
Mayor.

One case of smallpox among detained immigrants at New York.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that upon inspection at 9 a. m. to-day a case of smallpox was found among the detained immigrants from steamship *Amsterdam*, arriving at this port January 22, 1898.

All the people in the same compartment have been vaccinated by this office, as well as most of the employees. The blankets, etc., have been ordered disinfected and all health officers notified.

I expect no spread of the disease, as it was almost certainly contracted the night before the man left Holland, and was isolated before the vesicular stage was reached; indeed, in the papular stage of eruption.

Unless the cause should happen to be some article of clothing, bought in Rotterdam the day of sailing, January 13, I am of the opinion that the exposure of others to this man amounts to nothing.

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. WHITE,

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

Sanitary condition of San Marcial, N. Mex.

EL PASO, TEX., January 25, 1898.

SIR: Referring to my communication of December 6, 1897, reporting the existence of smallpox at San Marcial, N. Mex., I have to inform you that the danger of the spreading of the disease has happily been removed.

At one time there was quite a panicky feeling amongst the people, fearing the epidemic would become general. Merely to ascertain the true condition I made a visit to San Marcial, which is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road about 100 to 125 miles northwest from El Paso, Tex. I found that the local health officer and the railroad officials had instituted prompt measures to stamp out the disease by isolating the patients and inaugurating a wholesale system of vaccination. All train men and other employees have been vaccinated. Orders were issued compelling them to do so, and to obtain certificates I visited all the little towns, settlements, ranches, and schoolhouses about 50 miles above El Paso, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, and vaccinated 318 children and grown persons, of course, free of charge.

San Marcial is a typical railroad town of some 1,200 inhabitants. Nine-tenths of the population are families of railroad employees. Not very far from the city is a Mexican settlement. Nearly all American towns on the Mexican frontier in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, in the immediate neighborhood have a Mexican settlement, and amongst these people, almost without exception, contagious diseases have their origin.

It is most difficult to arouse these people to a sense of their danger or respect for hygienic laws and preventive measures. The homes of these people consist generally of one room, say 12 by 14 feet, constituting dining room, reception room, and kitchen, and living room, all in one—a family of 5 to 12, and sometimes 16 children, from one month to sixteen years old. Very often there are some relatives on a visit, and perhaps at night the little dogs, cats, pigs, and chickens are given room in the quarter.

There is no privy. The calls of nature are deposited in the front or back of the premises, as it seems most convenient. The utter lack of

observation of sanitary laws is obvious from the fact that the Mexican native missionary, in the Mexican settlement of San Marcial, went around to hold prayer meetings at sundry places at the time he had 3 children at home with virulent smallpox, of which 2 died.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have noticed the annual recurrences of these contagious filth diseases—sometimes in one place or another to become epidemic. The origin and cause of it is as easy to explain as the multiplication table.

Almost all towns of a few hundred inhabitants in Mexico and on the frontier have a patron saint to whose honor annually a festival is celebrated, consisting of early mass, chicken fights, bull fights, gambling of all kinds, finishing the day with a fandango (low dance). * * *

Most of these people live in shanties exactly as described in the body of this letter, and if no contagious and filth diseases of all classes are produced, it would indeed be miraculous.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to February 4, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	To Jan. 6.....	42		
	Jan. 9-Jan. 26....	78		
Birmingham.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 8....	11		
	Jan. 9-Jan. 26....	29		
Dolomite.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 17....	21		
Oxmar.....	Jan. 19.....			Smallpox reported.
Pinecard.....	Jan. 23.....			Do.
Selma.....	Jan. 13.....	1		
Shelby.....	Jan. 28.....	1		
Talladega.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 26....	41		Do.
Florida:				
Washington County.....	Jan. 24.....	12		
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	Jan. 17.....	181		
	Jan. 18-Jan. 25....	18	1	
New York:				
Deposit.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
North Carolina:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 12.....	1		
South Carolina:				
Beaufort.....	Jan. 17.....			Do.
Charlotte.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
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).....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	1		
Knoxville.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	3		
Lenoir City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	2		
Memphis.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 29....	1		
Mingo mines.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	6		
Virginia:				
Colburn.....	Feb. 1.....			Do.
Norton.....	Feb. 1.....			Do.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 31, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, January 31, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 31, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 23	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	33
Jan. 24	Steamship Roman.....	Liverpool, England.....	9
Do....	Steamship Beverly.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Jan. 26	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	16
Do....	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	14
Do....	Steamship Armenian.....	.....do.....	9
Do....	Schooner Molega.....	Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.....	1
Jan. 27	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	12
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	12
Jan. 29	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	18
	Total.....		125

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 29, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, January 31, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 29, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 23	Steamship La Champagne	Havre.....	149
Do....	Steamship Victoria.....	Naples, Gibraltar, etc.....	247
Jan. 24	Steamship Rotterdam	Rotterdam.....	153
Jan. 26	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	113
Do....	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	35
Do....	Steamship Patria.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	253
Jan. 27	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar.....	225
Do....	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	696
Jan. 28	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	71
Do....	Steamship Weimar.....	Bremen.....	331
Jan. 29	Steamship Edam.....	Amsterdam.....	54
Do....	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	144
Do....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton	90
	Total.....		2,561

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended January 29, 1898.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

*Port of Philadelphia, January 29, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the three weeks ended January 29, 1898; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 13	Steamship Rhyndland	Liverpool	23
Jan. 14	Steamship Vera	Los Palms	1
Jan. 17	Steamship Carlton	Cardiff	1
Jan. 18	Steamship Kensington	London	2
Jan. 24	Steamship Ethelwold	Jamaica	1
Jan. 25	Steamship Kasbek	Swansea	1
Do....	Steamship Belgenland	Liverpool and Queenstown	73
Jan. 29	Steamship Missouri	London	2
	Total		104

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
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.	Jan. 29	Nor. bk. Mercur (a)	Jan. 20	Bahia	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	Jan. 27	No transactions.	4
Brunswick (a)	do.								2
Cape Fear, N. C.	do.								3
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	Jan. 26							No transactions.	
Eureka, Cal.	do.							do.	
Grays Harbor, Wash.	Jan. 22							No transactions.	3
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Jan. 29							No transactions.	5
Newbern, N. C.	Jan. 22							Two vessels inspected at Philadelphia and one held at State quarantine; malarial fever aboard.	23
Port Townsend, Wash.	Jan. 29								
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.									
San Diego, Cal.	Jan. 22								3
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	Jan. 15								10
Do.	Jan. 22							Two boarded and passed. Sixty Chinese and 23 Japanese steerage passengers from Am. ss. Peru bathed and baggage disinfected.	16
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Nor. bk. Broderfolket. (a)	Jan. 14	Para.	Brunswick	Ballast discharged and disinfected.	Jan. 22	Detained 2 days after disinfection and re-ordered to Brunswick Quarantine without ballast. One case yellow fever at Para.	5
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.							No transactions.	
Washington, N. C.	Jan. 29							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.
Andote, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
Apalachicola, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Bahar, Mo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Carrabelle, Fla.	Jan. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 29	Am. ss. David Baird.	Jan. 20	Sagua la Grande.	Brunswick.	Clothing disinfected by steam; vessel by sulphur.	Jan. 27	No transactions.	2
Elizabeth River, Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
Galveston, Tex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
Gardiner, Oreg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Georgetown, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Gloucester, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.	Jan. 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	8
Mayport, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
Mobile Bay, Ala.	Jan. 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	16
New Bedford, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Newport News, Va.	Jan. 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	6
Newport, R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
Port Royal, S. C.	Jan. 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	1
Providence, R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	Jan. 22	Nor. bk. Otago (a).	Jan. 9	Rio.	Savannah	Ballast discharged and vessel fumigated.	Jan. 16	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.	.....	Ger. bk. Gotha (a).	Jan. 13	Para.	.....	.....	Jan. 23	6 cases yellow fever in Para; 1 death at hospital in Para, and 1 case malarial fever on voyage.	8
Tampa Bay, Fla.	.....	Nor. bk. Rosenberg.	Jan. 20	Bahia.	.....	Discharging ballast.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Ital. bk. Soli.	Jan. 21	Rio via Barbados.	.....	In stream.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Brit. bk. Calcutta.	Jan. 22	Cienfuegos.	.....	do	.....	No report.	.....

a Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco.—Month of December, 1897. Estimated population, 360,000. Total deaths, 568, including phthisis pulmonalis, 84; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 7; croup, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven.—Month of November, 1897. Estimated population, 110,000. Total deaths, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 3, and diphtheria and croup, 7.

Month of December, 1897. Total deaths, 156, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 3; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 4.

LOUISIANA—Baton Rouge.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, white, 5,000; colored, 7,000; total, 12,000. Deaths, white, 4; colored, 10; total 14, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

New Orleans.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, white, 184,500; colored, 69,500; total, 254,000. Deaths, white, 293; colored, 169; total, 462, including yellow fever, 28; phthisis pulmonalis, 82; enteric fever, 10; diphtheria, 2, and croup, 1.

Shreveport.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, white, 7,500; colored, 7,500; total, 15,000. Deaths, white, 6; colored, 26; total, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and croup, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended January 22, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 51 observers indicate that there was no marked increase or decrease in the prevalence of any of the diseases reported. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 100, measles at 41, diphtheria at 37, enteric fever at 31, scarlet fever at 30, and whooping cough at 19 places.

NEW JERSEY.—Paterson.—Month of September, 1897. Estimated population, 108,268. Total deaths, 132, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 3.

Month of October, 1897. Total deaths, 166, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 3, and diphtheria, 9.

Month of November, 1897. Total deaths, 123, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 3, and diphtheria, 12.

Month of December, 1897. Total deaths, 158, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 9, and diphtheria, 5.

VIRGINIA—Petersburg.—Month ended January 26, 1898. Estimated population, white, 12,000; colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Deaths, white, 15, colored, 31; total, 46, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6, and croup, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 29.	105,287	32	3					1				
Amesbury, Mass.	do.	9,798										1	
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	10									1	
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	158	24					3			4	
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	35,005	11	2					2				
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	188	24					4		1	5	1
Braddock, Pa.	Jan. 15.	8,561	0										
Do.	Jan. 22.	8,561	0										
Bristol, R. I.	Jan. 29.	5,478	0										
Brownsville, Tex.	Jan. 1.	6,134	4										
Do.	Jan. 8.	6,134	3										
Do.	Jan. 15.	6,134	5	1									
Do.	Jan. 22.	6,134	4										
Butler, Pa.	Jan. 29.	8,734	2										
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	70,028	32	8									
Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 22.	1,099,850	454	44					8			17	2
Do.	Jan. 29.	1,099,850	395	34					7	2		23	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Jan. 28.	296,908	107	13					2			1	5
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 29.	261,353	79	6					1			1	
Columbus, Ind.	do.	6,719	1										
Columbus, Ohio.	Jan. 28.	88,150	26	7									
Concord, N. H.	Jan. 22.	17,044	15										
Dayton, Ohio.	Jan. 28.	61,220	26	3									
Dedham, Mass.	Jan. 15.	7,123	0										
Do.	Jan. 22.	7,123	3										
Denver, Colo.	Jan. 15.	106,713	39	9					1				
Do.	Jan. 22.	106,713	33	13					1				
Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 29.	205,876	71	8									1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Jan. 22.	9,416	2										
Elizabeth City, N. J.	Jan. 29.	37,764								1	1		
Erie, Pa.	Jan. 22.	40,634	17	1					1				
Do.	Jan. 29.	40,634	11										
Everett, Mass.	Jan. 22.	11,068	6	2								1	
Fall River, Mass.	Jan. 29.	74,398	32	7									
Fitchburg, Mass.	Jan. 22.	22,087	10	1									
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	7										
Do.	Jan. 29.	60,278	17	2					1		1		
Green Bay, Wis.	Jan. 22.	9,069	8										
Haverhill, Mass.	Jan. 29.	27,412	7										
Ironton, Ohio.	do.	10,939	2										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	11	1									
Do.	do.	17,201	11	1									
Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 23.	163,003	74	2					1		2		
Do.	Jan. 30.	163,003	105	12					7	2	9	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 22.	21,805	6	2									
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Jan. 29.	17,853	7	1									
Lowell, Mass.	do.	77,696	23	3									
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	6	2									
McKeesport, Pa.	Jan. 22.	20,741	12	1									
Manchester, N. H.	Jan. 29.	44,126	20	2						1	2		
Massillon, Ohio.	Jan. 22.	10,092	2										
Medford, Mass.	Jan. 29.	11,079	4										
Melrose, Mass.	Jan. 22.	8,519	2										
Memphis, Tenn.	Jan. 29.	64,495	24	4					1				
Michigan City, Ind.	Jan. 22.	10,776	3										1
Do.	Jan. 29.	10,776	1										
Middletown, N. Y.	Jan. 23.	11,977	5	1									
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 22.	204,468	71	3									1
Do.	Jan. 29.	204,468	59	4					1		2		1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 22.	164,738	34	1					3			1	
Do.	Jan. 29.	164,738	44	6					1			1	
Mobile, Ala.	do.	31,076	8	1									
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	24	4					1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	14	2									
Newburyport, Mass.	Jan. 22.	13,947	5										
Newport, R. I.	Jan. 29.	19,457	4										
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,518,301	689	91					2	20	18	17	6
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	4	1									
Omaha, Nebr.	Jan. 22.	140,452	11										
Oneonta, N. Y.	Jan. 29.	6,272	3										
Palmer, Mass.	do.	6,520	2										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	1,046,964	458	56					10		28	10	2
Pittsburg, Pa.	Jan. 22.	238,617	88	4					7		2	4	3

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Pittsfield, Mass.....	Jan. 29....	17,281	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.....	.....do....	11,267	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Port Chester.....	Jan. 1.....	5,274	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8.....	5,274	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 15....	5,274	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 22....	5,274	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 29....	5,274	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y....	Jan. 22....	22,206	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	Jan. 29....	132,146	44	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	Jan. 22....	24,558	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.....	Jan. 31....	58,661	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	Jan. 22....	451,770	185	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	3	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah....	.....do....	44,843	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 24....	16,159	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	Jan. 22....	298,997	134	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich..	Jan. 15....	5,760	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 22....	5,760	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.....	Jan. 29....	75,215	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	Jan. 22....	19,922	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	Jan. 29....	25,448	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urbana, Ohio.....	.....do....	6,510	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica, N. Y.....	Jan. 22....	44,007	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia City, Nev.....	.....do....	8,511	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	Jan. 29....	18,707	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Jan. 22....	230,392	93	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
West Newton, Mass.....	Jan. 29....	24,379	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	Jan. 22....	61,431	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.....	.....do....	18,208	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woburn, Mass.....	Jan. 29....	13,499	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Worcester, Mass.....	Jan. 21....	84,655	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Jan. 28....	32,033	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Jan. 29....	33,220	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 24, 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.....	20	1		.91	.97	
Portland, Me.....	23	1		.84	1.83	
Northfield, Vt.....	13	6		.68	.67	
Boston, Mass.....	27	6		.98	.81	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34	4		.77	1.63	
Nantucket, Mass.....	30	7		.83	.57	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	30	5		.84	1.21	
Block Island, R. I.....	30	7		.98	.85	
New Haven, Conn.....	27	8		.98	1.52	
Albany, N. Y.....	23	9		.66	.74	
New York, N. Y.....	30	7		.91	.98	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	31	5		.84	.56	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32	8		.77	.92	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	28	9		1.13	1.11	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	32	8		.84		.27
Baltimore, Md.....	34	5		.77		.31
Washington, D. C.....	33	4		.79		.28
Lynchburg, Va.....	37	9		.94		.13
Cape Henry, Va.....	41	8		.98		.14
Norfolk, Va.....	40	8		.88		.61
Charlotte, N. C.....	41	4		1.19		.74
Raleigh, N. C.....	40	6		.84		.68
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	43	9		1.23		.35
Hatteras, N. C.....	45	8		1.34		.52
Wilmington, N. C.....	47	4		.91		.61
Columbia, S. C.....	47	4		.85		.51
Charleston, S. C.....	50	6		.91		.89
Augusta, Ga.....	47	5		1.05		.65
Savannah, Ga.....	52	6		.77		.60
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56	9		.77		.63
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	7		.77		.64
Key West Fla.....	70			.49		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	42	4		1.47		.68
Tampa, Fla.....	58	12		.56		.48
Pensacola, Fla.....	52	5		1.12		1.01
Mobile, Ala.....	50	5		1.16		.76
Montgomery, Ala.....	49	2		1.22		.90
Vicksburg, Miss.....	46	4		1.30	1.84	
New Orleans, La.....	54	3		1.19		.91
Shreveport, La.....	46	3		1.05	2.01	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	35	7		.49	.81	
Little Rock, Ark.....	39	6		1.14	1.61	
Palestine, Tex.....	44	4		1.00	.98	
Galveston, Tex.....	52	5		.84	2.44	
San Antonio, Tex.....	50	4		.87		.07
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	53	6		.74		.47
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	40	5		1.26	3.99	
Nashville, Tenn.....	39	7		1.21	2.34	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	41	3		1.58		.30
Knoxville, Tenn.....	39	6		1.28	.84	
Louisville, Ky.....	35	7		.94	3.97	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	29	9		.65	1.71	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	33	7		.77	3.13	
Columbus, Ohio.....	28	10		.77	1.84	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	32	8		.70	1.46	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	30	8		.73	.60	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	24	7		.64	1.35	
Rochester, N. Y.....	23	10		.74	1.12	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	10		.63	1.14	
Erie, Pa.....	27	9		.77	.47	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26	10		.56	1.12	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	26	12		.49	.88	
Toledo, Ohio.....	26	8		.45	1.07	
Detroit, Mich.....	24	7		.42	1.33	
Lansing, Mich.....	22	9		.42	1.78	
Port Huron, Mich.....	21	12		.49	.78	
Alpena, Mich.....	17	11		.56	1.50	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	15	6		.42		.27
Marquette, Mich.....	16	11		.43		.38
Green Bay, Wis.....	14	10		.54		.28

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 24, 1898—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	23	8	.....	.57	1.81	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	18	11	.....	.49	1.63	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	23	8	.....	.49	1.29	.....
Duluth, Wis.....	9	15	.....	.21	.....	.04
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	10	16	.....	.21	.....	.18
La Crosse, Wis.....	14	10	.....	.28	.....	.26
Dubuque, Iowa.....	16	11	.....	.35	.37	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	20	10	.....	.35	.83	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	16	12	.....	.28	.28	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	23	9	.....	.36	.48	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	24	10	.....	.46	2.07	.....
Calro, Ill.....	35	8	.....	.90	2.63	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	31	9	.....	.51	1.55	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	29	6	.....	.42	.69	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	31	6	.....	.52	1.13	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	25	5	.....	.28	.79	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	31	.....	1	.27	.13	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	22	5	.....	.21	.03	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	16	12	.....	.21	.08	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	19	8	.....	.14	.11	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	17	7	.....	.17	.....	.10
Yankton, S. Dak.....	14	12	.....	.14	.....	.07
Valentine, Nebr.....	15	9	.....	.14	.03	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	5	20	.....	.10	.....	.10
Pierre, S. Dak.....	13	13	.....	.10	.....	.10
Moorhead, Minn.....	3	18	.....	.18	.....	.17
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	4	15	.....	.14	.....	.11
Williston, N. Dak.....	4	15	.....	.14	.....	.13
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	8	12	.....	.21	.....	.07
Helena, Mont.....	14	8	.....	.32	.....	.31
Miles City, Mont.....	10	8	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	21	1	.....	.07	.17	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	22	4	.....	.56	.....	.05
Walla Walla, Wash.....	29	7	.....	.52	.....	.08
Baker City, Oreg.....	23	.....	2	.37	.....	.14
Winnemucca, Nev.....	26	.....	.....	.22	.06	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	27	.....	5	.31	.....	.18
Lander, Wyo.....	13	.....	7	.21	.....	.17
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	25	.....	6	.07	.23	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	20	4	.....	.07	.10	.....
Denver, Colo.....	28	.....	6	.14	.03	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	27	.....	11	.07	.62	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	26	.....	3	.07	.51	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	32	4	.....	.40	1.83	.....
Amarillo, Tex.....	35	.....	9	.16	.08	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	41	1	.....	.19	.40	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	27	.....	8	.14	.09	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	43	.....	5	.12	.....	.11
Phoenix, Ariz.....	49	.....	8	.14	.....	.14
Pacific Coast:						
Fort Canby, Wash.....	40	0	.....	1.81	.....	.05
Portland, Oreg.....	37	2	.....	1.59	.12	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	40	.....	2	1.37	.39	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	46	.....	.....	1.89	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	46	.....	3	1.02	.....	1.00
Carson City, Nev.....	31	.....	8	.57	.....	.43
Sacramento, Cal.....	46	.....	4	.84	.....	.78
San Francisco, Cal.....	50	.....	3	1.05	.....	1.02
Fresno, Cal.....	46	.....	5	.28	.....	.26
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	.....	.....	.63	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	54	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	54	.....	6	.07	.....	.02

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 February 4, 1898.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...	.....	4	
	Dec. 1-Jan. 4...	.....	21	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4...	.....	42	
	Dec. 5-Dec. 25...	.....	27	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10...	.....	8	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 10...	.....	5	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	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. 8...	.....	11	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4...	1	.....
	Dec. 5-Dec. 11...	1	.....
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2...	.....	2	
	Jan. 3-Jan. 23...	.....	1	
Habana	Dec. 17-Dec. 30...	.....	6	
	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	.....	9	
Manzanillo.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	28	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 15...	.....	5	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 19...	.....	4	
Regla.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	.....	7	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 20...	.....	.....	Yellow fever prevalling, but impossible to obtain statistics.
Santiago de Cuba.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 15...	.....	4	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	1	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	1	1	
St. Andrew.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	.....
St. Catherine.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	.....
St. Elizabeth	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	1	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 20...	2	2	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...	.....	70	
	Dec. 1-Jan. 4...	.....	858	

SMALLPOX.

Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1...	11	.....
	Jan. 2-Jan. 8...	13	.....
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4...	10	.....
	Dec. 5-Dec. 11...	3	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Jan. 3-Jan. 12...	3	0	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4...	6	4	
	Dec. 5-Dec. 18...	4	3	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22...		5	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2...		7	
	Jan. 8-Jan. 23...		19	
Habana.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 29...		23	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 15...	136	17	
England:				
Southampton.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 15...	1		
Sunderland.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 8...	1		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 12...	1		
	Dec. 27-Jan. 2...	1		
India:				
Calcutta.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25...		1	
Madras.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3...		1	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 10...	1		
Italy:				
Messina.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 8...		5	
Japan:				
Miyagi Ken.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27...	2	3	
Saitama Ken.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27...	1		
Yehime Ken.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27...	2	1	
The Hokaido.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27...	70	26	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 24...	1		
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	3	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 4...	1	1	
	Dec. 5-Dec. 11...	1	1	
Odessa.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	53	9	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 8...	13	1	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 25...	35	13	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...		11	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 25...	3	1	
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1		

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

January 24: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended January 22, there was in that city no death from yellow fever and no death from smallpox.

January 24: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the two weeks ended January 23, there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and 11 deaths from smallpox.

January 29: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended January 27 there were in that city 2 deaths from yellow fever and 3 deaths from smallpox.

January 20: The United States consular agent at Manzanillo reports that during the two weeks ended January 15, there were in that city 5 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

January 29: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports

that during the week ended January 27 there were in the city of Regla 2 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

January 17: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended January 15 there were in that city 35 cases of smallpox and 5 deaths therefrom, and many cases of yellow fever, concerning which it is impossible to obtain correct statistics.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, January 29, 1898.

SIR: The following report of sanitary affairs at this port for the week ended Thursday, January 27, is respectfully submitted. The usual mortality table is also included:

The death rate continues to decrease gradually, that of this week showing the lowest number of deaths since September, 1897. This decrease is due principally to the fact that the mortality during the past five months has decreased the pauper population to the extent that the hardiest of them only remain. Another fact is the usual decrease of deaths from yellow fever.

It would be well to note here that one of the two military hospitals at Regla has been abandoned. The building was an old abandoned sugar warehouse before being used as a hospital, and, as it is located on a point of land extending well into the harbor, with wharves on either side, where vessels going to the United States discharge their incoming cargoes, its abandonment is to be commended.

Yellow fever caused but 4 deaths; 3 of these occurred in military hospitals; 1 of the deaths credited to yellow fever should not be so placed, as an autopsy showed the death not to be one of yellow fever, but as a pension goes with a yellow fever diagnosis it was so stated as the cause of death.

This point is brought out to show what value can be placed on unamended statistics. Smallpox has almost decreased to its normal prevalence, but I would not as yet recommend any removal of the vaccination restrictions.

The weather continues warm, with no rains for several weeks.

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, January 27, 1898.

	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	2	2	4
Enteric fever.....	18	2	20
Pernicious fever.....	11		11
Malarial fever.....	8	8	16
Smallpox.....	3		3
Beriberi.....	1		1
Enteritis.....	68	11	79
Dysentery.....	25	20	45
Diarrhea.....	16		16
Caquexia paludica.....	16	3	19
Pneumonia.....	5		5
Tuberculosis.....	55	4	59
Meningitis.....	4	1	5
Starvation.....	5		5
Deaths from all causes.....	339	58	397
Deaths in military hospitals.....	79	45	124
Deaths from yellow fever in military hospitals.....	1	2	3
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			103.22

Concerning excessive mortality in Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 20, 1898.*

SIR: I have had the honor of repeatedly calling your attention in my weekly reports to the excessive mortality in the city of Santiago de Cuba for the last two and a half years.

From the first of January, 1898, to the twentieth of the same month, 269 deaths have been registered. At this rate it would not take very long to depopulate the city.

I will, in this supplemental report, examine the causes which have produced this state of affairs, and made Santiago a pest hole unfit for civilized individuals to inhabit.

Before the war the country was thickly populated by small landholders, both white and black, who cultivated small coffee, sugar, and fruit plantations. They managed to make an easy living by working a generous and productive soil, but contented with living from day to day, and with the want of economy so proverbial in the Spanish race, seldom or never made provisions for a rainy day. The war broke out suddenly like a thunderclap and all the rural inhabitants left the country, some to fall into the ranks of the insurgent army, others to concentrate in the villages around or in the city of Santiago. Families were left to the care of Providence and public charity. The municipality could do nothing for the poor and the sick, and the consequence was a great increase in the number of sick and a rise in the mortality. Santiago has always been a very dirty and uncared-for city; I have in former reports described it as a dangerous locality for breeding diseases. Add to this the moral influence of fear and depression caused by the war, and no one will wonder that death has an easy task to accomplish.

We are now suffering from an epidemic of malarial fevers, and many die from want of quinine and food. The United States consul, Mr. P. F. Hyatt, has distributed hundreds of quinine pills, and the consulate is constantly besieged by fever-stricken people asking for medicines, to such an extent as to interfere with the consular business. I have learned through the press of the generous effort of the United States

Government to start a subscription with the object of acquiring medicines, food, clothing, etc., for the concentrados; no better charity could be devised to relieve so much misery and destitution, and I also would ask not to be forgotten in the distribution. We have as much need as Habana or any other city for relief, and the poor of Santiago are looking toward the United States expecting most anxiously to be saved from starvation and death.

Respectfully,

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

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, January 7, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, although unable to forward my regular detailed report of infectious disease in Japan by this mail, in all important regards the sanitary situation throughout the country is satisfactory. Some 2 or 3 cases of smallpox have occurred in Yokohama and neighborhood during the past two weeks, but are not officially reported. I have no anticipation of an epidemic outbreak of this disease, however, but should such take place will, of course, immediately enforce the regulations.

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.

MEXICO.

Denial of rumored yellow fever at Colima.

GUADALAJARA, January 24, 1898.

SIR: Answering your letter of the 13th instant, would say I have fully investigated the rumor "that yellow fever had made its appearance at Colima, and caused many deaths." I find it untrue, beyond any doubt. The governor of this state kindly telegraphed for information to the governor of Colima. I had the good fortune to meet a missionary of our country, who had been there for some time, and he informed me there was no ground for such a rumor. I learn further, that the above rumor circulated quite extensively in the papers of this republic, when President Diaz took the matter up, and, after investigation, declared that the rumor had no foundation.

The health of the cities of this republic on the Pacific Coast is fully up to standard. No contagious diseases prevail that I can learn of.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDW. B. LIGHT,
Consular Agent.
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Concerning reported cases of yellow fever in Mazatlan, Mexico.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose herewith for your information, copy of a note dated the 15th instant, from the Mexican minister at this capital, in which he makes representations in order to show that the reports of United States consular officers as to the existence of yellow fever at certain Mexican ports, especially Mazatlan, are exaggerated.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LEGATION OF MEXICO,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1898.

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to send you, in pursuance of instructions received from the Government of Mexico, a copy of a communication addressed by the Department of the Interior to the Department of Foreign Relations on the 11th ultimo, transmitting a report from the superior board of health, bearing date of the 7th, concerning the yellow fever which is said to have prevailed at Mazatlan in September and October, 1897.

The Government of Mexico desires that the data contained in this report be brought to the knowledge of the United States Navy Department, to the end that they may serve to rectify the reports received by that Department from some United States consuls in Mexican ports, with regard to the prevalence of yellow fever in those ports.

The consuls may easily have been mistaken in the diagnosis of that disease, since even physicians sometimes confound it with the bilious-remittent fever that prevails in some ports.

According to information received from the sanitary officer at Mazatlan, there were cases of yellow fever in that port from the 21st of September to the 14th of October last, in consequence of which the board directed him to state, in the bills of health issued by him to vessels leaving the port, the number of cases that had occurred and the nature of the disease, and if he did not make such a statement, saying, that the cases were (not?) yellow fever cases but suspicious cases, it was because he was, at the outset, not sure of their diagnosis, and because the cases had been isolated, and it did not appear that they proceeded from a center of infection.

The superior board of health, far from wishing to conceal the existence of yellow fever in Mexican ports, has instructed its agents to state, in the bills of health issued to vessels leaving port, the truth with respect to the sanitary condition of the locality and its environs, in order that full faith and credit may be given to said bills of health in the country to which those vessels are bound.

Be pleased to accept, etc.,

M. ROMERO,
Mexican Minister to the United States.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CITY OF MEXICO, December 1, 1897.

The superior board of health writes to this Department under date of the 7th instant, as follows:

"In the session held by this board on the 4th instant, the following report of the committee on federal matters was approved. The Department of the Interior, in a communication bearing date of the 20th instant, has been pleased to transcribe to the board, requesting it to report a communication addressed to the Department of Foreign Relations on the 28th of October last, by the consul of Mexico at San Diego, Cal., stating that the quarantine station at that port had received official advices to the effect that 9 deaths had occurred at Mazatlan between September 26 and October 2; that the American consul at the same port had sent a telegram to the Department of State at Washington, informing it that yellow fever was not spreading; there had been 9 deaths in seven days; that the Mexican authorities had denied the existence of the disease until the 6th day of October; that the public was not alarmed, and that sanitary pre-

cautions had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease; and finally, that the officer in charge of the aforesaid station considered all vessels from the port of Mazatlan as suspicious, and deemed it his duty to quarantine any vessel arriving with sick persons on board, and also to disinfect it thoroughly before allowing it to hold communication with the city. The consul adds that as communication between Ensenada de Todos Santos and Mazatlan is more frequent than between Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., it is desirable that if an epidemic of yellow fever really exists at Mazatlan, sanitary precautions be taken at Ensenada de Todos Santos, with a view to preventing restrictions on communication with Ensenada from being imposed at San Diego. He concludes by saying that he would be glad to be informed whether the report that there is yellow fever at Mazatlan is correct, so that he may inform the sanitary authorities of the locality in order to save trouble and expense to passengers and vessels from that port.

According to the data on file in the office of the secretary of the board, but 7 cases have been ascertained in which yellow fever was suspected to exist in the port of Mazatlan between September 21 and October 14. Since that time the health officer of that port has issued bills of health with the statement that there have been some cases in the town of disease that were suspected to be yellow fever, although in his opinion they were not yellow fever cases. He bases this statement on the ground that those cases were wholly isolated ones, upon the condition of the town, since the temperature was improving very much and all alarm had ceased. After seven days from the time of the last case, he again issued clean bills of health, as no new case had occurred. On the 1st of November another suspicious case occurred, which was shown, by the autopsy on the body, not to have been a case of yellow fever. It may be inferred from the foregoing that if there was any yellow fever at Mazatlan, the persons attacked were few in number, that there was no center of infection, and that there have been no cases of the disease for more than a month; so that, in the opinion of the committee, there is no reason to require that severe restrictions be imposed at Ensenada de Todos Santos upon vessels arriving there from Mazatlan, and it likewise thinks that this report should be transcribed to the consul of Mexico at San Diego, Cal., for his information, and for such purposes as may be proper. It therefore suggests to the board that a respectful communication, inclosing this report, be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to his note above referred to, and for such purposes as he may think proper.

(Signed.) Liciaga,
LUIS ELGUERR.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 11, 1897.

In compliance with what is contained in the concluding portion of the report above inserted, I have the honor to bring it to the knowledge of your excellency for such purposes as you may think proper. I renew to you the assurances of my respectful consideration.

I have the honor to transcribe to you the foregoing in reply to your communication on the subject, begging you to be pleased to transmit it to our consul at San Diego, Cal.

G. COSIO.

To the SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 12, 1898.

SIR: I beg to forward herewith for the HEALTH REPORTS the report No. 183 of Dr. Zavitziano, United States sanitary commissioner.

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

JAMES B. ANGELL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Report No. 183—Inclosure.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 12, 1898.

The sanitary news received from the sanitary physician at Preveza in Epirus states that in consequence of stringent sanitary steps taken by the local authorities the small-pox epidemic has been nearly stifled. He does not say whether these stringent sanitary steps consist of compulsory vaccination.

From the other provinces the official sanitary news seems to be satisfactory. It is

stated from Mecca that 1,051 persons have been vaccinated. It is to be hoped that said sanitary news is true. We must not forget that a great number of deaths occurring in Turkey is due to smallpox.

In Constantinople several cases of diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever, and, especially, measles occur; the latter disease prevails but in a very light form. During the fortnight beginning the 27th of last December, 1897, and ended the 3d instant, 689 deaths have been registered in Constantinople. From these, 2 were from scarlet fever, 9 from measles, 12 from typhoid fever, 16 from smallpox, and 15 from diphtheria.

Smallpox and diphtheria have caused the larger number of deaths. I have to report that for three months the Institut Pasteur in Constantinople has not been able to provide antidiphtheritic serum, and in cases of diphtheria in which said serum was required for subcutaneous injections it was provided from Paris. There are only three chemists who have brought it from the latter town.

A physician has provided it from Behring's laboratory in Germany. I know positively these three chemists have sold during these three or four months 52 bottles of serum Roux, 10 cc. each bottle. Said physician has sold 10 bottles of serum (Behring); the quantity thus of the serum sold during the three months the Institut Pasteur of Constantinople did not work, was 62 bottles. During said time 38 diphtheria deaths have been registered in this town. Considering the above-cited numbers, I may state that the diphtheria epidemic is severe enough and causes a great number of deaths in spite of the antidiphtheritic serum. I have myself injected said serum in 2 diphtheria cases which have occurred among the foundlings of the Greek community of Pera, whom I protect. This injection did not have any healing effect and both cases proved fatal.

I am glad to announce that the court of appeals has already decided on the affair about which I have already written in my Report No. 175, and dated September 29, on the sheep trader who was claiming an indemnity for the sheep lost two years ago on account of the ten days' quarantine imposed on ships coming from the coast of Carmania in Asia Minor. The decision of the court of appeals is in favor of the sanitary board, and as a consequence the latter will not pay the 1,600 Turkish liras which the sheep trader claimed as indemnity.

The last official sanitary news from Bombay concerning the bubonic plague epidemic states that during the week ended the 3d instant, 320 plague cases have been registered in Bombay, from which 291 proved fatal.

There is nothing important concerning the lazaretto of Bassorah. The German consul at the latter place, who has been accused of having violated the lazaretto regulations, has explained, declaring that there was no sign at all by which it could be possible to understand that there was there any lazaretto, nor that there was any ship under quarantine. Nobody among the sanitary officials was wearing any uniform, nor was any yellow flag hoisted anywhere.

It had been proposed that a permanent lazaretto of Bassorah would be built on the island called Salabieh. It is now understood that said island belongs to some one who may not be willing to sell in order to make of it a lazaretto. Besides that, we are not sure that the river's stream will not change the position of that island, nor are we aware whether, in a high tide, the whole of said island will not be submerged.

An official statement has reached from Alexandria the International Sanitary Commission, according to which the Egyptian sanitary board will build, as soon as possible, some houses at Tor (Red Sea) in the lazaretto where the pilgrims will undergo their quarantine. I have already made a report on the miserable condition of the pilgrims undergoing their quarantine at Tor.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended January 21, 1898. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 15 correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 29.6, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 12.2.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and eighty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 134; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 40; whooping cough, 76; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual

rate of 22.9 a thousand. In greater London 2,634 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 33 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 26 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 15 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 34.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 213 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 4 ; enteric fever, 2 ; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 15 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, 15.7, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 31.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 615, including measles, 15 ; scarlet fever, 7 ; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 11.

Dundee.—Month of December, 1897. Estimated population, 164,575. Total deaths, 281, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22 ; enteric fever, 1 ; scarlet fever, 8 ; typhus fever, 1 ; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 7.

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.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Jan. 15....	6,000	5									
Amherstburg.....	Jan. 22....	2,300	1									
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 15....	502,269	143									
Belfast.....	Jan. 8....	304,610	143					6		1	1	2
Belize.....	Jan. 20....	13,000	10									
Belleville.....	Jan. 24....	10,399	3									
Birmingham.....	Jan. 15....	506,772	206					3		5	11	4
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,000	1									
Bombay.....	Dec. 28....	900,000	a 975	4							7	
Bristol.....	Dec. 25....	232,242	77					2	1		9	
Brussels.....	Jan. 8....	531,011	196					2		3	1	1
Budapest.....	do.....	640,000					2		3	3	5	2
Do.....	Jan. 15....	640,000					3			5	1	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 18....	681,560	513	8								
Catania.....	Jan. 13....	120,000	65									
Chemnitz.....	Jan. 8....	172,840	84				1			6	1	
Christiania.....	Jan. 15....	200,000	59					1				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 16....	24,030	75		1	6						
Cologne.....	Dec. 25....	340,188	117						1	4	2	2
Do.....	Jan. 1....	340,188	131						1	7	6	
Do.....	Jan. 8....	340,188	151							6	5	
Colombo.....	Dec. 18....	135,000	95					2				
Copenhagen.....	Jan. 8....	340,500	127						2	1	1	4
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,000	33					6	2	2		
Do.....	Jan. 15....	108,000	20					4	3			
Dundee.....	Jan. 8....	164,575	72					1				1
Do.....	Jan. 15....	164,575	68							1		1
Dusseldorf.....	Jan. 1....	189,780							1			
Do.....	Jan. 8....	189,780	55								2	
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 1....	292,364	150						3			2
Do.....	Jan. 8....	292,364	142					1	3	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 15....	292,364	110					1	1			2
Flushing.....	do.....	17,193	5									
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	244,000	78								3	
Funchal.....	Jan. 16....	35,660	19									
Ghent.....	Jan. 15....	159,218	72								1	1
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 9....	25,900	4									
Girgenti.....	Jan. 1....	24,428	14									
Do.....	Jan. 8....	24,428	10									
Glasgow.....	do.....	724,349	338						2	4	2	11
Gothenburg.....	do.....	119,764	36						1		1	12
Guyaquil.....	Jan. 7....	50,000	38									1
Do.....	Jan. 4....	50,000	27									
Halifax.....	Jan. 22....	38,700	11									
Havre.....	Jan. 15....	119,470	52									
Hongkong.....	Dec. 18....	261,258	84			3						
Honolulu.....	Jan. 8....	30,000	15									
Iquique.....	Dec. 4....	33,106	24					1				
Do.....	Dec. 11....	33,106	26									
Do.....	Dec. 18....	33,106	22									
Do.....	Dec. 25....	33,106	26									
Do.....	Jan. 1....	33,106	39									
Konigsberg.....	do.....	171,700								1		
Do.....	Jan. 8....	171,700							1	1		
Leeds.....	Jan. 15....	416,618	150					1	1	1	2	4
Leghorn.....	do.....	104,053	49							1		
Leith.....	Jan. 1....	75,186	22									
Do.....	Jan. 8....	75,186	36									
Do.....	Jan. 15....	75,186	23									
Licata.....	Jan. 13....	20,000	12					2				
Do.....	Jan. 20....	20,000	12				1					
Liege.....	Jan. 8....	166,110	63					2	1			
Do.....	Jan. 15....	166,110	68								2	1
Livingston.....	Jan. 16....	2,000	2									
London, Canada.....	Jan. 22....	40,000	18									
London, England.....	Jan. 8....	6,404,321	2,625						13	20	65	161
Madgeburg.....	Dec. 11....	221,536	73							1		79
Matanzas.....	Jan. 12....	50,000	265							1		2
Do.....	Jan. 19....	50,000	189	2								
Mayence.....	Jan. 8....	76,984	36								1	1
Messina.....	Jan. 15....	107,000	47						4		1	
Montevideo.....	Dec. 18....	215,061	98							1	1	

a Two hundred 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.	Measles.
Nuremberg	Dec. 25....	180,141	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 1....	180,141	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Odesa.....	Jan. 8....	388,000	156	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	2
Palermo.....	Jan. 1....	273,000	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8....	273,000	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Para.....	do.....	150,000	47	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plymouth.....	Jan. 15....	97,658	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Prague.....	Jan. 1....	195,915	113	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8....	195,915	129	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	Jan. 19....	2,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Jan. 22....	72,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Rheims.....	Jan. 15....	108,943	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rotterdam.....	do.....	298,432	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	do.....	17,536	95	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Georges.....	do.....	2,150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephens.....	Jan. 22....	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Jan. 15....	26,554	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	do.....	98,000	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Stettin.....	Jan. 8....	150,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Stockholm.....	do.....	275,000	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 6....	162,934	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13....	162,934	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Jan. 1....	142,107	50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8....	142,107	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tegucigalpa.....	do.....	12,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	Jan. 1....	45,095	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8....	45,095	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	Jan. 1....	158,314	88	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8....	158,314	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	do.....	10,230	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 20....	30,000	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Dec. 25....	1,574,129	587	.....	.....	.....	3	4	22	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Jan. 1....	60,140	243	.....	.....	6	1	5	5	6	1
Zurich.....	do.....	158,968	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8....	158,968	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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