

Public Health Reports

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

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No. 14.

UNITED STATES.

Louisiana State board of health—Rules and regulations governing vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade, in force for the season of 1899.

All vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade between Central American, South American, and West Indian ports and New Orleans will be allowed to pass the Mississippi River Quarantine Station without detention longer than is necessary for a thorough inspection by day by the quarantine officers, so long as a properly accredited medical agent of this board certifies that such ports and places are free from contagious or infectious disease, and provided said vessels shall strictly conform to the following conditions :

1. They shall not be allowed to bring to this port bedding or household effects of any kind.

2. After leaving New Orleans, said vessels may take on board passengers during any part of their trip, and bring passengers to this port as herein provided.

Cabin passengers only will be allowed at the discretion of the medical officer. This officer must satisfy himself that the applicant has not been in any infected locality in the past thirty days, and that none of his effects have been exposed to infection, and further such effects shall have been fumigated or disinfected before going on board.

Passengers may be taken on board from one healthy port to another, each of said ports having a medical officer representing this board ; under the same restrictions said passengers may be brought to New Orleans. Personal effects of passengers are restricted to personal wearing apparel, and should as much as possible consist only of clean, recently laundered clothing, and such effects, together with passengers' trunks, bags, valises or baskets, must be fumigated before being brought on board. The medical officer will refuse to permit the bringing of any unusual or unnecessary amount of baggage, it being the purpose of the board of health to facilitate the affairs of commerce by permitting passenger

communication whereby business may be transacted in a safe manner, holding highest the health of the community; and it is insisted that material capable of carrying any possible infection should be limited to the least possible amount. Woolen bags or carpet sacks will be prohibited. Trunks should be of metal, wood, or paper; valises of leather or paper. The medical officer will make a personal inspection of all passengers and of every member of the crew just prior to the departure of the vessel, and give a certificate to the master of the vessel of the condition of such persons examined, marking opposite the name of each person on the list furnished him by the officers of the vessel of every person on board such observations as may seem to him to be advisable concerning the condition of said person's present or previous state of health.

Medical officers will invariably assist masters of vessels in treatment of members of crew or passengers taken sick on board vessels and should make notes of such treatment in writing to be sent to the quarantine officer at home ports.

3. Vessels shall not touch at any infected port or have any communication with any vessel during their voyage except in case of distress.

4. They shall not touch at such ports or stations as are not mentioned in their schedule, which latter shall be communicated to the board of health.

5. They shall be required to make a full disclosure when arriving at quarantine station of all ports and places they have visited on their voyage.

6. They may take on board a crew of laborers after inspection by the medical officer and disinfection of clothing of such crew for such healthy point where they permanently reside and remain, the crew being as nearly as possible composed of the same men. The captain or other officer may go ashore only for the purpose of entering or clearing vessels. Any further communication with shore or natives will be considered a violation of regulations, and vessels in default will be treated accordingly.

7. These vessels shall be cleansed, and, when necessary, disinfected in the city of New Orleans after discharge of cargo.

The expression, "vessels in default will be treated accordingly," occurring in the sixth section of the regulations, has reference to the following

RESOLUTION ADOPTED APRIL 28, 1897, AND CONTINUED IN FORCE.

"Resolved, That hereafter full quarantine restrictions will be imposed on all vessels whose officers willfully attempt deception in regard to any case of sickness, or material capable of carrying infection, or willfully disregard the rules and regulations of the board of health; and such detention will be imposed thereafter on every vessel on which any officer who has previously attempted to practice deception is found in any official capacity."

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President.

G. FARRAR PATTON, M. D.,
Secretary.

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

Cerebro-spinal meningitis—Abstract of replies received.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Two deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported to the health officer during the past week. There are no other cases known.

DELAWARE—*Wilmington*.—No case reported to the State board of health.

FLORIDA—*Fernandina*.—No cases have occurred in this locality since October 1, 1898.

Key West.—As far as known, no case of cerebro-spinal meningitis has occurred in Florida since October 1, 1898.

Port Tampa.—No cerebro-spinal meningitis in this section.

INDIANA.—The following table includes the reports made to the State board of health:

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in Indiana for period commencing November 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899.

Counties.	Cases.	Deaths.	Sex.		Age—years.							
			Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.
Allen	1	1	1					1				
Clark	2	2						2				
Crawford	9	3	6	3	3	3	2	1				
Floyd	3	1	3					2		1		
Harrison	4	4	3	1		1	2			1		
Perry												
Posey	12	7	10	2	1	1	2	6	1		1	
Spencer	1	1										
Switzerland	1	1	1			1						
Vanderburg	75	41	36	39	8	19	15	20	6	4	3	
Vermillion	3	3	1	2	1	2						
Warrick	5	4	2	3			2	1	1			1
Total	116	68	66	50	13	27	23	33	8	6	4	1

NOTE.—No etiological or pathological investigations have been made.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—Cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are not reported. The first death from this disease was observed during the week ended October 22, 1898; the second during the week ended November 19. The third was reported in the last week in January, 1899. During the month of February 8 deaths were reported; from March 4 to March 25, 7 deaths were reported. No investigations as to the etiology or pathology of the disease are known to have been made.

MAINE—*Portland*.—No patient has been treated for cerebro-spinal meningitis at the Marine Hospital in this city since October 1, 1898.

Sandford.—One case was reported on February 20. It is likely there has been a much larger number of cases.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Gloucester*.—There were 3 cases and 2 deaths during November, 1898.

Deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis.—(Massachusetts, October 1, 1898, to March 30, 1899).

Cities.	For the week ended—													
	October—				November—				December—					
	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	
Boston.....	1	2				1	1	1	1			3	3	
Worcester.....	2	2		2	1		2	1	1			3		
Cambridge.....			1											
Lowell.....									1					
Lynn.....		2	1			1					1	1	1	
New Bedford.....							1				1			
Somerville.....	1	1	1		1		1		1		1			
Lawrence.....							2							
Springfield.....												1		
Holyoke.....			2		1					1				
Brockton.....														
Malden.....									1					
Chelsea.....							1			1				
Haverhill.....	1						1					1		
Gloucester.....					1				1					
Newton.....			1											
Everett.....														
Quincy.....														
Waltham.....														
Woburn.....									1					
Hyde Park.....														
Peabody.....														
Amesbury.....														
Total.....	5	7	6	2	3	3	7	3	5	3	2	10	4	
Grand total by months.....	20				16				24					

Cities.	For the week ended—											
	January—				February—				March—			
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	
Boston.....			2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	
Worcester.....	1	1		2	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	
Cambridge.....		1										
Lowell.....		1								1		
Lynn.....		1	2				1					
New Bedford.....							1					
Somerville.....			1	1				1		2		
Lawrence.....												
Springfield.....	1	1										
Holyoke.....	2		1		3	2	2		1	2	1	
Brockton.....			2									
Malden.....												
Chelsea.....							1	1	1			
Haverhill.....												
Gloucester.....	2	1		1		1		1	1			
Newton.....	1	1										
Everett.....										1		
Quincy.....										1		
Waltham.....	1											
Woburn.....												
Hyde Park.....		1										
Peabody.....	1											
Amesbury.....					4							
Total.....	9	8	8	5	10	6	7	6	10	10	6	
Grand total by months.....	30				29				26			

Vineyard Haven.—No cases have occurred in this locality for the past thirty years.

MISSISSIPPI—*Vicksburg.*—No cases of primary cerebro-spinal meningitis, but many cases of influenza, with cerebro-spinal meningitis as the distinguishing feature of the disease. Influenza was less diffused among the population during the last epidemic than in former epidemics, but the rate of mortality was unusually high.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis.*—Cases and deaths of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported as follows to the health commissioner: October, 1898, 1 case, 1 death; November, 1 case, no death; December, 1 case, 1 death; January, 1899, 13 cases, 9 deaths; February, 38 cases, 19 deaths.

NEW JERSEY—*Patchogue.*—No case known to have occurred since October 1, 1898.

NEW YORK—*Ellisburg.*—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have occurred since October 1, 1898, in this locality or localities adjoining.

Ogdensburg.—Since October 1, 1898, 6 cases and 6 deaths have been reported to the health officer.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Newbern.*—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis known to have existed since October 1, 1898.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Edinburg.*—No cerebro-spinal meningitis reported in the State since October 1, 1898.

OHIO—*Cleveland.*—No cases have been reported to the health officer and none have been treated at the marine hospital.

OREGON—*Astoria.*—No appearance of cerebro-spinal meningitis known to have occurred since October 1, 1898.

Marshfield.—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis known to have occurred since October 1, 1898.

RHODE ISLAND—*Providence.*—There have been 11 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in this State since October 1, 1898, viz, at Cranston, 1; East Providence, 1; Hopkinton, 1; Lincoln, 1; Newport, 2; Pawtucket, 2; Warwick, 2, and Woonsocket, 1. As the disease has not assumed an epidemic form, no investigation as to etiology has been made.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Georgetown.*—The disease has not been known to exist in this section for many years.

TEXAS—*Galveston.*—No deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported since October 1, 1898, but several physicians of standing are convinced that they have had cases.

VIRGINIA—*Cape Charles Quarantine.*—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are reported in this State.

Smallpox in the United States.

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Surgeon Murray reports March 31 as follows: March 24, 1 case; March 25, 1 case; March 26, 1 case.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Health Officer Woodward reports, March 31, 1 new case since the 29th, and 1 suspect; April 1, 2 new cases, 1 suspect, 15 cases remaining under treatment and 7 houses in quarantine; April 3, since last report 2 new cases have occurred. There are now 17 cases in hospital and 9 houses in quarantine.

FLORIDA.

Key West.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Plummer reports, March 29, 3 new cases since the 24th.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.—Surgeon Sawtelle reports as follows: March 24, 1 new case; March 29, 1 new case. One of the cases came from Indianapolis two weeks before. March 31, 1 new case.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley reports, April 1, 16 cases of smallpox have been admitted to the pesthouse up to date—1 white and 15 colored; no deaths.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—Assistant Surgeon Russell reports, March 28, 289 cases of smallpox sent to the eruptive hospital to date, 94 cases remaining under treatment, and 4 deaths.

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria.—Dr. Souchon, president of the State board of health, reports March 29, as follows: Nine cases of smallpox in all—doing well—forced vaccination in infected localities.

New Orleans.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Nydegger reports, March 25, 22 new cases during the week; disease still confined to negroes—no deaths.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—Surgeon Purviance reports smallpox in Baltimore as follows: January 18–April 1, 12 cases, 1 death.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State board of health, reports smallpox as follows:

Beaver County.—March 12–30, 1 case.

Bedford County.—March 12–30, 15 cases.

Fayette County.—March 12–30, 3 cases.

Somerset County.—March 12–30, 1 case.

TEXAS.

Eagle Pass.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, March 27, as follows:

For the past week I have the honor to report that of the people coming into the United States via railroad and pedestrian bridge (some

1,200 people, all told), none have been refused admission on account of quarantinable diseases, all having come from noninfected districts. People coming from infected districts keep away from Eagle Pass, fearing that should they attempt to come through here they would be confined in a pesthouse, hence at present I am having no trouble.

On and after April 1, when the "close" quarantine goes into effect, it is very likely that several Mexican cities will have to be quarantined against, especially Vera Cruz and Tampico, as in these places I believe yellow fever exists for six months in the year and it is very likely through the whole year.

Many rumors come to me of sickness in the City of Mexico and other large Mexican cities, the prevalent diseases being "pulmonair" (pneumonia) and typhoid fever.

Smallpox seems to be everywhere in the interior of Mexico and in many border towns of Mexico, but as yet Eagle Pass is enjoying quietude.

El Paso.—Sanitary Inspector Alexander reports, March 30, as follows:

I have the honor to transmit the inclosed communication, which speaks for itself.

The Mexican authorities have at last become aroused to the necessity of the situation, and attention will hereafter be paid to at least the plainest maxims and necessities of sanitation. The quasi quarantine here has done the business, and it should be enforced next winter, when the season of festivals and bull fights will again take place.

This, in my opinion, will result in the complete suppression of smallpox and other contagious diseases at this point.

Regarding the inclosed communication, while I have little faith that the Mexican authorities will continue to enforce vaccination, disinfection, etc., I respectfully suggest that their proposition be accepted, with the additional condition that the homes where smallpox and other contagious diseases existed be disinfected, and as only the certificates of the State quarantine and the city health officers of El Paso are accepted, no certificate should be honored except from the Mexican sanitary inspector and the municipal health officer of Juarez, Mexico.

[Inclosure.]

In accordance with the board of health of the city of Mexico, the President of the Republic has approved the following propositions:

"That the sanitary inspector holding office at Ciudad Juarez be authorized to perform vaccinations and issue certificates of vaccination, and to put in action a steam disinfecter so that the baggage and clothes of persons crossing the frontier may be disinfected free of charges.

"That the same inspector be authorized to hold private conference with Dr. Alexander, in order to secure confidentially the acceptance of the certificates of vaccination issued by the veterinary inspector and the physicians of Ciudad Juarez, giving them the same value as the certificates issued by Dr. Alexander and Drs. Race and Yandell."

And having the honor to send you the above for what you determine, in accordance with our last conference, I must express again what I have said, that it is the intention of my Government to see that the health and business of the inhabitants of both cities do not suffer any injury.

I will procure in accordance with the local authority of this city, the enforcement of vaccination and attend as much as possible to the health conditions, as the best way to stamp out the epidemic that fortunately is not of as much consideration as is supposed.

Respectfully, yours,

ROMULO ESCOBOSA,
Mexican Sanitary Inspector.

Laredo.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports March 13 and 25 the transactions at Laredo, as follows:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated March 4, 1899, directing me to proceed to Guerrero, Mexico, via Carrizo, Tex., for the purpose of investigating smallpox. I left Laredo on morning of March 5. I had to procure a team, conveyance, and driver for the 60 miles of heavy road, the greater part heavy sand. I encountered the Zapata County quarantine about 25 miles from Laredo, but I was provided with certificate which passed me. I arrived at Carrizo the night of March 5 and proceeded to consult with the deputy collector. On March 6 I procured another team and carriage, as the horses I had were very tired and needed resting for the return trip. I took with me a United States customs inspector, who is well acquainted with the Guerrero citizens. On arrival at Guerrero, Mexico, which is about 7 miles from Carrizo, Tex., by the carriage road, we saw different friends of the inspector and asked them privately about smallpox. * * * We found that there had been 2 cases there, supposed to have come from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, but which had recovered some time previously without any spread. Our inspectors reported to us at 3 o'clock p. m., that they could not discover one single case then in Guerrero, and they believed that there was not one. I then notified the authorities of my presence and purpose. They immediately called a meeting of the health board and made out the report which I inclose. Three of the signers are physicians. It denies the existence of smallpox within the district of Guerrero, and that any epidemic of said disease had occurred. It also names the prevailing diseases. On account of darkness and the miserable road, I remained until morning. Telegraphed results to you on arrival at Carrizo, Tex., and awaited answer. While awaiting reply, the county judge received notice of smallpox at San Ygnacio, Tex., and at a ranch on the Carrizo side of that place. There being no county physician—in fact, only some Mexican doctors without license to practice in the county—the judge requested me to accompany him, for the purpose of diagnosis and advice. I told him to send at once and have all suspected places placed in strict quarantine until we arrived, not allowing anyone to enter or leave. We left for the ranch March 8. Found 1 case of smallpox, a child which had never been away from the ranch, but the other inmates had been both to Laredo, Tex., and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at both of which places smallpox exists. Unfortunately, I had used all the vaccine I had with me at Carrizo. There being several dwelling houses at the ranch, I separated the sick and attendants from the well, and advised the judge to have those that had been exposed vaccinated as soon as possible, and held in quarantine for fourteen days after vaccination and disinfection of clothing, etc. Immunes, of which there were several, might be let out of quarantine upon disinfection of clothing, etc. We proceeded to San Ygnacio, where I found two houses in quarantine; 1 case at one house proved to be varioloid, the other a child with fever, but no eruption as yet, and had had fever, the mother claimed, four days. Both houses were placed in quarantine, and I advised the judge that if the child with fever did not present any eruption within four more days he might raise the quarantine. I then, with the judge, made an inspection of a great many houses, finding no other suspicious cases. The child with varioloid had come from Nuevo Laredo not a great while before. March 9, left for Laredo, Tex., arriving that night. Inspected other ranches on the road within Zapata County, but found no more cases nor suspects. I advised the judge to quarantine more strictly

against Laredo, Tex., and not to take doctors' certificates, as the physicians could not possibly know whether persons had been exposed or not, and during epidemics a great many persons would swear black was white; hold everyone on the county line sixteen to twenty days, unless immune, others to be vaccinated upon arrival at detention camp and held as above; all to have clothing and baggage disinfected.

Upon my arrival in Laredo I found smallpox had continued to increase at a rapid gait on account of a great many not having been vaccinated, as there was no law compelling vaccination except as regarded school children, and as I mentioned in a former report, the Mexicans prefer smallpox to vaccination, especially during an epidemic, when they claim that vaccination will surely produce smallpox. Upon arrival I wired you that it might be as well to disinfect the mail. On March 11 the governor issued a proclamation, placing Webb and Encinal counties, including Laredo, in quarantine, which fact I wired you.

March 12 I received your telegram authorizing disinfection of mail. I informed the postmaster, and he later received a telegram stating that mails would be disinfected at the expense of Marine-Hospital Service. I wired you that I would have the mails disinfected at the expense of Marine-Hospital Service. I employed one man, and a large packing case which I had made air-tight by first canvassing inside then pasting with paper, also procured formalin and instructed the employee. All mail passing through the Laredo post office is being disinfected.

Inclosed please find written report of smallpox at Guerrero, Mexico, from deputy collector of customs at Carrizo, Tex. The Marine-Hospital Service quarantine guards at Zapata County are under orders of the deputy collector, as I can communicate with him by wire when necessary over the Government line. I have only ordered a strict quarantine, as you see by his letter, so that persons can not pass the boundary within Zapata County, Tex., without breaking my order. As yet I allow persons to cross at Laredo after inspection and vaccination when necessary. I am disinfecting mails at Laredo, Tex., at expense of Marine-Hospital Service as I wired you, I also sent in name of employee. The postmaster yesterday informed me that mails were not allowed out of a place called Devine a short distance south of San Antonio on the International and Great Northern Railroad, unless disinfected, and asked me if I would disinfect if brought to the Laredo office. I informed him I would disinfect all mail going out or through the Laredo office for points within the United States until further notice, and that if he could place the Devine mail within the Laredo office I would disinfect with the rest. I believe it will not increase the expense, as I have an employee, and the increased amount of mail will be very little. I have not been informed officially, but I understand that all mail on International and Great Northern Railroad south of San Antonio is to be sent to Laredo for disinfection before being sent to other points. I suppose it will be my duty to see that all such mail is properly disinfected. I disinfect according to paragraph 1—disinfection of mails, found in "Précis upon the diagnosis and treatment of smallpox" issued by the Marine-Hospital Service. We are not now having any trouble in removing patients to the pesthouse as we had at first and the vaccinating is going on without friction. I am not taking part in their work as an official of United States Marine-Hospital Service, but only as the duty of any physician to help as best he can during an epidemic. I am now attending to the disinfection of all houses vacated by patients as well as supervising the vaccinating corps. I also con-

tinue to inspect all trains from Mexico, vaccinating when necessary, and inspect immigrants.

There is one case of smallpox at Fort McIntosh, a trooper of the Tenth Cavalry, Colorado. There is only 1 American (white) case in Laredo, and none among the negroes. All cases being confined to Mexican population, and all are now strictly isolated.

I disinfect this letter by placing cotton moistened with formalin within, and afterwards placing within a small and air-tight box for eight hours.

New cases of smallpox for week ended March 25, 36; persons vaccinated at bridge and ferry, 34; deported for refusing vaccination or being sick, 33; deported beggars, 5; total passed over, 1,468.

[Inclosure.]

CARRIZO, TEX., *March 21, 1899.*

SIR: Your telegram of this date was duly received, and in compliance therewith I have placed a strict quarantine against Guerrero and vicinity from 6 p. m. this day. I notified the mayor of said city officially, and received an answer that he had also put on a rigorous one against us.

On Saturday morning a report reached us that a death from smallpox had occurred; that the deceased had a public funeral, many friends and relatives attending same, and that there were other cases in said city. I therefore sent our most efficient and intelligent guard, Nestor Gutierrez, over to investigate. He returned yesterday, and reported that he had examined the records of deaths and found 1 death in February and 1 on the 18th instant from smallpox. On investigating further he found that the latter was of the worst type, and no attempt had been made to keep the patient isolated. He was unable to find any other cases there, but we have rumors that there are some.

The cases at San Ygnacio and also at the Latoss are doing well. No new cases at either place so far. If you have any special instructions in regard to present quarantine please keep me posted by letter or wire.

Respectfully, yours,

FRANK H. PIERCE,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports as follows: March 30, no new cases of smallpox since the 20th; March 31, 1 new case; April 2, 1 new case.

Newport News.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles reports as follows: March 27, 2 new cases; March 28, 4 new cases—2 in city and 2 in county; March 29, 3 new cases—1 in city and 2 in county; March 30, 1 new case; March 31, 8 new cases—1 in city and 7 in county; April 1, 2 new cases.

Norfolk.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hoffman reports as follows: March 25, new cases, 2; discharged, 4. March 26, new cases, 2; discharged, 5. March 27, new cases, 6; discharged, 8. March 28, new cases, 5; discharged, 7. March 29, new cases, 3; discharged, 2. March 30, new cases, 5; discharged, 6. March 31, new cases, 10; discharged, 5.

Portsmouth.—He reports smallpox at Portsmouth as follows: March 25, new cases, 10; discharged, 11. March 26, new cases, 4; discharged, 0. March 27, new cases, 4; discharged, 0. March 28, new cases, 0; discharged, 0. March 29, new cases, 2; discharged, 11; died, 1. March 30, new cases, 2; discharged, 3. March 31, new cases, 5; discharged, 4.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Perry incloses the following report on the smallpox situation in Spokane:

In reply to your letter of 25th instant just received. Will say that up to date we have had 4 cases of smallpox. All are at the isolation hospital. All are now desiccating and doing well. The first case came to us in a member of a traveling operatic company, and he received his infection in Los Angeles, Cal. (The average period of incubation—twelve days—elapsed after leaving Los Angeles, when there were reported 43 cases by the health department during the month of his visit.) He does not know of any direct exposure, but does know that while there he played in the orchestra beside a local musician who was using disinfectants liberally. No other member of the company (Frank Daniels' Opera Company) has been affected. Two of our cases—the second and third—are traced to the first. The fourth case is undetermined. There is a bare possibility that he too was exposed to the first. No. 4 has exposed many people through the ignorance of the man who attended him as physician. This 'M. D.' is under arrest for failure to report the case. Trial will be had when the patient can appear in court as a witness.

Respectfully, yours,

W. W. POTTER,
City Health Officer.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to April 7, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....			Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20.....	10		Do.
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....			Several cases.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20.....		2	Smallpox reported.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1		Do.
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Green County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Hale County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Lowndes County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Marengo County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 27.....	23		Do.
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....			Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....			
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96		Do.
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Wilcox County.....	.....do.....			
Total for the State.....		130	2	Officially reported.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1.....	8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept.-Mar. 25.....	83	14	
Sacramento City.....	.....do.....	1		
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2		
Total for the State.....		87	15	Do.
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 18.....	27	4	
El Paso County.....	Jan. 31.....	2		
Fremont County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	24		
Los Animas County.....	Jan. 31.....	12		
Pueblo County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 31.....	60	4	
Total for the State.....		125	8	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Jan. 16.....	2		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 3.....	63		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 12-Apr. 1.....	13		
Key West.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 29.....	8		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14.....	1		
Total for the State.....		21		Officially reported.
Georgia:				
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	300		
Savannah.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 20.....	12		
Total for the State.....		312		Do.
Illinois:				
Bethel.....	Jan. 7.....	2		
Biggsville, Henderson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Cairo.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 7.....	26		
Chicago.....	Mar. 10-Mar. 31.....	4		
Dana, La Salle County.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Media.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Monmouth, Warren County.....	Feb. 23.....	4		
Murphysboro, Jackson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	2		
Total for the State.....		41		Do.
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	Mar. 1.....			Smallpox reported.
Dana.....	Feb. 8.....	1		
Davies County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Evansville.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 1.....	16	0	
Floyd County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Green County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 1.....	14		
Jefferson County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Jackson City.....	Feb. 24.....	4		
New Albany.....	Mar. 5-Apr. 1.....	4		
Sullivan County.....	Feb. 11.....	1		
Toronto.....	Feb. 4.....	1		
Total for the State.....		41		Officially reported.
Indian Territory...	Mar. 4.....		45	
Iowa:				
Lee County.....	Jan. 13.....	7	1	
Wayne County.....	do.....	1		
Kansas:				
Atchison County.....	Mar. 16.....	21		Smallpox reported.
Independence County.....	Mar. 16.....			
Sumner County.....	Mar. 20.....	2		
Marion County.....	Jan. 17.....	11		
Peabody.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 16.....	56	7	
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 28.....	289	4	
Louisiana:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 29.....	9		
New Orleans.....	Jan. 30-Apr. 1.....	144	2	
Maine:				
Auburn.....	Feb. 20.....	4		
Lewiston.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 4.....	3		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 18-Apr. 1.....	12	1	
Cumberland.....	do.....	3		
Pocomoke.....	do.....	3		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4.....	14		
Kalamazoo.....	Mar. 12-Mar. 25.....	5	1	
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 8.....	1		
Mississippi:				
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Hinds County.....	Mar. 3.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	Mar. 26.....	4		
Jones County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Lauderdale County.....	do.....			Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi—Continued.				
Noxubee County .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Perry County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 12.....	17	3	
Tishomingo County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Missouri:				
Carroll County.....	Feb. 13.....	33	5	
St. Louis.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.....	25	2	
Montana:				
Missoula.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 9.....	2	.....
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8.....	153	.....
	Dec. 9-Jan. 16.....	147	3	
Omaha.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	35	.....
Otoe and Nemaha Counties...	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	21	.....
Peru.....	Jan. 2.....	5	.....
Plattsmouth.....	Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Tecumseh.....	Jan. 2.....	9	.....
Total for the State.....		369	3	Officially reported..
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 22.....	6	.....
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Mar. 15-Mar. 21.....	1	.....
Elmira.....	Mar. 18-Mar. 25.....	1	.....
New York.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 20.....	12	3	
Dunkirk.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21.....	5	.....
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	.....
Bertie County.....	.....do.....	8	.....
Burlington, Franklin Co.....	March 1.....	3	1	
Chowan County.....	Feb. 16.....	2	.....
Columbus County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	.....
Cumtuck County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Edgecombe County.....	Feb. 1.....	24	.....
Gates County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Halifax County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	.....
Johnston County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Northampton County.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 23.....	6	.....
McDowell County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	2	.....
Pasquotank County.....	.....do.....	15	.....
Perquimans County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Wake County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Wilmington.....	Feb. 3.....	1	.....
Wilson County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	1	.....
Total for the State.....		82	1	Do.
Ohio:				
Brooklyn.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27.....	1	.....
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 20.....	175	4	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 1.....	102	1	
Columbus.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27.....	71	.....
Dalton.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Gallipolis.....	Feb. 2.....	2	.....
Sandusky.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27.....	2	.....
Shenandoah.....	.....do.....	1	.....
South Charleston.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Sunbury.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Toledo.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Wellington.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Willoughby.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Total for the State.....		364	5	Do.
Oklahoma:				
Chandler.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....
Doggett.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 30.....	32	10	
Parkland.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....
Sac and Fox Agency.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Stroud.....	.....do.....	.....	3	
Total for the State.....		37	13	Do.
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 11.....	5	.....
Altoona.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11.....	3	.....
Ball Hill.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23.....	1	.....
Beaver County.....	Mar. 12-Mar. 30.....	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Pennsylvania—Continued.					
Bedford County.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30.....	21		Smallpox reported.	
Brumbaugh.....	.....do.....	2		
Charlesville.....	Dec. 31.....	15			
Claysburg.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23.....	1			
East Vincent Township.....	Dec. 31.....	1			
Everett.....	.....do.....	3		
Fayette County.....	Mar. 12-Mar. 30.....	3			
Fulton County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 11.....	1			
Homer City.....	Dec. 31.....	2			
Hopewell.....	.....do.....	3		
Huntingdon County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 11.....	5			
Hustontown.....	Dec. 31.....	4			
New Granada.....	.....do.....	7		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 11.....	10			
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 25.....	2			
Pottstown.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 11.....	1			
Somerset County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 30.....	2			
Steelton.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 25.....	11			
Waterfall.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for the State.....		105		Officially reported.	
Porto Rico:					
Ponce.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 17.....	451		Do.	
San Juan.....	Mar. 6.....	3			
Rhode Island:					
Providence.....	Feb. 21.....	1			
South Carolina:					
Horry County.....	Mar. 8.....	10			
Tennessee:					
Dyersburg.....	Mar. 24.....	3			
Grover, Madison County.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 11.....	12			
Hardeman County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 11.....	1			
Jackson.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 27.....	52			
Memphis.....	.....do.....	36		
Pinson, Madison County.....	.....do.....	1		
Union City, Obion County.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 11.....	7			
Total for the State.....		112			
Texas:					
Alice, Nueces County.....	Feb. 20.....	20		Year 1898.	
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7.....	1			
Bryan.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 11.....	24			
El Paso.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31.....	45			
Fort Bliss.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 18.....	21			
Galveston.....	Mar. 12.....	1			
Laredo.....	Mar. 14-Mar. 22.....	2			
Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	623	116		
San Rafael.....	Jan. 29.....	4			
Total for the State.....		741	116		
Virginia:					
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 2.....	302	2	Officially reported.	
Hampton.....	Feb. 15.....	6			
Lynchburg.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 11.....	1	1		
Newport News.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 1.....	596			
Norfolk.....	Sept. 19-Mar. 31.....	628	10		
Petersburg.....	Mar. 6-Mar. 12.....	1			
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 31.....	198	2		
Richmond.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 12.....	8			
Total for the State.....		1,740	15		
Washington:					
Spokane.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 18.....	3		Do.	
Wisconsin:					
Calumet County.....	Feb. 16.....	1			
Harrison County.....	Feb. 20.....	1			
Outagamie County.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 20.....	15	2		
Total for the State.....		17	2		
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 26.....	5			
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1			

Sanitary report from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *March 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following weekly report as directed:

I have made no changes in my office as yet, but the recent vacation of several rooms in the custom house will probably soon result in my having better office room. Lieut. Col. F. A. Hill has been relieved from duty as collector of customs here; Capt. E. D. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, has replaced him.

Smallpox is decreasing here, but there are still a number of cases. It is difficult to state the exact number of cases in the city and port, as the report always includes some of the outlying districts. I estimate that there are reported about 50 cases in the city and 1 in the port. Most of these have been removed to isolation hospitals; a few are confined in their homes under a yellow flag. The disease is not severe. * * *

From information I have gathered and inspections I have made myself, I am satisfied that neither the harbor coast line nor any of the near by islands will prove satisfactory as a site for a quarantine station. There is, however, a large island lying about 8 miles off Ponce which may serve the purpose. It will take some time to make a visit to the place and, as I have no assistant, I have as yet not attempted it. The smaller islands in the vicinity are all, as far as I can learn, totally unfit. I have not seen all of them, but I have visited one of the largest, and I have had credible information concerning the others.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,

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

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

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
Alexandria, Va.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, S. O.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Charles, Va.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Fear, N. O.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
Oienfuegos, Cuba.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do....	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Mar. 11	.....	.....	.....
	Mar. 18	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas, Cuba.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
Newbern, N. C.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico.....	Mar. 17	Ss. Paris.....	Mar. 18	New York.....
	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del ...	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	Mar. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	do....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do....	.....	.....	.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, N. C.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No transactions.....	4
			No report.....	1
			Army supply ship.....	14
			No transactions.....	5
			No transactions.....	
			do.....	1
				8
				10
				8
				8
Kingston.....	Held in quarantine till departure; refused to communicate with shore on account of smallpox in Ponce.	Mar. 17		11
			U. S. ship Nashville, from San Juan, boarded and passed without inspection.	5
				7
				19
				3
			112 Chinese and 46 Japanese passengers on Br. ss. Doric, from Hongkong, bathed and clothing and baggage disinfected; 101 Asiatics of crew and 300 pieces of baggage on U. S. ship China, from Hongkong, released on March 25; 185 Asiatic steerage passengers and 328 pieces of baggage released March 26.	20
				18
				8
			4 boarded and passed—4 transports and 2 men-of-war.	27
				3
			No transactions.....	
			do.....	

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	Ss. Newport News.....	Mar. 30	Washington, D.C..
		Tug Major.....	Mar. 31	Norfolk
Galveston, Tex.....	Mar. 25	Nor. ss. Spero	Mar. 23	Havana
	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
Mayport, Fla.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Island, Miss.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....	U. S. transport Minne- waska.	Mar. 20	Havana
Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	U. S. transport Havana...	Mar. 22	.....do
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report	18
.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	do.....	1
Norfolk	Apartments of crew disinfected; bedding burned; crew had been vaccinated.	Mar. 30	No report .....	.....
.....do	Disinfected entire tug and burned bedding.	Mar. 31	1 case smallpox	3
Galveston	Fumigated.....	Mar. 23	.....do .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	11
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	3
.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
Savannah	Soldiers taken off and their effects disinfected.	.....	No report.....	8
New York.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 1, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, April 1, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 1, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 26	Steamship Nederland	Antwerp	167
Mar. 29	Steamship Italia	Liverpool and Queenstown	90
Mar. 30	Steamship Admiral Schley	Jamaica	2
	Total .....	.....	259

J. L. HUGHES,
*Acting Commissioner.**Medical inspection of immigrants at Baltimore during March, 1899.*BALTIMORE, MD., *April 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report there were 1,168 immigrants inspected at this port during the month of March, 1899, and 3 rejected, 1 for local paralysis, 2 for senility.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 1, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, April 2, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 1, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 26	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	173
Do...	Steamship Prince Edward	St. John, New Brunswick	5
Do...	Steamship Anglian	London, England	2
Mar. 28	Steamship Beverly	Port Morant, Jamaica	1
Do...	Steamship Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	48
Do...	Steamship State of Maine	Manila, Philippine	0
Do...	Steamship Lancastrian	Liverpool, England	24
Mar. 30	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	89
Mar. 31	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	154
Do...	Steamship Barrowmore	London, England	11
Do...	Steamship Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	79
Apr. 1	Steamship New England	Liverpool, England	586
	Total .....	.....	1,172

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.*CONNECTICUT—*New Haven.*—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 180, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 6, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February. Total number of deaths, 139, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; la grippe, 9, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Westport.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 2,240, including diphtheria, 62; enteric fever, 24; measles, 8; influenza, 98; scarlet fever, 41; whooping cough, 3, and 192 from phthisis pulmonalis.

During the week ended March 25, 1899, 12 certificates of death were returned to the office of the commissioner of health giving influenza and its complications, chiefly pneumonia, as the cause thereof, 9 giving diphtheria as the cause, 57 cases being reported; also, 15 giving scarlet fever as the cause, 115 cases being reported. Two cases of smallpox, as previously reported.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 25, 1899, from 64 observers indicate that measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and neuralgia increased and scarlet fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 126, scarlet fever at 50, measles at 39, enteric fever at 29, diphtheria at 22, whooping cough at 12, and smallpox at 5 places—Benton Township, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Township, Watervliet, and Watervliet Township.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 114,732. Total number of deaths, 176, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of February, 1899, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,110,000, show a total of 10,763 deaths, including diphtheria, 236; enteric fever, 116; measles, 37; scarlet fever, 87; whooping cough, 76; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 45, and 1,204 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 405,000. Total number of deaths, 754, including diphtheria, 11; enteric fever, 14; la grippe, 115; measles, 1; smallpox, 1, and 60 from phthisis pulmonalis. Month of February, 1899. Total number of deaths, 531, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 13; la grippe, 34; measles, 9; smallpox, 2, and 64 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 68, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 5, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1899. Total number of deaths, 38, including la grippe, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Apr. 1	105,287	37	3								2	1
Allentown, Pa.	Mar. 11	25,228	11	1									
Do.	Mar. 18	25,228	5										
Do.	Mar. 25	25,228	9	2									
Do.	Apr. 4	25,228	11								1	1	
Aurora, Ill.	Mar. 25	19,688	12										
Baltimore, Md.	Apr. 1	434,439	38			1					1	8	
Baton Rouge, La.	do.	10,478	1										
Bay City, Mich.	Mar. 25	27,539	7	1					1				
Biddeford, Me.	Apr. 1	14,443	8	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	Mar. 25	35,006	11	1					1				
Boston, Mass.	Apr. 1	448,477	198	25					1	1	3	2	1
Bristol, R. I.	Mar. 25	5,478	1										
Do.	Apr. 1	5,478	1										
Bridgeport, Conn.	do.	48,866	19	2									
Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 21	265,664	109	9					3	1	2		3
Butler, Pa.	Mar. 28	8,734								1			
Cambridge, Mass.	Apr. 1	70,028	19	4						1			
Camden, N. J.	do.	58,313	27	2					2				
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 25	654,955	626	2									
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,099,850	513	54					4	15	9	3	1
Do.	Apr. 1	1,099,850	523	37					1	20	11	2	2
Chelsea, Mass.	Mar. 25	27,909	11	1					1				1
Cheyenne, Wyo.	do.	11,690	2	1									
Do.	Apr. 1	11,690	2										
Chicopee, Mass.	Mar. 25	14,050	6	1									
Do.	Apr. 1	14,050	7	2									
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Mar. 24	296,908	131	14		1			3		4	6	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Mar. 25	261,353	112	4					3	1			1
Do.	Apr. 1	261,353	123	5		1			4	2	3		
Clinton, Mass.	Mar. 25	10,424	3										
Do.	Apr. 1	10,424	1										
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	37	4									
Denver, Colo.	Mar. 11	106,713	48	9		1				1			2
Do.	Mar. 18	106,713	48	9		1					1		
Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 25	205,876	98	10									
Do.	Apr. 1	205,876	97	10							1		
Dubois, Pa.	Mar. 25	6,149	7										
Do.	Apr. 1	6,149	4										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Mar. 25	9,416	4										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	16	2									
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 1	74,398	46	6						1			
Fitchburg, Mass.	Mar. 25	22,037	11										
Flint, Mich.	do.	9,803	4	1									
Green Bay, Wis.	do.	9,069	4										
Greenville, S. C.	do.	8,607	1										
Do.	Apr. 1	8,607	6	2								1	
Hoboken, N. J.	do.	43,648	16	3									
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	16										
Hyde Park, Mass.	Mar. 25	10,193	1								1		
Do.	Apr. 1	10,193	3	1									
Jacksonville, Fla.	Mar. 25	17,201	12	2								1	
Jersey City, N. J.	do.	163,003	74	11					1	1	1		
Do.	Apr. 2	163,003	64	7						2	3		
Johnstown, Pa.	Apr. 1	21,805	10	1									1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Mar. 25	17,853	6										
Do.	Apr. 1	17,853	12			1							
La Crosse, Wis.	Mar. 25	25,090	13								1		
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	34										1
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	25	5									
Louisville, Ky.	Mar. 30	161,129	72	9		1			2				
Lowell, Mass.	Apr. 1	77,696	36	5							1		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	7										
McKeesport, Pa.	Mar. 25	20,741	9	1									
Do.	Apr. 1	20,741	15	1							2		
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Mar. 11	11,286	6										
Do.	Mar. 25	11,286	7										
Do.	Apr. 1	11,286	4										
Malden, Mass.	do.	23,031	12	3								1	
Manchester, N. H.	Mar. 25	44,126	21	2									1
Do.	Apr. 1	44,126	23	4									1
Massillon, Ohio.	Mar. 25	10,092	4										

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 8; colored, 18.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phtthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Euteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Middletown, N. Y.....	Mar. 31.....	11,977	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Mar. 25.....	204,468	69	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	204,468	64	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Minneapolis Minn.....	Mar. 25.....	164,738	43	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 1.....	31,076	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	Mar. 25.....	76,168	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	76,168	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	do.....	18,603	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	Mar. 25.....	13,947	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	Apr. 1.....	19,457	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City, N. Y.....	do.....	3,458,899	1,262	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16	36	12	11
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Mar. 25.....	140,452	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Apr. 1.....	6,272	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petersburg, Va.....	Apr. 2.....	22,680	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Apr. 1.....	238,617	99	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	3
Pittston, Pa.....	do.....	10,302	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	Mar. 25.....	13,543	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.....	Mar. 25.....	36,425	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.....	Apr. 1.....	13,268	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	62	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Reading, Pa.....	Apr. 3.....	58,661	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 25.....	16,159	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18,060	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.....	Apr. 1.....	75,215	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40,152	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	Mar. 25.....	36,006	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	Apr. 1.....	25,448	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18,707	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5,973	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Mar. 25.....	230,392	108	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	35,013	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....</

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 7, 1899.

[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.....	31		5	.96		.33
Portland, Me.....	34		7	.75	.35	
Northfield, Vt.....	28		9	.56		.06
Boston, Mass.....	36		5	.90	.63	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	38		3	1.05	.18	
Nantucket, Mass.....	37		4	.84	.16	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	36		3	1.06	.13	
Block Island, R. I.....	36		4	.89	.26	
New Haven, Conn.....	36		5	.91	.91	
Albany, N. Y.....	34		6	.56	.42	
New York, N. Y.....	38		4	.91	.94	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	38		4	.79		.26
Philadelphia, Pa.....	41		3	.70	.29	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	39		5	.92	1.08	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	39		2	.89		.51
Baltimore, Md.....	43		3	.91		.47
Washington, D. C.....	43		2	.93		.45
Lynchburg, Va.....	46		1	.83		.23
Cape Henry, Va.....	46	1		1.19		.96
Norfolk, Va.....	48	1		1.05		.87
Charlotte, N. C.....	52	1		1.04		.14
Raleigh, N. C.....	51	1		.97		.74
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47	2		1.24		1.09
Hatteras, N. C.....	51	3		1.36		1.22
Wilmington, N. C.....	55	2		.87		.79
Columbia, S. C.....	56	3		.96		.82
Charleston, S. C.....	58	5		.91		.78
Augusta, Ga.....	57	4		1.11		.84
Savannah, Ga.....	60	4		.84		.84
Jacksonville, Fla.....	63	4		.77		.53
Jupiter, Fla.....	71		0	.49		.48
Key West, Fla.....	74		0	.27		.27
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	54	4		1.28		.32
Tampa, Fla.....	66	3		.65		.12
Pensacola, Fla.....	61	5		1.18		1.12
Mobile, Ala.....	60	4		1.76		1.76
Montgomery, Ala.....	57	6		1.43		1.19
Vicksburg, Miss.....	59	5		1.48		1.48
New Orleans, La.....	63	6		1.19		1.19
Shreveport, La.....	59	7		1.05		1.05
Fort Smith, Ark.....	53	2		.77		.77
Little Rock, Ark.....	55	2		1.12		1.12
Palestine, Tex.....	59	9		.91		.90
Galveston, Tex.....	63	4		.63		.63
San Antonio, Tex.....	63	11		.51		.51
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	64	6		.35		.35
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	53	1		1.33		1.20
Nashville, Tenn.....	50		0	1.12		.93
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	52		0	1.32		.50
Knoxville, Tenn.....	49	2		1.19	.42	
Louisville, Ky.....	46		2	.92		.01
Indianapolis, Ind.....	40		3	.82		.02
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	45		2	.70	.51	
Columbus, Ohio.....	40		3	.65	.18	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	45		3	.77		.17
Pittsburg, Pa.....	40		2	.62	.40	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	32		5	.56	.40	
Rochester, N. Y.....	32		4	.63	.05	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	31		1	.56		.12
Erie, Pa.....	34		3	.56	.22	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	34		2	.63		.04
Sandusky, Ohio.....	36		4	.56	.34	
Toledo, Ohio.....	36		4	.49	.65	
Detroit, Mich.....	34			.49		
Lansing, Mich.....	32		7	.56	1.14	
Port Huron, Mich.....	31		4	.56	.27	
Alpena, Mich.....	26		5	.42	.24	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	25		11	.32		.31
Marquette, Mich.....	25		9	.42		.35
Green Bay, Wis.....	30		10	.48	.19	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	32		7	.56	.13	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 7, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	33		9	.56	.15	
Chicago, Ill.....	36		7	.61		.30
Duluth, Minn.....	27		11	.42		.27
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	31		13	.36		.11
La Crosse, Wis.....	34		14	.39	.11	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	36		10	.55		.25
Des Moines, Iowa.....	38		9	.36		.34
Keokuk, Iowa.....	40		5	.49		.35
Hannibal, Mo.....	42		5	.56		.43
Springfield, Ill.....	41		6	.60		.37
Cairo, Ill.....	49		0	.84		.36
St. Louis, Mo.....	45		2	.81		.16
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	44		5	.70		.66
Springfield, Mo.....	46		2	.73		.48
Kansas City, Mo.....	43		8	.49		.43
Topeka, Kans.....	44		8	.49		.35
Wichita, Kans.....	47		7	.46		.46
Concordia, Kans.....	41		8	.42		.26
Lincoln, Nebr.....	42		14	.29		.29
Omaha, Nebr.....	39		13	.39		.39
Sioux City, Iowa.....	35		14	.35		.33
Yankton, S. Dak.....	35		18	.30		.26
Valentine, Nebr.....	32		8	.38		.38
Huron, S. Dak.....	31		20	.25		.20
Pierre, S. Dak.....	33		21	.25		.10
Moorhead, Minn.....	24		15	.21	.11	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	28		26	.27	.00	
Williston, N. Dak.....	30		29	.14	.05	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	35		31	.14	.12	
Helena, Mont.....	38		20	.16	.21	
Miles City, Mont.....	36		23	.16		.09
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	34		12	.29		.28
Spokane, Wash.....	43		8	.28		.05
Wallawalla, Wash.....	49		8	.46	.08	
Baker City, Oreg.....	40		6	.35	.17	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	43			.21		
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	35		2	.49		.15
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	45		3	.49	.74	
Lander, Wyo.....	35		5	.35		.15
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	35		8	.18	1.07	
North Platte, Nebr.....	39		11	.19	.23	
Denver, Colo.....	41		4	.25	.46	
Pueblo, Colo.....	41	1		.14	.58	
Dodge City, Kans.....	45		4	.22		.07
Oklahoma, Okla.....	53		4	.73		.73
Amarillo, Tex.....	46	3		.18		.18
Abilene, Tex.....	56	8		.30		.30
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	41	5		.14	.19	
El Paso, Tex.....	57	9		.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	63	2		.14		.14
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	47		6	.77		.67
Tacoma, Wash.....	46			.84		
Fort Canby, Wash.....	47		5	1.45		1.20
Portland, Oreg.....	49		8	1.14		1.01
Roseburg, Oreg.....	50		8	.70	1.30	
Eureka, Cal.....	49			1.47		
Redbluff, Cal.....	56			.69		
Carson City, Nev.....	44		3	.28	1.14	
Sacramento, Cal.....	57		2	.63	1.65	
San Francisco, Cal.....	54		2	.63	4.05	
Fresno, Cal.....	56			.32		
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55		2	.57	2.85	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58			.60		
San Diego, Cal.....	57		0	.28		.09
Yuma, Ariz.....	67	2		.06		.06

^aThe 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, December 31, 1898, to April 7, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 31...	31	14	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 25.....	25	343	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 24.....	24	29	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30.....	30	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	6	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 17.....	17	196	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 4...	8	8	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16.....	16	7	
Matanzas.....	Mar. 16-Mar. 30...	2	.....	One in United States Army.
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 23.....	23	36	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djiddah.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 16...	16	19	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 21...	2	2	
Formosa:				
Taichu.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18...	18	1	
Tainan.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 18...	24	17	
Taipeh.....	Dec. 25.....	10	2	
Taiwan.....	Dec. 31.....	31	.....	Plague exists.
Tamsui.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 10...	7	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 21...	21	1,375	Actual number probably 1,100.
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 25.....	25	22	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25.....	25	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 25...	309	208	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 24...	24	18	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	30	5	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 7...	7	41	14
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 4...	4	157	10
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 17...	17	145	66

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Ontario:				
Coburg County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	.....
Dundas County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	1	
Durham County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	.....
Essex County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	.....
Grenorth County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	5	1	
Kent County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	3	.....
Northumberland County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	.....
Prescott County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	15	3	
Stormont County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	11	1	
York County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	3	.....
Province of Quebec.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 25...	14	1	
China:				
Fuchou.....	Feb. 25.....	.....	.....	Smallpox prevalent.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18...	13	3	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31.....	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....	In United States Army.
Santiago.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 21...	2	.....	On steamship Thomas Brooks.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 4...	.....	4	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 21...	2	1	
London.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 11...	6	1	
South Shields.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Sunderland.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	2	.....
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	.....	3	
Gibraltar:				
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12...	2	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Mar. 11-Mar. 18...	7	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 21...	.....	14	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 11...	.....	4	
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31.....	.....	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 26-Mar. 3...	.....	6	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	.....	22	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Japan:				
Awomori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 31...	126	28	
Chiba Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Hiogo Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Kanagawa Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Nagano Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Nagasaki Ken.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 24...	2	.....
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	.....
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18...	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Jan. 18-Jan. 25...	8	.....
Tananarivo.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 18...	123	6	
Mexico:				
C. F. Diaz.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Do.
Chihuahua.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 25...	10	.....
City of Mexico.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 19...	.....	9	
Juarez.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 26...	.....	24	
Monterey.....	Feb. 18.....	15	.....
Monterey.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5...	.....	3	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4...	9	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 17...	.....	5	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 25...	48	27	
Odessa.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 25...	15	4	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	37	6	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 25...	.....	11	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Constantinople.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 27...	.....	98	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 5...	.....	8	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 15, 1899.]

TURKEY.—The International Sanitary Board resolved on February 25 to send Dr. Cozzonis on a special mission to Djiddah.

BULGARIA.—According to advices of March 2, the ministry of the interior has promulgated the following:

1. All persons arriving from ports of the Red Sea by ship shall enter the principality of Bulgaria only by way of the ports of Varna and Burgas after strict disinfection of their effects.

2. The entire coast of the Red Sea, with the exception of Suez, is declared infected.

3. All measures prescribed February 9 of last year are again put in force.

MADAGASCAR.—Measures have been taken to restrict the prevalence of the plague epidemic at Tamatave. Plague-infected persons and houses are isolated and guarded, the city has been put in sanitary condition, and the infected native huts and other buildings of small value have been burned. Measures have been taken to prevent assemblages of the natives.

Immediately on the appearance of plague, Tamatave and the surrounding country through which the Tamatave and Andorante road passes were declared unclean. On December 6 some suspicious cases appeared in villages in the vicinity of Tamatave, and in consequence a second cordon was established 10 kilometers from the first. The town was also carefully guarded on the seaward side. Landing of susceptible articles was prohibited except such as were required for local needs. Inland travelers were obliged to undergo a ten days' quarantine at Svandro and their baggage was disinfected. Trains were subjected to daily inspection. Each passenger, after ten days' quarantine and disinfection of effects, received a sanitary pass, without which travel on the line was not permitted. A fort at Tananarivo was converted into a lazaretto. The greatest cleanliness in houses was enjoined, and the killing of rats and mice was ordered.

BRAZIL.*Sanitary report from Rio.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended February 27. There were 385 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 3 as compared with the foregoing week; 24 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 9; 41 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 4; 1 death from smallpox, the same as before; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 3; 3 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 5, and 57 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 1.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: March 4, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York. March 8, schooner *Franzoni*, Brazilian, for Pensacola. March 9, bark *Glama*, Portuguese, for New Orleans; bark *Kings County*, British, for Norfolk.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector U. S. M. H. S.

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

CHINA.

Bubonic plague in Hongkong in 1898.

[From the Hongkong Government Gazette, December 24, 1898.]

The total number of plague cases reported in Hongkong in 1898 was 1,315. During the first quarter of the year 213 cases occurred, 7 being non-Chinese; during the second quarter 1,094 cases, 66 being non-Chinese, while during July there were 7 cases, 2 being non-Chinese. During August 1 case was reported, but this proved to be remittent fever. Of the non-Chinese cases 26 were in the persons of Europeans, 13 of Portuguese, 24 of Indian, 10 of Japanese, and 2 of Filipinos, making a total of 75 non-Chinese cases to 1,240 Chinese.

The death rate among the Chinese was considerably higher than among the non-Chinese. Of the 75 non-Chinese cases, 49 or 65.3 per cent died; of the 1,240 Chinese cases, 1,111 or 89.6 per cent died. The determining causes of this higher mortality were undoubtedly inferior physique, less healthy surroundings, and lack of the necessary medical treatment of the disease.

CUBA.

*Sanitary report from Santiago—Arrangements for a disinfecting plant.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report a gradual increase of the death rate in the civil population of Santiago de Cuba during the past three weeks. During the week ended March 25, there was a total of 36 deaths, being 5 more than the previous week and 14 more than the week preceding that. The principal causes of death during the past week were malarial fevers, 9; entero-colitis, 5; dysentery, 2; tuberculosis, 5; tetanus, 1, and beriberi, 2.

Considerable rain has fallen during the past ten days and the weather is warmer. Work on laying the new water main and sewer pipes and paving the streets with asphaltum has commenced.

During the same week, ended March 25, 31 vessels were inspected, of which 25 were given free pratique, and 6 were inspected prior to departure, and given bills of health.

After unending trouble and many trials of patience, both on the part of Dr. Carter and myself, a hulk has been obtained for use as a floating disinfecting plant. She is an old Spanish barkentine, called *Teresa Pages*, and was purchased at Cienfuegos for \$1,500 and towed here. The boat consists of little more than the bare hull, having been dismantled and stripped of everything movable excepting her ground tackle. The hull appears to be sound, and her copper, as far as visible, is in good repair. She will make a good platform for the disinfecting machinery.

The hulk is 112 feet long over all, and 22 feet beam, 460 tons register. There are 90 by 19 feet of available deck room, which, however, is badly cut up by the hatches, etc. She will need a thorough cleaning and numerous small repairs, also a house to protect the disinfecting machinery.

I have the honor to recommend that she be called *Rough Rider*.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever at Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *March 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report a case of yellow fever, in a civilian. The character of the case was determined to-day. It is under treatment at the military hospital.

Respectfully, yours,

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

DENMARK.

Danish West Indies quarantine against Ponce.

[No. 87.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, March 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that owing to an epidemic of small-pox at Ponce, Porto Rico, the Government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of fifteen days against ships arriving from that port.

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

LAURITZ S. SWENSON.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

INDIA.

Plague in Calcutta and measures to prevent its spread.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Calcutta, March 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the inclosed appeared in the Englishman of this city, of the 25th ultimo, announcing the reappearance of the plague here, though in sporadic form only, but a sufficient number of cases to cause the Government to adopt measures for its restriction and suppression. I immediately cabled you as follows, viz, "Plague, sporadic."

As the cold weather is nearly ended, it is hoped that the measures adopted may prevent the disease becoming epidemic.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. F. PATTERSON,
United States Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Plague in Calcutta—Official declaration.

[Inclosure.]

A Calcutta Gazette extraordinary, issued last night, contains the following resolution:

By a notification (No. 6026) issued by the municipal medical department of this Government on October 10, 1898, it was announced that Calcutta was free from plague, no fresh case of or death from the disease having occurred since September 28. In a resolution published on the same date, the lieutenant-governor drew attention to the danger of a possible reappearance of plague, and expressed his desire that the ward, family, and caste hospitals which had been opened under private management should be maintained in working order, and that the precautions which had been taken to stave off an outbreak, and to deal with it if it should arise, should not be relaxed.

2. Since these announcements were made, dropping cases of a suspicious character

have been reported from time to time, some of which were of such a character as to leave little room for doubt as to their having been genuine plague. Until recently, these have been so few in number, so isolated, and for the most part so far open to doubt that it has not been found necessary to reimpose the restrictions which were withdrawn in October; and the lieutenant-governor, while fully cognizant of their significance, has thought it sufficient to report their occurrence from time to time to the Government of India, and to the various foreign governments, as required by the terms of the Venice convention, still entertaining the hope that with the passing of the cold season they would disappear.

3. This hope has, unhappily, not been realized. During January, 15 cases, with 13 deaths, were reported. During the present month, up to the 23d instant, there have been 27 cases, with 24 deaths, and the numbers reported during the latter part of the month are greater than in the beginning. In some wards of the town, also, and notably in Ward No. V, the total registered mortality from all causes has lately risen in a marked manner above the normal rate, and though there is no direct evidence that this is due to plague, the absence of any other known cause is at least a ground for suspicion. Reports have also reached Government which point to the possibility that attempts may be made to conceal the occurrence of cases, the sufferers being turned out of their houses by the landlords or the other inmates, through fear of infection or for other reasons, and forced to seek shelter elsewhere. Intimation has been received that the authorities in Egypt have decided to apply the plague rules against arrivals from Calcutta, and orders have been issued by the Government of India that the regulations of the Venice convention shall be enforced against Calcutta at the ports of Aden, Madras, and Rangoon.

4. In these circumstances the lieutenant-governor is compelled, with much regret, to reimpose the restrictions which were withdrawn in October, 1898. A resolution is under issue prescribing that the inspection of the passengers and crews of vessels leaving Calcutta for ports out of India shall again be conducted by day on shore at the time of embarkation, and the fact that this has been done will be endorsed on the bill of health to be granted before any such vessel leaves the port. Correspondence has recently passed regarding a proposal that the clothing of the crews and deck passengers of vessels proceeding on long voyages shall be disinfected before departure. The lieutenant-governor was at first in hopes that this measure might not be necessary, but in view of the altered condition of things this is no longer possible. In communication with the liners' conference and the president of the chamber of commerce, he has drawn up a scheme to give effect to the proposal, and arrangements will be made to bring it into force as soon as the apparatus can be procured. Orders are also under issue to provide for the inspection of passengers by train in the same manner as was done prior to October, 1898.

5. The lieutenant-governor has also had under consideration the question of revising the regulations for dealing with plague in Calcutta itself. Those now in force are contained in plague regulation No. 9, dated November 10, 1897, and were drawn up with reference to the experience which had been gained in Bombay and elsewhere, before any case of plague had occurred in Calcutta. In substance, the lieutenant-governor sees no reason to doubt their propriety and efficacy. In some points of detail, however, later experience has suggested improvements. In order that effective measures may be taken to prevent the spread of infection, it is of the first importance that every case which occurs shall be promptly brought to the notice of the authorities. Foreign governments would have just cause for complaint if the measures adopted locally were such as to lead to the concealment of cases; nor can the local government hope to cope successfully with an outbreak if the regulations in force are so repugnant to the sense of the people affected as to drive them to withhold information and hide away their sick instead of bringing them forward for treatment. Experience has shown that success has attended the system prescribed in rule 46 of plague regulation No. 9, by which persons found to be suffering from plague are, at their discretion, permitted to resort to ward, caste, or family hospitals, maintained by private contributions, instead of being removed for segregation to the special plague hospitals at Maniktala, Marcus square, and the Budge-Budge road. Still more satisfactory has been the arrangement frequently resorted to by which persons are permitted to set apart portions of their dwelling or garden houses, under due restrictions, for use as private hospitals for themselves and their families. In the case of the poorer classes, however, the arrangements have not worked so well. It is among the poor that the majority of the patients has usually been found; and any system is defective which leads these ignorant and superstitious people to resort to any shift rather than expose themselves to the chances of compulsory removal to a plague hospital or segregation camp.

6. The lieutenant-governor is, therefore, of opinion that measures must be taken to apply in the case of the poorer classes also the system which has so far worked well in respect of classes higher in the social scale. In future no person shall be removed to a

public hospital, under rule 46 of plague regulation No. 9, without his consent, provided that suitable arrangements are made for the treatment of the case at home. If there is any ward, caste, or family hospital for admission to which he is eligible, and to which he is willing to go, he may be moved thither. If there is no such hospital available, an endeavor should be made to explain to the patient or his friends the advantages which he would obtain in a public hospital in respect of treatment, attendance, and surroundings. But if, notwithstanding this, he still prefers to be treated at his own home, arrangements shall be made to adapt the latter for the purposes of a private isolation hospital. The other inmates, except such as are in attendance on the patient, should be induced to remove elsewhere. Medicines and medical attendance should be provided free of cost, and on the recovery of the patient (or after his death, if the case should terminate fatally) the premises should be either thoroughly disinfected, or, if necessary, demolished, compensation being paid to the owner. All clothing or bedding which is likely to have become contaminated should also be at once disinfected in the Equifex disinfectant or destroyed on payment of compensation. If any structural or internal alterations in the house or hut appear necessary in order to render it suitable for its purpose, these shall be carried out by the chairman and the health officer at the public expense.

7. By these measures the lieutenant-governor hopes to secure the active cooperation of the public in the reporting of cases promptly as they occur. There is at present no serious ground for alarm. Such cases as have occurred are undoubtedly sporadic. The season of greatest danger is nearly passed. Much has been done during the past two years to improve the conservancy of the town and to introduce a higher standard of cleanliness. The municipal establishments have been strengthened, and a strong staff of competent medical and sanitary officers is at hand. The course which the disease has so far taken in Calcutta is such as to warrant the hope that the town may yet escape a serious outbreak; and the lieutenant-governor is confident that all classes of the community will unite with the authorities in their efforts to ward it off.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 213.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March 20, 1899.*

Plague in Djiddah.—In my last report I stated that 12 bubonic plague deaths have occurred in Djiddah. Up to the 16th instant 7 more deaths have been registered in said town; total, 19 deaths. It has been decided to submit to ten days' quarantine not only the arrivals coming from the city of Djiddah, but also those coming from any point of the seashore from Mamuret-ul-hamidieh (Lith) to Yambo.

Outbreak of bubonic plague at the lazaretto of Camaran.—The sanitary inspector of Camaran, Dr. Crondiropulo, wired on the 16th instant:

Steamer *Mirzapore* arrived the 12th instant from Chittagong carrying 759 pilgrims. During the voyage 6 deaths occurred, of which 2 were from bronchitis. Many other cases of bronchitis with fever, prostration, and diarrhea recovered. A patient has landed with high fever and prostration. All separated at once. In spite of the absence of pathognomonic symptom, microscopic examination, phlegm, gave positive result. All steps taken. Disinfection lasted three days. Immense number of rats in the island renders the sojourn of pilgrims dangerous. I am waiting your orders.—CRONDIROPULO.

Health of the city of Mecca.—According to official news, public health in the city of Mecca is perfect. The sanitary physician does not give any news about the bubonic plague case mentioned in my previous report.

Sanitary news from Egypt and the island of St. Maurice.—It has been wired from Alexandria that the steamship *Himalaya* has passed through the Suez canal under quarantine, and at Port Said a bubonic plague case was discovered. Said steamship was bound to Marseilles and London.

It was communicated at the last sitting of the International Sanitary

Commission that at St. Maurice 2 bubonic plague cases have occurred, 1 of which occurred on February 12 and got well, and the second case broke out on the 20th of said month.

Sanitary news from the Turkish provinces.—About the sanitary condition of the Turkish provinces I am able to give the following information, which I read in the sanitary reports :

In Djiddah, besides the bubonic plague epidemic, the prevailing disease is malaria, as well as gastro-intestinal affections. The principal cause of the latter is the bad quality of the water supplied to the inhabitants. According to the bacteriologist, who lives now in Djiddah, said water contains more than 60,000 microbes per c. c., the greatest number of which are those of putrefaction. Besides said microbes there are those which grow on gelatin plates which it is not possible to number because they liquify the gelatin. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to consider the total number of the bacilli existing in a c. c. as 100,000.

Every Tuesday at the sanitary office of Djiddah there is a service of public vaccination.

The sanitary condition of Yambo is awful. It would be impossible to give a description of the filthiness of said city. The cisterns are level with the ground, and as a consequence the water is as dirty as it can be. A load of good water brought from the villages of Moussehlah and Uvois costs 7 piastres (about 13 pence). There is no vaccine there, and as a consequence no vaccination service, therefore, smallpox is raging.

During the year 1898, 3,077 deaths were registered in Smyrna. Of these 399 were from phthisis, 245 from pneumonia, 161 from measles, 137 from gastrointestinal affections in children, 128 from heart disease, 107 from chronic enteric affections, 107 from bronchitis, 117 from old age, 105 from bronchopneumonia, 31 from smallpox, 22 from pernicious fever, 85 from typhoid fever, 23 from diphtheria, 89 from influenza, 42 from dysentery, etc.

From Dedeagatch the sanitary physician states that scarlet fever is raging there. It was imported from Dervent, a village 10 kilometers distant. Besides that there are many cases of typhoid fever, and the population suffers from malaria.

From Previsa the sanitary physician reports that the prevailing disease is that of the digestive apparatus. Said disease is a consequence of the bad water supplied to the inhabitants. I have already reported about the spring of Vrissula which before the Greco-Turkish war gave a very good water and after said war the water became very bad. It must be added that in the city of Previsa there are no sewers.

From the island of Mytelene it is reported that whooping cough is prevailing as well as typhoid fever.

From the island of Rhodes the epidemic of influenza is rather mild. It has existed since last November.

In Constantinople influenza is always raging and it is very widespread. It is not as mild as it was a few weeks ago. A few days since there are many patients who complain of strong pains in the stomach. They have nausea and vomiting, with high fever, reaching 40 degrees centigrade. Said symptoms last several days and leave the patient in a great weakness. I have seen said disease, namely, in children.

The number of deaths registered during the fortnight ended March 13, is 694, of which 5 are from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 12 from typhoid fever, 18 from smallpox, and 105 from inflammatory affection of the respiratory apparatus. During the week ended January 30, 47

deaths were registered from inflammation of the respiratory system. In that ended February 6, there were 36 deaths from the same cause. Fifty-three was the number of deaths during the week ended February 13. Twenty-eight for the week ended the 20th of the same month. For that ended February 27, there were 51 deaths. Thirty-seven for the week ended the 6th instant, and 68 during the last week ended the 13th instant.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 6; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales*—*Newcastle*.—Quarter ended June 30, 1898. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths not given. One death from diphtheria and 4 from enteric fever.

Quarter ended September 30, 1898. Two deaths from enteric fever and 4 from measles.

Quarter ended December 31, 1898. One death from diphtheria, 2 from measles, and 1 from whooping cough.

Sydney.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 571, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 10; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 50, and 59 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Queensland—*Brisbane*.—Year ended December 31, 1898. Estimated population, 100,913. Total number of deaths, 1,154, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 21; measles, 45; scarlet fever, 81, and 44 from whooping cough. Dengue was reported prevalent in January, March, and April, with 3, 13, and 4 deaths, respectively. Influenza was reported as somewhat prevalent in June, but not in a severe form.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended March 25, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—*Abaco*.—Two weeks ended March 23, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Province of Ontario*.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of January, 1899, from 717 municipalities having an aggregate population of 2,232,053, show a total of 2,154 deaths, including diphtheria, 48; enteric fever, 21; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 23; whooping cough, 9, and 184 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February. Total number of municipalities, 725. Population, 2,237,882. Total number of deaths, 2,568, including diphtheria, 35; enteric fever, 16; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 32; whooping cough, 3, and 215 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*San Domingo*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 18, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 23.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 31.9, and the lowest in Hull, viz, 16.5.

London.—Two thousand and ninety-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 35; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 45; whooping cough, 73; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 18. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 24.1 a thousand. In greater London 2,738 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 23 from measles, and 16 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 18, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 46.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 217 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; influenza, 9, and whooping cough, 10.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 11, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 22.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 28.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 697, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 5, and whooping cough, 30.

MEXICO—*Mazatlan*.—Ten days ended March 18, 1899. Estimated population, 16,700. Total number of deaths, 33. No contagious diseases.

PARAGUAY—*Asuncion*.—Two weeks ended January 28, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 1 from enteric fever.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*Singapore*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 690, including beriberi, 116; smallpox, 9, and 108 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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.
Alexandretta.....	Mar. 4.....	6,000	2									
Amherstburg.....	Mar. 25.....	2,300	1									
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 18.....	515,027	152					2			1	2
Athens.....	do.....	145,000	0			3				1		
Barmen.....	Mar. 11.....	137,000	50				1				1	
Barranquilla.....	Feb. 25.....	40,000	19		2							
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	40,000	12		1							
Belize.....	Mar. 23.....	13,000	7									
Belleville.....	Mar. 27.....	10,300	1									
Birmingham.....	Mar. 18.....	510,343	172					4	2	1	2	4
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	1									
Bremen.....	Mar. 11.....	144,500	49									
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	206						3	4		1
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	309								28	2
Budapest.....	do.....	650,000					4		2	5	9	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 18.....	681,560	a 532	26							1	
Do.....	Feb. 25.....	681,560	b 572	25		1		4		2	2	2
Cairo.....	do.....	570,062	467			1	11	4		5		
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	570,062	416			1	6	9		4		
Cape Town.....	Feb. 15.....	90,000	4									
Cardiff.....	Mar. 18.....	185,826	61							2		
Catania.....	Mar. 16.....	124,000	68				1	1				
Chaudiere Junction.....	Mar. 29.....	500										
Chemnitz.....	Mar. 11.....	172,840	98				1			2	3	
Christiania.....	do.....	207,000	65						1	1		
Do.....	Mar. 18.....	207,000	58									
Coburg.....	Mar. 11.....	19,501	6									
Cognac.....	do.....	20,400	10								1	
Do.....	Mar. 11.....	20,400	5									
Cologne.....	do.....	355,631	147									
Copenhagen.....	do.....	351,000	150					1	3	3	9	4
Crefeld.....	Mar. 18.....	110,000	28							1		
Curacao.....	Mar. 11.....	29,098	8									
Dundee.....	Mar. 18.....	166,072	60									4
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 11.....	298,927	130						1	1	2	8
Flushing.....	Mar. 18.....	18,371	5									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Mar. 11.....	253,000	84						1	2		1
Funchal.....	do.....	36,982	19									
Do.....	Mar. 19.....	36,982	15								1	
Ghent.....	Mar. 18.....	162,652	78						2			2
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 12.....	25,900	6									
Girgenti.....	Mar. 11.....	24,428	12									
Gothenburg.....	do.....	122,205	44						1			1
Guatemala.....	Mar. 6.....	65,000	33						2			
Do.....	Mar. 13.....	65,000	42									
Halifax.....	Mar. 18.....	45,000	17									
Hamburg.....	do.....	675,351	244							1		6
Hamilton, Canada.....	Mar. 21.....	16,000	1									
Havre.....	Mar. 4.....	119,470	77									
Do.....	Mar. 11.....	119,470	85					2			1	4
Hongkong.....	Feb. 11.....	248,710	81			1		1				3
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	248,710	103			1						
La Rochelle.....	Mar. 6.....	30,000	14									
Do.....	Mar. 13.....	30,000	20									
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	30,000	20									
Leeds.....	Mar. 18.....	423,889	192							1	10	
Leghorn.....	Mar. 13.....	104,578	44					1		2		
Do.....	Mar. 19.....	104,578	31							1		
Leipsic.....	Mar. 11.....	430,635	198					1	1	3	2	
Leith.....	do.....	77,385	38								1	4
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	30			1	3					
Liege.....	do.....	169,511	53				1	3		1		
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Mar. 18.....	1,500	2									
London, Canada.....	Mar. 21.....	42,000	6									
Lyons.....	Mar. 11.....	466,028	212									
Madras.....	Feb. 17.....	452,518	320			1					11	
Do.....	Feb. 24.....	452,518	330	1							11	
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	452,518	320			2						
Mannheim.....	Mar. 17.....	111,613	38					1				
Maracaibo.....	Mar. 4.....	50,000	16									
Do.....	Mar. 11.....	50,000	18									
Marseilles.....	Mar. 18.....	447,344	231									

a Plague, 3. b Plague, 12.

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.
Matamoras	Mar. 24....	16,304	8								
Messina	Mar. 18....	107,000	45								
Mexico	Mar. 26....	344,877				3	11		2	1	3
Milan	Mar. 18....	481,279									
Monte Cristi	Mar. 25....	3,000	0								
Monterey	Mar. 23....	25,000	45								
Montevideo	Feb. 11....	215,061	62					1			
Do	Feb. 18....	215,061	58								
Do	Feb. 25....	215,061	53								
Moscow	do.....	1,000,000	480		1	1	5	8	13	19	
Nice	Mar. 12....	108,227	43								
Do	Mar. 19....	108,227	45					1			
Nuremberg	Feb. 25....	230,000	103							1	12
Odessa	Mar. 11....	400,600	164					1		1	2
Ottawa	Mar. 18....	60,000	13								
Do	Mar. 25....	60,000	22								
Palermo	Mar. 11....	300,000	144						1	1	
Paris	do.....	2,511,955	1,195					10	4	13	19
Plymouth	Mar. 18....	99,848	42								20
Prague	Mar. 11....	196,257	161					2		3	1
Puerto Cortes	Mar. 21....	2,000	1								2
Quebec	Mar. 25....	73,000							1	1	
Queenstown	Mar. 11....	15,000	8								
Do	Mar. 18....	15,000	3								
Do	Mar. 25....	15,000	2								
Rhems	Mar. 11....	107,709	39					1	1		1
St. Georges	Mar. 18....	2,150	0								
St. John, Antigua	Mar. 11....	15,000	18								
St. Petersburg	do.....	1,267,023	630				1	25	5	10	9
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	Mar. 25....	3,000	0								10
Smyrna	Feb. 25....	300,000	51								
Do	Mar. 5....	300,000	73			1				1	
Solingen	Mar. 11....	43,928	24					1		1	
Stockholm	do.....	283,550	145							11	7
Stuttgart	Mar. 16....	162,934	67								2
Trapani	Mar. 11....	45,095	21								8
Tuxpan	Feb. 20....	10,280	17								
Do	Feb. 25....	10,280	11								
Do	Mar. 4....	10,280	12								
Venice	Mar. 11....	169,883	98							2	4
Vera Cruz	Mar. 23....	25,000	30		2						2
Vienna	Mar. 11....	1,606,629	776					1	8	18	17
Warsaw	Mar. 4....	601,408	243					1	9	4	4
Do	Mar. 11....	601,408	225			4			6	2	2
Windsor	Mar. 25....	3,000	3								
Winnipeg	do.....	49,000								1	
Yokohama	Feb. 25....	189,455						1		2	
Do	Mar. 4....	189,445								1	
Zurich	Mar. 11....	163,315	43								

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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