

Public Health Reports

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UNITED STATES.

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

Quarantine of troops and disinfection of their baggage at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report briefly upon the present operations by officers of the Service in the disinfection and detention of soldiers and army transports.

To give us status and power to enforce our temporary regulations I asked the mayor to furnish me with a written order to his quarantine officer, Dr. Linley, informing him that the Service had been requested to take charge of the disinfection of transports and troops. Dr. Foster had already instituted a method for handling men and baggage which was continued by Dr. Smith. Dr. Foster's plans were excellent and showed good judgment. All that was needed was more assistance, as the work was too much for one man. Colonel Bellinger has given us every aid that lay in his power, and not one thing that I have asked him to do or furnish has been refused. Furthermore, he has shown a remarkable intelligence in dealing with quarantine. All that has been necessary to obtain his prompt cooperation was a concise explanation, and our suggestions and regulations were expeditiously carried out.

The handling of troops on Daufuski Island was presented at a time when it looked as if no suitable or safe place could be found near Savannah. The island is about 6 miles east of Savannah Quarantine Station, on the South Carolina side. The eastern end of the island is settled with farmers and fishermen. Near the western end of the island is a marsh strip running well across. There are no houses near this place. The western end of the island (800 acres) is used for the encampment. A provost guard line of regulars completely closes in the encampment from the land side and there is a guard at the wharf and no person whatsoever is allowed to enter the sentry line. No per-

son can enter the line, not even myself, or leave, without a written order from Dr. Von Ezdorf. Inside the guard line are two houses, about half a mile apart. The house furthest away is used for a regimental hospital. The one near the wharf is isolated from the general camp by guards and is used for quarters by Dr. Von Ezdorf, the army surgeon, and the quartermaster in charge. This will be the office, and here Colonel Bellinger and Surgeon-Colonel Greenleaf have been permitted to go and hold daylight communications with officers in the camp. Neither of these gentlemen goes inside the encampment.

The sanitation of the camp itself and the treatment of the sick, of course, are carried out under instructions from Colonel Greenleaf and according to regimental routine. Dr. Von Ezdorf has been directed to treat any suspicious case or actual case of yellow fever if he were asked, but if not asked he is nevertheless to visit the case and report daily.

The guard line and the enforcement of detention are under Dr. Von Ezdorf's supervision, and he rides around the lines and through the camp several times a day. He sees the sick by courtesy and his status is now fully established. He keeps the dates of arrival and discharge of troops, taking the company records for such information as to numbers, etc. Civilians, discharged employees, and stragglers traveling with the regiment give us the most trouble. These he deals with by recording the name of each.

The method of discharging a regiment is as follows: It takes two hours for a lighter to go to town and this time completes the period of detention. Dr. Von Ezdorf informs the quartermaster captain in charge at Daufuski on the day the regiment completes its detention. This officer then makes his arrangements for transportation. The lighters are brought by tugs and the companies are marched to the wharf. At the wharf each company falls into line and the roll call is made, Dr. Von Ezdorf counting by fours and comparing the "field report" and "sick report," they then pass onto the lighter and our responsibility ceases. The sick belonging to the regiment are also discharged at the end of five days, if able to move.

The actual disinfection work has been done by Dr. Smith, and, of course, carefully done. As soon as a transport's time comes for handling, she is run alongside a mooring wharf which Colonel Bellinger built near the station. She begins at once the discharge of baggage onto lighters and the wharf. One of our officers then goes over this baggage with a large force of men, separating mess outfits, guns, ammunition, stores and such things, and passes them along out of the way. The boxes of clothing, or any box containing clothing, trunks, or bags are then run through steam or are formaldehyded. Each and every box is opened, and if it contains fabrics the contents are taken out almost to the bottom and formaline sprinkled on that layer, and then another layer of clothing and this sprinkled, and so on until the box is repacked and tightly nailed up. This baggage is then held forty-eight hours. The steam plant will hold the clothing of 5 or 6 companies in heavy marching order—that is, what is known as "blanket roll." In these rolls is usually carried only the blanket and extra clothing. The companies march onto the quarantine ground and stack arms. Their ponchos, knapsacks, toilet articles, etc., are taken out, and then each company marches into the disinfecting house and hangs his blankets and clothes on the racks. This is continued until the racks are full. After coming out of the chamber, the last company to put on blankets march in to get their things, which are on top, then the next last company, and so on

until they have back all their effects. During the time that steam was on the men have dipped their ponchos, knapsacks, etc., into bichloride 1-800. I do not believe this was necessary, but as it had been commenced it was continued. These troops are then transferred to Daufuski, and their detention commences from that hour.

Dr. Smith and his assistants all live at quarantine, and no one working there is allowed to leave. Besides the officers of the Service under Dr. Smith, Colonel Bellinger has furnished him nearly a hundred men, under his exclusive control, to handle the disinfection.

The mayor and Dr. Jarrell, the acting health officer, have been furnished the details as they come up, and their suggestions have been followed. The coming of Surgeon-Colonel Greenleaf upon the field has relieved me of a great deal of worry. Before he came I was often brought to my wits end to avoid friction with volunteer officers. He has respected every restriction put upon his own movements in visiting Daufuski. It is a pleasure to cooperate with such an officer.

Respectfully, yours,

J. O. COBB,

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

Resolutions adopted by the Louisiana State board of health and board of trade relative to reporting cases of contagious diseases which may occur in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 13, 1899.

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the following resolutions adopted by the Louisiana State board of health and the board of trade of New Orleans.

Yours, very truly,

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,

President Louisiana State Board of Health.

[Inclosure.]

On December 7.—*Resolved*, That the boards of health of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and other neighboring States are invited and earnestly requested to station in the city of New Orleans during the summer months medical inspectors to investigate, examine into, and report to their respective boards the existence or nonexistence of contagious or infectious diseases in said city, and the Louisiana State board of health pledges to said inspectors, when so appointed, all necessary aid and assistance in its power in the performance of their duties.

On February 15.—*Resolved*, That the president of the State board shall inform all authorized inspectors stationed in New Orleans and all State boards of health and State health officers of Southern States of any suspicious or positive cases reported by the experts.

The Charity Hospital of New Orleans shall be called upon by the president of the State board of health, from time to time, to allow one of the official experts, or a representative of the boards of the neighboring States, or a representative of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to inspect the wards, rooms, and all parts of the hospital.

The following gentlemen have been elected as the commission of experts: Drs. F. Loeber, R. Matas, E. S. Lewis, T. S. Kennedy, L. F. Salomon, F. W. Farham.

The following is a copy of resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the New Orleans board of trade, limited, at a meeting held on February 27:

Resolved, That the board of trade, limited, of New Orleans heartily indorses the action of the Louisiana State board of health in giving every assurance to the inhabitants of the country parishes, and of neighboring States, that they will, at all times, be kept fully informed as to the sanitary condition of this city, and be promptly notified of the first appearance of a case of yellow fever in this community.

Resolved further, That this board extends a vote of thanks to the members of the medical profession who have so patriotically accepted membership on the board of experts appointed by the board of health, and assures them of the hearty support of the members of this board of trade in the performance of their duties.

S. LOCKE BREAUX, *President.*

HY. H. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Disinfection of effects of returning soldiers at Egmont Key.

EGMONT KEY, FLA., April 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the operations of this camp.

The steamship *Yarmouth* arrived off the station about 7 p. m. of the 5th instant. She was boarded by Assistant Surgeon Corput and myself, and arrangements made for the landing of the troops. The following morning, about sunrise on the 6th instant, the steamship *Whitney* came in. There was a heavy gale from the northeast blowing all night of the 5th and until noon of the 6th. This caused such a heavy sea as to preclude the possibility of landing either troops or baggage until about 3 p. m. on the 6th, when lighters were gotten down from Port Tampa, and taken alongside the vessels, loaded with baggage and troops and brought to the wharf. Taking possession of the light-house wharf and buoy shed was a happy idea of Assistant Surgeon Corput, and without the wharf we would have been unable to land either troops or baggage. Immediately upon taking possession of this wharf we proceeded to construct thereon 5 tight chambers, each having a cubic capacity of 1,000 feet, for use as formaldehyd disinfecting chambers. We also constructed a chamber in our own disinfecting shed, having a cubic capacity of 1,300 feet, giving us a total of 6 chambers, besides the steam chamber. Immediately upon the landing of the first troops, the disinfection was begun, using the air-tight rooms and the steam chamber, all with formalin.

The first troops landed were set to work unloading baggage and pitching tents. About dark we succeeded in landing the last of the troops, got them into camp, and had them all fed and supplied with disinfected blankets by midnight.

All during last night there was a heavy blow, and at 6.30 this morning there was a heavy rain, with an increase in the velocity of the wind, which, however, was fortunately offshore.

Disinfection is progressing this morning as rapidly as possible in such weather. The disinfection is being done entirely by our own force, the trunks being simply unlocked by the owners and passed into the shed.

I have placed Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Magruder in charge of the disinfection, with Assistant Surgeon Corput and Senior Steward Peck and a force of men to assist him.

The troops now in camp consist of the first and second battalions of the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with regimental headquarters, staff, band, and hospital corps.

There are still some baggage and 10 horses to be gotten off the transports. This we will probably accomplish by noon to-day if the sea gets no heavier, although it is a heavy task to land baggage and get it to the storehouse in the driving rain.

I have quartered and messed the officers in one of the long mess halls.

The troops are generally in prime physical condition, and there are only 2 men in hospital—one with an injury to his ankle and the other with a slight gastric trouble, from which he has suffered for several weeks. This man is now convalescent.

The landing of the troops and baggage was effected without accident to the men or loss of property.

I have been appealed to by the superintendent of the Plant Steamship Company to allow the *Yarmouth* and *Whitney* to go to Port Tampa for coal and water. He has been informed, however, that these vessels

must either coal and water in quarantine or undergo the usual disinfection and detention. They will doubtless take coal and water in quarantine as soon as the weather will permit; probably not before tomorrow, and then proceed on the return voyage to Cuba without entering the port.

I have attempted to keep you advised by wire of all occurrences of importance, but the telegraph line between Braidentown and Tampa is frequently out of order, and this morning the cable from Egmont to Braidentown is not working.

The *Foster* is being used to convey mail, telegrams, and supplies between the camp and St. Petersburg and Port Tampa. The crew is not allowed to come ashore at the camp.

If further troops are to be sent here, it is requested that at least two large autoclaves be forwarded, in order that they may be used with the baggage which is required by the men while in detention. Most of the disinfection is now being done by the sprinkling method, the trunks being locked and sealed by pasting paper around the crack in the lid, the trunks then being piled and covered, as directed in your telegram of the 5th instant.

I have one No. 2 and one No. 1 autoclave, the former obtained from Dr. Eschemendia and the latter from Acting Assistant Surgeon Atree. These, however, I would like to return as soon as possible.

The term of detention of these troops dates from sundown yesterday, and will terminate at sundown on Sunday. They will probably proceed to Tampa early Monday morning.

Respectfully, yours,

P. M. CARRINGTON,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Since writing the above the velocity of the wind has increased to such an extent that the masters of the transports will not allow the lighters to come alongside. This will doubtless delay the work of disinfection to some extent.

The rain of this morning has completely refilled our fresh-water tanks, and I should have reported that Depot Quartermaster Brown, U. S. A., is laying a line of pipe from the wharf to our tanks, and will keep us supplied with water. He has also supplied wood for cooking and considerable lumber for tent flooring, which, however, for lack of time could not be utilized.

Considering all the adverse circumstances under which the work is being conducted, excellent progress has been made, and affairs are moving along with a minimum of friction.

It is impossible to make the regulation sanitary inspection of the men. I am, however, making a personal round and seeing all the men in their tents. Thus far no further sickness has been found to exist than has been reported above.

CARRINGTON,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Yellow fever on the steamship North Anglia.

Sanitary Inspector Brunner telegraphs, April 18, from Havana as follows:

Steamship *North Anglia* will leave here to-day for Baltimore via Santiago. Two yellow fever cases removed. Vessel disinfected.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis—Abstract of replies received to circular requesting information.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Two deaths have been reported during the week ended April 9.

CALIFORNIA.—Cases and deaths of cerebro-spinal meningitis are reported as follows since October 1, 1898: Bakersfield, 6 cases, 6 deaths; Cedarville, 3 cases, 1 death; Chico, 3 cases, 3 deaths; Colton, 1 case; Merced, 1 case, 1 death; Napa, 1 case, 1 death; Oakland, 2 cases, 1 death; Redding, 2 cases, 2 deaths; San Diego, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Santa Maria, 2 cases.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—(Correction.)—In the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of April 14, 1899, No. 15, 36 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 26 deaths, were reported as having been treated from October 1, 1898 to March 27, 1899, at Cook County hospital. The statement should read "treated in 31 hospitals, including Cook County hospital." Three cases were reported as treated in Cook County hospital during the period named.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—During the week ended April 8, 1 death from cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported, making 20 deaths since the last week in January, 1899.

MICHIGAN—*Haughton County*.—The county clerk reports 5 localities infected, with 32 deaths from the disease. The number of cases is not known. The date of the first case was January 11, 1899.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis is not under supervision of the local board of health. Deaths from this disease have been reported as follows: October, 1898, 1 death; November, 1898, 1 death; December, 1898, 1 death; January, 1899, 1 death; February, 1 death; March, 1 death; total, 6 deaths since October 1, 1898.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The secretary of the State board of health reports as follows: Ephrata, March 4 to April 8, 2 cases, 1 death; Lancaster, March 15 to April 8, 38 cases, 20 deaths; Philadelphia, March 4 to April 8, 104 cases, 55 deaths.

TEXAS—*Paris*.—Seven new cases of meningitis were reported on April 14.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—No appearance of cerebro-spinal meningitis in this locality during the period referred to. During the year 1898, 197 cases were reported throughout the State, exclusive of the cities of Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Roanoke, and Lynchburg.

WISCONSIN—*La Crosse*.—No case known to exist in the State.

Smallpox in the United States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Health Officer Woodward reports as follows: April 14, 6 new cases since the 12th, making 23 cases in hospital and 12 houses

in quarantine. April 17, 2 new cases; April 18, 1 new case, 26 cases in hospital, 10 houses in quarantine, and 1 suspicious case.

INDIANA.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State board of health, reports as follows:

Floyd County.—January 1 to March 30, 5 cases, no deaths.

Greene County.—January 1 to March 30, 6 cases, no deaths.

Jennings County.—January 1 to March 30, 4 cases, no deaths.

Marion County.—January 1 to March 30, 16 cases, no deaths.

Sullivan County.—January 1 to March 30, 5 cases, no deaths.

Vanderburg County.—January 1 to March 30, 20 cases, 1 death.

Vermillion County.—January 1 to March 30, 3 cases, no deaths.

IOWA.

Jones County.—Dr. Kennedy, secretary of the State board of health, reports, April 13, 5 cases of smallpox, 1 death. Only other cases in Iowa at Creston. Preventive measures: Isolation, quarantine, vaccination, disinfection, and interstate notification.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—Assistant Surgeon Russell reports April 14: Total cases to date, 343; deaths, 6; remaining, about 45.

LOUISIANA.

Dr. Patton, secretary of the State board of health, reports as follows:

New Orleans.—From beginning to April 10, 163 cases; died, 1 case; escaped, 7 cases; discharged, 69 cases; remaining, 86 cases. Dr. Theard, secretary of the New Orleans board of health, reports 2 deaths—1 March 31, and 1 April 1.

MAINE.

Dr. A. G. Young, secretary of the State board of health, reports, April 7, as follows:

At this date there are only 6 cases of smallpox in Maine—2 in Lewiston and 4 in Riley Village. Total number in the State since the outbreak, 170.

Auburn.—January 1 to April 7, 3 cases.

Augusta.—January 1 to April 7, 1 case.

Lewiston.—January 1 to April 7, 4 cases.

Waterville.—January 1 to April 7, 49 cases.

Winslow.—January 1 to April 7, 108 cases.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Surgeon Irwin reports, April 13, 3 cases of smallpox and 2 suspects. It is reported that the first case occurred February 28.

MINNESOTA.

Dr. Bracken, secretary of the State board of health, reports as follows:

Minneapolis.—February 18 to April 8, 1 case, no death.

St. Paul.—February 18 to April 8, 16 cases, no deaths.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Beaufort County (Washington).—Sanitary Inspector Rodman reports, April 8, 2 cases of smallpox. Source of origin thought to be Norfolk, Va. Precautions: Isolation and compulsory vaccination.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dr. James Evans, secretary of the State board of health, reports, April 16, as follows:

FLORENCE, S. C., *April 16, 1899.*

SIR: Your letter of 13th instant in regard to smallpox in Edgefield County has been received, and in reply would state that the smallpox epidemic in this State was reported in full in the annual report of the State board of health to the legislature in February of the present year, and gave rise to quite an animated discussion in that body, and the introduction and passage of a bill for the compulsory vaccination of the people of the State. This debate was published in all the papers of the State, and acquainted the people everywhere of the localities in which the disease prevailed, which they knew before it was discussed in that body. At the late meeting of the State medical association, held on April 5, 6, and 7, the matter was fully discussed among the medical gentlemen of the State, and the newspapers commented on it as usual. The situation at present is as follows in different sections of the State: In eastern part, the disease was brought to Horry County by a young man from Georgia early in March, and communicated to 2 families. Steps were immediately taken to suppress it, and in consequence it has been confined to these 2 families. There have been 18 cases, all convalescent, no new cases having occurred in two weeks. The patients were isolated and guarded and compulsory vaccination enforced. There are 2 cases in Sumter County, convalescent, and will be discharged in a few days. In Clarendon there is 1 case, convalescent, near Summerton, a small village. In Beaufort, near Pocotaligo, there are 2 cases, the first, a negro from Georgia, giving it to his roommate; these cases are convalescent. All the people living near these cases have been vaccinated. Since the beginning of the present year the area of greatest infection has been along the Savannah River, in the second lowlands extending from Parkesville, north of Augusta, Ga., to Robbins Station, on the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad. On January 19 I was notified that there was a case at Ellenton Station, 15 miles north of Robbins; went immediately to personally investigate and found a funeral of the wealthiest negro in the section going on and 250 negroes in the cortège. This man died on the ninth day. The Atlantic Coast Line were building an extension of their line from Denmark to Robbins; the contractors of this line had 300 hands at work who were hired in Alabama who introduced the disease. I placed this territory, from Robbins to Augusta, and as far east as the Denmark extension, under the charge of Dr. W. S. Cannon, who formerly practiced in Augusta and had much experience

with smallpox, and gave him 6 assistants and gave instructions for them to make a house-to-house inspection, to isolate and guard the sick, vaccinate everyone who did not have a scar, and afterwards disinfect houses. Dr. Cannon wrote me on the 13th that he had just returned from a thorough inspection of the territory, and that there were no cases of the disease at present, and that it was stamped out. There was a case at Beech Island, 3 miles below Augusta, in the person of railroad section master, who contracted the disease at the pesthouse in Augusta. This case is about well. There were 3 cases at Mr. Cheatham's, 3 miles from Augusta, reported a few days ago. An assistant was sent immediately to take charge of these cases at Mr. Cheatham's. Early in March cases were reported to me at Parkesville in Edgefield County. Two assistants were dispatched to take charge. It was, on investigation, found that there were 40 cases in a very thickly populated district, exclusively among negroes. The same instructions were given as above at Robbins. Nearly the whole population have been vaccinated, many, however, too late, as there have been 100 cases, and the disease is of a more virulent type than has occurred in other parts of the State, the deaths being 10 per cent. I have in charge of this place Dr. Peter B. Bacot, who has had a personal experience in the treatment of over a 1,000 cases. Dr. Bacot has 2 assistants, all of whom are clothed with full authority as duly commissioned sanitary inspectors to enforce compulsory vaccination, and adopt such measures as they deem best to suppress the epidemic. They have authority from the governor to make arrests or have persons fined and imprisoned who resist or interfere with their work. He makes a house-to-house visitation, isolates and guards the sick, has a detention camp, and is supplied with vaccine virus and disinfectants.

I have written you a long letter, but it is necessary to give you full and accurate information of the situation.

TEXAS.

Brownsville.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Combe reports, April 8, 2 new cases of smallpox.

Del Rio, Kinney County.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume telegraphs, April 15, 1 case in a tramp from San Antonio.

Eagle Pass.—Dr. Hume reports, April 11, as follows:

I have the honor to report that in the little town of Fuente, Mexico (6 miles from C. P. Diaz), there exist 2 cases of smallpox, both varioloid; also 2 cases of variola at the Mexican mines, which are 4 miles from C. P. Diaz. When I learned the foregoing facts I immediately called upon and consulted the Mexican health officer of C. P. Diaz, Dr. Canter by name. Dr. Canter informs me that these cases are all doing nicely, and that all precautions to prevent the spread of the disease have been taken. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Mexican authorities show me every courtesy in their power and are doing everything to assist me in preventing the spread of smallpox and the entrance of contagious diseases into this section of the country. Regarding Mr. Solomon, who telegraphed you for relief from quarantine, I will state that this man took an oath on the train (which entered here from Mexico) to the effect that he had been in no seaport town in Mexico in the past ten days. Mr. Solomon took this oath on the 8th instant. After taking this statement I immediately proceeded

to the baggage room, as is my custom, to inspect the baggage of those on board. Upon taking hold of Mr. Solomon's trunk I found the Vera Cruz stamp and date, which showed that the trunk had been in Vera Cruz in April, 1899. I then asked Mr. Solomon whether or not the trunk was with him all the time. He answered in the affirmative, whereupon I considered he had made a false statement; hence have detained him.

I am ordered by the collector of customs, Mr. Drake, to make a scout up the Rio Grande in order to see that no smallpox crosses the Rio Grande to this side. I shall take this trip to-morrow, returning in from six to ten days. A sufficient guard will be left here during my absence.

Many rumors are in existence to the effect of the prevalence of smallpox in a few Mexican border towns. I will investigate the matter.

Laredo.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, April 5, as follows:

The smallpox situation is improving. The city has been pretty thoroughly vaccinated; the vaccinators are now inspecting those vaccinated to see that vaccinations are successful, and if not, revaccinate in that way. There is a continuous house-to-house inspection going on from that source, besides, others are employed as house-to-house inspectors. There were no new cases yesterday, only 1 to-day and 1 on the 3d instant. There were 27 new cases for week ended April 1.

There were 55 persons vaccinated at International Bridge. Five persons not allowed to enter on account of sickness, poverty, or failure to allow proper vaccination. Seventeen hundred and eighty-four persons were inspected during week ended April 1.

He reports, April 8, that no new cases of smallpox have occurred in Zapata County, Tex., and Guerrero, Mexico.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports, April 15, 1 new case of smallpox.

Newport News.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles reports as follows:

April 9, 3 new cases in the city; April 10, 2 new cases in the city; April 11, 1 new case in the city; April 12, 2 new cases in the city; April 13, 2 new cases in the city.

Norfolk.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hofman and Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports as follows:

April 8, 2 new cases, 5 discharged; April 9, 4 new cases, 6 discharged; April 10, 9 new cases, 6 discharged; April 11, 6 new cases, 11 discharged; April 12, 2 new cases, none discharged.

Portsmouth.—Drs. Hofman and Cumming report from Portsmouth, as follows:

April 8, 2 new cases, 29 discharged; April 9, 2 new cases, none discharged; April 10, 5 new cases, none discharged, 1 death; April 11, 4 new cases, none discharged; April 12, 5 new cases, none discharged.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to April 21, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20.....	10	.....
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....	.....	.....	Do.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20.....	.....	2	Several cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1	.....
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Green County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hale County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lowndes County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Marengo County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 6.....	26	.....
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96	.....
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wilcox County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for the State.....		133	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.....	Nov. 25-Mar. 31.....	38	5	
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.....		136	9	Do.
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Jan. 16.....	2	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 18.....	79	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 12-Apr. 1.....	13	.....
Key West.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 30.....	9	.....
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14.....	1	.....
Total for the State.....		23	.....	Do.
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-Apr. 7.....	5	.....
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.....		42	.....	Do.
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	Mar. 1.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Dana.....	Feb. 8.....	1	.....
Daviess County.....	Mar. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.
Floyd County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30.....	5	0	Do.
Greene County.....	do.....	6	0	Do.
Jefferson County.....	Mar. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jackson City.....	Feb. 24.....	4	.....
Jennings County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30.....	4	0	
Marion County.....	do.....	16	0	
Sullivan County.....	do.....	5	0	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Vanderburg County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30.....	20	1	Officially reported.
Vermillion County.....	do.....	3	0	
Total for the State.....		64	1	
Indian Territory.....	Mar. 4.....		45	
Iowa:				
Jones County.....	Apr. 13.....	5	1	Smallpox reported.
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-Apr. 14....	343	6	
Louisiana:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 29.....	9		
New Orleans.....	Jan. 30-Apr. 10....	163	2	
Maine:				
Auburn.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 7....	3		
Augusta.....	do.....	1		
Lewiston.....	do.....	4		
Waterville.....	do.....	49		
Winslow.....	do.....	108		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 18-Apr. 8....	13	1	
Cumberland.....	do.....	3		
Pocomoke.....	do.....	3		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Feb. 23-Apr. 13....	3		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4....	14		
Kalamazoo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 8....	8	1	
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 8-Apr. 8....	2	0	
St. Paul.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 8....	16	0	
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.
Noxubee County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Perry County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 12....	17	3	
Tishomingo County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Missouri:				
Carroll County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 6....	59	15	Officially reported.
Chariton County.....	do.....	1	0	
De Kaib County.....	do.....	3	0	
Macon County.....	do.....	1	0	
Mississippi County.....	do.....	1	0	
St. Louis.....	do.....	25	2	
Total for the State.....		90	17	
Montana:				
Missoula.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 9....	2		
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8....	153		Do.
	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.....		371	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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		
Beaufort Co. (Washington)...	Apr. 8.....	2		
Bertie County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 28....	8		
Burlington, Franklin Co.....	Mar. 1.....	3	1	
Chowan County.....	Feb. 16.....	2		
Columbus County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3		
Craven County.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
Currituck County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	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. 28....	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.....		83	1	Officially reported.
Ohio:				
Brooklyn.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27....	1		
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 7....	225	5	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 1....	102	1	
Columbus.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27....	71		
Diacon.....	.....do.....	1		
Franklin.....	.....do.....	2		
Gallipolis.....	Feb. 26.....	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.....		387	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		
Bedford County.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30....	21		
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		Smallpox reported.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Pennsylvania—Continued.					
Steelton.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 25....	11		Officially reported.	
Waterfall.....	do.....	1			
Total for the State.....		105			
Porto Rico:					
Ponce.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 17....	451		Officially reported.	
San Juan.....	Mar. 6.....	3			
Rhode Island:					
Providence.....	Feb. 21.....	1			
South Carolina:					
Beaufort County.....	Apr. 16.....	2		Officially reported.	
Clarendon County.....	Apr. 16.....	1			
Edgefield County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 16....	100	10		
Horry County.....	Mar. 8.....	18			
Total for the State.....		121	10		
Tennessee:					
Dyersburg.....	Mar. 24.....	3		Officially reported.	
Grover, Madison County.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 11....	12			
Hardeman County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 11....	1			
Jackson.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 27....	52			
Memphis.....	do.....	36		Officially reported.	
Pinson, Madison County.....	do.....	1			
Union City, Obion County.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 11....	7			
Total for the State.....		123			
Texas:					
Alice, Nueces County.....	Feb. 20.....	20		Year 1898.	
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 8....	3			
Bryan.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 11....	24			
Del Rio, Kinney County.....	Apr. 15.....	1			
El Paso.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31....	45		Officially reported.	
Fort Bliss.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 18....	21			
Galveston.....	Mar. 12.....	1			
Laredo.....	Mar. 14-Apr. 1....	7	2		
San Rafael.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1....	650	116	Officially reported.	
Zapata County.....	Jan. 29.....	4			
Total for the State.....		778	118		
Virginia:					
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 15....	303	2	Do.	
Hampton.....	Feb. 15.....	6			
Lynchburg.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 11....	1	1		
Newport News.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 13....	619			
Norfolk.....	Sept. 19-Apr. 12....	682	10	Do.	
Petersburg.....	Mar. 6-Mar. 12....	1			
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 12....	225	3		
Richmond.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 12....	8			
Total for the State.....		1,845	16		
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	Do.	
Total for the State.....		17	2		
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 26....	5		Do.	
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1			

Sanitary report from Manila, Philippine Islands.

[No. 32.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Manila, Philippine Islands, February 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make most favorable report upon the health and climate of the Philippine Islands, and so do in order to refute untrue statements found in the American press.

Being within the tropics, we, of course, have not the invigorating effects of frost, and temperature averages high. At Manila about 70.30° F., but extremes are not wide apart, and during the last year I heard of no temperature below 57° F. in the islands and none below the sixties in Manila.

Mercury in the shade rarely rises above 85° nor above 95° in the sun.

Being on the coast of a bay so large as to be almost an inland sea, and having 8 miles to the east a lake having 100 miles of shore and whose waters seek the bay through the large and rapid Pasig, the city of Manila has constant air from active waters, and this combined with sea breezes, the constant friend of islands, gives to Manila fresh air at all times.

The sewers of Manila are not good; can never be first-class, because of the low level of its area, but the rainfall is here above 10 feet per annum and quite evenly distributed, so that our streets are rain swept and the sewers well flushed almost every day. There is also an advantage in hot, wet weather in hastening the decay of vegetable or animal matter, which, when dead, soon rots and is washed away.

Our streets are liberally wet down from our city water supply, which is abundant beyond our wants, so we use it as freely as needed. This water is carried in large iron pipes about 7 miles from spring sources, and is exceptionally pure and agreeable to taste. I freely use it every day as a beverage, have never experienced ill effects therefrom, and have not been sick a minute since I left America in 1897.

In filthy quarters smallpox may be found almost any day, but few deaths result, and the destruction of some low quarters and the improved street cleaning under the present government increase health. The death rate is small and only proper living is required to enjoy life.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

O. F. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sanitary report from Ponce, Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *April 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following consolidated report of the operations of the Service for the month of March, 1899: Total number of vessels inspected during the month, 48; total number inspected during March, 1898 (comparative), 37.

After careful consideration, I am led to the conclusion that a disinfecting barge located in this harbor will answer the present requirements of this island. Such a barge should be fitted up in the United States, as early as practicable, upon the plan of the *Protector*.

Vessels requiring treatment can be remanded to this point in a few

hours from any port of the island. Moreover, suitable quarantine buildings are now established upon Cabras Island in this harbor, where persons can be detained under observation and their baggage disinfected.

At Ponce, incidental effects can be disinfected by means of autoclaves, etc., and an emergency camp located upon the Isla de Cardonas near by, if necessary. Ponce Harbor is not safe anchorage for a quarantine barge.

Vital statistics.—Total number of births reported in March, 1899, 60; total number reported in March, 1898 (comparative), 70; total number of deaths reported in March, 1899, 67; total number reported in March, 1898 (comparative), 74. I inclose a list of the causes of deaths, wherein it will be seen that tuberculosis leads with 11 pulmonary cases out of a total of 67, besides a number of cases concealed under other headings.

At the meeting of the board of health yesterday, I introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in every case of consumption all rooms which have been occupied by such patients be thoroughly disinfected, scraped, and then painted or whitewashed, under the supervision of an employee of the board of health, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished to each physician practicing in the city of San Juan, who shall, upon the death or removal of a consumptive patient, immediately report the same to the board of health.

The ground floors of the walled houses upon close and narrow streets are damp, crowded, and as many as ten to fifteen people sleep in a single small room. This is due to the fact that the military authorities under the old régime compressed the population within the city walls.

During the past month the lepers have been collected in an isolated building in the rear of the city jail, and rations issued to them; also a building, the picadero, fitted up for the care of prostitutes suffering with venereal diseases.

Under the direction of Col. Van R. Hoff, the vaccine farm, near Coamo has proved a success; Maj. Azel Ames is producing over 16,000 vaccine points daily, and vaccination is being generally practiced throughout the island.

Capt. L. P. Davison, of the military board of health, has selected a small island upon the eastern coast as a leper settlement. It is named Luis Pena, and is the southwest Cay of the island of Culebra, with a channel of over a mile in width between. It has an area of 400 acres, about one-half being suitable for cultivation and grazing. I pointed this out as greatly desirable, because these unfortunates can be located in small detached cottages and cultivate patches of ground, which will prove almost self-sustaining and conducive to contentment of mind.

Municipal sanitation.—The water supply has been introduced into the city and many connections made with the sewer system. Three odorless excavators have been received from the United States and are in successful operation.

The streets are policed daily by a detail of prisoners under guards from the board of health, and over 30 cartloads of refuse matter dumped at a secluded point into the sea.

During Captain Davison's absence I directed that a quantity of disinfecting solution be placed in the manholes and storm drains throughout the city, removing a disagreeable odor caused by a temporary dry spell. Taking it altogether, this city is arriving at a stage of fair sanitary condition.

I inclose copy of an interesting report of Captain Davison to the adjutant-general upon the sanitary condition of Ponce, representing

conditions which I have already reported to you. It is hoped that favorable action will be taken to relieve the bad sanitary condition of that city. The playa or port is located 3 miles away from the city proper, and I concurred in the recommendation that it be placed under the supervisory care of Assistant-Surgeon Lavinder of this Service.

Respectfully, yours,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S. In Command.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
San Juan, Porto Rico, April 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that pursuant to verbal instructions of the department commander I proceeded to Ponce by sea, on the 19th ultimo, to inspect the sanitary condition of that city. No well-digested methods of sanitation have been carried out at Ponce. This is due to the following causes:

Three different officers have at times been placed in charge of this important work during the preceding three months. These officers were relieved of little or no military duty, and hence could devote but a small portion of their time to the work.

The quartermaster's department was not called on to furnish such aid as it might well have given. No funds were allowed for necessary clerical work, detailed inspectors, and supervisors of labor.

First Lieut. H. E. Eames, Eleventh Infantry, was detailed for this work, relieving Captain Smith, Ninth Infantry, detailed on other duty. With Lieutenant Eames a careful investigation was made of the sanitary condition of the city.

Prevalent diseases—Smallpox.—About 50 cases were found in a detached frame structure being used as a field hospital. About 10 more were being isolated in their homes. Lack of intelligent methods was painfully evident. Had this disease been handled in accordance with scientific methods, there need not have been any smallpox scare in the Ponce district. As it was, there have been few deaths, the disease being generally mild in form. The conditions are improving; the people are being vaccinated and instructions have been given for the proper handling of the disease.

Typhoid is common, due to pollution of water supply, from the habit of leaving all refuse and excretions in and about the house, and absolutely no sewer system. The city being on a practically level plain, there is no surface drainage to speak of.

Consumption, here as elsewhere, is demanding a larger percentage of victims than any other one disease, and will continue to do so until the people learn to destroy the excretions of the patient, and to clean, disinfect, and repaint or whitewash all rooms in which this disease has been harbored.

Veneral diseases are common, mainly due to lack of proper methods and facilities for controlling prostitution.

Sanitation.—The only provisions for disposing of sewage are the cesspools and yards, and these are in a filthy condition. A systematic inspection must be made and recorded, and then followed by systematic work in cleaning them and keeping them clean. Where cesspools are used they must be ventilated.

Exterior police.—Where any attempt is made towards police of grounds the refuse is only partially removed and then too often dumped into the little stream that forces its way through stagnant pools into the sea, running along the windward side of the city and through it. A dumping ground must be established to the westward of the city, this stream must be cleaned out, its course regulated, and no foul matter be allowed to enter it. The latrines of the Nineteenth Infantry barracks are on the banks of this river, above the city.

The public works furnish a moderate supply of water to this city, but little or no attempt is made to guard its source from pollution. The sewer system is the one urgent need of Ponce. All other sanitary projects in the island should be subordinated to this construction. Steps should be immediately taken to procure the proper plans and the cost of this work. In this connection a board of experts to pass upon the question of water supply and sewerage for the whole island is recommended, the work to begin at Ponce.

The officer in charge of sanitation should be detached from all other duty so that he may devote his whole time to this work. At least \$3,000 should be immediately turned over to him to be expended under proper supervision in a systematic educative campaign against the filth in which these people are now living.

The sanitation of the city of Ponce should be separated as much as possible from the sanitation of the Playa, where the Marine-Hospital surgeon may be trusted to carry out

this work. These people have been living in filth so long that they have become habituated to its results. It is hardly to be expected that they will provide money to remedy evils not clearly seen by them. Let the Government once show them what can be done by a judicious expenditure of money in this direction, and they will begin to realize the conditions, and ultimately carry on the work from their own educated sense of necessity.

Respectfully, yours,

L. P. DAVISON,

Captain Fifth Infantry, In Charge of Sanitations.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department of Porto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Circular relative to tuberculosis in Porto Rico.

[Translated in this Bureau from copy officially forwarded.]

It having come to the notice of the board of health that the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis in the Island of Porto Rico exceeds that of any other disease, with the intent of diminishing the mortality from this disease, occasioned by contact, direct or indirect, with infected persons, the board resolves :

(1) That all houses which have been occupied by a person sick of tuberculosis be thoroughly disinfected, the walls and floors being scraped and newly painted or white-washed under direction of an employee of the board of health.

(2) That the personal effects of a patient dead of tuberculosis be carefully disinfected, those which can not be utilized being burned.

(3) That these resolutions be made known to all physicians on the island and published in the National Gazette for general information.

NOTE.—Physicians who have attended or have certified with regard to a person dead of tuberculosis are directed to report to the sanitary authority, in order to the carrying out of these requirements.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 8, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, April 11, 1899.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 8, 1899 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 2	Steamship Siberian	Glasgow.....	41
Do ...	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	618
Do ...	Steamship Neustria.....	Naples.....	791
Apr. 3	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	553
Do ...	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	242
Apr. 4	Steamship Augusta Victoria.....	Genoa and Naples.....	651
Apr. 5	Steamship Southwark	Antwerp.....	220
Do ...	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	199
Do ...	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..	Bremen.....	509
Apr. 6	Steamship Furnesia.....	Glasgow.....	296
Do ...	Steamship Spartan Prince.....	Naples.....	907
Do ...	Steamship Weimar.....	Bremen.....	406
Do ...	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam	20
Apr. 8	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	360
	Total		5,813

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 8, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, April 10, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 8, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 3	Steamship Barnstable	Jamaica	1
Do....	Steamship Minnesota.....	London	2
Apr. 5	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	116
Apr. 8	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp	218
	Total.....		337

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 15, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, April 15, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 15, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 9	Steamship Avalon	Bermuda.....	1
Apr. 10	Steamship Ethelwold	Jamaica	1
Apr. 11	Steamship Tremont	London	2
Apr. 12	Steamship Pennland	Liverpool and Queenstown	137
Apr. 13	Steamship Mackinaw	London	2
Apr. 14	Steamship Chesapeake	Liverpool	2
	Total.....		145

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Medical inspection of immigrants at New York during March, 1899.*

NEW YORK, April 8, 1899.

Number of steerage passengers examined during month, 26,055; rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and detained pending action of the commissioner of immigration, 19. Trachoma—Certified, 15; deported, 13; admitted, 0; remaining, 2. Favus—Certified, 4; deported, 2; admitted, ^a1; remaining, 1.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.^a Child of an American citizen.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
Alexandria, Va	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, S. C.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.	do.....	Am. sc. Edith L. Allen (a) ..	Apr. 7	San Juan, Porto Rico.
		Nor. bk. Schwanden.....	Apr. 10	Rio de Janeiro.....
Cape Charles, Va	do.....	Sp. ss. Gaditano.....	Apr. 9	Havana
		Nor. ss. Veritas	Apr. 15	do
Cape Fear, N. C.	do.....	Am. sc. Chas. L. Lister (a) ..	Apr. 8	Norfolk
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Am. sc. R. D. Spear (a).....	Apr. 1	St. Pierre, Martinique.
		Am. sc. Magnolia.....	Apr. 2	Matanzas.....
		Ger. ss. Amrum.....	Apr. 3	Havana
		Br. bk. Bellona.....	do.....	Rio de Janeiro.....
		Am. sc. Harry W. Haynes ..	Apr. 6	Vera Cruz.....
		Am. sc. Chas. H. Walston..	do.....	Havana
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas, Cuba.....	Apr. 4	.....	.....	.....
	Apr. 11	.....	.....	.....
Newbern, N. C.	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del ...	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan, Porto Rico,.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Apr. 8	U. S. transport Sedgwick..	Mar. 31	Santiago via Guantanamo.
		U. S. transport Dixie.....	.....	.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Am. sc. Norman (a).....	Mar. 31	Matanzas.....
		U. S. transport Vigilancia. (a)	do.....	Havana
		Am. sc. Etta L. Thompson.	Apr. 4	Cardenas.....
		U. S. transport Logan	Apr. 8	Havana
Washington, N. C.	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No transactions.....	
			No report	
Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 12		8
do	do			
Newport News....	Inspected and held.....	Apr. 9	Refused pratique without disinfection. Left for Baltimore, Md.	6
Hampton Roads..	do	Apr. 15	Refused pratique without disinfection. Left for New York.	
Southport	Disinfected and passed.....	Apr. 10		1
				3
				5
				3
			No transactions.....	
			do	
Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 8	1 case malarial intermittent fever in quarantine.	1
Handsboro	do			
Ship Island.....	do			
do	Held for disinfection			
Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....			
do	do			
				7
				3
				10
				6
			No report.....	
			do	
				24
				2
				14
			76 Chinese, 74 Japanese, and 4 Indians on Jap. ss. Nippon Maru bathed and clothing and baggage disinfected; measles on outward voyage of U. S. transport Scandia from Manila; stateroom, clothing, etc., fumigated previous to arrival.	10
				12
			1 case malarial fever on Am. bk. Tilley Baker.	22
Savannah	Fumigated; baggage and effects, 818 pieces disinfected by steam and formaldehyd; vessel remanded to Savannah quarantine.	Apr. 7		2
	Remanded to Savannah by order of department quartermaster.	Apr. 6	Effects of soldiers disinfected before arrival of order.	
Mobile.....	Disinfected	Apr. 7		
Savannah	Baggage disinfected; hold sulphured.	Apr. 2		
Key West	Disinfected and held for observation.			
Savannah	Held for disinfection..		1 case measles and 3 malaria.	
			No transactions.....	

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	Tug Gladisfen, U. S. quartermaster department.	Apr. 4	Havana.....
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Mayport, Fla.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 8	Rus. bkn. Mercator.....	Apr. 2	Demerara.....
		Br. sc. Sirocco.....	do.....	Havana.....
		Br. ss. Tyrian.....	Apr. 3	Cardenas.....
		Br. sc. Iolanthe.....	do.....	Cienfuegos.....
		Nor. ss. Habil (a).....	Apr. 1	Havana.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Island, Miss.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro, Cal.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	Nor. bk. Stanley (a).....	Mar. 26	Rio de Janeiro.....
		Am. st. yt. Eleanor.....	Apr. 4	Havana.....
		U. S. transport City of San Antonio. (a)	Apr. 8	do.....
		U. S. transport Dixie (a) ..	Apr. 7	Casilda via Sapelo
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	No report	31
.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Charleston.....	Detained five days and disinfected by steam, formaldehyd, and bichloride of mercury.	Apr. 8	Proceeded to sea, bound for Bermuda.	3
.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
Mobile	Disinfected and held .....	.....	.....	10
do	do.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Savannah	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held for observation.	.....	No report.....	.....
do	Vessel disinfected; held for observation.	.....	.....	.....
Sea	Vessel detained for discharge of soldiers and effects.	Apr. 9	.....	.....
do	do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....

Medical inspection of immigrants at Philadelphia during March, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 667 immigrants were inspected at this port during the month of March, 1899. There was 1 rejection for favus of scalp. There were also 32 patients of the immigration department examined during the same time.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 160, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; influenza, 1, and 29 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sacramento.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Diego.—Month of March, 1899. Census population, 16,159. Total number of deaths 14, including scarlet fever 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of March from 167 towns having an aggregate population of 892,435 show a total of 1,221 deaths, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; la grippe, 19; scarlet fever, 7; whooping cough, 4, and 122 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 689; white, 397; colored, 292, including enteric fever, 5; leprosy, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 99 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 1,019; white, 794; colored, 225, including diphtheria, 29; enteric fever, 12; measles, 2; influenza, 140, and 92 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended April 8, 1899, from 74 observers indicate that scarlet fever, intermittent fever, inflammation of bowels, and pleuritis increased and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 130, measles at 47, scarlet fever at 38, diphtheria at 25, enteric fever at 21, whooping cough at 12, and smallpox at 5 places.

Port Huron.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including la grippe 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 136, including diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Winona.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 24,000.

Total number of deaths, 25, including diphtheria, 1; cerebro meningitis, 1; spinal meningitis, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 100, including la grippe, 4, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 394, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 7; influenza, 7; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 6, and 33 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Yonkers.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 85, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 151,520. Total number of deaths, 143, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 120,834. Total number of deaths, 202, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; influenza, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 34 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from scarlet fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Apr. 1....	8,338	10	1									
Do.....	Apr. 8....	8,338	4										
Do.....	Apr. 15....	8,338	3	1								1	
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	223	20					2		1	3	
Baton Rouge, La.....	Apr. 8....	10,477	6	5									
Do.....	Apr. 15....	10,477	5						1				
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	27,839	7										
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	215	11					1		1	6	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	do.....	48,866	19	1									2
Bristol, R. I.....	Apr. 8....	5,478	3										1
Brockton, Mass.....	do.....	27,294	7										
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	a54,955	b31	6									
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	12	3									
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	do.....	11,690	3										
Chicago, Ill.....	Apr. 15....	1,099,850	579	60					2		16	9	8
Chicopee, Mass.....	Apr. 8....	14,050	6	1					1				
Do.....	Apr. 15....	14,050	9						1				
Chillicothe Ohio.....	do.....	11,288	6						1				
Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	Apr. 15....	8,670	2										
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Apr. 7....	296,908	133	12		1			2			2	4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Apr. 15....	261,353	138	5					2		1	1	1
Concord, N. H.....	do.....	17,044	6										
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	33	1									
Denver, Colo.....	Mar. 25....	106,713	43	11								1	1
Do.....	Apr. 1....	106,713	c53	18									
Detroit, Mich.....	Apr. 8....	205,876	102	11									
Do.....	Apr. 15....	205,876	94	10									
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Apr. 8....	9,416	5	1									
Dunmore, Pa.....	do.....	8,315	2										
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	12	1									
Erie, Pa.....	Apr. 15....	40,634	11	1									
Everett, Mass.....	Apr. 8....	11,068	10	2									
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.....	22,037	11										2
Green Bay, Wis.....	Apr. 1....	9,069	4										
Do.....	Apr. 8....	9,069	2										
Do.....	Apr. 15....	9,069	4										
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	12	1					1				
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Apr. 8....	17,201	16										
Do.....	Apr. 15....	17,201	9	1									
Jersey City, N. J.....	Apr. 9....	163,003	79	6									
Johnstown, Pa.....	Apr. 15....	21,805	12	3						1		3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Apr. 8....	17,853	8										
Do.....	Apr. 15....	17,853	7										
Lancaster, Pa.....	Apr. 8....	32,011	d28						3			1	
Lansingburg, N. Y.....	Apr. 15....	10,550	14										
Lawrence, Mass.....	Apr. 8....	44,654	14	1					1				
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Apr. 1....	50,395	29	11									
Do.....	Apr. 8....	50,395	24	3		1						1	2
Louisville, Ky.....	Apr. 6....	161,129	98	16					3				
Do.....	Apr. 13....	161,129	87	11		1							
Lowell, Mass.....	Apr. 15....	77,696	28	2		1			1				
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	13	2		1			1				
McKeesport, Pa.....	Apr. 8....	20,741	14									1	
Manchester, N. H.....	Apr. 15....	44,126	17	2					1				
Massillon, Ohio.....	Apr. 8....	10,092	5										
Do.....	Apr. 15....	10,092	3									1	
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	9										
Melrose, Mass.....	Apr. 8....	8,519	5										
Do.....	Apr. 15....	8,519	1										
Middletown, N. Y.....	Apr. 7....	11,977	8										
Minneapolis Minn.....	Apr. 8....	164,738	54	5					1			1	
Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 15....	31,076	9	4									
Nashville, Tenn.....	Apr. 8....	76,168	36	4								2	
Do.....	Apr. 15....	76,168	46	7									1
Nashua, N. H.....	Apr. 8....	19,311	0										
New Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 15....	40,733	34						1			1	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	do.....	18,603	11										
Newburyport, Mass.....	Apr. 8....	13,947	9	1									

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

c Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5.

b White, 7; colored, 24.

d Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 8.

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.
Norristown, Pa.	Apr. 15....	19,791	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Adams, Mass.	.....do.....	16,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakland, Cal.	Mar. 11....	48,682	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.	Mar. 18....	48,682	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Mar. 25....	48,682	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 1....	48,682	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 8....	48,682	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	.....do.....	140,452	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	Mar. 25....	27,633	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.	Apr. 1....	27,633	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do.	Apr. 8....	27,633	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Petersburg, Va.	Apr. 16....	22,680	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....do.....	1,046,964	520	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4	18	.....	5
Pittsburg, Pa.	Apr. 15....	238,617	132	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	3
Pittsfield, Mass.	.....do.....	17,281	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsford, Pa.	.....do.....	10,302	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	Apr. 8....	13,543	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.	Apr. 15....	13,268	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.	.....do.....	132,146	78	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	Apr. 8....	44,843	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.	.....do.....	16,159	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jose, Cal.	Apr. 1....	18,060	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 11....	18,060	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Apr. 8....	5,864	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	Apr. 15....	75,215	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.	.....do.....	40,152	a 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	Apr. 8....	19,922	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.	Mar. 25....	9,250	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 1....	9,250	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 8....	9,250	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 15....	9,250	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.	.....do.....	25,448	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.	.....do.....	18,707	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio	.....do.....	5,973	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 1....	230,392	118	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	1
Do.	Apr. 8....	230,392	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	.....do.....	35,013	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	Apr. 15....	23,853	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.	.....do.....	61,431	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	Apr. 1....	32,033	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 21, 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.....	38	2		.68		.58
Portland, Me.....	42	0		.70		.50
Northfield, Vt.....	38		2	.49		.19
Boston, Mass.....	44	2		.77		.27
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	46	2		.55	1.35	
Nantucket, Mass.....	42	0		.84		.24
Woods Hole, Mass.....	42	0		.95	.45	
Block Island, R. I.....	43	1		.77	.53	
New Haven, Conn.....	45	1		.82		.32
Albany, N. Y.....	45	1		.56		.36
New York, N. Y.....	47	3		.77		.47
Harrisburg, Pa.....	50	4		.77		.47
Philadelphia, Pa.....	49	5		.70		.30
New Brunswick, N. J.....	49	1		.74		.44
Atlantic City, N. J.....	46	6		.77		.67
Baltimore, Md.....	52	4		.80		.20
Washington, D. C.....	52	5		.75		.20
Lynchburg, Va.....	55	3		.77		.77
Cape Henry, Va.....	54	2		1.05		.95
Norfolk, Va.....	55	3		.98		.88
Charlotte, N. C.....	58	2		.79		.69
Raleigh, N. C.....	57	5		.51		.21
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	55	1		1.05		.85
Hatteras, N. C.....	56	0		1.12		1.02
Wilmington, N. C.....	60	2		.63		.63
Columbia, S. C.....	63	1		.58		.58
Charleston, S. C.....	63	3		.82		.82
Augusta, Ga.....	63	1		.77		.57
Savannah, Ga.....	65	3		.84		.84
Jacksonville, Fla.....	68	0		.63		.63
Jupiter, Fla.....	72		4	.49		.49
Key West, Fla.....	76		6	.28		.28
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	61	1		.84		.84
Tampa, Fla.....	71		5	.42		.42
Pensacola, Fla.....	67		1	.82		.82
Mobile, Ala.....	66		2	1.08		.98
Montgomery, Ala.....	65	1		1.12		1.12
Vicksburg, Miss.....	65	1		1.40		1.40
New Orleans, La.....	69		1	1.19		1.09
Shreveport, La.....	66	2		1.30		1.20
Fort Smith, Ark.....	63	5		1.22		.72
Little Rock, Ark.....	63	3		1.12		.62
Palestine, Tex.....	67	3		1.06		.96
Galveston, Tex.....	69		1	.68	.12	
San Antonio, Tex.....	70	2		.69	.01	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	72		2	.35	.75	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	61	3		1.28		1.18
Nashville, Tenn.....	59	3		1.12		1.12
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	61		1	1.05		.95
Knoxville, Tenn.....	57	3		1.19		1.19
Louisville, Ky.....	56	4		1.07		1.07
Indianapolis, Ind.....	52	4		.84		.74
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	54	4		.77		.77
Columbus, Ohio.....	50	6		.70		.60
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	51	5		.77		.77
Pittsburg, Pa.....	51	3		.63		.33
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	42	0		.42		.02
Rochester, N. Y.....	42	4		.56		.16
Buffalo, N. Y.....	41	3		.56		.36
Erie, Pa.....	43	5		.56		.16
Cleveland, Ohio.....	45	5		.49		.19
Sandusky, Ohio.....	45	9		.56		.16
Toledo, Ohio.....	46	8		.49		.39
Detroit, Mich.....	45	5		.49		.59
Lansing, Mich.....	46	4		.56		.46
Port Huron, Mich.....	41	9		.44		.04
Alpena, Mich.....	37	3		.45	.46	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	37		1	.35	.25	
Marquette, Mich.....	36	8		.49	.81	
Green Bay, Wis.....	42	8		.49		.49

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 21, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	43	5		.56		.46
Milwaukee, Wis.....	41	9		.66		.46
Chicago, Ill.....	45	9		.70		.60
Duluth, Minn.....	38	6		.56		.56
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	45	5		.56		.56
La Crosse, Wis.....	47	5		.51		.41
Dubuque, Iowa.....	48	6		.63		.63
Davenport, Iowa.....	49	7		.63		.23
Des Moines, Iowa.....	50	4		.63		.63
Keokuk, Iowa.....	51	7		.75		.53
Hannibal, Mo.....	54	6		.56		.56
Springfield, Ill.....	54	4		.85		.75
Cairo, Ill.....	58	4		.91		.81
St. Louis, Mo.....	56	6		.86		.86
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	56	4		1.06		.106
Springfield, Mo.....	57	5		.87	.13	
Kansas City, Mo.....	54	8		.68		.68
Topeka, Kans.....	57	5		.51		.51
Wichita, Kans.....	58	6		.50		.50
Concordia, Kans.....	56	6		.43		.43
Lincoln, Nebr.....	51	7		.56		.56
Omaha, Nebr.....	50	6		.73		.73
Sioux City, Iowa.....	48	8		.77		.77
Yankton, S. Dak.....	46	10		.70		.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	47	7		.68		.68
Huron, S. Dak.....	46	4		.70		.70
Pierre, S. Dak.....	48	4		.48		.38
Moorhead, Minn.....	41	5		.56		.46
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	42	4		.52		.42
Williston, N. Dak.....	42	4		.32		.22
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	43	1		.21		.21
Helena, Mont.....	42	2		.28		.18
Miles City, Mont.....	47	1		.23	.87	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	46	4		.52		.42
Spokane, Wash.....	46	0		.33		.03
Wallawalla, Wash.....	51		1	.35	.25	
Baker City, Oreg.....	42	2		.28		.28
Winnemucca, Nev.....	45	5		.21		.21
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	44	0		.35		.25
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	48	6		.55		.55
Lander, Wyo.....	41			.53		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	40	6		.29		.29
North Platte, Nebr.....	48	10		.53		.53
Denver, Colo.....	46	10		.45		.45
Pueblo, Colo.....	51	9		.33		.33
Dodge City, Kans.....	54	10		.35		.35
Oklahoma, Okla.....	60	8		.56		.46
Amarillo, Tex.....	55	7		.19		.19
Abilene, Tex.....	66	4		.63	.37	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	45	9		.14		.04
El Paso, Tex.....	63	1		.00	.20	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	67	7		.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	50		2	.77	1.53	
Tacoma, Wash.....	49		3	.84	2.06	
Fort Canby, Wash.....	46	0		1.31	1.39	
Portland, Oreg.....	50		2	.79	.81	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	48	2		.63		.03
Eureka, Cal.....	50		2	.94		.64
Redbluff, Cal.....	57	7		.51		.51
Carson City, Nev.....	49	8		.21		.21
Sacramento, Cal.....	57	5		.56		.56
San Francisco, Cal.....	54	0		.49		.49
Fresno, Cal.....	60	4		.32		.32
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	56	0		.49		.49
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58	2		.31		.31
San Diego, Cal.....	58	0		.20		.20
Yuma, Ariz.....	70	6		.00		.00

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

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to April 21, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 31...	.....	14	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Mar. 4...	.....	359	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 24...	.....	29	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 18...	18	7	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 17...	.....	196	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 4...	8	8	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30...	.....	8	
Matanzas.....	Mar. 16-Mar. 30...	2	.....	One in United States Army.
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 30...	.....	38	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djiddah.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 31...	.....	51	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 21...	2	2	
Do.....	Apr. 11.....	.....	.....	Outbreak of plague reported.
Formosa:				
Taichu.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18...	1	.....
Tainan.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 18...	24	17	
Taipeh.....	Dec. 25.....	10	2	
Taiwan.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	Plague exists.
Tamsui.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 10...	7	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 21...	.....	1,375	Actual number probably 1,100.
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 4...	.....	45	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	.....	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 8...	309	210	
Mauritius:				
Port Louis.....	Jan. 25.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 24...	18	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	5	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 7...	41	14	
Ghent.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 1...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 18...	162	11	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 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. 25...	18	7	
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-Mar. 11...	.....	5	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 18...	3	1	
London.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 25...	7	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. 25...	38	26	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 21...	.....	14	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 4...	.....	5	
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-Mar. 6...	3	.....
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	.....
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4...	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Jan. 18-Jan. 25...	8	.....
Tananarivo.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 18...	123	6	
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Do.
Chihuahua.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 25...	10	.....
City of Mexico.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 25...	.....	10	
Fuente.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 26...	.....	24	
Guerrero.....	Apr. 11.....	2	.....
Juarez.....	Mar. 13.....	2	.....
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-Mar. 18...	90	33	
Odessa.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 25...	19	4	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25...	55	8	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 18...	.....	14	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Constantinople.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 27...	.....	132	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 5...	.....	8	

AFRICA.

Smallpox in Monrovia.

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
Monrovia, Liberia, March 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the intelligence that we have several cases of smallpox in the city of Monrovia, Liberia. No special effort is being made to prevent its wide spread.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

OWEN L. W. SMITH,
Minister Resident and Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio—Annual report for 1898.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you my official report for the week ended March 3: There were 400 deaths from all causes, an increase of 15 as compared with the foregoing week; 32 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 8; 51 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 10; 4 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 1 death from measles, an increase of 1; 3 deaths from beriberi, the same as before, and 50 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 7.

Annual report for 1898.—I have the honor to submit the following report on the health of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1898:

You will find the following tables: (1) Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the year 1898; (2) Deaths according to nationality; (3) Births in Rio de Janeiro in 1898; (4) Deaths of children; (5) Meteorological observations; (6) Ship notices.

I feel under obligation to thank the authorities, especially the *directoria geral de Saude publica*, for all the information so courteously extended to me whenever I had occasion to call for it.

The most important factor in forming a correct estimate of these figures is the knowledge of the number of inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro. The sanitary authorities estimate for last year the number at 750,000, and for the present year (1899) 768,000. In my report published in No. 1 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, I have mentioned the declarations of the director, Prof. Dr. Nuno de Andrade, showing the reasons which have induced him to make the estimate of 750,000 for the population in 1898. Of course that has not the importance of a census—it is but an estimate. I have applied a different standard for making a calculation. According to information furnished by the City Improvements Company, which has a contract for the sewerage service of Rio de Janeiro and its suburbs, there are about 55,000 houses. It may be permissible to estimate on an average 10 to 12 persons for each house; hence there results an estimate for Rio de Janeiro of from 550,000 to 650,000 inhabitants. Of course all such estimates may be contested because they result from what is more or less conjectural.

The statistics of the number of deaths are entirely correct. The number was 15,835, including stillbirths to the number of 1,088; the number of deaths, exclusive of stillbirths, then was 14,747. For

the number of 750,000 inhabitants the death rate would be 19.6 per cent, for that of 650,000, 22.7 per cent, and if we estimate the number of inhabitants at Rio de Janeiro at only 550,000, the death rate would be 26.8 per cent.

In my opinion, based on personal observations as a physician, the death rate at Rio de Janeiro is a little higher than that of larger cities in Europe. Much is said here, it is true, from time to time, in regard to the longevity of persons, but cases of longevity are rare. However, my personal experience proves that here people of advanced age are not met in the same proportion as in countries which have a temperate climate. There is no doubt that the resisting force of the organs is reduced in the tropics.

In the annual report for the year 1897 some incorrect figures have inadvertently been admitted. These have been corrected in the report now presented for 1898 by the medical authorities, from whose reports these figures were taken.

The increase in the population of Rio de Janeiro is in the main the results of arrivals.

During the year 1897, 13,915 living children were born, and during 1898, 13,992; this represents only an increase of 77.

During the year 1897 the difference between the number of deaths and births was 734; during last year the number of deaths was higher by 755 than that of the births. It may be mentioned that in Rio de Janeiro many of the deaths reported are those of transient residents.

Compared with the preceding year the total number of deaths show an increase of 1,548. The number of deaths from yellow fever was 919 more than in 1897, and there was an increase of 29 in the number of deaths from smallpox.

If we compare the percentage of deaths from different causes with the total mortality, we find the following figures for the year 1898 and the preceding year.

This proportion was, for tuberculosis, 1897, 16.9 per cent; 1898, 17.6 per cent; for beriberi, 1897, 2.1 per cent; 1898, 1.8 per cent; for cancer, 1897, 1.2 per cent; 1898, 1.3 per cent; for apoplexy and softening of brain, 1897, 2.4 per cent; 1898, 2.2 per cent; for heart and arterial diseases, 1897, 12 per cent; 1898, 11.6 per cent; for pneumonia, 1897, 1.7 per cent; 1898, 1.65 per cent; for Bright's disease, 1897, 1.8 per cent; 1898, 1.8 per cent.

The foregoing shows that there is proportionally a small increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis. The absolute figures of the number of deaths from this disease were during 1897, 2421; 1898, 2593; increase, 172.

During the past year yellow fever has been confined to a less extensive area, but has been of a more malign character, as I have had occasion to mention repeatedly in my reports.

In the reports of the authorities *febris perniciosa*, *febris remittens paludosa*, *febris typho-malarica*, and *impaludismo chronico* are especially registered. It is self-evident that from the etiological cause the three last diseases could be classified together. I have included them all under the head of "malaria." I have also shown in my tables the cases of pernicious fever in a special column. It is to be regretted that Brazilian physicians use so vague a term, which does not rest upon a uniform anatomical alteration. Does it belong to yellow fever, malaria, insolation, etc.?

According to the official statements there died from malarial infection

during 1897, 1,212 persons and during 1898, 1,421 persons. If we add the figures relating to malaria and those relating to pernicious fever, then we have a total of 10.9 per cent in proportion to the general mortality for 1898, against 8 per cent for 1897. Therefore the most important diseases to be taken into consideration for Rio de Janeiro are, in the first place, tuberculosis, and afterwards malaria and diseases of the heart and the arteries; yellow fever represents an occasional important factor.

In the table of deaths according to nationalities we observe for foreigners a relatively higher rate in the increase than for the natives. The general increase of the foreign population in Rio de Janeiro produces, also, an absolute increase in the number of deaths for all the different nationalities. We may be permitted to suppose that the relative increase in the number of deaths of foreigners results from yellow fever, whose development is due, in a great measure, to the foreign population, which is more subject to the disease than Brazilians.

The proportion of births to the population makes a more unfavorable showing.

From official data it appears that there were, for the year 1897, per 1,000 persons, 20.4 births, against 18.6 for 1898. May it not be presumed that the increase in the population was not as great (71,000) as the health authorities lead us to believe?

The proportion of the births of illegitimate to that of legitimate children was, for 1897, 28.9 per cent, and for 1898, 32 per cent.

During the year 1897 there died 2,880 children up to 1 year old; during the year 1898 there died 2,814. Therefore, the death rate of children to the living born has improved this year, being 18 per cent against 20 per cent in 1897.

The statistics of the health authorities show for children the following principal diseases: Fraquezia congenita (innate weakness), 291 cases; athrepsia, 397 cases, and further, enteritis infantil, 982 cases. I have included under the head of athrepsia all the deaths reported from those three causes for the purpose of giving a general idea of these diseases that are analogous and very dangerous for young children. If we consider that these diseases attack only children not over 1 year, it is evident that 59 per cent of the deaths among children of that age were caused by insufficient nourishment.

Special consideration should be given to the trismus nascentium. From that cause there died 156 children, *i. e.* 1.1 per cent of the number born. Considering that by that disease are attacked only children up to 1 month old, then it is seen that of 740 children who died during the year 1898, not over the above-mentioned age, 21.8 per cent have died of trismus. That is an important fact in political economy. In the present state of medical sciences we may consider that trismus nascentium is one of the avoidable diseases.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: March 11, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York; ship *Americana*, Hawaiian, for New York. March 13, steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York; steamship *Asti*, German, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

(1) Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the year 1898.

Months.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Pernicious fever.	Diphtheria and group.	Beriberi.	Typhoid fever.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Tuberculosis.	Purulent and septic infection.
January.....	32	3	.....	.....	80	.....	31	8	4	65	230	15
February.....	90	.....	1	.....	94	1	26	8	3	72	203	6
March.....	255	.....	1	.....	133	.....	43	11	7	123	219	9
April.....	287	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	62	8	13	124	209	6
May.....	186	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	38	15	12	87	224	6
June.....	73	.....	7	.....	50	3	19	9	20	91	195	6
July.....	63	.....	.....	.....	28	1	16	9	19	58	184	6
August.....	34	.....	.....	.....	33	1	3	1	12	40	216	8
September.....	19	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	6	5	7	33	212	9
October.....	13	13	.....	.....	33	.....	11	5	4	37	256	9
November.....	8	21	3	.....	48	.....	7	10	6	42	213	8
December.....	21	21	5	.....	66	.....	10	6	11	44	232	12
Total 1898.....	1,078	65	10	.....	786	7	272	95	118	821	2,593	105
Total 1897.....	159	36	20	2	.....	17	300	80	60	.....	2,421	107
Increase.....	919	29	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	58	.....	172	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

(2) Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the year 1898.

Months.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Meningitis.	Apoplexy and ramollissement of brain.	Triamus nascentium.	Heart disease.	Diseases of the arteries.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Athrepsy.	Bright's disease.	Sulicide.	From all causes.
January.....	12	2	42	23	18	115	29	56	15	165	8	6	1,295
February.....	11	3	31	37	17	104	39	59	12	173	28	4	1,305
March.....	20	6	72	38	12	106	52	73	13	173	30	4	1,767
April.....	15	4	36	25	12	93	45	68	16	128	24	5	1,656
May.....	21	1	40	35	11	121	42	77	30	177	38	10	1,601
June.....	16	1	26	23	12	121	51	86	32	136	30	3	1,364
July.....	15	2	25	20	14	99	62	85	27	143	16	4	1,249
August.....	16	2	31	20	10	67	48	72	21	147	17	6	1,089
September.....	17	.....	23	28	11	85	29	69	24	88	15	4	977
October.....	23	1	34	20	10	103	40	85	18	88	19	5	1,132
November.....	8	.....	40	28	10	80	44	109	14	110	16	10	1,115
December.....	15	5	48	21	19	82	49	107	21	142	23	6	1,286
Total 1898.....	189	27	448	318	156	1,176	530	946	243	1,670	264	67	15,835
Total 1897.....	168	53	393	341	192	1,101	621	949	236	.....	237	36	14,287
Increase.....	21	.....	55	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	7	.....	27	31	1,548
Decrease.....	.....	26	.....	23	36	.....	91	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mortality for the year—

1898, for 1,000, by a population calculated 750,000 inhabitants.....	19.6
1898, for 1,000, by a population calculated 650,000 inhabitants.....	22.7
1897, for 1,000.....	19.4

Mortality from—

Yellow fever in 1898 for 1,000 inhabitants, 1.4 respectively.....	1.66
Malarial fever in 1898 for 1,000 inhabitants, 1.09 respectively	1.26
Tuberculosis in 1898 for 1,000 inhabitants, 3.4 respectively.....	3.9
Pernicious fever in 1898 for 1,000 inhabitants, 1.05 respectively.....	1.2

Percentage of deaths from—

Tuberculosis to the total mortality.....	17.6
Malarial, including pernicious fever.....	10.9
Yellow fever.....	7.3
Beriberi.....	1.8
Cancer.....	1.3
Apoplexy and ramollescence of brain	2.2
Heart and arterial diseases.....	11.6
Pneumonia.....	1.65
Bright's disease.....	1.8

(3) Deaths according to nationality.

Month.	Brazilians.	Portuguese.	Italians.	Spaniards.	German.	British.	French.	Other Euro- peans.	Eng- lish- speaking Americans.	Span- ish- Americans.	Turkish- Arabians.	Other Asiatic.	Africans.	Nationality unknown.
January.....	981	186	28	39	6	1	9	3	1	2	.....	1	30	8
February.....	914	212	61	58	5	3	7	12	3	3	1	.....	14	12
March.....	1,099	356	106	112	9	9	17	10	4	5	9	2	19	10
April.....	1,001	341	120	105	9	4	17	13	4	10	2	.....	21	18
May.....	1,023	322	102	89	12	5	10	7	1	1	.....	.....	21	8
June.....	912	268	56	57	3	1	12	7	1	7	7	.....	24	10
July.....	897	199	42	34	4	5	10	9	.....	8	2	.....	25	14
August.....	816	167	35	12	6	2	11	3	1	2	2	.....	18	6
September.....	703	173	30	25	2	2	3	4	.....	5	.....	.....	18	12
October.....	855	181	20	22	5	1	4	6	.....	7	3	1	14	13
November.....	869	158	19	23	2	5	4	5	1	2	1	.....	18	8
December.....	996	180	25	24	1	5	10	2	.....	1	3	1	22	19
Total.....	11,066	2,743	643	600	64	43	114	81	16	53	30	5	244	133
1897.....	10,783	2,152	261	349	43	34	82	68	9	33	14	19	246	194
Increase.....	283	591	382	251	21	9	32	13	7	20	16	.....	.....	.....

(4) *Births in Rio de Janeiro in 1898.*

Months.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total births.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January, February, and March.....	1,406	1,275	2,681	444	416	860	3,541
April, May, and June.....	1,511	1,332	2,843	456	421	877	3,720
July, August, and September.....	1,398	1,320	2,718	435	407	842	3,560
October, November, and December.....	1,198	1,157	2,355	406	410	816	3,171
Total.....	5,513	5,084	10,597	1,741	1,654	3,395	13,992

Months.	Race.							Still births.
	Whites.		Mixed.		Colored.		Total reported.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
January, February, and March.....	1,389	1,263	251	237	53	60	3,258	272
April, May, and June.....	1,630	462	252	218	58	49	2,669	303
July, August, and September.....	1,501	1,419	228	220	58	58	3,484	252
October, November, and December.....	1,214	1,166	254	231	55	68	2,988	261
Total.....	5,734	4,310	985	906	229	219	12,399	1,088

Total of living births in 1898, 13,992; in 1897, 13,915; total of still births in 1898, 1,088; in 1897, 1,106; total of births reported in 1898, 15,080; in 1897, 15,021.

Population officially estimated, 750,000; rate per 1,000 of births, 18.6; legitimate births, 14.15; illegitimate births, 4.53; proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births, 1-3.1, or 32 per cent.

(5) *Deaths of children.*

Month.	Between 1 day and 1 month old.	Between 1 month and 1 year old.
January.....	72	210
February.....	79	199
March.....	68	234
April.....	62	163
May.....	75	178
June.....	61	157
July.....	59	166
August.....	45	175
September.....	45	108
October.....	56	115
November.....	53	182
December.....	65	187
Total.....		2,814

Ratio of the mortality of children to the general mortality, 19 per cent. Mortality of children from trismus, 1.1 per cent; athrepsy, 12 per cent. Death rate of children under one year, 18.

(6) *Meteorological observations.*

Month.	Average.							
	Atmospheric pressure.	Temperature.	Pressure of dampness.	Comparative dampness.	Fogness.	Evaporation.	Ozone.	Rain-fall in mm.
January.....	754.85	25.70	18.9	77.7	.6	85.6	131	46.8
February.....	753.96	26.25	18.5	74.8	.5	84.8	122	140.6
March.....	754.83	24.85	18.18	78.16	.45	75.1	138	27.1
April.....	757.02	24	17.3	78.3	.55	68.6	141	23
May.....	758.55	20.9	14	77.2	1.62	74.7	100	46
June.....	760.41	21.15	14.34	77.6	.35	60.6	65	28.1
July.....	760.12	20.3	13.5	76.7	.4	66.5	102	29.2
August.....	759.79	20.67	13.4	74.4	.6	74.8	160	28.8
September.....	759.58	19.5	13.3	79.7	.8	56.1	160	131.6
October.....	758.79	20.45	13.9	78.1	.7	63.3	129	65.8
November.....	754.91	22.22	16.2	81.9	.8	63.6	149	100
December.....	755.31	24.58	14.5	77.9	.6	83.4	102	47.4

Ships inspected in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro by the medical authorities during the year 1898, 1,268 steamers and 285 sailing vessels, total, 1,553.

Movements at the quarantine station of Tlha Grande—Semester I, 49 steamers and 24 sailing vessels; Semester II, 31 steamers and 8 sailing vessels; total, 80 steamers and 32 sailing vessels.

COLOMBIA.

Sanitary report from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, *April 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival for duty at Bocas del Toro on the 3d instant per steamer *Barocoa*.

There are 3 steamers in this port at present loading fruit for Mobile and Galveston, all of which will comply with the rules for the government of vessels while at fruit ports.

I find the health conditions here very good, and I have reason to hope for the earnest cooperation of all parties here engaged in the fruit trade.

Very respectfully,

H. B. MOHR,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Copy of certificate issued steamship Colombia.

BOCAS DEL TORO, UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, *April 5, 1899.*

This is to certify, that I have examined the steamship *Colombia* ——— O. Berg, master, which arrived at Bocas del Toro April 3, 1899, from Mobile, Ala. The crew consists of 16 men, and are now in good health. Captain's wife and child on board and in good health. Said steamship *Colombia* is now in good sanitary condition. She took no passengers on board for the voyage from Mobile, and has none on board now for the return voyage. She has now on board for transportation to Mobile a cargo consisting of bananas.

After careful observation and inquiry, I believe, and so certify, that said steamship *Colombia*, her officers and crew, have complied with all the rules for the government of vessels while at fruit ports as required by the United State Marine-Hospital Service.

I further certify that the health of Bocas del Toro and the adjacent country is good, and that no infectious or contagious disease prevails here.

H. B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the work here is slowly being organized. An office on the dock has been set aside by Capt. W. S. Scott, United States Volunteers, the captain of the port, for the use of our boarding officer.

The health of the city remains about the same. During the week ended April 1 there was a total of 25 deaths in the civil population. The principal causes of death were, enterocolitis, 7; malarial diseases, 5; tuberculosis, 4; pneumonia, 1; tetanus, 1. An increase in the number of deaths from enterocolitis and a decrease in the number of deaths from malarial diseases during the week is noted.

During the same week, ended April 1, 22 vessels were inspected, of which 16 were inspected and given free pratique upon arrival and 6 were inspected and given bills of health prior to departure. None required disinfection.

The mean temperature for the month of March was 76.6° F., the maximum temperature 89° F. on March 2, the minimum temperature 65° F. on March 4; 1.52 inches of rain fell. The humidity was 73.2, and the prevailing winds were from the south. These figures were obtained from the local United States Weather Bureau.

No rain fell during the past week. The branch of the San Juan River, the small stream from which the city receives its water supply, is very low. The water runs from the faucet at this office only a few hours of the twenty-four, and then it is but a weak stream. During the past three days the water did not run at all at my house, and I was thrown upon the good nature of the neighbors, who were more fortunate in having some water stored in barrels or cisterns.

The barkentine is being cleaned up. All the sand ballast has been removed, and the hold scraped, scrubbed, and disinfected. She will need cementing, forward and aft, and at numerous places along the keelsons.

The disinfecting machinery is gradually being found in various parts of the city, with the help of the depot quartermaster.

I will not know whether I have it all until it is assembled on board.

Respectfully, yours, M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama—Plague in Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 24, 1899.

SIR: I have to report that there appears to be a steady, though not very great, increase in the number of cases of plague in various districts of Formosa, that the Japan sanitary authorities have given instructions to their quarantine officers to be especially on their guard against the importation of this disease from the ports of southern China, and that there are signs of a renewed outbreak of epidemic dysentery at a number of places in Japan proper.

I may add that the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company has inaugurated a system of inspection of all steerage passengers before embarkation which will bring the travel via Vancouver under fairly complete sanitary control, and thus diminish a danger to the United States territory in the neighborhood of that port, due to the fact that most of the steerage passengers carried by the line in question are really bound for destinations in the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

MEXICO.

Yellow fever in Vera Cruz and other cities.

[No. 49.]

TAMPICO, April 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith translated extract from the opening address of President Diaz, taken from the Mexican Herald of the 2d instant, as it bears upon the status of yellow fever in Tampico and substantiates officially the assertion made in my dispatches Nos. 41 and 47 as to the necessity of special care in the examination of vessels bound from this port to ports of the United States and Cuba.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAML. E. MAGILL,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

51

President Diaz, in opening the spring session of Congress last evening, read to the members of both chambers the following message, reviewing at length the country's situation:

YELLOW FEVER.

As I announced in my last report, the epidemic of yellow fever, which broke out in the port of Tampico, assumed an alarming character. From this point it quickly spread to certain towns of Tamaulipas and to Monterey, owing to the rapidity of communication afforded by the railways; but the governors of both states, in accord with the federal government, took timely steps to avoid the further spread of the disease, which disappeared completely in the month of November. At the request of the said governors, the supreme board of health advised the necessary measures and appointed special deputations to study the epidemic at the points where it raged. The investigations made furnished fresh proof that the provisions of the Maritime Sanitary Regulations are adequate to prevent the introduction of the germs of yellow fever from oversea, destroying the theory that the disease could only arise in Tampico in this manner, and it was proved that in that port there exist natural conditions favorable to the reproduction and development of said germ. The disease has also prevailed in the port of Vera Cruz since October last, and some isolated cases are still under treatment.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 214.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1, 1899.

SIR: The sanitary news from Bombay is very alarming. According to the official communications from said town, the number of deaths from bubonic plague registered during the week ended March 20 was 1,108. The viceroy of India has wired to the British ambassador in this town that plague has made its appearance at Serau, in Bengal, as well as in Norha. I must state that the International Sanitary Commission does its best to protect the Turkish Empire, and, as a consequence, Europe, against such an evil, but I do not know whether it will succeed or not in its efforts.

Bubonic plague has already made its appearance in Djiddah as I have already reported, and since its first outbreak, on February 23, 51 bubonic plague deaths have been registered. I have already reported that said disease has not been imported through the pilgrims coming by steamships and undergoing their quarantine and disinfection at Camaran. I report the following statements which are fresh arguments proving the fact: Colonel Artamanoff, a Russian officer, who proceeded to Abyssinia on mission to the King Menelik, has received the order to proceed to the places where bubonic plague broke out and report on said outbreak. He has made a comparison between the different lazarettos of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea and his impressions are not very favorable for the quarantine at Aden. On the contrary, he states that the lazaretto of Camaran is one upon which we can perfectly rely, where no sanitary smuggling can take place. His impressions on Djiddah are rather discouraging. Sanitary smuggling is going on continuously and without interruption. The Russian sanitary commissions which communicated said statement to the International Sanitary Commission have promised a copy of the whole report that Colonel Artamanoff will forward to his government, and I hope then to be able to forward said report to the Department.

At the present I have the honor to forward:

First. A French copy of the resolution taken by the International Sanitary Commission on account of the sanitary steps to be taken in case plague should spread all over the Hedjaz.

Second. A French copy of the verbal note by which the Ottoman Government announces that he ratifies the sanitary convention of Venice of 1897, as well as a copy of the communication of the Ottoman Government concerning said ratification.

Third. A French copy of a communication of the British sanitary commission concerning the sanitary service of the island of Crete.

Fourth. A French copy of the notice by which the Camaran lazaretto commission invites the International Sanitary Commission, as well as the Ottoman Government, to appoint the experts who have to examine and receive the machines installed as well as the constructions of said lazaretto.

Fifth. A French copy of the dispatch that Dr. Cozzonis, the inspector-general of the Ottoman service, has forwarded from Djiddah, where he proceeded in order to survey the sanitary steps taken in order to check the spread of the epidemic.

During the fortnight from March 13 to March 27, 576 deaths have been registered in Constantinople. Of these, 10 were from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 16 from smallpox, 18 from typhoid fever, and 78 from acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

Telegram of the inspector-general at Djiddah.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

DJIDDAH, March 20, 1899.

Four plague deaths yesterday; 8 to-day. Four plague attacks reported. After consultation with the notables of the town and all the physicians, have decided that pilgrims to Mecca may remain in Djiddah only twenty-four hours. Sick pilgrims shall be cared for here. Quarters of the city divided among the physicians. Female attendant appointed to examine female patients and bodies. Arrangements made for house inspection, care of sick, and incineration of effects. Families shall be removed from infected houses, and said houses shall be closed forty days. Plague hospital shall be provided. Special place for interments. Graves 2 picks deep. Water used in washing bodies disinfected. For the past four days a hot desert wind has been blowing.

COZZONIS.

Verbal note of the Sublime Porte, addressed to the Italian embassy, dated March 18, 1899.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

In response to the note addressed to him, February 3, by His Majesty the King of Italy, the minister of foreign affairs has the honor to inform His Majesty that the Sublime Porte ratifies the Venice Convention of 1897 under the four reservations formulated by the sanitary administration of Constantinople, which reservations limited its adhesion to the Sanitary Convention of Paris.

It also declares that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the pious intentions of Mussulmen who desire to accomplish the pilgrimage. Any irregularity which could prejudice their interest in any way shall be carefully avoided.

The Imperial Government will increase the quarantine of twelve days prescribed by the convention when judged necessary.

The minister of foreign affairs begs the Italian ambassador to inform His Majesty the King of Italy that under the conditions named the Sublime Porte ratifies the Venice Convention.

Communication made by the English delegate, March 21, 1899.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

I have been directed by his excellency the ambassador of her Britannic Majesty to inform the council that Lord Salisbury is of opinion that the nomination of the sanitary physician at Candia should be arranged between the Government of Crete and the Constantinople board of health. The high commissioner of the island of Crete informs the British consul-general at Crete that he will have no objection to the nomination being made by the board of health, provided the nominee be a native Cretan.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended April 8, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended April 6, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended April 12, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 86,250. Total number of deaths, 318. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Sherbrooke*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 4,432. Total number of deaths, 26, including 1 from diphtheria.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 55, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Puerto Plata*.—Two weeks ended April 1, 1899. Estimated population, 5,770. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 25, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 23.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 33.4, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 13.2.

London.—Two thousand and twenty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 33; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 90; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 23.2 a thousand. In greater London 2,637 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 26 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 20 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 25, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 9.0, and the highest in Limerick, viz, 40.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 214 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; influenza, 12, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 18, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 17.5, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 27.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 640, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 34; scarlet fever, 5, and whooping cough, 27.

The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 25, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 666, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 6, and whooping cough, 22.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Two weeks ended April 1, 1899. Estimated popu-

lation, 481,297. Number of deaths not reported, No deaths from contagious diseases.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended February 18, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported, No epidemic of contagious disease.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 876. Total number of deaths, 2. Epidemic measles but no serious cases.

PARAGUAY—*Asuncion*.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 1 from enteric fever.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended March 11, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 8. No contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Apr. 1....	6,000	7									
Alexandretta.....	Mar. 18....	6,000	0									
Do.....	Mar. 25....	6,000	0									
Amherstburg.....	Mar. 10....	2,300	0									
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 1....	515,027	154							2		2
Antofogasta.....	Feb. 28....	14,000	0									
Bahia.....	Mar. 18....	200,000			3	1						
Barmen.....	Mar. 25....	137,000	54									1
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 18....	40,000	12									
Do.....	Mar. 25....	40,000	18									
Belfast.....	.....do....	308,960	186					4	1	3	7	6
Do.....	Apr. 1....	308,960	198					4	1	3	6	6
Belize.....	Apr. 6....	13,000	4									1
Belleville.....	Apr. 10....	10,300	5									
Berlin.....	Mar. 18....	1,747,903	696					1	12	12	3	
Birmingham.....	Mar. 25....	510,343	215					1	2	1	2	1
Do.....	Apr. 1....	510,343	277					2	3		3	4
Bluefields.....	Apr. 17....	3,018	1									
Bradford.....	Mar. 24....	231,260	98					1	4			3
Bremen.....	Mar. 25....	144,500	45								1	
Bristol.....	Mar. 11....	320,911	111						1	1		6
Do.....	Apr. 1....	320,911	132					6	4	1	1	
Brussels.....	Mar. 25....	551,611	280					4	4	2	13	2
Calcutta.....	Mar. 4....	681,560	a 604	16		1		2			2	
Callao.....	Mar. 19....	25,000	22									2
Cardiff.....	Apr. 1....	185,826	47									1
Cartagena.....	Mar. 25....	25,000	5									
Catania.....	Mar. 30....	124,000	45					3			2	
Chaudiere Junction.....	Apr. 8....	500	0									
Chihuahua.....	.....do....	24,000	29			1				1		
Christiania.....	Mar. 25....	207,000	74								1	
Coburg.....	.....do....	19,501	10									
Cognac.....	Mar. 11....	20,400	8									
Do.....	Mar. 25....	20,400	7									1
Cologne.....	.....do....	356,685	124							1	3	
Colombo.....	Mar. 4....	130,000	85					3				
Do.....	Mar. 11....	130,000	84					4				
Colon.....	Mar. 29....	3,000	5									
Copenhagen.....	Mar. 25....	351,000	119					1	3	6	3	4
Crefeld.....	Apr. 1....	110,000	39							1		
Dublin.....	Mar. 25....	350,000	214					4		1		2
Do.....	Apr. 1....	350,000	212					2	2	2		3
Dundee.....	Mar. 25....	166,072	53									1
Do.....	Apr. 1....	166,072	71							1		3
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 25....	298,927	119						1	1	5	5
Flushing.....	Apr. 1....	18,371	10									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Mar. 25....	253,000	97						1	1	1	2
Funchal.....	Mar. 26....	36,982	21									
Ghent.....	Apr. 1....	162,652	92			1						
Girgenti.....	Mar. 25....	24,428	14									
Glasgow.....	.....do....	724,349	334				2			1	7	9
Do.....	Apr. 1....	724,349	319					4	2		13	10
Gothenburg.....	Mar. 25....	122,205	47					1				1
Guayaquil.....	Mar. 18....	50,000	67									
Halifax.....	Apr. 8....	45,000	15									
Hamburg.....	Apr. 1....	675,351	235									3
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Apr. 4....	16,000	1									
Havre.....	Mar. 25....	119,470	81					1			1	
Do.....	Apr. 1....	119,470	88					1			1	2
Iquique.....	Feb. 11....	25,000	34									
Do.....	Feb. 18....	25,000	21									
Do.....	Feb. 25....	25,000	38					1				
Do.....	Mar. 4....	25,000	22									
Do.....	Mar. 11....	25,000	28									
Konigsberg.....	Apr. 1....	180,832							1			
Leeds.....	.....do....	423,889	180						2	1	7	
Leghorn.....	Mar. 26....	104,578	14					1		3	1	
Leipsic.....	Mar. 25....	430,635	187						5	7	2	
Leith.....	Apr. 1....	77,385	37									1
Liege.....	Mar. 18....	169,518	55					1				
Do.....	Mar. 25....	169,518	79					1				
Liverpool.....	.....do....	668,645	817					1	3	2	2	2
Do.....	Apr. 1....	668,645	358					7	4	4	3	6

(a) Plague, 23.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Apr. 4.....	1,500	3									
London, Canada.....	Apr. 5.....	42,000	27						1			
London, England.....	Mar. 25.....	6,528,424	2,637				5	53	59	110		
Lyons.....	Mar. 18.....	466,028	213				1	1	1			
Do.....	Mar. 25.....	466,028	212				2	1	2			
Madras.....	Mar. 10.....	452,518	311			1				6		
Magdeburg.....	Feb. 25.....	225,454	78						2	5		3
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	225,454							3	3		2
Manchester.....	Mar. 25.....	546,010	344								18	6
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	546,010	327				1		1	25		7
Mannheim.....	Mar. 25.....	111,613	46									
Maracaibo.....	do.....	50,000	24									
Marseilles.....	Apr. 2.....	447,844	328									
Matamoros.....	Apr. 8.....	16,304	9									
Mayence.....	Apr. 1.....	80,000	32									
Do.....	Mar. 25.....	80,000	40									
Mazatlan.....	Apr. 1.....	16,700	12									
Melbourne.....	Feb. 25.....	450,000					3		8			
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	450,000					1		1			
Messina.....	Mar. 25.....	107,000	45									
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	107,000	42									
Mexico.....	Apr. 2.....	344,377	367			2	15		4		1	2
Monterey.....	Apr. 6.....	25,000	54									
Montevideo.....	Apr. 4.....	215,061	63									
Moscow.....	Mar. 18.....	1,000,000	507			4		6	11	6	12	1
Newcastle on Tyne.....	do.....	223,000	86								1	1
Do.....	Apr. 25.....	223,000	83									
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	223,000	99								3	3
Nice.....	Apr. 3.....	108,227	50									
Nuremberg.....	Mar. 11.....	230,000	114							1		3
Odesa.....	Mar. 25.....	400,600	145								1	3
Palermo.....	do.....	300,000	139									
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	1,341					14	4	10	25	15
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	2,511,955	1,383					10	5	4	32	16
Pernambuco.....	Feb. 4.....	200,000	96									
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	200,000	101									
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	200,000	103									
Do.....	Feb. 25.....	200,000	98									
Plymouth.....	Apr. 1.....	99,848	44									3
Port au Prince.....	Mar. 7.....	60,000	16									
Do.....	Mar. 15.....	60,000	23									
Do.....	Mar. 22.....	60,000	17									
Progreso.....	Mar. 8.....	4,800	6									
Do.....	Mar. 15.....	4,800	7									
Do.....	Mar. 22.....	4,800	7									
Do.....	do.....	4,800	7									
Do.....	Mar. 31.....	4,800	7									
Prague.....	Mar. 25.....	196,257	155					1		5	1	
Puerto Cortes.....	Apr. 5.....	2,000	0									
Quebec.....	Apr. 1.....	73,000										
Do.....	Apr. 8.....	73,000								2		
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 1.....	311,301	158					3		3		
St. Georges.....	Mar. 25.....	2,150	0									
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	2,150	1									
Do.....	Apr. 8.....	2,150	1									
St. Johns, Antigua.....	Mar. 11.....	15,000	17									
Do.....	Mar. 18.....	15,000	13									
Do.....	Mar. 25.....	15,000	10									
St. Petersburg.....	do.....	1,267,023	553			1		15	12	18	10	7
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Apr. 8.....	8,000	2									
Sheffield.....	Mar. 25.....	362,217	165					1		8	1	2
Solingen.....	do.....	43,923	17									1
Southampton.....	Mar. 18.....	103,168	56						2	4	4	4
South Shields.....	do.....	102,312	44						1			
Do.....	Mar. 25.....	102,312	31					2				
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	102,312	49					1	1			
Stettin.....	Mar. 25.....	150,000	65							1	5	
Stockholm.....	do.....	283,550	116							8	5	
Sunderland.....	Mar. 27.....	145,613	59					1		1	3	1
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	145,613	65								2	2
Stuttgart.....	Mar. 30.....	162,924	70									

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

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.
Tampico	Mar. 10....	120,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 17....	120,000	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 24....	120,000	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 31....	120,000	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	Mar. 25....	45,095	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilla.....	Mar. 18....	550	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 25....	550	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 1....	550	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Mar. 10....	169,883	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	8	.....
Do.....	Mar. 25....	169,883	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	3
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 6....	30,000	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Mar. 18....	501,408	239	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	5	1	.....
Windsor.....	Apr. 8....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Mar. 25....	663,315	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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