

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.

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

Smallpox at Las Cruces, Las Vegas, and Deming, New Mexico.

[Telegram.]

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX., *December 9, 1898.*

SIR: Health officer reports 44 smallpox cases here and in vicinity. Total since June, 428. Deaths, 166. Most cases among Mexicans—Spreading. It is epidemic in Las Vegas, and vicinity. Local officer here working under difficulty. Lack of funds and insufficient law.
* * *

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

[Telegram.]

DEMING, N. MEX., *December 11, 1898.*

SIR: Smallpox is now epidemic in this (Grant) county along the Mimbres River, and near Silver City. No definite information to number, but thought to be over 25 now. Has existed for several months. Many cases and deaths, among Mexicans only. Few cases among Americans. Practically no precautions taken.

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

Smallpox in Bedford, Pa., and vicinity.

[Telegram.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *December 12, 1898.*

SIR: Smallpox status in Bedford and suburbs within 1½ miles, December 11: 20 cases—12 within borough limits and 8 outside. Houses

infected, 10—7 within borough limits and 3 outside. Of above cases, 8 variola—2 within borough limits and 6 outside; and 12 varioloid—10 within limits and 2 outside. Also in Bedford County, within 8 miles of borough, 5 cases variola in 2 houses. Authorities active. All precautions taken.

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Secretary, Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

[Telegram.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *December 16, 1898.*

SIR: Seven new cases smallpox Bedford Borough, Bedford County.

BENJAMIN LEE,
Secretary, Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

[Telegram.]

Case of smallpox in Fulton County, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *December 14, 1898.*

SIR: One new case smallpox reported near McConnellsburg, Fulton County.

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Secretary, Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

Smallpox at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, VA., *December 7, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 2 cases of smallpox were sent to pesthouse on yesterday and 2 cases to-day. The prospect for stamping out the disease is not so encouraging as I would like to report. However, the local authorities are thoroughly alive to the situation, and I see no reason for any present action by the Department.

Respectfully, yours,

EDWD. E. FEILD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

NORFOLK, VA., *December 10, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 case of smallpox for yesterday and 3 cases to-day. One of the latter was found in the city jail.

Respectfully, yours,

EDWD. E. FEILD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, ALA., *December 5, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that a colored male was admitted to the pesthouse, suffering with smallpox, on November 26, and died therein on December 3. It is believed that the 2 men who escaped from the "house under surveillance," as reported November 14, are accounted for. The 4 children who were carried to the pesthouse as part of a family, as reported on November 23, have suffered with the disease but will recover. The record for Mobile from November 10 to date stands: 15 cases, 3 deaths, with 1 patient in a critical condition. From the first focus there have been no new cases, and it is believed the center at Cuba and Congress streets has been exhausted. This city will now await another infection from the southern counties of Alabama.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

MOBILE, ALA., *December 8, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that on the 6th instant smallpox was diagnosed in a 1-year old white child belonging to a prominent family. Several explanations of the infection have been made, but the origin is yet undecided. The house is under guard and proper restrictions are being observed. The newspapers report a case of smallpox at Pearl River Station, St. Tammany Parish, La., as existing on December 2.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

Smallpox in Hamburg, Percival, Milo, Lacona, and Thurman, Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *December 10, 1898.*

SIR: Since reporting last, other cases of smallpox have been reported here. There are now cases at Hamburg, Percival, and Thurman, in Fremont County, and at Milo and Lacona, in Warren County. All these cases can easily be traced to Nebraska City, Nebr., where there is said to be a large number of cases, called chicken pox and other exanthematous names.

Respectfully, yours,

J. F. KENNEDY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Case of smallpox at Stroud, Okla.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., *December 8, 1898.*

SIR: I desire to inform you that there is a case of smallpox at Stroud reported to me—brought from Chicago. Family and a number of persons exposed. Rigid quarantine and vaccination instituted.

Truly, yours,

HAYNES BUXTON,
Superintendent of Public Health for Oklahoma Territory.

Sanitary report from Laredo, Tex.

LAREDO, TEX., *December 2, 1898.*

SIR: I have been inspecting all incoming passenger trains from Mexico. I am informed that smallpox exists at Saltillo, Mexico, although not in epidemic form. I had a report yesterday from Monterey, Mexico, that they had discovered 2 new cases of yellow fever there on Monday, November 28. It is not official, but reliable. I still, therefore, require health certificate and baggage disinfection from said point.

I to-day allowed to pass a tramp whom I had put in quarantine on November 2 on account of his having fever which turned out to be scarlet fever. We are having a mild epidemic of scarlet fever here in Laredo, Tex., at present.

In my opinion if the weather is not excessively cold within the next few months there will be an outbreak of yellow fever at Monterey, Mexico, in March or April, as it is a city with no sewerage and dirty, of about 50,000 or 60,000 inhabitants, and until very recently they had not paid any attention to sanitary matters and even now what they do does not make much difference. There is now increased passenger traffic.

Yours most obediently,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon, 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 December 16, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 19.....	143		
Birmingham.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 19.....	47		
	May 13.....	15		
In Jefferson County, outside of the city.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 19.....	26		
Carneys Bluff.....	Feb. 17.....			Smallpox reported.
Cedarville.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 29.....	50		
Corona.....	Mar. 4.....	1		
Dallas County (near Selma).....	Oct. 20.....	15		
Dolomite.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 17.....	21		
Dwight, Washington County Gosport.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 12.....	12	1	
Glendon.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Haynesville.....	Mar. 11.....	400		Do.
Horse Creek Mine.....	Mar. 4.....	3		
Hurricane Bayou.....	Mar. 31-June 12.....	30		
Jackson.....	Feb. 17.....	10		
Letohatchie.....	May 13.....	50		
	July 30.....	25		Three miles from town.
Mobile.....	Feb. 5-June 15.....	82	1	
	July 1-Aug. 17.....	9		
	Oct. 27.....	1		
	Nov. 12-Dec. 6.....	16	3	
Montevallo.....	Mar. 3.....	1		
Montgomery.....	June 29.....	2		
Newton.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 2.....	7		
Nichols.....	Feb. 17.....			Smallpox reported.
Oxmar.....	Jan. 19.....			Do.
Patton.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 4.....	9		
Pinckard.....	Feb. 2.....	50		
Port Deposit.....	May 13.....	1		
Rock Springs.....	Mar. 11.....	15		
Sallapa.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Selma.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 14.....	3		
	Oct. 13.....	1		
Shelby.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 22.....	8		
Talladega.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 15.....	45		
Walker Springs.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Wayne County.....	June 23-July 1.....	2		
Whistler.....	June 4-June 15.....	1		
Arkansas:				
Beebe.....	June 30.....	1		
Conway.....	Sept. 28.....	3		
Fair Oaks.....	Mar. 1.....	5		
Hot Springs.....	June 30.....	2		
Little Rock and vicinity.....	Mar. 31-May 20.....	110	1	
Newport.....	Apr. 28.....	1		
Sweet Home.....	May 20.....	11	1	
California:				
San Francisco.....	Nov. 7.....	1		
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	June 24-July 26.....	5		
Colorado Cañon.....	Aug. 8.....	7		
Denver.....	Nov. 26.....	2		
Larimer County.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 26.....	8		
Las Animas County.....	July 26.....	5		
	Nov. 26.....	1		
Pueblo.....	Dec. 4.....	3	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Feb. 7.....	1		Naval Hospital.
	Apr. 2-May 5.....	9		
	Aug. 13.....	1		
Florida:				
Bartow.....	June 25.....	1		
Bluff Springs.....	June 18.....	1		
Jacksonville.....	Mar. 20-Mar. 26.....	1		
Pensacola.....	Apr. 24-May 11.....	2		
Washington County.....	Jan. 24.....	12		
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 16.....	178	2	Most cases from county
	May 27-July 27.....	2		
Cartersville.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 1.....	9	1	
Griffin.....	Feb. 12.....	2		
Jasper County.....	Jan. 14-Nov. 29.....	10		
Jones County.....	Jan. 14-Nov. 29.....	300	4	Estimated.
Macon.....	Jan. 15-June 1.....	100	3	
Stilesboro.....	Jan. 15.....			Smallpox reported.
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	May 4.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Feb. 26.....	1		
Richmond.....	Nov. 9.....	1		
Iowa:				
Hamburg, Fremont Co.....	Nov. 26.....	2		
Lacona, Warren Co.....	Nov. 26.....	2		
Kansas:				
Fort Scott.....	Sept. 15.....	1		
Kentucky:				
Butler.....	Feb. 8-Feb. 24.....	1		
Louisville.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Middlesboro.....	Feb. 3-Apr. 7.....	183	2	Smallpox.
Laurel County.....	July 20.....			Do.
Clay County.....	July 20.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	July 20.....			Do.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Mar. 13-May 21.....	5		
Massachusetts:				
Greenfield.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 22.....	1		
Westfield.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 2.....	1		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 27.....	6		
	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....	1	1	
Ecorse Township.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 5.....			Do.
Ionis.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 23.....			Do.
Otsego.....	Sept. 10.....			Do.
Royal Oak.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 12.....	1		
Seneca Township.....	Aug. 6.....	1		
	Aug. 27.....			Do.
Mississippi:				
Basin.....	May 16.....	7		
Chicora.....	June 23-July 1.....			Cases reported.
Denny.....	May 16-May 31.....	19		
Hattiesburg.....	June 4-June 15.....	4		
Hendersons Point.....	Feb. 8.....	3		
Laurel.....	May 28-July 28.....	11		
Meridian.....	July 28.....	2		
Moss Point.....	Feb. 15.....	1		
Ocean Springs.....	Feb. 20.....	3		
Prairie.....	June 4-June 15.....			Several cases.
State Line.....	June 23-July 1.....	1		
Shubuta, Clark County.....	May 28-June 15.....	50		
New Jersey:				
Westfield.....	Mar. 4.....	1		
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque and vicinity.....	Mar. 5-Sept. 4.....	52	3	Smallpox reported prevalent along the line of the Santa Fe R. R. August 4, 1898.
Deming and vicinity.....	Dec. 11.....	25		Estimated.
Las Cruces and vicinity.....	June 1-Dec. 9.....	423	166	
Las Vegas and vicinity.....	Dec. 9.....			Smallpox epidemic.
New York:				
Buffalo.....	May 21-June 18.....	1		
Deposit.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	1		
Livonia.....	July.....	1		
New York City.....	May 14-May 21.....	1		
Waverley.....	July.....	5		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Feb. 18-Feb. 25.....	1		
Asheville.....	Apr. 14-July 19.....	1		
Buncombe County.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Catawba.....	July 19.....	6		In one family.
Charlotte.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 12.....	4		
Clay County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 24.....	3		
Cleveland.....	July 19.....	7		13 found recovered; total, 20 cases.
Durham.....	do.....	1		
Edgecombe County.....	Nov. 12.....	10		
Elmwood.....	do.....	2		
Iredell County.....	May 19-June 2.....	9		
Moorestville.....	July 19.....	1		
Reidsville.....	do.....	1		
Wilmington.....	Jan. 12.....	1		
Wilson County.....	May 28.....	1		
Ohio:				
Bays.....	July 14.....	2		
Cincinnati.....	May 5.....	1		
	Oct. 8.....	3		
Columbus.....	Apr. 16-Apr. 22.....	1		
Cleveland.....	Nov. 14.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Dayton.....	Sept. 23.....	1		
	Oct. 8.....	1		
Delphos.....	May 4-July 14.....	15		
Fairfield County.....	Apr. 8-May 11.....	12	1	
Goshen.....	July 28.....	15		
New Paris.....	Oct. 8.....	1		
Oberlin.....	do.....	1		
Put-in-Bay.....	Sept. 6.....	26		
Sandusky.....	Oct. 8.....	1		
St. Marys.....	do.....	2		
Unioopolis.....	do.....	1		
Van Wert.....	June 28-July 15.....	13		
Wapakoneta.....	Oct. 8.....	20		
Oklahoma:				
Stroud.....	Dec. 8.....	1		
Pennsylvania:				
Bedford.....	Dec. 11.....	20		
Bedford County.....	Dec. 11.....	5		
Chester County (near Spring City).....	Oct. 7-Oct. 29.....	10	1	
Dunbar.....	June 23-July 13.....	6		
Fulton County.....	Dec. 14.....	1		
Philadelphia.....	Apr. 13.....	2		
Sayre, Bradford County.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 28.....	5		
South Carolina:				
Arkwright.....	Mar. 25.....	9		
Beaufort.....	Jan. 17.....			Smallpox reported.
Charleston.....	Apr. 22.....	1		
Columbia.....	Apr. 6-May 2.....	86		
Dyson.....	Mar. 25.....	3		
Greenville.....	Jan. 17.....			Do.
Orangeburg.....	Jan. 17.....			Do.
Pelham.....	Mar. 25.....	20		
Ridge Springs.....	Mar. 25.....	1		
Rock Hill.....	Jan. 17.....			Do.
Spartanburg.....	Jan. 17-July 26.....	4		Do.
Sumter.....	May 2.....	12		
Swansea.....	Jan. 15.....			Do.
Tennessee:				
Bristol.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Cleveland.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	6		
	July 1-July 31.....	12		
Elk Valley.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Huntington (near).....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	1		
Jellico.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	9		
Johnson City.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	13		
Knoxville.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	43		
Lenoir City.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Memphis.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 30.....	4		
	July 1-July 31.....	2		
Mingo mines.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	6		
Mingo.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	3		
Morristown.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	6		
Newcomb.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Rockford.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Rutledge.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	14		
Shields Ferry.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	4		
Sprowles.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Texas:				
Brownsville.....	Feb. 26.....	1		
Columbus.....	Feb. 2-Apr. 2.....	30	7	Do.
Laredo.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....	5	1	
Virginia:				
Colburn.....	Feb. 1.....			Do.
Newport News.....	Nov 17.....	1		
Norfolk City.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 10.....	2		
	Sept. 19-Dec. 10.....	38		
Norfolk County.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.....	60		Estimated.
Norton.....	Feb. 1.....			Smallpox reported.
West Virginia:				
Bluefield.....	Feb. 25.....	5		
Fayette County.....	May 6.....	8		
Mercer County.....	May 6.....	6		
McDowell County.....	May 6.....	12		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee.....	May 19.....	1		
Oshkosh.....	Apr. 28.....	1		
Wausau.....	Oct. 12.....	1		

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended December 10, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, December 11, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 10, 1898 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Dec. 4	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	35
Dec. 6	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	4
Dec. 7	Steamship Admiral Dewey	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	21
Do.....	Steamship Armenian.....	Liverpool, England.....	17
Dec. 8	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	47
Do.....	Steamship Scandinavian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Roman.....	Liverpool, England.....	8
Dec. 9	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	34
Dec. 10	Steamship Loango.....	Aronmouth, England.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Pro Patria.....	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	12
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	21
	Total		210

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 3, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, December 7, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 3, 1898 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Nov. 27	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	103
Nov. 28	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	75
Do.....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	99
Do.....	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	382
Do.....	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	397
Nov. 30	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	236
Dec. 2	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	246
Dec. 3	Steamship Gera.....	.....do.....	242
Do.....	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa.....	406
Do.....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	174
	Total		2,360

EDW. F. McSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 10, 1898.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, December 12, 1898.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 10, 1898; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 5	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	68
	Total.....		68

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at San Francisco, Cal., during November, 1898.

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

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of November, 1898, 278 immigrants were inspected and passed at this port. There were no rejections.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Report of inspection of immigrants at Boston, Mass., for November, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of inspection of immigrants at this station during the month of November, 1898: Number inspected, 660; number rejected, 12.

Causes of rejection—Large suppurating wound of shoulder and chest, 1; syphilis, 1; imbecility, 1; loss of right arm, 1; loss of one eye, 1; loss of one eye and senility, 1; double ectropion, 1; opacity of the cornea and deformity, 1; senility, 4.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Report of inspection of immigrants at Philadelphia, Pa., during November, 1898.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *December 14, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 722 immigrants arrived at this port during the month of November, 1898. There were 6 rejections. Eleven patients of the immigration department were examined during the same time.

The causes of rejection were as follows: Tubercle of spine, 1; imbecility (slight), 1; hemiplegia, 1; dementia (slight), 1; miscarriage, 1; in puerperio, 1.

Respectfully, yours,

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine and inspection stations.

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

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Alexandria, Va.....	Dec. 10							No transactions.....	.....
Beaufort, N. C.....	Dec. 3							No report.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	Dec. 10	Sp. sc. Antonio Possible.	Dec. 4	Habana.....	Brunswick...	Ballast discharged and hold disinfected with bichloride solution.	Dec. 7	No transactions..... No report.....	..... 8
Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....							No report.....	.....
Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....							.....	1
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do.....							.....	7
Eureka, Cal.....	Dec. 3							.....	1
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....							.....	2
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....							.....	4
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.....	Nov. 19							.....	6
Newbern, N. C.....	Nov. 23							.....	3
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Dec. 10							No transactions.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Dec. 3							No report.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Dec. 10							.....	12
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.....	Dec. 3							No report.....	.....
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.....	Dec. 8							.....	5
South Atlantic Quarantine, Beaumont, Tex.....	do.....							No transactions.....	.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.....	Dec. 10	Ann. bk. Mary- land. (c) Ann. sc. Chas. K. Schull. (a)	Nov. 14	Habana.....	Baltimore...	Disinfected.....	Nov. 29	.....do.....	.....
Washington, N. C.....	Dec. 3		Nov. 22	do.....	Port Tampa..	.....do.....	do.....	No transactions.....	.....
Washington, N. C.....	Dec. 10							No transactions.....	.....

a Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

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.
Andole, Fla.	Dec. 8							No report	
Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 10							do.	
Bangor, Me.	do.							do.	
Boston, Mass.	do.							do.	
Carra Belle, Fla.	do.							do.	
Cedar Keys, Fla.	Dec. 8							do.	
Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 10							do.	6
Elizabeth River, Va.	do.							No report.	6
Galveston, Tex.	do.							do.	
Gardiner, Ore.	do.							do.	
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.	do.							do.	7
Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec. 8							No transactions.	
Mobile, Ala.	do.							do.	18
New Bedford, Mass.	Oct. 20							No report.	
Newport News, Va.	Dec. 10							Dysentery and malaria.	8
Newport, R. I.	do.							do.	
Pass Cavallo, Tex.	do.							No report.	
Providence, R. I.	do.							No transactions.	3
Round Island, Miss.	Dec. 8							do.	1
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	Dec. 10							No transactions	6
San Pedro, Cal.	Dec. 8							do.	7
Savannah, Ga.	do.							No report	
Tampa Bay, Fla.	Dec. 10							do.	
	Dec. 8							No report	

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 19,303; white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 27 (white, 13, colored, 14), including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of October, 1898, from 45 counties and 5 cities having an aggregate population of 391,422, show a total of 574 deaths, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 116; measles, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 33 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA.—The reports for the month of November indicate an increase over preceding month, in area of prevalence of tonsilitis, bronchitis, rheumatism, pneumonia, scarlet fever, pleuritis, inflammation of bowels, erysipelas. Decrease indicated in intermittent fever, influenza, diarrhea, and dysentery. Typhoid fever and diphtheria remained unchanged.

Evansville.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 82, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 28,392. Total number of deaths, 28, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

North Attleboro.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 6,725. Total number of deaths, 7, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 106,202. Total number of deaths, 136, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 3, 1898, from 66 observers, indicate that erysipelas increased and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 128, enteric fever at 54, scarlet fever at 35, diphtheria at 30, whooping cough at 14, measles at 10, and smallpox at 2 places—Detroit and Ecorse Township.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Yonkers*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 151,520. Total number of deaths, 127, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 5, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Meadville*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Sioux Falls*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 11,000. Total number of deaths, 8. No deaths from contagious disease.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Dec. 10.....	105,257	23							3		2		1
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Dec. 3.....	9,431	0											
Ashland, Wis.....	do.....	9,956	3									1		
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Dec. 10.....	6,333	3											
Aurora, Ill.....	Dec. 3.....	19,688	5	1										
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	19,688	10											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	14	4						1		2		
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	201	80						3		2		1
Bristol, R. I.....	do.....	5,478	1							2				
Brookton, Mass.....	Nov. 23.....	27,294	18	2										
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	Dec. 3.....	5,974	1											
Butler, Pa.....	Nov. 25.....	5,734	7							1		1		
Cambridge, Mass.....	Dec. 3.....	70,028	30	5								1		
Charleston, S. C.....	Dec. 3.....	654,955	34	1						1		1		
Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 10.....	1,099,950	359	44						10	2	22		1
Do.....	Dec. 2.....	296,908	15							3				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Dec. 9.....	296,908	111	19						9		2		1
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	17,044	2									2		
Concord, N. H.....	Dec. 3.....	208,876	76	11						1		2		
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	9,416	4									1		
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	40,634	9	1										
Erie, Pa.....	do.....	40,634	12									1		
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	40,634	12											
Everett, Mass.....	Dec. 3.....	11,068	6	1										
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.....	22,037	9	2										
Flint, Mich.....	do.....	9,803	3											
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	9,803	4											
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Dec. 3.....	60,278	14	2						1				
Green Bay, Wis.....	do.....	9,069	7	2										
Haverhill, Mass.....	Dec. 10.....	27,412	9									1		
Hoboken, N. J.....	do.....	43,648	20	4										
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	12	1						1				1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Dec. 3.....	17,201	20	3										
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	17,201	13	2								1		
Jersey City, N. J.....	Dec. 4.....	163,003	60	10								3		
Johnstown, Pa.....	Dec. 10.....	21,805	8	1										
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Dec. 3.....	17,853	11	2										
Lancaster, Pa.....	do.....	32,011	7											
Lawrence, Mass.....	Dec. 3.....	44,654	19	1								1		
Lowell, Mass.....	Dec. 10.....	77,696	30	7								1		
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	5							1				
McKeesport, Pa.....	Dec. 3.....	20,741	11	1										
Manchester, N. H.....	Dec. 10.....	44,126	23	1										
Massillon, Ohio.....	Dec. 3.....	10,092	3									1		
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	10,092	1											
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	5											
Melrose, Mass.....	Dec. 3.....	8,519	5	1								1		
Memphis, Tenn.....	do.....	64,495	33	5								1		
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	1											
Middletown, N. Y.....	Dec. 7.....	11,977	13											
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dec. 3.....	164,738	44	1						2				
Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 10.....	76,168	28	9								2		
New Bedford, Mass.....	Dec. 10.....	40,733	20	1								1	2	
Newburyport, Mass.....	Dec. 3.....	13,947	3											
Newport, R. I.....	Dec. 10.....	19,457	5											
New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 3.....	242,039	141	17						1				
New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 10.....	3,458,899	1,173	157						15	6	35	3	7
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	7									1		
Oncota, N. Y.....	do.....	6,272	3											
Petersburg, Va.....	Dec. 4.....	22,680	10	1										
Do.....	Dec. 11.....	22,680	9	2										
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 10.....	1,046,964	436	60						1		17		2
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	238,617	89	11						5	2	1		4
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17,281	4	1										
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	17,281	5											
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	2											
Portland, Me.....	Dec. 3.....	36,425	15	2										
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	36,425	19	3						1		3		1
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	64	9						1				1
Pueblo, Colo.....	Dec. 4.....	24,558	7											
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Dec. 3.....	44,843	10											
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	44,843	11	2						4		1		

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 7; colored, 27.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 5, 1896.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	28	6		.93		.17
Portland, Me.....	29	3		.86	.11	
Northfield, Vt.....	22	4		.72		.34
Boston, Mass.....	33	3		.93		.13
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....				.82	1.09	
Nantucket, Mass.....	37	2		.89	.22	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	36	0		.97	.68	
Block Island, R. I.....	37	1		.92	.38	
New Haven, Conn.....	33	2		.85		.25
Albany, N. Y.....	30	3		.63		.61
New York, N. Y.....	36	2		.79	.74	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	38		2	.63	.73	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	36	2		.65	.27	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	35	1		.85	.65	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	37	2		.84	.51	
Baltimore, Md.....	38	2		.74	1.08	
Washington, D. C.....	37	2		.63	1.13	
Lynchburg, Va.....	39	2		.63	1.05	
Cape Henry, Va.....				.84	.62	
Norfolk, Va.....	42	4		.77	.72	
Charlotte, N. C.....	44		3	.79	.83	
Raleigh, N. C.....	43	0		.49	1.44	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	50		3	.93	1.12	
Hatteras, N. C.....	48	3		1.19	.77	
Wilmington, N. C.....	47	3		.68	1.55	
Columbia, S. C.....	51		3	.61	.62	
Charleston, S. C.....	51	2		.70	.35	
Augusta, Ga.....	47		1	.77	.95	
Savannah, Ga.....	52	2		.61	.24	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	55	5		.67	.99	
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	2		.67	.40	
Key West, Fla.....	70			.44		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	47		4	.92	.95	
Tampa, Fla.....	64	0		.49	2.99	
Pensacola, Fla.....	55	1		.86		.15
Mobile, Ala.....	53		1	.96		.14
Montgomery, Ala.....	50		3	.98	.04	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	51		7	1.14		.04
New Orleans, La.....	56		9	.98		.37
Shreveport, La.....	52		2	1.10		.27
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45		4	.79	.06	
Little Rock, Ark.....	47		6	1.01		.38
Palestine, Tex.....	54		4	.93		.88
Galveston, Tex.....	59		4	.98		.91
San Antonio, Tex.....	57	0		.49		.49
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61		3	.42		.86
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	45		3	.99	.85	
Nashville, Tenn.....	42		5	.86	.49	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	44		6	.98		.09
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40		3	.91	.03	
Louisville, Ky.....	39		3	.91	.16	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	34		3	.79		.34
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37		2	.72	.22	
Columbus, Ohio.....	35		1	.72		.29
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	36	0		.77	.03	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	36	0		.63	.12	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	30	4		.77	.47	
Rochester, N. Y.....	30	3		.63	.18	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	31	3		.77	.14	
Erie, Pa.....	33	0		.79	.05	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	32	0		.63	.33	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	33		1	.58	.69	
Toledo, Ohio.....	32	0		.56	.23	
Detroit, Mich.....	31	1		.63	.52	
Lansing, Mich.....	31		1	.49		.40
Port Huron, Mich.....	29	3		.56	1.06	
Alpena, Mich.....	26	4		.56		.27
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	23	6		.51		.12
Marquette, Mich.....	25	0		.63		.63
Green Bay, Wis.....	23		3	.56		.49
Grand Haven, Mich.....	31	0		.64		.25

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 5, 1898—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic ^y ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	28		5	.47		.29
Chicago, Ill.....	31		4	.58		.49
Duluth, Minn.....	21		5	.35		.13
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	21		9	.28		.05
La Crosse, Wis.....	26		10	.33		.20
Dubuque, Iowa.....	28		8	.44		.28
Davenport, Iowa.....	30		5	.42		.30
Des Moines, Iowa.....	30		7	.35		.18
Keokuk, Iowa.....	32		4	.49		.41
Hannibal, Mo.....	36		6	.44		.28
Springfield, Ill.....	34		4	.65		.61
Cairo, Ill.....	41		4	.82		.73
St. Louis, Mo.....	38		2	.70		.70
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	40		10	.57		.48
Springfield, Mo.....	39		3	.72		.50
Kansas City, Mo.....	35		4	.42	.38	
Topeka, Kans.....	38		8	.26	.18	
Wichita, Kans.....	38		2	.20		.18
Concordia, Kans.....	34		6	.14		.14
Lincoln, Nebr.....	35		8	.14	.03	
Omaha, Nebr.....	30		4	.26		.12
Sioux City, Iowa.....	27		5	.26		.22
Yankton, S. Dak.....	27		2	.19		.06
Valentine, Nebr.....	30		3	.07	.06	
Huron, S. Dak.....	23		6	.14		.03
Pierre, S. Dak.....	26		3	.07	.04	
Moorhead, Minn.....	16		9	.21	.15	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	19		0	.17		.16
Williston, N. Dak.....	19		6	.12		.08
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	24	3		.10	.02	
Helena, Mont.....	29		2	.19		.15
Miles City, Mont.....	24		0	.07		.06
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	32		3	.07		.06
Spokane, Wash.....	36			.47		
Walla Walla, Wash.....	39	1		.42	.07	
Baker City, Oreg.....	35		5	.31		.22
Winnemucca, Nev.....	35			.19		
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	26		3	.33		.17
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37		3	.35	.12	
Lander, Wyo.....	24		1	.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	34			.04	.19	
North Platte, Nebr.....	32		3	.07		.00
Denver, Colo.....	37		4	.14		.05
Pueblo, Colo.....	39		5	.07		.02
Dodge City, Kans.....	37		0	.14		.14
Oklahoma, Okla.....	46		4	.44		.44
Amarillo, Tex.....	40		0	.14		.14
Abilene, Tex.....	51		3	.33		.33
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	35		4	.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	50		0	.12		.12
Phoenix, Ariz.....	54	1		.21		.21
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	48	3		1.17	.51	
Tacoma, Wash.....	42			1.58		
Fort Canby, Wash.....	46			2.25		
Portland, Oreg.....	44		1	1.59	.28	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	44			1.17		
Eureka, Cal.....	49			1.55		
Redbluff, Cal.....	50		1	1.02		.18
Carson City, Nev.....	38	3		.47	.49	
Sacramento, Cal.....	50		1	.76		.72
San Francisco, Cal.....	54	1		.96		.90
Fresno, Cal.....	50	1		.28		.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	3		.81		.81
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58	4		.65		.65
San Diego, Cal.....	58			.41		
Yuma, Ariz.....	60			.07		

α 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 December 16, 1898.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 24-Apr. 30...	5	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 24-Nov. 30.....		4	
	Dec. 1-Mar. 1.....		55	
	Mar. 2-Mar. 29.....		11	
	Mar. 30-May 24.....		16	
	June 1-June 7.....		1	
	June 20-June 28.....		2	
	July 5-July 12.....		3	
	July 19-July 26.....		4	
	July 26-Aug. 30.....		4	
	Sept. 13-Sept. 27.....		2	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 25.....		5	
	Nov. 2-Nov. 8.....		1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4.....		42	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....		31	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29.....		28	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....		82	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 26.....		95	
	Mar. 27-June 11.....		271	
	June 25-July 16.....		17	
	July 16-July 30.....		8	
	July 31-Aug. 20.....		10	
	Aug. 27-Sept. 3.....		4	
	Sept. 4-Sept. 24.....		9	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 22.....		7	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10.....		8	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31.....		11	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....		45	
	Jan. 29-June 10.....		43	
	July 9-July 22.....		43	
	July 22-July 29.....		36	
	July 30-Aug. 5.....		38	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....		71	
	Sept. 4-Sept. 30.....		169	Cholera reported epidemic.
	Oct. 1-Nov. 4.....		58	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		1	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		1	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....		1	
Japan:				
Awomori Ken.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 11.....	1		
Fukuoka Ken.....	June 27-July 27.....	1		
Fukushima Ken.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 11.....	3	2	
Hiogo.....	May 19-June 5.....	1	1	
Ishikawa Ken.....	June 27-July 27.....	3	2	
Kanagawa Ken.....	Mar. 24-June 26.....	15	7	
Okayama.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 29.....	6	3	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	1		
	Mar. 26-June 11.....	4	2	
	May 21-May 28.....	1		
	July 16-Sept. 3.....	7	4	
Tokyo Fu.....	Apr. 11-June 15.....	14	4	
	July 28-Sept. 29.....	29	20	
Yamagata Ken.....	June 27-July 27.....	1		
Yokohama.....	Apr. 15-Apr. 29.....		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 1-June 30.....		1	

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

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brasil:				
Araraguara.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	4	3	
	Apr. 1-May 31...	125	57	
	Dec. 27.....	3	2	
Bahia.....	Dec. 29.....	6	3	Taken off of Nor. bk. Adonis.
	May 2-June 7...	6	3	
	Aug. 12-Aug. 25...	5	1	
Oears.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	2	1	
Descalvado.....	May 1-May 31...	35	16	
Jaboticabal.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	24	24	
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1...	22	30	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 15...	5	1	
	Jan. 16-Feb. 28...	3	3	
	June 1-June 23...	99	22	
Ribeirao Bonito.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	6	3	
	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	6	3	
Rio Clara.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	9	4	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	69	33	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	1	3	
	Nov. 21-Dec. 4...	8	17	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	22	990	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 29...	59	39	
	Jan. 30-July 29...	24	14	
	July 30-Sept. 2...	19	12	
	Sept. 3-Sept. 30...	223	58	
Sao Carlos de Pinhal.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 21...	262	90	
	Feb. 28-Mar. 31...	1	1	Yellow fever reported epidemic.
	Apr. 1-May 31...	3	3	
Santos.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 8...	21	8	In isolation hospital. 84 deaths in isolation hospital.
	Jan. 23-Jan. 29...	32	13	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 28...	103	52	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	159	97	
	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	72	43	
	May 3-May 24...	43	8	
	June 4-June 18...	4	8	
Sao Paulo.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	106	42	
Taboticabal.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	3	1	
Tahir.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	3	1	
Victoria.....	May 1-May 31...	3	2	
Apr. 29-May 13...	3	2		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 5...	7	7	Number of cases not reported.
Cartagena.....	June 1-June 30...	1	1	
	July 1-July 30...	5	4	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	1	1	
Colon.....	June 6-June 22...			Sporadic cases of yellow fever occur from time to time.
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	June 14-Aug. 19...	3	2	
	Aug. 16-Aug. 24...	2	2	
	Aug. 25-Sept. 10...	2	2	
Cuba:				
Olenfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2...	2	2	No reports received since hostilities with Spain began.
	Jan. 3-Jan. 23...	1	0	
Gibara.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 15...	4	0	
Habana.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 30...	6	6	
	Jan. 1-Dec. 1...	130	28	Do.
Manzanillo.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	9	9	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3	3	
	Feb. 14-Feb. 23...	4	4	Do.
Matanzas.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 19...	2	2	
	Feb. 9-Feb. 23...	7	7	Do.
Regla.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 23...	2	2	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 24...			A few cases of yellow fever, but impossible to obtain statistics. No reports received since hostilities with Spain began.
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 20...			
Santiago de Cuba.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	6	6	Yellow fever reported.
	July 20-Aug. 2...	1	1	
	Aug. 18.....	14	14	
	July 10.....	1	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	1	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 31...	2	2	
	Feb. 5-Feb. 19...	2	1	
	Aug. 10.....	1	1	From steamer Darien.

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Jamaica—Continued.				
St. Andrew.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	.....
	Feb. 27-Mar. 5...	1	1	
St. Catherine.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	.....
St. Elizabeth.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1...	1	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Oct. 10-Oct. 16...	.....	1	Number of cases not reported.
Jimenez.....	Sept. 28.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Monterey.....	Aug. 2.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Oct. 25.....	40	.....	Do.
	Nov. 1.....	0	4	
	Nov. 2.....	11	8	
	Nov. 5.....	1	5	
	Nov. 6.....	0	3	
	Nov. 7.....	.....	0	
	Nov. 8.....	.....	2	
Tampico.....	July 17-July 24...	15	7	
	July 24-July 31...	.....	9	
	Aug. 1-Sept. 4...	.....	122	Reported epidemic August 6.
	Sept. 5-Oct. 2...	.....	61	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 23...	.....	21	
Vera Cruz.....	July 9.....	.....	.....	1 case reported.
	Aug. 14-Sept. 15...	.....	23	
	Sept. 22-Oct. 6...	.....	16	
	Oct. 20-Dec. 2...	.....	42	
Santo Domingo :				
Santo Domingo.....	May 7-May 14...	1	1	
San Salvador.....	June 4.....	34	8	Yellow fever reported.
	July 2.....	5	2	
	July 10-Aug. 7...	33	6	
West Indies:				
Curacao.....	June 4.....	10	1	On H. M. S. Atkmaar. Patients taken to quarantine hospital.
Yucatan :				
Merida.....	July 8.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.

PLAGUE.

Arabia :				
Aden.....	July 23.....	1	1	Patient removed from steamship Carthage from Bombay.
Djiddah.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 16...	.....	34	
Nuslah.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 25...	1	.....
Austria:				
Vienna.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 5...	.....	2	
China :				
Amoy.....	June 11.....	.....	.....	Plague reported. June 14, 20 deaths a day. Under date of June 14, the United States consul reports that in Amoy and three adjacent cities the deaths amount to "not less than 100 daily."
Canton.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 5...	10	.....
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 20...	2	2	
	Dec. 18-Jan. 1...	2	2	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29...	6	5	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26...	64	56	
	Feb. 27-Apr. 30...	596	529	
	Apr. 30-May 23...	518	443	
	June 1-June 14...	131	91	
	June 4-June 25...	.....	134	
	June 26-July 16...	.....	17	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 13...	1	1	
	Aug. 27-Sept. 3...	1	1	
	Sept. 27-Oct. 1...	1	1	
	Mar. 25.....	.....	.....	Do.
Swatow.....	Apr. 9.....	.....	.....	Do.
Macao.....	Apr. 23.....	.....	.....	On ss. Glenturret, in quarantine.
Shanghai.....	Apr. 23.....	.....	.....
Egypt:				
Suez.....	May 5.....	.....	.....	1 case plague on ss. Mahale.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...	.....	70	
	Dec. 1-Feb. 8...	.....	4,833	
	Feb. 9-Mar. 1...	.....	3,436	
	Mar. 2-Mar. 29...	.....	4,679	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay.....	Mar. 30—May 17.....		2,731	
	June 1—June 28.....		94	
	July 5—July 26.....		122	
	July 27—Aug. 30.....		467	
	Sept. 14—Sept. 27.....		276	
	Oct. 3—Oct. 25.....		499	
	Nov. 2—Nov. 8.....		63	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25—May 4.....	25	12	Plague reported. "Sporadic." May 28.
	June 25—July 30.....		48	
	July 31—Sept. 3.....		27	
	Sept. 4—Sept. 24.....		10	
Karachi.....	Apr. 6—Apr. 12.....	51	31	
Japan:				
Hiogo.....	May 19—June 5.....	1	1	In quarantine on steamship Peru.
Osaka and Hiogo.....	May 21—May 28.....	1	1	
Taiwan, Formosa.....	Dec. 28—Apr. 28.....	505	84	
Formosa Ports (Taiph-Tainan, and Taiwan.)	Apr. 29—June 15.....	2,338	1,483	
Yokohama.....	Mar. 1—Apr. 11.....	2	1	
Nagasaki.....	June 6—June 15.....	1	1	In quarantine steamship Hikozan Maru.
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Mar. 26—Apr. 2.....		1	
	Aug. 13.....		1	
Turkestan:				
Anzob.....	To Nov. 2.....		233	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony.....	Sept. 3.....			Smallpox reported.
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Jan. 1—Jan. 31.....		3	
	Sept. 1—Sept. 30.....	3	3	
Natal.....	Sept. 3.....			Do.
Pretoria.....	Sept. 3.....			Do.
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 1—June 30.....	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	May 1—May 7.....	2		
	June 4—June 11.....	3	2	
	July 31—Aug. 6.....	1	2	
	Aug. 13—Aug. 20.....	2	1	
	Oct. 1—Oct. 29.....	11	6	
	Oct. 30—Nov. 12.....	12	10	
Brussels.....	June 4—June 11.....		1	
Ghent.....	May 7—May 14.....		1	
	July 9—July 30.....		4	
	Sept. 10—Sept. 17.....		1	
Liege.....	July 23—July 30.....		1	
	Aug. 13.....		1	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Dec. 12—Jan. 1.....	11		
	Jan. 2—May 14.....	151		
	June 11—June 18.....	5		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 11—June 25.....	17		
	Aug. 23—Oct. 1.....	141	20	
	Oct. 2—Oct. 22.....	64	5	
Ceara.....	Mar. 1—Mar. 31.....		10	
Montevideo.....	May 14—May 21.....	1		
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1—Dec. 25.....		8	
	Apr. 15—Apr. 23.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21—Dec. 4.....	10		
	Dec. 5—Jan. 1.....	9	1	
	Jan. 1—Apr. 8.....	2	1	
	July 1—July 29.....	11		
	Aug. 26—Sept. 30.....	46	9	
	Oct. 1—Oct. 21.....	39	16	
Sao Paulo.....	Feb. 1—July 29.....	40	18	
Sorocaba.....	Dec. 16—Jan. 30.....	32	10	
British Columbia:				
Vancouver.....	June 14.....	9		
Victoria.....	May 9.....	1		
Canada:				
Halifax.....	May 14—May 28.....	6		
Maisonneuve.....	Jan. 26—Feb. 16.....	3		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Dates.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
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-Apr. 30.....	194	113	
	May 1-May 14.....	4	4	
	May 28-June 18.....	3	2	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22.....		5	
	Mar. 6-Mar. 27.....		8	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2.....		7	
	Jan. 3-Jan. 23.....		19	
	Feb. 7-Feb. 27.....		35	
	Feb. 28-Apr. 3.....		9	
Habana.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 7.....		154	
Gibara.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 15.....	65	10	
Matanzas.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 23.....		8	
Regla.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 7.....		3	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29.....	233	29	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....	470	35	
	Feb. 27-Apr. 4.....	437	26	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 5-Nov. 12.....		1	
England:				
Bristol.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 19.....	1		
	July 16-July 23.....	1		
Leeds.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 9.....	6	4	
Liverpool.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 29.....	3		
	Feb. 1-Apr. 2.....	6		
London.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 26.....	4		
	June 4-June 25.....	1	1	
	Aug. 21-Sept. 17.....	9		
	Oct. 8-Oct. 15.....		1	
Middlesborough.....	Feb. 9.....	90		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Mar. 19-June 18.....	13	2	
	June 25-July 2.....	1	1	
Southampton.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 12.....	2		
	June 18-June 25.....	2	3	Removed from vessels.
	Sept. 10-Sept. 17.....	5		Do.
	Nov. 5-Nov. 12.....	1		
South Shields.....	May 7-May 14.....	1		
Sunderland.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 8.....	1		
	Feb. 27-Mar. 26.....	4		
	June 11-June 18.....	1		
West Hartlepool.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 22.....	5		
France:				
Marseilles.....	May 1-May 31.....	1	1	
Nantes.....	July 1-July 31.....		1	
Paris.....	July 2-July 9.....	1		
	July 31-Aug. 6.....		1	
Germany:				
Bremen.....	Apr. 23-May 14.....	2		
Hamburg.....	Mar. 6-Mar. 12.....	2		
	July 16-July 23.....	1		
Hibarat.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 12.....	1		
	Dec. 27-Apr. 3.....	6		
	Sept. 12-Sept. 25.....	2		
Honduras:				
Tegucigalpa.....	July 9-July 23.....	2		
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 9-May 24.....		32	
	June 20-June 28.....		3	
	July 5-July 12.....		1	
	Aug. 2-Aug 30.....		3	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 11.....		1	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25.....		1	
	Jan. 30-May 23.....		56	
	June 4-June 11.....		2	
	June 26-July 16.....		5	
	Aug. 21-Sept. 3.....		1	
	Sept. 4-Sept. 17.....		2	
Madras.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....		1	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31.....		3	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 23.....		6	
	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....		6	
	Feb. 5-Apr. 22.....		66	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Madras.....	Apr. 30-May 20.....		12	
	May 20-May 27.....		2	
	July 22-July 29.....		1	
	Aug. 6-Sept. 2.....		4	
Singapore.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 23.....		3	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....		1	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		1	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....		1	
Italy:				
Messina.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 8.....		5	
	Jan. 30-May 21.....		5	
Rome.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 8.....		1	
Japan:				
Aichi Ken.....	Dec. 28-June 5.....	9	1	
	June 27-July 27.....	4		
	Sept. 20-Sept. 29.....	1		
Akita Ken.....	Dec. 28-June 5.....	18	4	
	June 27-July 27.....	4	2	
	Aug. 17-Sept. 11.....	53	16	
Awomori Ken.....	Dec. 28-Aug. 16.....	244	39	
	Aug. 17-Sept. 29.....	64	21	
	Sept. 30-Oct. 20.....	29	5	
Chiba Ken.....	Dec. 28-Apr. 10.....	9		
	June 27-July 27.....	1		
Formosa.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3.....	7	4	
Fukui Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3.....	1		
Fukuoka Ken.....	Mar. 24-June 5.....	6		
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 28-Aug. 16.....	151	39	
Gifu Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	1		
Gumma Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	1		
Hiogo.....	Apr. 29-June 5.....	3		
	June 27-July 27.....	6	1	
Hiroshima Ken.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3.....	1		
Ishikawa Ken.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	2		
Iwate Ken.....	Sept. 12-Sept. 19.....	1		
	Dec. 28-June 5.....	47	10	
	June 27-July 27.....	4	2	
Kagoshima Ken.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 20.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	1		
	Dec. 28-Jan. 21.....	3		
Kioto Fu.....	June 27-July 27.....	1		
Koichi Ken.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	1		
Koshi Ken.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 21.....	1		
Miyagi Ken.....	Dec. 17-July 27.....	107	27	
Miyazaki Ken.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3.....	3	1	
	Apr. 29-June 5.....	96	7	
	June 16-June 26.....	1		
Nagano Ken.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 23.....	9	5	
	Apr. 29-May 19.....	1		
Nagasaki Ken.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 23.....	4	1	
	Apr. 29-May 19.....	1		
Nara.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	1		
Niigata Ken.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 23.....	4	1	
	June 16-June 26.....	1		
Oita Ken.....	July 28-Aug. 16.....	1		
Okayama Ken.....	Feb. 4-Apr. 10.....	3	1	
Osaka Fu.....	June 16-June 26.....	1		
	Dec. 28-June 5.....	4		
Oyama Ken.....	June 27-July 27.....	1		
	Mar. 4-Mar. 23.....	1		
Saitama Ken.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27.....	1		
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	2	1	
Shiga Ken.....	May 19-June 26.....	3		
Tochigo Ken.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 10.....	1		
Tokyo Fu.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	6		
	June 16-July 27.....	9		
	Sept. 20-Sept. 29.....	1		
	Sept. 30-Oct. 20.....	1		
Tokushima Ken.....	Apr. 29-June 5.....	3		
Tottori.....	June 6-June 15.....	1		
Yamagata Ken.....	Jan. 22-Aug. 16.....	48	9	
	June 27-July 27.....	4	1	
	Aug. 17-Sept. 29.....	8		
Yamaguchi Ken.....	Feb. 4-Apr. 28.....	10	1	
Yamanashi Ken.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 28.....	5	1	
	June 27-July 27.....	4	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Japan—Continued.</i>				
Yehime Ken	Dec. 17-Apr. 10...	59	13	
	Apr. 29-June 26...	12		
The Hokkaido	Dec. 17-June 15...	510	142	
	July 28-Sept. 29...	4	2	
<i>Mexico:</i>				
Nogales.....	May 13.....	4		
Saltillo.....	Dec. 2.....			Present but not epidemic.
<i>Norway:</i>				
Christiania.....	Mar. 20-May 21...	19	2	
	July 2-July 23...	9	1	
	July 31-Aug. 13...	4		
	Aug. 13-Aug. 20...	1	1	
	Aug. 20-Aug. 27...	1		
	June 4-June 11...	3		At quarantine hospital.
<i>Netherlands:</i>				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 24...	1		
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	3	1	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 29...	1		
<i>Russia:</i>				
Moscow.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 4...	1	1	
	Dec. 5-Dec. 11...	1	1	
	Jan. 1-May 14...	63	17	
	May 21-May 28...	4	2	
	June 4-July 9...	30	11	
	July 23-July 30...	2	2	
	Aug. 27-Sept. 24...	40	3	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 12...	17	5	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 29...	37	15	
	Oct. 30-Nov. 5...	12	2	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	53	9	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29...	34	7	
	Jan. 30-July 3...		21	
	July 23-Aug. 6...	7	2	
	Aug. 13-Nov. 12...	34	6	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 25...	35	13	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 29...	56	19	
	Jan. 30-July 30...		80	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 27...	3		
	Aug. 28-Sept. 3...	6	2	
	Sept. 4-Sept. 24...	8	5	
	Oct. 8-Nov. 19...	19	7	
	Dec. 19-May 28...		136	
	June 4-June 18...		15	
	June 25-July 23...		22	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...		6	
	Aug. 13-Aug. 20...		3	
	Sept. 3-Oct. 29...		44	
	Oct. 30-Nov. 5...		2	
<i>St. Petersburg.....</i>				
	Dec. 1-Dec. 25...	35	13	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 29...	56	19	
	Jan. 30-July 30...		80	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 27...	3		
	Aug. 28-Sept. 3...	6	2	
	Sept. 4-Sept. 24...	8	5	
	Oct. 8-Nov. 19...	19	7	
<i>Warsaw.....</i>				
	Dec. 19-May 28...		136	
	June 4-June 18...		15	
	June 25-July 23...		22	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...		6	
	Aug. 13-Aug. 20...		3	
	Sept. 3-Oct. 29...		44	
	Oct. 30-Nov. 5...		2	
<i>Scotland:</i>				
Edinburgh.....	Apr. 16-Apr. 30...	2		
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 25...	3	1	
Leith.....	Apr. 3-Apr. 30...	2	1	
<i>Spain:</i>				
Corunna.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5...		2	
Madrid.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 23...		1	
	Feb. 8-Apr. 6...		3	
<i>Straits Settlements:</i>				
Singapore.....	June 1-June 30...		3	
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 6...		53	
	Feb. 28-May 8...		94	
	Sept. 5-Sept. 25...		17	
	Sept. 26-Nov. 7...		76	
<i>Uruguay:</i>				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 19...	5		
	May 1-May 7...		1	
	June 19-June 26...	1		
	July 9-July 16...	2		
	July 30-Aug. 6...	1		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 13...	1		
	Oct. 8-Oct. 15...	2		
<i>Venezuela:</i>				
Caracas.....	June 7-July 25...			More than 150 cases in the city.
Puerto Cabello.....	Apr. 2-Apr. 11...	23	6	Smallpox increasing, June 7, 1896.
Valencia.....	Apr. 2-Apr. 11...	54		July 23, about 1,000 cases.
<i>Wales:</i>				
Cardiff.....	To Aug. 21.....	2,000	600	
	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1		

CHINA.

End of epidemic of bubonic plague at Amoy.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Amoy, China, October 15, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the bubonic plague which I reported to be epidemic at this port, June 11, ceased to be epidemic some thirty days ago. It still appeared now and then in sporadic form until within the past few days. This was especially true in many of the cities and villages near this port.

Owing to the fact that the Chinese authorities make no effort to collect any statistics bearing upon the subject, no figures can be given. Through various sources, including the native doctors trained in mission hospitals and the increased demand for coffins from coffin dealers, the United States consular surgeon estimated that the deaths in Amoy varied from 25 to 100 per day from June 15 to September 1. The maximum was reached in July, when it was clondy, damp, and fairly cool for three weeks. Clear hot weather in the early part of August caused a drop in the fatalities for a while.

The sun's hot rays are said to be fatal to the germ, but owing to the fact that the streets are narrow and the sun seldom shines upon the pavement in the cities, and no effort is made to sun or air clothing or bedding, the scourge spreads unchecked until it runs its course. In some of the interior cities near by, the fatality far exceeded that of Amoy. In one small village of less than 300 souls, missionaries reported to me that over 75 per cent of the population died. This is the most remarkable record ever reported in this part of the Empire.

On the whole, the deaths were not so numerous as during the summer of 1897. Between 5 and 10 per cent are supposed to recover from the disease.

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

A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *December 3, 1898.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, December 1, is respectfully submitted. But 1 death has been recorded from yellow fever; it occurred at No. 7 Monte street, which is one of the residential streets. There has been a decided drop in the deaths from enteric and malarial fevers, while there is a slight increase in the number of deaths from pernicious fever.

There were 91 deaths from all fevers during the week, against 109 for the preceding week. The death rate from intestinal diseases remains stationary. The death rate from all causes has again decreased, although it is still much higher than the average rate in this city.

The United States transport *Roumanian*, with Acting Assistant Surgeon Hough, U. S. M. H. S., as medical officer, arrived here Thursday, December 1, with quartermaster supplies, which were discharged at San José Wharf. I suggested to Dr. Hough that if possible the vessel

be removed from the wharf before nightfall. She left to-day for Savannah, Ga.

Beginning on the 6th of this month there will be a new passenger route established between Miami, Fla., and this port.

The harbor work is increasing daily and it now requires nearly all the time of Sanitary Inspector Dudley to perform this work.

I would urgently recommend that the United States Government at once proceed to clean up this city. It can be made at least mechanically clean and some efficient disinfection could be performed. It is imperative that this work be done during this season of the year. It will require all of the dry season to perform the work, and while it may be impossible to perform any permanent sanitary work in three or four months, many disease-producing factors can be eliminated, and sanitary work performed now will have more or less effect in lessening the dangers which menace the health of our army of occupation.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Mortality of the city of Habana for the week ended Thursday, December 1, 1898.

Cause of death.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	1
Enteric fever.....	21
Pernicious fever.....	11
Malarial fever.....	58
Diphtheria.....	3
Dysentery.....	30
Enteritis.....	63
Pneumonia.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	55
Deaths from all causes.....	423
Deaths in military hospitals from yellow fever.....	0
Deaths in the city from yellow fever.....	1
Deaths in civil hospitals from yellow fever.....	0
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	109.80

Sanitary report on Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, CUBA, November 21, 1898.

SIR: I received the following telegram from the Bureau at 5.30 p. m. Thursday, November 17:

Wish immediate report Cienfuegos sanitary and quarantine; go yourself, if possible, or send Dudley; consult Dr. Perna, friend Commissioner Porter; report fully.

I sent Sanitary Inspector Dudley by first train to Cienfuegos which left the next morning, Friday, with instructions to do the work thoroughly and expeditiously. I outlined the work as follows: Topography of Cienfuegos and surrounding country; population before the war; present population; sanitary condition of city; deaths from January, 1898, up to day of observation, giving deaths from yellow fever, enteric fever, pernicious fever, malarial fevers, smallpox, dysentery, enteritis, beriberi, glanders, pneumonia, and tuberculosis; deaths from all causes; number of Spanish soldiers quartered in the city since January 1, 1898; number of military hospitals, their bed capacity and number of patients in them at present time, their location, construction, bed capacity, and their possible use by the American Army. Give same data as to civil hospitals. What infectious or contagious diseases have been treated in

both classes of hospitals. State physical condition of people, food supply, character and amount.

Water supply.—Source, daily output, obtain plans of system, if any exist, examine for color and taste; what pollution, if any, and how remedied.

Waste matter.—Mode of gathering and disposition of garbage and night soil.

Cemetery.—Distance from city, manner of interments, depth of graves.

Quarantine.—Examine harbor for best site for quarantine station, to be fitted for performing all sanitary work required of a first-class station. Site to be isolated from city or villages; island site, if possible; good water, say 25 feet, necessary for heavy draft vessels. Consult with Dr. Perna.

It is evident from the tables attached to report of Sanitary Inspector Dudley that the same virulent type of malarial fevers existing in this city prevails in Cienfuegos.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HABANA, CUBA, *November 21, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of Cienfuegos:

Topography.—The city of Cienfuegos is situated in the province of Santa Clara, on low-lying, fairly level ground, surrounded by a belt some 8 to 10 miles wide of low lands. Its elevation above the sea at its highest point I think is not more than 8 feet. The city is divided into two unequal portions by the railroad, which extends its tracks from the depot to the railroad dock and pier.

The nearest rivers are the Caunau, Damaje, and Salado, fresh water, though salt some distance from their respective mouths, and all empty into the Bay of Cienfuegos.

The city is built on a small point projecting into the bay, and is about 9 miles from the open sea. To the east are seen, about 16 miles distant, a range of very high hills.

Population.—Before the beginning of the Cuban rebellion the population of Cienfuegos was 21,589. At present its native population is about 18,000, to which should be added 5,000 Spanish troops and 2,000 reconcentrados, bringing the total to 25,000. Since January 1 there have been garrisoned in this city about 10,000 troops.

Streets.—The streets are all about 70 feet in width and cross each other at right angles, and, originally macadamized, are now badly in need of repair and not in very clean condition. Sidewalks are in very good condition and wider than most in Habana. During the rainy season the streets are wet and muddy.

Sewage.—There are only three sewers, one from the Hotel Union, another from buildings in the same block. The third, and only one built by the municipality, empties the waste matter from the Civil Hospital. The two sewers which run from the hotel block empty into the bay at the wharf, on either side of one of the steamer piers. The wharf at this point is bricked up to hold these waste pipes. They are 15 inches in diameter, about 2½ feet below the surface of the wharf, and

2 feet above the level of the bay. The wind when in this direction blows up these tubes, driving the foul-smelling gases back into the buildings.

Privies.—At the Hotel Union, the Hospital Caridad (charity), and in a few of the residences of wealthy families are found modern water-closets, but in all the other buildings and houses the privies are simply shallow sinks, ranging from two to three feet in depth. These sinks are emptied at night and the matter is carried out and dumped near the cemetery.

Garbage.—Most of the garbage of the city is collected in the early morning, just before daylight. I could learn of no municipal regulations regulating the disposal of the city waste matter. Garbage is collected from a few of the streets and is scattered in vacant lots near the cemetery, but all of the most objectionable waste matter, such as dead animals, fecal matter from privy sinks, etc., are dumped on the ground around the cemetery and heaped up against the wall that surrounds it. This locality is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Hotel Union, and is less than an acre in extent, and is surrounded by dwelling houses. Here on this garbage reservation can be seen large numbers of buzzards feasting on dead horses or dogs, or perched upon the walls of the cemetery waiting for fresh consignments. Extensive lagoons and lakes of fecal matter, taken from privy vaults lie spread out on the open ground. A small section of this reservation faces the bay, and here the collector of the garbage has his living quarters, an old tumble-down hut.

Hospitals.—The civil hospital, like the military, is built of brick. It has a bed capacity for 180 patients, but I found on my visit 281 patients, the majority suffering from dysentery and malarial fever. I found about 50 lying on the ground, outside of the wards, but under cover. This institution admits at all hours patients of all nationalities, and all cases with the exception of smallpox. Its officers are appointed by the municipality, and consist of an administrator, a resident physician, and a druggist. At present they claim to have no yellow fever in the house. During 1897, however, they state that they had a large number, with a death rate of 37 per cent.

Through the courtesy of the administrator, I am able to submit a mortality list of this hospital from January 1 to November 1, 1898. Spanish soldiers are also treated in this house. The water-closets of this hospital are modern, and are well flushed by the tanks overhead. A drain runs from the building and empties into the bay at a point beyond the dock. A cell is reserved for the care of insane patients, in which I found 3 patients. Here I must state that the treatment of this class of patients is barbaric, placed as they are in a dark cell, shackled by one leg to a board, and no bed except a brick floor. The kitchen of this hospital was a revelation, for it is the cleanest thing of its kind that I have seen in Cuba.

The military hospitals are two in number. One located in a warehouse on the wharf has a bed capacity for 800 patients. At present it has 1,000 cases. The other, called the temporary hospital, and located on Tacon street, has 300 patients. A small wooden building, located within 500 yards of the dock, is reserved for smallpox cases, and is called the quarantine building.

Cemetery.—The only cemetery is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the heart of the city, and is surrounded by a wall 12 feet high, which furnishes vault room.

This cemetery is very small, and the section reserved for paupers is

more than overcrowded. During my visit 10 graves were being dug. By actual measurement, I found these graves 3 feet in depth. Coffins are loaned by the municipality to paupers, and the bodies alone are buried. In these pauper graves, 3 bodies are buried, one over the other, and then in less than one year's time they are reopened and made ready for new bodies. Portions of skeletons were thrown out of each of the 10 graves I saw. In consideration of a dollar, a grave was opened for me, and I counted 4 skulls. In closing up the graves, these bones are packed around the new bodies. As a rule the top-most corpse is so near the surface that the earth has to be banked up a foot to completely cover it.

Water.—This is one of the serious problems which confront the municipal authorities of this city, and one of much concern to us. If American troops are to be quartered there. The supply is absolutely inadequate to the demands of the city. The hotels and a few residences have cement cisterns built in the ground and use rain water, but the chief supply comes from a small (and said to be badly polluted) stream, the Jicotea River, a small branch of the Caunau. The water is pumped into two aqueducts, the principal one called after Jicotea River, and holds 400,000 liters, and a smaller one, the Bouffartique, holding 300,000 liters. Pipes from these two aqueducts run through a few of the streets, above ground alongside the curbing. The gates are open only two hours daily. The hospitals use this water after boiling. As a remedy for this condition, I am told that there was a project to bring water from a point 20 miles distant, from the falls of the Hanabanilla River, 1,200 feet above the sea. Absolute freedom from pollution was claimed. It was abandoned on account of the war.

The estimated cost for this work was \$1,000,000. The Jicotea aqueduct is simply a large open cistern, built of brick and cement, attached to a brick building in which the Spanish quartermaster has his stores.

There are about 200 wells in the city, but infected, the privy sinks being within a few feet.

Food.—Price of food is high, though merchants claim that there is an abundance. The average cost per capita daily is 30 cents. The supply consists of salt meat, rice, beans, jerked beef, codfish, nearly all brought from the United States.

Bay.—The bay is about 27 miles in circumference. Depth of water in the channel is said to be about 10 fathoms. There are 8 wharves, with piers which have an average depth of 12 feet. The railroad wharves are the deepest; having 14 feet. Vessels drawing 13 feet can lie at heads of piers. Vessels drawing 14 or more feet can not go to dock. The rise and fall of tide is 2 feet.

The largest railroad pier is about 200 feet in length, the others from 100 to 160 feet. The warehouses alongside of docks have all been used by Spanish soldiers. By boat I made a tour of inspection of the bay.

Quarantine.—At a point 9 miles from the city, on the western shore, I found, in my opinion, an ideal location for a quarantine station. The place, The Concha, owned by the Marquis de Apezteguia, as a winter resort, can be purchased. The palace built on a terrace near the water's edge was burned by the insurgent forces. A pier 30 to 50 feet can be built so that steamers can have 8 fathoms of water. An island about one-half a mile inland could be used, and a hospital for infectious and contagious diseases built.

In concluding this report I wish to invite your attention to the probability of an extensive spread of smallpox in the interior. At a town eight hours' ride from Habana, Colon, I saw beggars convalescent from

smallpox. The time allowed me to inspect this city was so short that I was unable to visit the surrounding country where our troops may be located. I left Habana Friday at 6.30 a. m., arriving in Cienfuegos at 7.30 p. m., and returned Sunday as per your instructions.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Perna for the valuable information he alone was able to give and for copies of his work on the hygiene of Cienfuegos, and to Mr. Hughes, who owns a most beautiful plantation in this province, I am indebted for much assistance in my inspection of the bay, as he accompanied me in his launch.

Very respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

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

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

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Mortality statistics of Cienfuegos from January to November, 1898.

Name of disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
1898.												
Yellow fever.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Enteritis.....	76	33	76	57	69	68	57	76	2	76	54	784
Fever paludismo).....	48	33	37	35	37	48	68	46	53	99	73	577
Pernicious fever.....	6	15	13	22	29	38	30	34	27	30	20	264
Pneumonia.....	4	2	1	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	17
Tuberculosis.....	29	27	41	28	25	25	31	32	18	27	15	298
Smallpox.....	25	51	17	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	102
Dysentery.....	31	19	13	20	30	28	42	32	23	116	61	415
Eriberi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid fever.....	4	12	7	1	11	3	12	7	8	10	5	90
Other causes.....	98	101	100	90	58	100	105	141	151	101	91	1,136
Total.....	322	293	305	259	266	312	347	370	374	459	319	3,626

a November 19 inclusive.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SMALLPOX IN CIENFUEGOS.

[Translated from the report of Dr. Luis Perna y Salamo.]

Several epidemics of smallpox have attacked Cienfuegos, the most notable being the epidemics of 1853, 1861, 1869, and 1870. The first named were mild; the last found its victims chiefly among refugees who had fled from the country to take refuge in the city.

Wards of the city.	Popula- tion.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mercado.....	5,840	284	77
Aduana (custom-house).....	4,976	303	112
Paradero.....	3,236	387	97
Recreo.....	3,083	457	89
Pueblo Nuevo.....	4,454	730	147
Total.....	21,589	2,161	522

[Inclosure No. 4.]

MORTALITY IN CIENFUEGOS FROM JANUARY 1, 1880, TO DECEMBER 31, 1889.

[Published report of Dr. Luis Perna y Salamo, city physician. Translated in this Bureau.]

Local conditions.—Cienfuegos is a modern city. In April, 1819, Lieut. Col. Don Luis D'Clouet, with some colonists from Burgos, took possession of what was then known as the Peninsula of Mayagua, and is to-day the site of the city of Cienfuegos. It is a city of 24,000 inhabitants and contains 3,000 houses of wood and stone, built low as a general thing, forming streets running from north to south and from east to west, crossing at right angles.

The streets are almost wholly unpaved and undrained. Some imperfect attempts at a system of sewerage have been made, but the work has been carried on with exasperating slowness and on no scientific plan. The public-ways are swampy in wet weather and dusty in dry. The streets are neither swept nor cleaned, and are the receptacles of all household refuse. The atmosphere is purified and refreshed twice a day by the sea and land breezes. The latter carry away marshy exhalations and effluvia and the former mitigate the heat.

During the decade beginning January 1, 1880, and terminating December 31, 1889, there were 7,671 deaths and 9,653 births in Cienfuegos, making a difference of 1,982 in favor of the population. These figures are not as gratifying as would appear at first sight. Compared with Habana and Matanzas, the local conditions are good. In Habana, during a period of four years, there was a difference of 12,433 between the births and deaths against the population, and in Matanzas, in the course of eight years, there were 2,397 more deaths than births.

The mortality reports from Cienfuegos show that diseases which are readily preventable, such as smallpox, infantile tetanus, anthrax, and opium cachexia occasioned only 1,213 deaths, and infectious and contagious diseases caused more than 4,000 deaths—that is to say, more than 50 per cent of the mortality during the decade, or 34 per thousand. This enormous proportion is evidence of the neglect of precaution on the part of the people.

Among the whites there were 5,954 births and 4,522 deaths, giving an increase of 1,432. Among the mixed population there were 3,699 births and 2,862 deaths, giving an increase of 837. There was no increase in the Chinese population.

It is upon the unacclimated members of the white race that the terrible force of yellow fever falls. During the past decade 222 deaths were caused by yellow fever. The worst years were 1887, in which there were 79 yellow fever deaths, and 1889, in which there were 27. In the current year there were in nine months 160 deaths from yellow fever.

Young men, recently arrived, live in bad sanitary conditions. They pay no attention to the season in which they arrive or the location of their first lodgings. They eat indiscriminately, work hard during the day and indulge in dissipation at night, and there are not a few who disdain advice as to their manner of living in a new climate.

In emigrating, the time of year chosen should always be late autumn or early winter, and the first year should be spent in the country. Cold baths should be taken frequently and alcoholic drinks should be avoided. These precautions are not to be considered as safeguards against icterus typhus, but if carefully observed there would be fewer deaths from black vomit.

The negroes and mixed population are destined to disappear in the white race. At present, on account of the bad sanitary conditions in which they live, they furnish the largest contingent of deaths from infectious disease. The Chinese die almost always of phthisis and opium cachexia. They live in open war with hygiene, working excessively, eating very little food and that of bad quality, living in unsanitary houses and indulging in opium. They degrade themselves morally and physically, and they are a fertile medium for phthisic microbes.

During the smallpox epidemic of 1888 the Chinese were not attacked. There was only one case among them and that was benign. This immunity is, I think, due to the fact that they are generally vaccinated.

According to reports received from the Chinese consul at Habana, vaccination is carefully attended to throughout the Chinese Empire. It is practiced from arm to arm, and with imported virus. It is not obligatory, but there is no prejudice against it among the people. Certain Chinese philanthropic societies, which are very influential and have large means at their command, have undertaken to practice vaccination. They not only publish literature on the subject, but have established vaccination missions. Prohibition of the opium traffic would greatly lessen mortality among the Chinese in Cuba.

Tuberculosis.—To this disease is to be credited the largest number of deaths during

the decade. During the period covered by this report there were 1,423 deaths from tuberculosis; that is to say, more than 18 per cent of the entire mortality.

There can be no doubt that the ravages of tuberculosis could be materially arrested by compliance with the rules of hygiene. Infractions of civil law may or may not be punished, but infractions of the laws of hygiene are inevitably paid for sooner or later. In combatting tuberculosis we must consider the air we breathe, the food we eat, the roof that covers us, and the clothes we wear. The disease should be recognized as contagious. Phthisic patients should be kept in well-ventilated apartments, sputa should be disinfected, and clothing and utensils used by such patients should be disinfected.

Gastro-intestinal diseases.—Next to tuberculosis, disease of the alimentary canal caused the largest number of deaths, viz, 823, or 10 per cent of the total mortality. Large numbers of cases of said diseases are due to bad food given to children. Another fruitful cause of intestinal disease is the bad water supply of the city. A river which receives the impurities from many factories and distilleries and is charged with organic and inorganic detritus is made to supply our reservoirs. These are not furnished with filters and the pipes in which the water is conducted are old and in bad condition. So many and such grave abuses were chargeable to the water supply service that the coast board of health required that filters should at least be put in place, but up to the present time neither the municipal nor general government has been able to have this demand complied with.

The warm climate is also accountable for diseases of the intestinal canal. The intestinal troubles common in this climate are caused by a microorganism. According to Dr. Giralt, a factor of this disease is the small quantity of oxygen inhaled and consequently the exaggerated functional activity of the liver. This elaborates more bile than is necessary for digestion, which operates as a foreign body and occasions disease of the intestines.

Adulteration of milk is to a great extent responsible for such disease in children. Milk-inspection service and sterilization are recommended, also the cooling and filtering of water before using. The municipality is desired to make every effort possible to conduct the water of the Hanabanilla, one of the purest streams in the island, into the city.

Smallpox.—This disease caused 643 deaths, .028 per cent, the years of greatest mortality being 1880, 1887, and 1889.

The last smallpox epidemic was brought from Santiago de Cuba in a steamer of the Menendez Line, and as the city was not in a hygienic condition the disease spread like a torrent, overleaping all barriers. It invaded all parts of the city and cost 12,000 pesos.

The means of avoiding smallpox are vaccination and revaccination.

Paludism.—Paludal fevers caused 586 deaths, 7 per cent of the total mortality.

Our streets could not be in a worse condition. During the rainy months we live in a marsh, and it is by no means to be wondered at that paludal fevers are rife.

The remedy for the evil would be to sanitize the streets by paving them, to institute a good system of sewers, and to give the city an abundant supply of good drinking water.

Infantile tetanus.—This disease occasioned 552 deaths, or 7 per cent of the total mortality.

Diseases of the heart and the large arteries.—A notable increase in heart disease is observed after a great revolutionary or economic crisis. The ten years' war and the abolition of slavery caused a transformation in the industrial methods of the country and the loss of many large fortunes. This condition in social life occasioned a marked increase in heart affections. Unhappily, there exists in modern life no means of diminishing the tendency to excitation of the heart. A real education and firm beliefs, producing in men an equilibrium of thought and feeling, appear to be impossible in the present conditions of life.

Enteric fever.—This disease caused 183 deaths, the worst years being 1880, 1887, 1888, and 1881. These deaths were due principally to bad conditions of water and soil.

Diphtheria and croup.—The report shows 86 deaths from this disease. In times of epidemic, children should not be allowed to congregate in schools or elsewhere. Disinfection should be carefully enforced in cases of diphtheria, together with isolation of the patient.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

WATER SUPPLY.

[Translated in this Bureau from report of Dr. Perna y Salamo.]

The water supply of Cienfuegos is derived from the Jicotea River, from the well of Bouffartique, and from cisterns.

The water from the first-named source is detestable. The affluents of the Jicotea bring down the refuse from several factories and the detritus which always finds its way into rivers. The public are served with water loaded with organic and inorganic matter. Its unfitness for use is increased by the fact that horses and cattle drink and bathe in the river. The reservoirs are uncovered, and the water is heated by the sun and charged with atmospheric dust at all seasons. The water pipes are old and unsound.

The water of the Jicotea might be improved by restoring the filters which use, wear, and neglect have destroyed. The coast board of health demanded new filters a year ago, but they have not been put in, and the public continue to use nonpalatable water.

The water of Bouffartique well is superior to the aqueduct water, but it has the defect of all well-water supplies. If the water which feeds the well comes over an inclined plane it has all the advantages of spring water, but this condition is exceptional, the water in wells being generally stationary.

Cistern water, when the cisterns are well constructed, is well oxygenated, facilitates digestion, and is good drinking water, although inferior to spring water or filtered river water. Ordinary cisterns contain foreign bodies and small impurities received from the atmosphere.

We advise all persons who use the water from the aqueduct to filter it through a Pasteur or Chamberland filter. It should be cooled before putting it into the filter.

Cienfuegos will soon have one of the best water supplies of the island. The course of the Hanabanilla River has been studied exhaustively, and the construction of the necessary works will be begun either by national or foreign enterprise.

The water falls from a height of 120 meters, and the conducting pipes will cover a course of 37 kilometers. Each inhabitant of Cienfuegos, at the present estimate, will have at his disposal 400 liters of water, and the reservoirs will contain a reserve sufficient to supply the population for five days. The reservoirs will be covered and the water will be of superior quality and sheltered from the effects of weather and seasons.

DENMARK.

Quarantine measures.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, November 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of an official notice by the royal Danish minister of justice, together with a translation of the same, relative to sanitary measures affecting Middlesborough and other places.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Translation of decree by royal Danish minister of justice.]

The existing measures to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from Middlesborough are hereby abolished. No quarantine exists at present.

(a) The provisions in section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of 1880 relative to the introduction of contagious diseases are in operation as regards the following places:

Ports in Egypt, of the Red Sea, in Tonquin, Cochin China, and the East Indies, including the Dutch East Indies.

(b) The importation of rags from the places enumerated under *a* is prohibited, also of crass wool, unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that it has been carbonized or washed and heated to 80° Celsius, also of used linen, used clothing, and bed clothes, except when imported as baggage or the receiver certifies that they are imported as a result of the owner's change of residence. Goods that may be imported in accordance with the above regulations may, in case they are particularly unclean or of a suspicious character, be held until disinfected under official supervision.

This proclamation goes into immediate effect.

NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from Utila.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Utila, Honduras, November 21, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report the general health of this consular district to be good, that there is no sickness nor has there been any for the last eight months, and on the Island of Utila but 2 deaths, 1 from cancer on face and the other from consumption. Even the children are healthy and are perfect specimens of health. It is largely due to the perfect drainage and cleanliness of the people. The water-closets are situated over the sea and all refuse matter is thrown into the sea and the currents carry it away. I do not believe you can find a cleaner or more healthy place in the States than this consular district. In fact, I don't see how it would or could be any more healthy than it is, and this means much for this island.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKESTAN.

Plague in Samarcand.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, November 17, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an article translated from the "Novoe Vremia," concerning "Plague in Samarcand, Russia."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
 W. R. HOLLOWAY,
United States Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SAMARCAND, RUSSIA.

[Translated from the "Novoe Vremia."]

Prince Alexander of Oldenburg, president of the commission for taking measures against plague, who, by order of His Imperial Majesty, issued October 12-24, visited Samarcand, reports as follows:

"Having arrived at Samarcand October 26-November 7, the president of the commission found in the village of Anzob, where the plague was raging, that a hospital had been established and the locality was well guarded to keep the disease from spreading. The local doctors have found the disease to be bubonic plague. In order that a proper diagnosis of the disease might be made and necessary measures taken to eradicate the disease, Dr. Levin, who has studied the plague in India, has been sent there. In order to keep the disease from spreading to Turkestan and Bukhara, three lines of medical stations have been established, (1) one along the Amu-Daria River, (2) eight along the Transcaspian Railroad, (3) three along the Persian coast. For the Bukhara Khanate two lines have been organized. Flying medical camps supervise these stations, as well as the whole of Bukhara, Khiva, Transcaspian, and Turkestan regions, in order to guarantee European Russia from this awful epidemic. The Transcaspian and Andizshan railroads, Krasnovodsk, the coast of the Caspian Sea, and Astrakhan are strictly watched,

as well as the sanitary condition of the steamers and other vessels running on the Caspian Sea and the Amu-Daria River. In anticipation of the possible spreading of the disease, reserves of doctors and sisters of charity are being summoned in the principal cities of the empire, who must be ready at a moment's notice to go wherever they are sent. These reserves exist in Astrakhan, Warsaw, Vilno, Ekaterinoslav, Kazan, Kieff, Moscow, Odessa, St. Petersburg, Sebastopol, Simpheropol, Tiflis, Tomsk, Tula, Kharkoff, and Jurieff. At present these reserves consist of 100 doctors and 80 sisters of charity; subscriptions for those who desire to enlist is still carried on. All the means for inoculation according to Yersen's system are to be had in abundance; also the remedies of Haffkin have been brought from India, and are being prepared in the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine at St. Petersburg; the doctors have been instructed to use the same as much as possible, and to publish them among the population.

"From the first appearance of the disease, up to October 3-15, of the 357 inhabitants in Anzob, 219 died; from October 3-15 to October 21-November 2, 19 fell ill and 14 died; in all, 14 are sick at present. During October 22 and 23-November 3 and 4, there have been no new cases. In the neighboring villages and other localities of Samarcand and Bukhara there have been no cases of that disease."

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Consul-General.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 17, 1898.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, November 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copies and translations of a circular and table received from the foreign office on the 20th instant, and of another circular received on the 22d instant, all relating to the progress of the plague in the province of Samarcand and the khanate of Boukhara.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,
Chargé d' Affaires, ad interim.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

The commission instituted by supreme command to take measures for preventing and combatting the epidemic of the plague, announces that the malady seems to be on the decrease at Anzob. This locality continues to be kept in a state of isolation, and all communication with it has been stopped. In the villages neighboring to Anzob, that is to say, at Marzif, Pafkan, and Pendjakent, as well as in the other parts of the Province of Samarcand and the khanate of Boukhara, the sanitary condition is satisfactory. On the 5th of November there was brought to the hospital for men in Samarcand the peasant, Sabriel Savitch, coming from Merw, and whose malady, to judge from its symptoms, was suspicious.

It appeared from the questions that were put to this individual that he had been ill for a considerable time. He had recently resided at Merw, and had arrived at Samarcand only a few days previously. By order of His Highness, Prince Alexander Petrovitch, of Oldenburg, the bacteriological doctors who had come from St. Petersburg undertook, with the assistance of the resident doctors, a minute examination of the said Savitch and a careful microscopic examination of his blood, which presented a characteristic showing of an appreciable quantity of plasmodium (specific microorganism of marsh [malarial] fever) in the drops of blood. In a specially prepared report the doctors showed that the malady from which Savitch suffered is a very advanced form of marsh fever (malaria), having nothing in common with the malady which broke out at Anzob. The man died on the morning of November 6. An examination of the body of the deceased, operated upon by the commission, entirely confirmed this diagnosis. All rumors concerning any suspicious cases whatever are perfectly under control. Up to the present time, there have occurred no cases of this kind except that mentioned herein.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

Of the cases of plague occurring in Anzob from October 23 to November 4, 1898 (old style), there remained 14 sick persons on October 23.

Date.	Number of sick persons.	Number cured.	Deaths.	New cases.
October 23.....	11	3		
October 24.....	8	3		
October 25.....		(a)		
October 26.....	5	2	1	
October 27.....	6			1
October 28.....	5			1
October 29.....		(a)		
October 30.....		(a)		
October 31.....	3		2	
November 1.....		(a)		
November 2.....	2	1		
November 3.....		(a)		
November 4.....		(a)		

a No change.

In all the neighboring localities, as well as in the rest of the empire, the sanitary condition is satisfactory.

[Inclosure No. 3.—Notice.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
FIRST DEPARTMENT NO. 4938,
St. Petersburg, November 11 [24], 1898.

The imperial ministry of foreign affairs has the honor of informing the embassy of the United States that, according to the latest advices of the competent administration there have been no new cases of plague at Anzob, and that the sanitary condition of the neighboring localities is satisfactory.

To the EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—Lorenzo Marques.—Month of April, 1898. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 46. No contagious diseases reported.

AUSTRALIA—Brisbane.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 105,734. Total number of deaths, 131, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 18, and 1 from whooping cough.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended December 2, 1898. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths. One case of enteric fever.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 46; whooping cough, 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 26 correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 26.1, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 11.3.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 38; whooping cough, 16; enteric fever, 33, and diarrhea and dysentery, 6. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate

of 16.7 a thousand. In greater London 1,891 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 6 from whooping cough.

Manchester.—Third quarter of 1898. Estimated population, 541,296. Total number of deaths, 3,169, including diphtheria, 14; enteric fever, 12; measles, 48; scarlet fever, 16, and 36 from whooping cough.

It is again gratifying to record that Manchester was entirely free from smallpox during the period under review. The twelve selected notification towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which together contain a population estimated at 2,818,434, had also a clean bill, with the exception of Liverpool, where 1 case occurred. In London 10 cases were notified.—[Taken from the Quarterly Return of the medical officer of health of Manchester.]

IRELAND.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 26 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,007,798. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 36.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 208 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4, and whooping cough, 5.

SCOTLAND.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 26 correspond to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 11.9, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 22.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 595, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 19.

Dundee.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 163,090. Total number of deaths, 302, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 6, and 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GUIANA—Parimaribo.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 30,535. Total number of deaths, 72. No contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1898. Estimated population, 177,745. Total number of deaths, 263, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from enteric fever.

MANITOBA—Winnipeg.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria, 5 from enteric fever, and 1 from whooping cough.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Aix la Chapelle.....	Nov. 26.....	180,000	41										1
Amherstburg.....	Dec. 3.....	2,300	0										
Amsterdam.....	Nov. 26.....	510,908	190										4
Belfast.....	Nov. 19.....	304,610	164					10		3	5		2
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	304,610	160					13		2	2	1	
Belize.....	Dec. 1.....	13,000	6										
Berlin.....	Nov. 12.....	1,728,000	501					2	7	17	2		
Birmingham.....	Nov. 26.....	510,343	176					4			5		2
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	2										
Bombay.....	do.....	821,764	a 645	1				2			3		
Bradford.....	Oct. 15.....	231,260	78					3		1			
Do.....	Oct. 22.....	231,260	64					1					
Do.....	Oct. 29.....	231,260	74					3	1				
Do.....	Nov. 19.....	231,260	91					4					
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	231,260	64					1					
Breslau.....	do.....	299,640	168					1	1	3			5
Bristol.....	do.....	316,000	108								1		4
Brussels.....	Nov. 19.....	531,024	177								3		
Calcutta.....	Oct. 15.....	681,560	350	2		1		1		2	3		
Do.....	Oct. 22.....	681,560	377	3									
Cardiff.....	Nov. 19.....	177,770	4							3			1
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	177,770	42							2			1
Catania.....	Nov. 24.....	120,000	71					5					
Chemnitz.....	Nov. 19.....	172,840	98					1		2			
Christiania.....	do.....	207,000	57						1				
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	207,000	76							2	3		
Coburg.....	do.....	20,000	3										
Cologne.....	Nov. 19.....	349,444	133								3		1
Colombo.....	Oct. 22.....	130,000	86					2			1		
Do.....	Oct. 29.....	130,000	87					2					
Do.....	Nov. 5.....	130,000	86					2					
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 19.....	351,000	110							3	3	4	2
Demerara.....	Oct. 8.....	36,567	22										
Do.....	Oct. 15.....	36,567	37							1			
Do.....	Oct. 22.....	36,567	52							1			
Do.....	Oct. 29.....	36,567	41										
Dublin.....	Nov. 19.....	349,594	186					3		1			2
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	349,594	208					2		4			5
Dundee.....	Nov. 19.....	164,575	66						1	4			2
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	164,575	66					1			1		3
Edinburgh.....	Nov. 19.....	295,628	123						1	1	2	5	2
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	295,628	121					1	1		1	4	3
Funchal.....	Nov. 20.....	36,982	10										
Do.....	Nov. 27.....	36,982	15					1					
Ghent.....	Nov. 25.....	161,125	59										
Girgenti.....	Nov. 19.....	24,428	7										
Glasgow.....	do.....	724,349	264					8	6	3	1		5
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	724,349	268					7	1	3	4		12
Gothenburg.....	Nov. 19.....	120,552	35					2		1			
Halifax.....	Dec. 3.....	38,700	14										
Hamburg.....	Nov. 26.....	661,015	201							2			10
Havre.....	Nov. 12.....	119,470	68					1			7		2
Do.....	Nov. 19.....	119,470	61								5		2
Honolulu.....	Oct. 29.....	30,000	23					3					
Do.....	Nov. 5.....	30,000	20					4					
Do.....	Nov. 12.....	30,000	20					4			1		
Do.....	Nov. 19.....	30,000	24					3					
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	30,000	27					5					
Kingston.....	Dec. 2.....	18,800	8										
Leeds.....	Nov. 26.....	416,618	145					1		10	5		
Leipsic.....	Nov. 19.....	422,071	104					1		2			
Leith.....	do.....	76,277	21										
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	76,277	31										1
Licata.....	Nov. 19.....	20,000	14					1	5				
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	278					3	3	4	5	10	3
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	668,645	275					4	4	7	9		7
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Nov. 12.....	1,500	0										
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	1,500	0										
London.....	Nov. 19.....	6,408,321	1,894					39	15	65	22		22
Do.....	Nov. 26.....	6,408,321	1,891					40	9	54	37		22

a Plague, 63.

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.	Whooping cough.	
Lyons	Nov. 12.....	466,028	166					8		2			
Do	Nov. 19.....	466,028	137					3	1	1		1	
Madras	Nov. 4.....	452,518	421	14								3	
Magdeburg.....	Oct. 15.....	223,213	83									3	
Do	Oct. 22.....	223,213	.....						2	1	2	3	
Do	Oct. 29.....	223,213	78						1	1		3	
Manchester.....	Nov. 19.....	541,266	198					1	1			6	3
Do	Nov. 22.....	541,296	203					5	1			13	3
Matamoras.....	Dec. 2.....	16,304	4										
Mayence	Nov. 26.....	76,984	16										
Messina .....	.....do.....	107,000	38					2					
Monterey.....	Nov. 29.....	25,000	75		20								
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1.....	45,061	87					1					
Moscow	Nov. 12.....	1,000,000	452			5				5	14	2	2
Munich .....	.....do.....	430,000	107					1	2	4		1	3
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Nov. 19.....	223,000	95									1	3
Do	Nov. 26.....	223,000	74									1	3
Odesa.....	Nov. 19.....	383,000	179		1			5	2	11	3	1	1
Palermo .....	.....do.....	300,000	120						3	1			
Plymouth.....	.....do.....	99,136	24									1	
Prague .....	.....do.....	196,257	124						1	8	2		
Quebec	Dec. 3.....	73,000	.....								1		
Rome.....	Oct. 22.....	499,540	145					6					
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 26.....	306,439	118								3	1	
St. Stephen.....	.....do.....	3,000	1										
Do	Dec. 3.....	3,000	1										
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 12.....	1,267,023	504				2	1	15	6	30	5	8
Do	Nov. 19.....	1,267,023	470				3		18	12	16	5	11
Schiedam.....	Nov. 26.....	26,884	11										
Sheffield.....	Nov. 12.....	360,595	115					10	3	6			
Do	Nov. 19.....	360,595	122					8	2	9			
Do	Nov. 26.....	360,595	113					8		6	2	1	
Southampton.....	.....do.....	100,896	30					1		2		1	
South Shields.....	Nov. 19.....	98,922	38								2		
Do	Nov. 26.....	98,922	34					1			4		
Stettin	Nov. 19.....	150,000	64										
Stockholm.....	.....do.....	283,550	96							7			
Stuttgart.....	Nov. 24.....	162,934	46										
Sunderland.....	Nov. 19.....	143,849	5						2			2	1
Trapani.....	.....do.....	45,095	18										
Trieste.....	.....do.....	165,000	66							3			
Tuxpan.....	Oct. 15.....	10,280	19										
Do	Oct. 22.....	10,280	14										
Do	Oct. 29.....	10,280	14										
Do	Nov. 5.....	10,280	19										
Venice.....	Nov. 19.....	169,001	64								1		
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 2.....	24,000	51										
Windsor.....	Nov. 26.....	3,000	2										
Do	Dec. 2.....	3,000	2		7								
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 3.....	45,000	.....								1		
Zurich.....	Nov. 19.....	162,233	36										

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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