

Public Health Reports

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UNITED STATES.

Columbia River Quarantine—The establishment of a national quarantine station at the mouth of the Columbia River.

An act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, carried an item of \$30,000 for the purchase of a site and the establishment of a quarantine station at or near the mouth of the Columbia River. In pursuance of this act a board was appointed, of which Surg. D. A. Carmichael was chairman, to examine all possible sites and report on the same, with recommendations.

A site was promptly selected, but, pending the examination of title, in view of the necessities of the largely increasing commerce entering the mouth of the Columbia River, temporary arrangements have been perfected for the examination and treatment of vessels.

On April 28 Asst. Surg. Hill Hastings was ordered from Seattle, Wash., to Astoria, Oreg., to take such measures as may be possible before the installation of the quarantine plant. He has been furnished with a boarding vessel, with instructions to begin boarding at once, and a full supply of disinfectants.

On May 12 he reported the arrival of the steamship *Columbia* from Hongkong, carrying 100 Chinese and 230 Japanese passengers. This vessel had landed 1 case of smallpox among its Chinese passengers at Moji on April 18. Sanitary Inspector Eldridge, at Yokohama, where the vessel was afterwards inspected, reported that there had been no subsequent case. Dr. Hastings has held the ship for disinfection of Chinese baggage, compartments, and vaccination of all who had been exposed. The Japanese had been taken on at Yokohama under inspection.

Quarantine measures enforced with regard to returning troops from Cuba.

During March and April about 25,000 soldiers were returned to the United States from Cuba. As stated in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS April 14, all baggage of said troops arriving during March was disinfected.

On April 1, in addition to the disinfection of baggage, the troops arriving were required to undergo five days' observation in detention camps. They were thus detained at Egmont Key, Fla., South Atlantic quarantine and Savannah quarantine. For the Savannah quarantine an excellent location for the detention camp was found on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina, 6 miles from the quarantine station. Its description was published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of April 21, together with a detailed report by P. A. Surg. J. O. Cobb of the operations of the Service in its management of the arriving transports, disinfection of baggage and detention of troops.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cobb was in command of the Marine-Hospital Service forces and directed affairs from Savannah, where he was able to communicate promptly with the Bureau, as well as with the depot quartermaster, Maj. J. B. Bellinger, United States Army, in local charge of the reception of troops.

P. A. Surg. A. C. Smith was assigned to the disinfection of baggage at the station.

Dr. Lindley conducted the quarantine station proper and Asst. Surg. R. H. Von Ezdorf, an immune, was in charge of the detention camp.

The following report of the establishment and management of the detention camp has been received from Dr. Von Ezdorf:

Detention camp—Daufuskie Island.

OFFICE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE, DETENTION CAMP,
Daufuskie Island, South Carolina, May 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the detention camp for soldiers of the United States Army on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina:

I arrived on this island April 11, 1899, and, in accordance with directions of P. A. Surg. J. O. Cobb, was made quarantine officer, and ordered to enforce the United States quarantine regulations.

I ascertained that the island was inhabited by about 400 negroes. The site selected for the detention camp was that portion of the island known as "Bloody Point."

I then visited the officer commanding the camp, Colonel Brown, of the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and informed him of my instructions. There were no established quarantine limits, so I surveyed the camp grounds, and defined the following boundries: Beginning with the wharf south, along beach to tent camp of provost guard northeast, along line from tent to three trees; from there along a road to another

guard tent, thence at right angles to this road to the beach, and again from this point to the wharf.

It was strictly enjoined that the men confine themselves within the limits of the camp, as any man found outside the limits, or in a boat off the shore, would be immediately arrested and detained an additional five days, unless given written permission by the quarantine medical officer.

The commanding officers of each regiment arriving in camp were informed of these rules, and requested to have company commanders inform their men and see that these rules were thoroughly understood.

I then addressed the following letter to Colonel Brown, commanding the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry :

APRIL 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you would cause to be furnished me, a field report of regiments undergoing detention on Daufuskie Island, in accordance with United States Marine-Hospital Service regulations ; also, a roll of discharged soldiers, laborers, and stragglers now on the island, with date and hour of arrival of all ; also, that there be sent me each day, a field report of new arrivals.

The United States quarantine regulations require the detention of each man coming from suspected territory for five full days after disinfection.

Respectfully, yours,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Officer.

Colonel BROWN, *Commanding Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.*

A detachment of 40 men, Company M, Second United States Infantry, with First Lieut. P. E. Marquart commanding, had been sent to carry out the quarantine regulations, which were to be established.

I suggested the establishment of 6 Cossack posts, and a special guard for the wharf. The Cossack posts were located at a point on the beach northeast of camp, a second about 200 yards to the east of this, a third at the intersection of 2 roads meeting at right angles, and about 300 yards east of the second, and then three along the road running south to the beach.

Each guard tent (Cossack post) had 1 noncommissioned officer and 3 privates. The guards at each post were changed every twenty-four hours. There was always 1 man at each post on guard duty, each one being on duty two hours and off four hours.

Along the beach and wharf guards had instructions to allow no landing of boats, nor anyone on the wharf except the quartermaster, superintendent, quartermaster's checkers, and the laborers under their immediate supervision.

I visited all commanding officers upon their arrival and made the acquaintance of regimental medical officers, and with them visited the hospital daily, and was kindly shown their patients.

On the departure of a regiment, the colonel commanding was requested to have each company pass in single file on the wharf to the boat. As each company came upon the wharf for inspection, I requested the captain to stand by me, and recognize his men and any civilians attached. The men and officers of each company were also counted and checked off the field report.

Civilians not attached to regiments were required to report their arrival to me, and report daily for five days from that date. At time of their departure their names were called and checked off.

All laborers were under the supervision of quartermaster's checkers. Roll was called daily, so that anyone found missing could be reported to me.

I had established a point for a trading post on the lines to the north-

west, where the colored residents of the island could sell their goods, but this was afterwards abolished as the privilege was abused.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Bradfield was the army medical officer in charge of the army medical affairs and the general sanitation of the camp. Upon his being relieved, I was asked to take charge of this work, and a hospital for the sick left by regimental surgeons. I had the excrement troughs, which were exposed and near the camps, moved 75 yards from the nearest tent, and surrounded by a board fence. These troughs were cleaned twice daily by scavengers, and well limed with a mixture of lime and sand. I suggested that all ditches be dug deeper, and as a result there was a free flow of waste water, and a thorough flushing out of them by sea water on every high tide.

The water supply of the camp I found good, its source being from an artesian well of 300 feet. A steam force pump had been erected, and from it extended pipes over the ground, branching out to all points in the camp. A tank of 6,000 gallons capacity gave the night supply. Garbage and other waste matter was thrown in barrels, which were placed 20 yards from kitchens, and which were emptied once or twice daily. Cleanliness of the camp was maintained by details from each company over which the officers had general supervision.

The general health remained good during the whole time. Of course, there were a few sick, but few new cases developed—none of a suspicious character. At a time during inclement weather, some illness developed, due to climatic influences.

There passed detention, officers, 431; enlisted men, 9,278; civilians, attached, 125; civilians, 721; total, 10,555.

Camp closed May 8, 1899. All property of the Army removed, the grounds cleaned, sinks well limed, and troughs and other boxes used for excrement burned.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the quartermaster, Capt. F. W. Woodring, did all in his power to assist me in enforcement of all quarantine regulations, and also in maintaining the general sanitation of the camp. Every courtesy was shown me by him, and also all officers of the different commands, which facilitated my work and made things work harmoniously.

I received valuable suggestions from Dr. Cobb, who gave me many suggestions to facilitate carrying out his orders, leaving me to work out the details.

Respectfully, yours,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Weekly report from Egmont Key detention camp.

UNITED STATES DETENTION CAMP,
Egmont Key, Florida, May 12, 1899.

SIR: I have to respectfully submit the following report of transactions for the week ended May 12, 1899:

On the 7th instant 34 men of the signal corps arrived on the Plant steamship *Mascotte*, their baggage had all been disinfected at Havana and the entire command was in perfect health.

They were put in the southern inclosure of the reservation and were kept entirely separate from men already in camp, and were inspected daily at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. during their entire stay, as were all other inmates of the camp, including employees.

On the 8th instant the first detachment of the signal corps was discharged after the completion of their term of detention, as were also the 37 stevedores who arrived from Havana on the *Canby*.

On the 9th instant another detachment of the signal corps, consisting of 2 officers, 28 men, and 1 civilian employee arrived on the *Olivette*, and were put in the northern inclosure of the reservation, from which the first lot had been discharged. As in all previous cases their baggage had been disinfected in Havana and the men were in splendid physical condition.

No men arrived by the last Plant steamship, and there are only remaining in camp the 2 officers and 29 men who arrived on the 9th instant. These men will be discharged to-morrow, the 13th instant, which will leave the camp without inmates other than employees. No sickness of any kind has developed among the men, and their physical condition is exceptional.

I have done everything in my power to keep the camp in good sanitary condition, and have been ably seconded in this by all the officers of signal corps, who have in every instance seemed very desirous of complying with every suggestion which might add to the comfort of their men and the sanitary condition of the camp.

The weather is clear and dry, but very warm, and lack of shade of any kind on the reservation causes some discomfort among the inmates.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. CORPUT,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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

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

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—A fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported May 12.

RHODE ISLAND—*Providence*.—Since October, 1898, 11 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported to the secretary of the board of health as follows: Cranston, 1; East Providence, 1; Hopkinton, 1; Lincoln, 1; Newport, 1; Pawtucket, 2; Warren, 1; and Woonsocket, 2. No investigations have been made as to the pathology and etiology of the disease.

Smallpox in the United States.

VACCINATION OF CREWS OF VESSELS.

The following instructions have been sent to the Marine-Hospital officers stationed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Seaboard. Similar instructions were sent to officers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in January :

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1899.

SIR: In view of the prevalence of smallpox in certain ports, it is deemed wise to have the crews of vessels vaccinated so far as prac-

licable. You are directed to make requisition for a sufficient supply of vaccine virus to vaccinate the crews of vessels at your port. While the vaccination can not be made compulsory, you will use every endeavor to persuade the officers and crews to submit to vaccination, either at the marine-hospital office or on board the vessel, as may be most convenient. Make a weekly report, giving the total number of vaccinations during the week. Give the names of vessels visited for this purpose and the number of the crew on each.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Surgeon Murray reports, May 12, 2 new cases admitted to the pesthouse on the 5th and 8th instant, respectively.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Health Officer Woodward reports, May 12, 1 new case; on hand, 18 cases; 1 suspicious case under observation.

GEORGIA.

Savannah.—Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, May 9, 4 cases since last report, April 17.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.—Surgeon Sawtelle reports, May 9, 2 new cases in that city.

KANSAS.

Kansas City.—Health Officer Clark reports through Secretary Gill, of the State board of health, 32 cases and 8 deaths for the week ended May 6.

Secretary Gill reports, May 12, 1 case in Lenora, Norton County.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—Secretary of State board of health reports, for the week ended May 6, 3 new cases, and 12 cases on hand at close of week.

Shreveport.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Booth reports, May 8, 1 case, making a total of 3 since the first case was noted, on April 18.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Surgeon Irwin reports no new cases from May 3 to May 12.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul.—Secretary of the State board of health reports, May 10, 1 case.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports, May 12, that there have been 65 cases in that city since January 21, 1899.

NEW MEXICO.

Las Cruces.—In view of smallpox having been reported epidemic in Las Cruces by Sanitary Inspector Alexander, of El Paso, the following telegram was addressed to the health officer of that town:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1899.

Health officer, Las Cruces, N. Mex.:

Please wire full information concerning reported prevalence of smallpox in Las Cruces. Give number of cases and measures taken to prevent spread.

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

The following reply was received:

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX., May 12, 1899.

Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service:

Smallpox epidemic rapidly decreasing; no new cases in a week. Present number, 19—largely occurring in vaccinated children. Vaccination not compulsory. No town corporation in Las Cruces. House quarantine, but unable to carry it out strictly. Insufficient means.

J. F. McCONNELL,
Medical Health Officer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Smallpox on Neville Island.

A letter having been received from Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State board of health of Pennsylvania, stating that smallpox existed among Government laborers on Neville Island, in the Ohio River, a short distance below Pittsburg, Surg. C. T. Peckham was ordered to visit that island and report on the situation there. He reports as follows:

PITTSBURG, PA., May 12, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau telegram of the 8th instant, directing me to visit Neville Island and investigate smallpox among Government employees, I have the honor to state that I visited the island yesterday. The island is about 9 miles long and would average 1 mile in width. It is not thickly populated, being mostly inhabited by market gardeners. Their dwellings are from one-fourth to one-half a mile apart. At the lower end of the island the Government is building a lock. Before the first case of smallpox occurred 200 laborers were employed. Yesterday was pay day, and the paymaster had 125 men on his pay roll. All had been vaccinated except 18; these I vaccinated. There were 5 cases of smallpox. There were in the same building with the smallpox cases 25 workmen who had been exposed and 2 children and 2 nurses. The company had just completed a comfortable building to be used as a pesthouse. The smallpox cases were to be sent to it last night. It is from three to five hundred yards from any inhabited building. The suspicious cases were to be in quarantine fourteen days from the last exposure. Guards were stationed to keep any and every one from approaching the barracks where the smallpox cases were. The first case was that of a negro laborer who came from McKees Rocks, about 10 miles distant, to work. The cases now seem to be under control. The company doing the work has a physician who lives near, and who treats all of their cases of sickness, even the smallpox patients. His house is about 1 mile from the company's buildings.

Respectfully, yours,

C. T. PECKHAM,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Brown reports, May 10, 1 case in the person of a seaman.

TEXAS.

Eagle Pass.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, May 11, as follows:

I have the honor to report that I took a trip to Del Rio, Tex., on May 1, said trip being taken under orders of Collector Drake, for the pur-

pose of preventing spread of smallpox. To this end 3 United States sanitary guards were appointed, said guards doing duty on the Rio Grande and in the Mexican portion of Del Rio. Authority for appointment of said guards was given by Bureau on April 27. During the time consumed by this trip I visited the town of Las Vacas, Mexico, in order to learn the condition of that place as regarded disease. I found measles prevalent in epidemic form both in Las Vacas, Mexico, and Del Rio, Tex. While in Del Rio, I made a house-to-house inspection of the Mexican portion of that town. Judge Griner, county judge of Val Verde County, kindly assisted me in this inspection. I found numerous cases of measles but only 1 case of smallpox, which case I reported to the Bureau some time since.

Smallpox is still raging in many Mexican towns, but with the guard we now have, it is next to impossible for the disease to gain admittance into this country.

On May 9 a report to the effect that a case of smallpox existed in the Quemado (a little Mexican settlement some twenty miles up the river on the American side) was turned in to Mr. Drake. I was immediately ordered to the Quemado to investigate. I found measles everywhere but no smallpox has as yet been discovered in that locality. An additional guard was put on, however, and if anything turns up like smallpox, the necessary precaution to prevent its spread will be taken. It is out of the question to isolate measles, hence no attempt has been made to do it.

Many rumors are in existence about the prevalence of smallpox in Torreon, Mexico, but as yet have received no authentic information.

The tents for which I made requisition have arrived, but at present no suspect is in quarantine.

Vera Cruz and Tampico, as well as other Mexican seaport towns, are being carefully watched. Everything is being done to keep disease out of this part of the country.

Respectfully, yours,

LEA HUME,

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

Laredo.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, May 9, as follows :

April 30 I found 2 men on a train, forty-five hours out from Tampico, Mexico; these men were put off on Mexican side with their baggage. Their baggage, etc., was disinfected that evening by steam and they crossed to this side with it. May 5 and 8, while inspecting as to parties needing vaccination, I found 1 child with smallpox scabs not yet peeled off and an older child of the same family, although cleaner, still not in condition to be turned loose on the public. I had the car with family, which consisted of mother, stepfather, and 2 children 6 and 8 years of age, returned to Mexico. There was only 1 other passenger in the car at that time, all others having gotten off at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. The passenger was an immune and was put off at a little house belonging to the State of Texas, for disinfection of the clothing which he had in the infected car. The news agent was also left in the car with the infected family; he is an immune. I telephoned to Mexican authorities and they placed mother and 2 children in isolation. Father and news agent not detained; both are immunes, but should have had their clothing disinfected at least. I directed railroad company how to thoroughly disinfect car, viz: Washing interior well with solution of corrosive sublimate 1-1000, and afterwards fumigating with sulphur; as the car was third class and not upholstered, this could

be done easily. I disinfected immune passenger's clothes by the sprinkling method. In the small building the State erected here where trains stop for inspection there is an air-tight room 10 by 6 by 6, in which I did said disinfection and will use for disinfection, as the State as yet has neither formaldehyd, sulphur, nor steam to use in said house.

Smallpox report for week ended May 6, 2 cases, no deaths. These cases came from outside of city limits, namely, Webb County.

Mortality report of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, shows 1 death from smallpox during week ended May 6. * * *

Report at international foot bridge for week ended May 6, 1899: Vaccinated, 11; deported or refused entry on account of sickness or refusal to be vaccinated, 9; examined and allowed entry, 2,787; total examined, 2,807.

Physician employed by State to investigate Monterey, etc., reports no yellow fever at present; some smallpox at Monterey. The cases I found on train May 5 had the disease at Monterey, Mexico. In fact, nearly all Mexican cities have smallpox existing most of the time.

Galveston.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Keiller reports for the week ended May 6, 7 new cases and no deaths.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports, May 14, that the last case occurred on April 21, and the last patient was discharged May 1.

Newport News.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles reports, May 6, 1 new case; May 8, 1 new case; May 9, 3 new cases; May 10, 1 new case; total to date, 660; deaths, 13.

Norfolk.—Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, May 5, 2 new cases; May 6, 3 new cases; May 8, 6 new cases; May 9, 1 new case; May 10, 2 new cases; May 11, 6 new cases; May 13, 3 new cases; May 14, 1 new case; total to date, 800; deaths, 11.

Portsmouth.—Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, May 5, 6 new cases; May 8, 1 new case; May 9, 2 new cases; May 11, 1 new case; May 12, 1 death; May 13, 2 new cases; May 14, 1 new case; total to date, 298 cases, 4 deaths.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to May 19, 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-May 12....	32		
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24			Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27			Do.
Southside	Jan. 6	96		
Tallahpoosa County.....	Apr. 14			Smallpox prevalent.
Washington County.....	Jan. 27			Do.
Wilcox County.....	.....do			Do.
Total for the State.....		139	2	Officially reported.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1....	8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept. -Apr. 22....	89	14	
Sacramento City.....	.....do	1		
San Diego.....	Feb. 19	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2		
Total for the State.....		93	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-May 12....	83	0	
Florida:				
Columbia County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	4		
Jackson County .....	.....do			Smallpox prevalent; death rate 6-7 per cent.
Marion County.....	.....do	102		
Polk County.....	.....do			Smallpox prevalent.
St. Johns County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	64	0	
Suwanee County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	4		
Jacksonville	Feb. 12-May 8....	29		
Key West.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 30....	9		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 31....	2		
West Tampa, Hillsboro Co....	Apr. 9-Apr. 15....	2		
Total for the State.....		216	0	Officially reported.
Georgia:				
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16....	300		
Savannah.....	Feb. 22-May 9....	18	0	
Total for the State.....		318		Do.
Illinois:				
Bethel.....	Jan. 7.....	2		
Biggsville, Henderson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Calro	Feb. 23-Mar. 7....	26		
Chicago.....	Mar. 10-May 9....	10	0	
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.....		47		Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	Mar. 1.....			Smallpox reported.
Dana.....	Feb. 8.....	1		Do.
Daviess County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Evansville.....	Apr. 30.....	2	0	Do.
Floyd County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	5	0	Do.
Greene County.....	.....do.....	6	0	Do.
Jefferson County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	Feb. 24.....	4		
Jennings County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	4	0	
Marion County.....	.....do.....	16	0	
New Albany.....	Apr. 22.....	2		
Sullivan County.....	.....do.....	5	0	
Vanderburg County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	20	1	
Vermilion County.....	.....do.....	3	0	
Total for the State.....		68	1	Officially reported.
Indian Territory.....	Mar. 4.....		45	
Iowa:				
Jones County.....	Apr. 13.....	5	1	
Lee County.....	Jan. 13.....	7	1	
Wayne County.....	.....do.....	1		
Kansas:				
Atchison County.....	Mar. 16.....	21		
City of Garnett.....	May 6.....	4		
Emporia.....	.....do.....	1		
Independence County.....	Mar. 16.....			Smallpox reported
Kansas City.....	May 6.....	32	8	
Lenora.....	May 12.....	1		
Marion County.....	Jan. 17.....	11		
Peabody.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 16....	56	7	
Sumner County.....	Mar. 20.....	2		
Kentucky:				
Lebanon Junction.....	Apr. 19.....	8		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-May 11....	439	7	
Louisiana:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 29.....	9		
New Orleans.....	Jan. 30-May 6....	200	3	
Shreveport.....	Apr. 22-May 13....	3		
Maine:				
Auburn.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 7....	3		
Augusta.....	.....do.....	1		
Lewiston.....	.....do.....	4		
Waterville.....	.....do.....	49		
Winslow.....	.....do.....	108		
Total for the State.....		165		Officially reported.
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 18-May 6....	19		
Cumberland.....	.....do.....	3		
Pocomoke.....	.....do.....	3		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Feb. 28-May 3....	8	1	
Michigan:				
Albion.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22....			Smallpox reported.
Benton Harbor.....	.....do.....			Do.
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4....	14		
Kalamazoo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 8....	8	1	
Minnesota:				
Brainerd.....	Apr. 16-Apr 22....	1		
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 8-Apr. 15....	3	0	
St. Paul.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 15....	17	0	
Mississippi:				
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Hinds County.....	Mar. 3.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 14....	6		
Jones County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Lauderdale County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Norubee County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 12..	17	3	
Tisbomingo County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Missouri:					
Carroll County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 6....	59	15	Officially reported.	
Charlton County.....	.....do	1	0	
De Kalb County.....	.....do	3	0	
Macon County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 6....	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			Do.
Nebraska:					
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8....	153			
	Dec. 9-Jan. 16....	147	3		
Omaha.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15....	36			
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		372	3		
New Jersey:					
Jersey City.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 22....	6		Do	
New York:					
Buffalo.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 26....	3			
Elmira.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 22....	2			
Kingston.....	Mar.....	1			
New York.....	Jan. 7-May 6....	13	4		
Dunkirk.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21....	5			
Tonawanda.....	Mar.....	2			
North Carolina:					
Alamance County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3			Do
Beaufort Co. (Washington)...	Apr. 8.....	2			
Bertie County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 28....	8			
Burlington, Franklin County..	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. 23....	6			
McDowell County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 23....	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		85	1		
Ohio:					
Bainbridge Twp., Geauga Co...	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1		Do	
Brooklyn.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27....	1			
Cannelsville.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	1		
Chagrin Falls.....	.....do	3		
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-May 5....	338	10		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-May 8....	169	2		
Cleves.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	7			
Columbus.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	155	2		
Coshocton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2			
Dalton.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	1			
Donnelsville.....	.....do	1		
Franklin.....	Apr. 6.....	5			
Fredericksburg.....	.....do	1		
Gallipolia.....	Apr. 6.....	3			
Girls' Industrial Home.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2			
Granville.....	.....do	1		
Harrison Twp., Perry Co.....	.....do	2		
Howard.....	.....do	2		
Lafayette Twp., Coshocton Co..	.....do	8		
Lockland.....	.....do	6		
Lorain.....	.....do	1		
Middlefield.....	.....do	1		
Newton Twp., Muskingum Co..	.....do	14	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
New Carlisle.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	4		
Painesville.....	do.....	1		
Parma Twp., Cuyahago Co.....	do.....	1		
Plain City.....	do.....	1		
Pleasantville.....	do.....	1		
Ripley.....	do.....	4		
Roseville.....	do.....	1		
Sand Hill.....	do.....	8		
Sandusky.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6...	26		
Selma.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	1		
Shenandoah.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6...	1		
South Charleston.....	do.....	2		
Springfield.....	do.....	1		
Springfield Twp., Clark Co.....	do.....	10		
St. Johns.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	2		
Sunbury.....	Apr. 6.....	4		
Tippecanoe.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	1		
Toledo.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6...	2		
Wellington.....	do.....	1		
West Farmington.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	1		
West Jefferson.....	do.....	1		
Willoughby.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6...	1		
Xenia.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	3		
Zanesville.....	do.....	1		
Total for the State.....		704	16	Officially reported.
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	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Feb. 11-May 13....	12		
Ball Hill.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23....	1		
Beaver County.....	Mar. 12-Mar. 30....	1		
Bedford County.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30....	21		
Blair County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22....	25		
Brumbaugh.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30....	2		
Cambria County.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 22....	13		
Charlesville.....	Dec. 31.....	15		Smallpox reported.
Claysburg.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23....	1		
East Vincent Township.....	Dec. 31.....	1		
Erie.....	May 2.....	1		
Everett.....	Dec. 31.....	3		
Fayette County.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 12....	23		
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-May 6....	25	11	
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 23....	7		
Pottstown.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 11....	1		
Somerset County.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 12....	50		
Steelton.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 5....	11		
Waterfall.....	do.....	1		
Washington County.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 12....	1		
Total for the State.....		237	11	Officially reported.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 17....	451		
San Juan.....	Mar. 6.....	3		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	Feb. 21-May 10....	4		
South Carolina:				
Aiken County.....	Apr. 16.....	3		
Beaufort County.....	Apr. 16.....	2		
Clarendon County.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Edgefield County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 16....	100	10	
Horry County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	18	0	
Swinton County.....	Apr. 16.....	2		
Total for the State.....		126	10	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee:				
Dyersburg.....	Mar. 24.....	3		
Grover, Madison County.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 11.....	12		
Hardeman County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 11.....	1		
Jackson.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 27.....	52		
Memphis.....	do.....	36		
Nashville.....	Apr. 29-May 6.....	1		
Pinson, Madison County.....	do.....	1		
Union City, Obion County.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 11.....	7		
Total for the State.....		113		Officially reported.
Texas:				
Alice, Nueces County.....	Feb. 20.....	20		
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 8.....	3		
Bryan.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 11.....	24		
Dallas.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 23.....	52	15	
Del Rio, Kinney County.....	Apr. 15.....	1		
El Paso.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31.....	45		Year 1898.
	Jan. 1-Jan. 18.....	21		
Fort Bliss.....	Mar. 12.....	1		
Galveston.....	Mar. 14-May 6.....	29		
Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 29.....	685	126	
San Rafael.....	Jan. 29.....	4		
Zapata County.....	Mar. 13.....	2		
Total for the State.....		887	141	Officially reported.
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-May 14.....	304	2	
Hampton.....	Feb. 15.....	6		
Lynchburg.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 11.....	1	1	
Newport News.....	Dec. 31-May 10.....	660	13	
Norfolk.....	Sept. 19-May 13.....	796	11	
Petersburg.....	Mar. 6-Mar. 12.....	1		
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31-May 13.....	295	4	
Richmond.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 12.....	8		
Total for the State.....		2,071	31	Do.
Washington:				
Spokane.....	Feb. 27-Apr. 30.....	5		
Wisconsin:				
Calumet County.....	Feb. 16.....	1		
Harrison County.....	Feb. 20.....	1		
Milwaukee.....	Apr. 24-May 13.....	7	1	
Outagamie County.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 20.....	15	2	
Total for the State.....		24	3	Do.
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne.....	Mar. 5-Mar. 26.....	5		
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1		

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 13, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, May 13, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 13, 1899 ; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 9	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	298
May 12	Steamship Siberian.....	Glasgow.....	1
	Total.....		299

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended May 13, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, May 14, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 13, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 7	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	147
Do....	Steamship Bostonian.....	London, England.....	28
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	2
Do....	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	965
May 8	Steamship Tiber.....	Port de Paix, Haiti.....	8
May 9	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	49
Do....	Steamship Alfred Dumois.....	Port Plata, Santo Domingo.....	1
May 10	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Carinthia.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
Do....	Steamship Victorian.....	do.....	40
May 11	Steamship Ottoman.....	do.....	33
Do....	Schooner Annie.....	Salmon River, Nova Scotia.....	1
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	128
Do....	Schooner Clayola.....	Hamilton, Bermuda.....	2
May 12	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	74
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	60
Do....	Steamship Canada.....	Liverpool, England.....	581
	Total.....		2,138

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Medical inspection of immigrants at New York during April, 1899.*

NEW YORK, May 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the number of immigrants examined by the medical examiners at the port of New York during the month of April 1899 and the number rejected as suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease. Number of steerage passengers examined during month, 34,669; rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and detained pending action of the commissioner of immigration, 23. Trachoma—certified, 18; deported, 16; admitted, none; remaining, 2. Favus—certified, 5; deported, 1; admitted, 1a; remaining, 3.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In 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.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	May 6	Sp. bk. Asuncion.....	Apr. 25	Santos.....
Cape Charles, Va.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	Am. sc. John R. Fell.....	May 12	Norfolk.....
.....	.....	Am. tug Alexander Jones	May 13	Havana.....
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Am. sc. Hildegard (a).....	Apr. 24	Caibarien.....
.....	.....	Am. sc. Starke (a).....	Apr. 29	Vera Cruz.....
.....	.....	Mex. sc. Tres Hermanos.....	Apr. 30	Campeche.....
.....	.....	Am. sc. Minnie Williams.....	do.....	Vera Cruz.....
.....	.....	Am. sc. Flora Morang.....	May 2	Caibarien.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas, Cuba.....	May 2	.....	.....	.....
.....	May 9	.....	.....	.....
Newbern, N. C.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico.....	Apr. 29	Ss. Maria Herrers.....	Apr. 28	Havana.....
.....
.....	.....	Sc. Niantic.....	Apr. 29	Marcoris.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	Apr. 29	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	U. S. transport Sherman.....	Apr. 29	Manila.....
.....	.....	U. S. transport Grant.....	do.....	do.....
.....	May 6	U.S.transport Sherman(a).....	do.....	do.....
.....	.....	.....do.....	May 3	do.....
.....
.....	.....	U.S. transport Grant. (a).....	Apr. 29	do.....
.....
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	Apr. 29	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	May 6	U. S. transport Sedgwick (a)	May 4	Cienfuegos via Savannah.
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Am. sc. Benjamin Curry.....	May 2	Havana.....
.....	.....	Am. sc. Goodwin Stoddard.	Apr. 25	New York.....
Washington, N. C.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
				1
Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....		No report.....	3
Wilmington.....	Crew vaccinated.....	May 12		3
Southport, N. C....	Inspected and held in quarantine.			
			No report.....	4
				1
Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 30	No transactions.....	2
Scranton.....	do.....	May 5		
Pascagoula.....	do.....	May 7		
do.....	do.....	do.....		
do.....	do.....	May 7	No report.....	
				6
				7
San Juan.....	Held in quarantine.....	Apr. 30	No transactions..... Two days' quarantine to complete five days from Cuba; baggage of Cuban passengers disinfected.	6
Ponce.....	do.....			
				7
				19
				1
				25
			Body of 1 soldier dead from enteric fever brought from Honolulu on Am. ss. Australia. 171 Chinese, 52 Japanese, and 1 Corean on Jap. ss. America Maru bathed and effects disinfected.	
San Francisco.....	Held for disinfection.....		1 death from tuberculosis; 1 convalescent from varioloid.	
do.....			1 death from smallpox.....	
do.....	Disinfected and released.....	May 1	1 convalescent from varioloid; crew and soldiers in steerage bathed and effects, mattresses, etc., disinfected.	14
do.....	Redisinfectd and released..	May 5	Remanded to quarantine after discovery 1 case of smallpox in a soldier; crew bathed and held for observation; effects redisinfectd.	
do.....	Held.....		1 case smallpox left at Nagasaki; crew vaccinated; no sickness since; 27 revaccinated.	
			253 Chinese, 21 Japanese, and 12 Filipinos on Am. ss. City of Peking bathed and effects disinfected.*	
				13
			J. B. Bergen from Norfolk, Va., boarded and passed.	16
Savannah.....	Disinfected and held. Remanded to Savannah on on fourth day of quarantine on request of Col. Bellinger, Q. M. D.	May 2	No report.....	1
Key West.....	Disinfected and held for observation.			
Fernandina via Tortugas.	do.....			
			No transactions.....	

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Boca Grande, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	Slp. J. B. Marshall.....	May 9	Seawells Point....
Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	Str. New York.....	May 12	Cape Charles.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, S. C.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.....	do.....	Am. sc. E. M. Adams.....	May 10	Havana.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Mayport, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Island, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro, Cal.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Apr. 29	Tug Humberto Rodri- guez and barge.	Apr. 23	Havana.....
	May 6	Ger. sc. Augustus Welt...	Apr. 25	Vera Cruz.....
	May 13	Br. ss. Glendevon.....	May 8	Port Limon.....
		Br. bk. Prince George....	May 11	Para.....

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No report.....	
			No report.....	23
			do.....	14
Norfolk.....	Disinfected and fumigated..	May 10	No transactions.....	18
do.....	do.....	May 12	1 case of smallpox.....	
			do.....	
			No report.....	
			do.....	
Key West.....	Remanded to Tortugas for treatment.		do.....	9
			No transactions.....	7
			No report.....	1
			No report.....	9
			No report.....	
			do.....	
			No transactions.....	1
			No report.....	
			do.....	
Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 27		14
Punta Gorda.....	do.....	Apr. 30	Left without pratique.....	20
Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 13		19
Apalachicola.....	do.....			

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 125, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 8; smallpox, 5, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Oakland.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; influenza, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—During the week ended May 6, 1899, 1 certificate of death was returned to the office of the commissioner of health giving influenza as the chief cause, 10 giving diphtheria as the cause—51 cases being reported, also 16 giving scarlet fever as the cause—117 cases being reported.

Springfield.—Three weeks ended April 24, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including enteric fever, 2, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 101, including enteric fever, 4; la grippe, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 37,278. Total number of deaths, 50, including la grippe, 2, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 108,463. Total number of deaths, 135, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 6, 1899, from 68 observers, indicate that pleuritis, measles, and cerebro-spinal meningitis increased and phthisis pulmonalis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 151, measles at 68, scarlet fever at 35, enteric fever at 20, diphtheria at 11, and whooping cough at 11 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of March, 1899, from 22 towns having an aggregate population of 150,638—white, 87,048; colored, 63,590, show a total of 171 deaths—white, 64; colored, 107, including enteric fever, 1, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Charlotte.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 151,520. Total number of deaths, 173, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2; la grippe, 6; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 21,500. Total number of deaths, 28, including diphtheria, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of April, 1899. Total number of deaths, 21, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 62—white, 32; colored, 30, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 104, including scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 33, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1899. Total number of deaths, 111, including smallpox, 64, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of March, 1899. Total number of deaths, 107, including smallpox, 48, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of April, 1899. Total number of deaths, 42, including enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 2, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Four weeks ended April 26, 1899. Estimated population, 25,500—white, 12,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 40—white, 18; colored, 22, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including 1 from diphtheria.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—																
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Allentown, Pa.....	May 7.....	25,228	6																	
Ahtabula, Ohio.....	May 13.....	8,338	3																	
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	200	16																
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	27,839	7	2																
Biddeford, Me.....	do.....	14,443	8	3																
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	193	22							4				5			2		
Bridgeport, Conn.....	May 6.....	48,866	17	5																
Do.....	May 13.....	48,866	10	1									1							
Bristol, R. I.....	May 6.....	5,478	1																	
Brockton, Mass.....	do.....	27,294	9	1																
Cambridge, Mass.....	May 13.....	70,029	24	1															1	1
Camden, N. J.....	May 6.....	58,313	21																	
Do.....	May 13.....	58,313	21												1					
Charleston, S. C.....	May 6.....	54,955	c 46	4																
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	7	1																
Chicago, Ill.....	May 13.....	1,099,890	503	64							10	17		9	7					1
Chicopee, Mass.....	May 6.....	14,050	8																	
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	May 13.....	11,288	4	1																
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	May 5.....	296,908	157	18		1							3		1		4			
Cleveland, Ohio.....	May 6.....	261,353	113	4									5		1					1
Concord, N. H.....	May 13.....	17,044	4																	
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	25	3																
Detroit, Mich.....	May 13.....	205,876	83	6											1					
DuBois, Pa.....	May 6.....	6,149	1																	
Do.....	May 13.....	6,149	6																	
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	14	3											1					
Everett, Mass.....	do.....	11,068	9	2																
Fall River, Mass.....	May 13.....	74,398	29	6																
Fitchburg, Mass.....	May 6.....	22,037	10	3											1				1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	May 13.....	60,278	22	4																
Green Bay, Wis.....	do.....	9,069	4																	
Greenville, S. C.....	do.....	8,607	4																	
Hannibal, Mo.....	Apr. 29.....	12,857	3																	
Hoboken, N. J.....	May 13.....	43,648	22	3																
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	13	1																
Jacksonville, Fla.....	May 6.....	17,201	11	3																
Do.....	May 13.....	17,201	28	1																
Jersey City, N. J.....	May 7.....	163,003	80	6								2		2	1		1			
Lawrence, Mass.....	May 6.....	44,654	31	1										1						1
Lowell, Mass.....	May 13.....	77,696	35	2									1		3		4			
Los Angeles, Cal.....	May 6.....	50,395	15	4																
Lynchburg, Va.....	May 13.....	19,709	6	1													1			
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	do.....	11,286	5	1																
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	6																	
Melrose, Mass.....	May 6.....	8,519	3	2																
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	2	4									1							1
Do.....	May 13.....	10,776	2																	
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	31,076	23	1																
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	d 28																	
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	17	1																
New Brunswick, N. J.....	do.....	18,603	6																	
Newburyport, Mass.....	May 6.....	13,947	7																	
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	191	26									1							2
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	19,457	7	2																
Newton, Mass.....	May 14.....	24,379	2	1																
New York, N. Y.....	May 13.....	e 3,550,053	1,164	161									6	14	26	18	10			
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	3																	
Oakland, Cal.....	Apr. 22.....	48,682	11	1									1							
Do.....	Apr. 29.....	48,682	13	4																
Do.....	May 6.....	48,682	15	3																
Omaha, Nebr.....	do.....	140,452	28																	
Oneonta, N. Y.....	May 13.....	6,272	4																	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	238,617	97	8									6	1						3
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17,281	6	1																
Portsmouth, Va.....	do.....	13,288	2			1														
Pottstown, Pa.....	May 6.....	13,284	3																	
Providence, R. I.....	May 13.....	132,146	76	10										1	1	1	1			
Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.....	0	0																	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44,843	18	1										1						
Santa Jose, Cal.....	May 6.....	18,060	6	1																1
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	1	1																

a Twenty-one nonresidents. b Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.
 c White, 13; colored, 20. d 105 cases measles. e Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 19, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal	Excess. a	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	47	3		.84		.64
Portland, Me.....	53	1		.80		.70
Northfield, Vt.....	54		4	.70		.40
Boston, Mass.....	55	5		.84		.64
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	55	3		.75		.35
Nantucket, Mass.....	53	3		.79		.59
Woods Hole, Mass.....	53	3		.77	.13	
Block Island, R. I.....	52	2		.91	.29	
New Haven, Conn.....	57	1		.84		.04
Albany, N. Y.....	59		1	.70		.40
New York, N. Y.....	59	3		.70		.10
Harrisburg, Pa.....	59	5		1.07	1.23	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	61	3		.70	.50	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	60	2		.82		.12
Atlantic City, N. J.....	56	4		.58	.22	
Baltimore, Md.....	63	3		.84	.16	
Washington, D. C.....	63	2		.91	.14	
Lynchburg, Va.....	66	2		.91		.31
Cape Henry, Va.....	63	1			.19	
Norfolk, Va.....	65	3		.98		.28
Charlotte, N. C.....	68	4		.98		.18
Raleigh, N. C.....	67	3		1.37	.03	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	65	1		.81	.09	
Hatteras, N. C.....	66	0		1.05	.25	
Wilmington, N. C.....	69	3		.91		.31
Columbia, S. C.....	71	7		.87		.77
Charleston, S. C.....	71	9		.87	.93	
Augusta, Ga.....	71	7		.77		.77
Savannah, Ga.....	72	8		.50		.00
Jacksonville, Fla.....	74	6		.85		.05
Jupiter, Fla.....	75	3		1.27		.87
Key West, Fla.....	79	1		.65		.65
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	68	8		.59		.39
Tampa, Fla.....	75	3		.58		.58
Pensacola, Fla.....	74	4		.68		.68
Mobile, Ala.....	73	5		.81		.81
Montgomery, Ala.....	73	7		.88		.68
Vicksburg, Miss.....	72	4		1.13		1.13
New Orleans, La.....	74	6		1.05		1.05
Shreveport, La.....	73	3		.94	1.46	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	68	6		1.05		.05
Little Rock, Ark.....	70	4		1.33		.23
Palestine, Tex.....	71	5		1.38	2.92	
Galveston, Tex.....	75	3		.81		.81
San Antonio, Tex.....	74	4		.75	1.15	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	75	3		.73	.47	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	70	2		1.03	.77	
Nashville, Tenn.....	68	2		.79	.21	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	68	4		.81		.41
Knoxville, Tenn.....	66	4		.87	.13	
Louisville, Ky.....	66	0		.82	.08	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	63		2	.91		.41
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	64	0		.77	.73	
Columbus, Ohio.....	62	0		.98		.4
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	62	2		.90		.30
Pittsburg, Pa.....	61	3		.77		.47
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	53		1	.63	.17	
Rochester, N. Y.....	55	1		.77		.07
Buffalo, N. Y.....	53	3		.77	.03	
Erie, Pa.....	56	0		.85		.35
Cleveland, Ohio.....	56	2		.80		.50
Sandusky, Ohio.....	57	3		.75		.35
Toledo, Ohio.....	58	2		.77		.07
Detroit, Mich.....	56	2		.77		.37
Lansing, Mich.....	57	1		.65		.15
Port Huron, Mich.....	51	5		.77		.47
Alpena, Mich.....	47	3		.77		.57
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	48	0		.49	.51	
Marquette, Mich.....	47	5		.64		.54
Green Bay, Wis.....	53	5		.86		.56

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 19, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'n cy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	53	3		.75		.15
Milwaukee, Wis.....	51	5		.77	.03	
Chicago, Ill.....	55	3		.84		.44
Duluth, Minn.....	46	2		.78		.68
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	56	2		.74		.74
La Crosse, Wis.....	58	2		.71		.71
Dubuque, Iowa.....	59	1		.85	.05	
Davenport, Iowa.....	60	0		.96	1.34	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	60		2	1.04	.66	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	61	1		.91		.41
Hannibal, Mo.....	61	3		1.07		.77
Springfield, Ill.....	62	0		1.12		.22
Cairo, Ill.....	66	2		.83	.97	
St. Louis, Mo.....	65	1		.99	.61	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	61	3		1.38		.48
Springfield, Mo.....	62	4		1.44	2.06	
Kansas City, Mo.....	63	3		1.05	.05	
Topeka, Kans.....	62	4		1.28		.08
Wichita, Kans.....	63	7		.85		.65
Concordia, Kans.....	61	5		.93		.03
Lincoln, Nebr.....	60	0		.94		.84
Omaha, Nebr.....	61		1	.95		.35
Sioux City, Iowa.....	58	0		.77	.03	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	57	1		.96		.56
Valentine, Nebr.....	55	3		.63		.43
Huron, S. Dak.....	54	2		.64		.24
Pierre, S. Dak.....	54	2		.49	.01	
Moorhead, Minn.....	52	2		.56		.36
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	53		1	.56		.36
Williston, N. Dak.....	52		4	.42		.42
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	51		3	.33		.33
Helena, Mont.....	50		2	.31		.21
Miles City, Mont.....	55		1	.48		.48
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	51	3		.75		.45
Spokane, Wash.....	55		7	.28	.02	
Wallawalla, Wash.....	59		7	.39		.09
Baker City, Oreg.....	52		6	.42		.32
Winnemucca, Nev.....	52	2		.21		.11
Boise, Idaho.....	58		4	.39		.19
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58	0		.42		.22
Lander, Wyo.....	51	1		.68		.68
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	49	3		.53		.53
North Platte, Nebr.....	57	1		.56		.46
Denver, Colo.....	56	4		.70		.70
Pueblo, Colo.....	58	4		.46		.46
Dodge City, Kans.....	62	6		.69	.11	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	66	4		1.25		.05
Amarillo, Tex.....	64	2		.42		.42
Abilene, Tex.....	71	1		.77	.73	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	55	5		.26		.26
El Paso, Tex.....	72	0		.09		.09
Phoenix, Ariz.....	74	2		.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	55		7	.50	.20	
Tacoma, Wash.....	54		6	.57	.33	
Fort Canby, Wash.....	52		6	.71	.29	
Portland, Oreg.....	56		6	.56	.34	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	56		4	.44		.24
Eureka, Cal.....	54		6	.71		.71
Redbluff, Cal.....	64	6		.33		.33
Carson City, Nev.....	54	2		.14		.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	62	4		.24		.04
San Francisco, Cal.....	56	0		.21		.21
Fresno, Cal.....	68	4		.67		.07
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	59		3	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	61		1	.11		.11
San Diego, Cal.....	59		1	.09		.09
Yuma, Ariz.....	77	1		.00		.00

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

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to May 19, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 18...	.....	9	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 12...	.....	445	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 24...	.....	29	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 15...	41	17	Yellow fever epidemic.
Itú.....	Mar. 21.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Mar. 30...	.....	372	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 4...	8	8	
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Apr. 22.....	1	1	On barkentine St. Paul.
Havana.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13...	.....	9	Removed from S. S. "North Anglia." One in United States Army.
	Apr. 18.....	2	.....
Matanzas.....	Mar. 16-Mar. 30...	2	.....
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	Apr. 20.....	1	0	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 9-May 12...	.....	70	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 7.....	1	.....	On steamship Caledonia.
Djiddah.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 31...	.....	51	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 21...	2	2	Outbreak of plague reported.
	Mar. 8-Apr. 1...	28	27	
	Apr. 11.....	.....	.....
Formosa:				
Taichu.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18...	1	.....	Plague exists.
Tainan.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 18...	24	17	
Taipeh.....	Dec. 25.....	10	2	
Taiwan.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....
Tamsui.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 29...	.....	519	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Apr. 18...	.....	4,504	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 8...	.....	617	
Madras.....	Mar. 18-Mar. 31...	.....	3	
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-Apr. 22...	45	16	
Ghent.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 8...	.....	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 15...	172	12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Mar. 30...	145	88	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Ontario:				
Coburg County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	.....
Dundos County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1	1	
Dunham 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-Apr. 21...	14	1	
China:				
Fuchou.....	Feb. 25.....	.....	.....	Smallpox prevalent.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1...	31	13	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Colombia:				
Baranquilla.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 15...	8	.....
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....	In United States Army.
	Apr. 14-Apr. 20.....	.....	1	
Santiago.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 21...	2	.....	On steamship Thomas Brooks.
	Apr. 8-Apr. 15...	4	.....
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 22.....	.....	8	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 18...	3	1	
London.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 15...	12	1	
South Shields.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Sunderland.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	2	.....
Formosa.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 10.....	.....	2	
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11.....	.....	3	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Apr. 8-Apr. 15...	2	.....
Gibraltar:				
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12...	2	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 29...	152	75	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Apr. 18...	.....	49	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 8...	.....	13	
Colombo.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 14...	.....	7	
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-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 11...	2	.....
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	.....
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Jan. 18-Jan. 25...	8	.....
Tananarivo.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 18...	123	6	
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Feb. 11-Feb. 25...	10	.....
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 22...	.....	13	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 23...	.....	33	
Fuente.....	Apr. 11.....	2	.....
Guerrero.....	Mar. 13.....	2	.....
Juarez.....	Feb. 18.....	15	.....
Monterey.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5...	.....	3	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 29-May 5...	11	4	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 27...	.....	6	
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields.....	Apr. 18.....	1	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia :				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 15...	150	51	
Odessa.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 22...	35	6	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22...	119	13	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 15...		27	
Turkey :				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Constantinople.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 24...		148	
Rhodes.....	Apr. 17.....	1		
Smyrna.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 15...		1	
Uruguay :				
Montevideo.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 18...		1	

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from Belize.

BELIZE, *May 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of April :

The weather has been unusually dry and warm during the month and there has been considerable sickness in Belize and surrounding colony, consisting principally of malarial and intermittent fevers. I inclose the report of the registrar-general for the month of March ; the April report will be forwarded by next mail, not being out of press in time for this.

There are 2 plants for fumigating purposes here. They should be consolidated in one place. I can arrange it so that it will be perfectly satisfactory to the Service.

The following steamers and schooners sailed from this port during the month of April for United States ports: April 1, schooner *Boniface*, for Mobile via Truxilla. April 7, steamship *Stillwater*, for New Orleans. April 11, steamship *Ardenrose*, for New York. April 12, schooner *Margaret Smith*, for Mobile via Truxilla. April 14, steamship *Breakwater*, for New Orleans; steamship *Managua*, for Mobile. April 17, schooner *Athlete*, for Pensacola. April 21, steamship *Stillwater*, for New Orleans. April 27, steamship *S. Oteri*, for New Orleans. April 28, steamship *Breakwater*, for New Orleans. April —, steamship *Managua*, for Mobile.

Yours, respectfully,

C. W. KNIGHT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Port Limon.

LIMON, COSTA RICA, *May 6, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith that the town and Department of Limon, Costa Rica, continue to remain free from even a suspicion of contagious or infectious disease.

It is to be noted that there has not been a death recorded officially

in the entire department of Limon since the 28th of last month, a period of eight days, and this, together with the fact that there has not been a single admission lately into either of the hospitals of Limon, is most reassuring, and, indeed, convincing that this section of Costa Rica is remarkably healthy.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *May 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the week ended May 6 saw this station put in working condition, as the steam chamber, which had, during the two weeks previous, been removed from Santa Clara and set up on the disinfecting pier, was tested on Monday and our supplies and apparatus moved into the building with it. Surgeon Carter arrived on Monday night to inspect the station, and on Tuesday the plant was again tested. The machine works well except that, having no exhaust for producing a vacuum, it leaves the clothes very damp and requires considerable time for the steam to penetrate packed clothes. Surgeon Carter suggested how such an exhaust could easily be attached and a drawing with letter regarding the same was sent to the Bureau. The other apparatus and supplies consisting of 1 autoclave, pots, sulphur, chloroformol are here, as is also hose for bichloride solution.

On Friday, May 5, came the first application for disinfection since installing the plant—the schooner *Anna M. Estell*, 134 tons, bound, light, to Ceiba, Honduras, to load fruit under the Marine-Hospital Service inspector, and thence to Tampa, Fla. Disinfection was begun on the afternoon of May 5 and completed May 7, being done, according to the United States regulations, with the use of sulphur, steam, and a solution of bichloride of mercury. She was given a certificate of disinfection after the completion of the process. * * *

The general health of the city and vicinity remains about the same as at last report, the failing condition of the water supply and increased wind and dust preceding the rainy season probably accounting for the slight increase in sickness. A few cases of diphtheria are reported.

The deaths as reported to the local authorities for the two weeks past are as follows: Enteritis, 15; typhoid fever, 2; bilious fever, 1; measles, 1; dysentery, 3; malaria, 12; diphtheria, 3; chronic diseases, 34; total deaths in two weeks, 71.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *May 7, 1899.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, May 4, is respectfully submitted. Beyond diphtheria and measles and the usual death rate from tuberculosis, there is but little to mention as to epidemic diseases, the last recorded death from yellow fever being credited on

April 27 in the person of a Spaniard at Los Angeles Hospital. There is a slight decrease in all the different branches of the work of the Service.

There were 6 vessels disinfected during the week—2 steamers, 3 schooners, and 1 bark. In addition to this work of vessel disinfection, the personal baggage and camp outfit of one company of the signal corps were disinfected, prior to being sent to Egmont Key quarantine station, by the steamship *Mascotte*. The utmost care was taken in this work, although the disinfected material was destined for a quarantine station. The same careful disinfection will be carried out with the several companies which will follow during the present week. We attempted to arrange with the agents of the Ward Line Steamship Company for the disinfection of the baggage of all soldiers which was taken by their steamer *Vigilancia* on Monday, May 1, when said baggage was destined to some point in the United States south of Maryland. Through a misunderstanding, this was not accomplished, but we succeeded in labeling this baggage, "to be disinfected," for the guidance of the quarantine officer at New York. While this work of disinfection of baggage going to New York is not popular here, as is the case with all reforms, the work will be accomplished before the danger from such baggage is great. Until we succeed in disinfecting baggage, we will inspect all baggage going to New York, labeling either "to be disinfected" or "inspected and passed," as the occasion demands.

Mortality of the city of Havana for the week ended Thursday, May 4, 1899: Enteric fever, 6; pernicious fever, 2; malarial fever, 4; enteritis, 14; diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; pneumonia, 8; tuberculosis, 23; deaths from all causes, 143.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Sanitary report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *May 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, May 11.

There were no deaths from yellow fever nor from smallpox. The epidemic of measles, reported previously, continues to increase; there were 3 deaths from this cause. The total deaths from all causes is the lightest recorded since 1895.

Two companies of the United States Signal Corps, after having their baggage and personal effects disinfected, were sent to Egmont Quarantine Station via Plant Line on May 6 and 8.

There is still an exodus of soldiers to the United States entering at New York and New Orleans. The Ward Line steamship *Havana*, which is chartered by United States Army, took about 1,600 soldiers to New York, leaving here Saturday, May 6. We made every effort to inspect the baggage of these men, labeling baggage of all soldiers going to points in the southern States "to be disinfected."

There were 3 vessels disinfected here prior to their departure for southern ports.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Mortality of the city of Havana for the week ended Thursday, May 11, 1899.

Causes of death.	Total.
Enteric fever.....	6
Pernicious fever	1
Malarial fever.....	9
Croup.....	1
Measles.....	3
Dysentery.....	1
Enteritis.....	16
Pneumonia.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	10
Deaths from all causes.....	130

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *May 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of Matanzas is good. Twenty deaths occurred during the week ended May 6, 1899. With an estimated population of 40,000, this shows an annual death rate of 26.08 per thousand, which is a marked improvement over the week previous. No cases from quarantinable diseases have been reported during the week. The last case of yellow fever (probably imported) occurred March 27. The principal causes of death during the week have been malaria and tuberculosis. There were 2 deaths from typhoid fever.

The disinfecting apparatus is now working smoothly. The schooner *Lewanika*, bound for Pascagoula, Miss., was disinfected on the 6th instant, the regulations of the Service being complied with in every particular. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITERAS,

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

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

Sanitary report from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended April 29, 1899, there was a total of 31 deaths in the civil population of this city. The principal causes of death were tuberculosis, 6; malarial diseases, 3; meningitis, 2; entero-colitis, 4; pneumonia, 2; noma, 1.

During the same week 23 vessels were inspected—17 upon arrival and 6 prior to departure.

The United States army transport *Meade* sailed for New York, April 26, with the Ninth Regiment of Immunes (colored). The regiment was stationed at San Luis, and was free from quarantinable disease at the time of embarking.

The baggage and camp equipment of this regiment needed disinfection, but there are no means at present to do it here.

The facts were stated on the bill of health.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

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

GUATEMALA.

*Sanitary report from Livingston.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *May 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that your instructions with regard to modification of quarantine restrictions have been received and the modifications made, so far as this coast and the mountainous sections of the Republic are concerned. But persons from Salvador and the Pacific coast of this Republic I require to spend ten days in Zacapa or Guatemala City, and upon presenting a medical certificate to that effect, they will be allowed to pass through, baggage, of course, being fumigated.

There is considerable travel through the ports of Livingston and Puerto Barrios (fumigation is done at Barrios for both points), and I consider them ports of very great importance to the United States in matters of health; but right now the general health of this coast is first-class.

There is a lamentable absence of qualified practitioners in this vicinity, and, as a result, the vital statistics are not reliable. In most cases no physician has seen the patient. The family will make the diagnosis and report the death to the authorities; but I shall endeavor to make, approximately, correct reports.

Respectfully, yours,

N. K. VANCE,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

*Sanitary reports from La Ceiba.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *April 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report this port and surrounding country as healthy. A vessel, United States brig *Pedro* (a prize from the war), came in from Havana yesterday, twelve days out. No sickness aboard, and no cargo for this place; 1 trunk was landed, contents being first fumigated. This brig was boarded by the Honduran quarantine officer; he pronounced her clean and all right. She lies some distance off shore, and has had no communication with the town as yet. As the season advances, visits of this sort will menace the health of this port, and for this reason report of this case is made.

Respectfully,

WM. T. HAMILTON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *May 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report this port and section of country as healthy. I can hear of no serious sickness whatever. * * *

I reported to you the arrival of the American brig *Pedro*, twelve days from Havana. No sickness on board or cargo for this place.

Respectfully,

WM. T. HAMILTON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Puerto Cortez.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports, May 3, that the health of this port and surrounding country is good.

MEXICO.

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *May 3, 1899.*

SIR: * * * The fever situation here remains about the same, but with every indication of an early increase of the disease. I see no danger of the disease being conveyed to any United States Gulf ports by steamer or sailing vessels, as they carry no passengers, and are delayed a sufficient length of time for the disease to make its appearance in case there is any infection.

I think that there is considerable danger from the railroad traffic over the Texas border. Passengers can go from here via Laredo, Tex., to New Orleans in four days without detention or fumigation, (a) provided they swear that they did not come from an infected locality. The veracity of a badly scared fugitive I would seriously question. This I think could be obviated by requiring a certificate from the United States consul or some reliable agent from the place of departure of the passenger stating that the place of departure was in a good sanitary condition, and no infectious or contagious diseases were prevalent in that locality, and that the bearer of the certificate had been a resident of that locality for at least twenty days previous to departure.

There is constant communication from here to all Mexican Gulf coast towns, and why the fever does not spread over the whole coast is somewhat of a mystery.

There are now 14 cases of fever here—6 in the hospital of San Sebastian and 8 in the city. There were 3 deaths from the disease yesterday, and only 2 for the week ended April 28.

I expect to finish my report from Vera Cruz by May 10, and will then proceed to Tampico. My report will contain a yellow fever mortality table for the past thirty-three years, giving the temperature, humidity, and direction of the winds, also a description and chart of the harbor and city, immigration, emigration, movement of vessels, sanitary laws, quarantine regulations, railroad connections, and my own observations and comments upon the possible infection of American ports from here. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L H. HODGSON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever epidemic.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *May 12, 1899.*

SIR: For the week ended May 10 there were 22 deaths reported here in Vera Cruz from yellow fever, and 69 deaths from all causes.

From the quarantine physician I learn that there are at present 54 known cases in the city. This number I think too small by half. Nine new cases were reported yesterday.

There has been no sickness in the shipping. The temperature has

(a) All passengers are inspected at Laredo before entrance into Texas by United States Marine-Hospital Service Sanitary Inspector.

been very high, and there has been no rain for nearly seven months. From statistics of the temperature, I judge that the coming rainy season (which begins the latter part of this month) will be ushered in with, and accompanied by, a severe epidemic. But this is borrowing trouble. The present sanitary condition of the town is very bad, the fever is getting progressively worse, and the mortality for the past three weeks has increased more than 100 per cent weekly. The number of cases officially reported are not reliable; that is, they do not represent the number of cases in the city. Many cases are treated by members of the household with domestic remedies and very few hear of the case.

Post-convalescent, disinfection, and fumigation are seldom practiced and are not compulsory.

I can see no effort on the part of the authorities to suppress the epidemic. The passenger traffic from here to Havana is very large—weekly steamers. The authorities have declared yellow fever epidemic in this port to-day.

Yours very truly,

SAM'L H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

NICARAGUA.

Sanitary report from Bluefields for week ended May 2, 1899.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *May 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of Bluefields and surrounding country continues good. The case of smallpox reported some weeks ago has recovered, and only 1 other case has been reported by the physician in charge of the soldiers, to which class both of the sick men belonged. The steamship company cabled to New Orleans for vaccine virus, and immediately on its arrival Dr. Woods, of the Louisiana State board of health, and myself vaccinated all laborers and stevedores engaged in loading the fruit vessels.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 216.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 2, 1899.*

SIR: According to the official news the number of pilgrims thronged in Mecca for the holy days of Bairam is 200,000. Of these only 30,849 have arrived by sea, 60,000 or 70,000 have arrived by land from Yemen, Mejid, and Bagdad, and 100,000 bedoes, who proceed to the Hedjaz for their pilgrimage, but at the same time they pick up the lambs massacred by the pilgrims, and with the lambs other things, if they can.

Bubonic plague in the Hedjaz.—The holy days there are already over, and no more than 3 bubonic plague cases have occurred in Mecca, as I have already reported. Of these not one proved fatal. No bubonic

plague cases in Medina, nor at Mouna. On the contrary, at Djiddah, fresh plague cases are observed nearly every day. Up to April 28, 118 deaths from said disease have been registered.

Measures to prevent the spread of plague by returning pilgrims.—Now the danger of the spread of bubonic plague is in the return back of the pilgrims, therefore, fresh measures have been taken by which the quarantine regulations are reinforced. I forward to-day a printed French copy of said measures in which the details of the quarantine and disinfection of the belongings of the pilgrims are fully given. There is no doubt the sanitary officials will, as always, do their duty, and they will detect it if there should be any case of said disease. But the question is not there, it is in the more or less imperfect sanitary condition of the country.

Sanitary condition of Constantinople.—The town of Constantinople, for instance, is as dirty as it can be. Some of the foreign sanitary representatives have brought said question of the unsanitary condition of our town before the International Sanitary Commission, and have proposed to refer the question to His Majesty, the Sultan. A long discussion took place, in which, among other things, there was question about the sewers of Constantinople, which are badly built; about the filthiness of the streets which are rarely swept; about the condition of the lavatories of the mosques which are as filthy and dirty as they can be, and that on purpose; because the water pipes existing in every mosque, by which abundant water was supplied not long since, have been broken and as a consequence the water for washing must be bought from certain men who stay outside of said lavatories and sell for 10 paras, that is, one fourth of one cent, nearly half a pint of water. They make their living by it. We must not forget that the Christian churches were, many centuries since, provided with abundant water, and no one could enter the church before washing himself. Now said custom does not exist any more, there are only the Roman Catholics who preserve the vestige, by having in the entrance of the churches the holy water receiver, in which they soak their fingers. So it was stated that the lavatories of the mosques are a spring of infectious diseases, never being cleansed on account of the lack of water. In said discussion it was stated, that the existence of so many cases of typhoid fever must be attributed to said most unsanitary condition of Constantinople. I added that since street dust is so dangerous, therefore the authorities ought to take the necessary steps and not only water the streets very often in order to prevent dust, but they must wet the walls of the houses being pulled down in the main streets of the capital, by which it is impossible to pass on account of the dust. It has been decided to refer the question to the local authorities. It was on the 15th of last April that said discussion took place, but we have not seen any effect on the cleanliness of the town. It is to be hoped, though, that the sanitary condition not only of Constantinople, but of all the Empire, will be improved and that bubonic plague will not make its appearance anywhere in Turkey.

Russian inspection of the Turkish sanitary establishments.—The lazarettos of Turkey are in fairly good order. The Russian Government, which is interested in the good sanitary conditions of this country, has appointed a Moslem physician, Dr. Mohamed Tlass of Volatoff, to inspect said lazarettos and report on their condition to his Government. On his way to the Red Sea he passed through Constantinople. During

his stay here he has stated that the germ of bubonic plague, which broke out in Anzob, near Samarcand (Russian Central Asia), was spread by merchandise imported from Kurachee (India). Dr. Mohamed Tlass of Volatoff is not the first physician forwarded by the Russian Government to inspect the sanitary establishments of Turkey and other neighboring places. I have already reported what Colonel Artamonoff has stated on said subject and on the illusive quarantine at Aden. The English sanitary representative did not agree with Mr. Artamonoff's statements and made a communication on the subject, a French copy of which I have the honor to forward inclosed. Said communication, as it can be seen, is followed by the answer of Dr. Karakanowsky, the Russian sanitary representative.

Transportation of dead bodies from Persia to Turkey.—At its last sitting the International Sanitary Commission decided to allow the transportation to Turkey of the dead body of a high-standing Persian and bury it at the holy place of Mejeff. Said transportation can not be permitted, according to the regulations, until three years after the death has occurred, in order to prevent the importation of infectious diseases.

Sanitary news from the provinces.—The official sanitary news from the provinces states that public health in Mecca is good. At Haneguine, near Bagdad, on the Tuco-Persian frontier, smallpox is raging. There is no vaccine there for vaccination, and on account of the heat and great distance it is not easy to have it supplied from the capital. I proposed, therefore, at the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission, to show to the Turkish Government the necessity of establishing in Bagdad an institute which could provide calf lymph. I proposed at the same time that each sanitary office ought to be supplied with meteorological instruments, 1 barometer, 1 hygrometer, and 1 thermometer in order to be informed of the meteorological changes of the Empire. It has been decided to forward them only 1 thermometer.

Death rate of Constantinople.—The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from April 10 to April 24 is 510. Of these 1 is from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 12 from smallpox, and 10 from typhoid fever. There are many cases of diphtheria, but they are of a very mild character, therefore the small number of diphtheria deaths. Last week, after several days of hot and sultry weather, a sudden change and a fall of the temperature occurred, the consequence of which was many colds and inflammations of the respiratory organs. During the above-mentioned period the number of deaths from said inflammations of the respiratory organs was 70.

Respectfully, yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

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

Communication made by the English delegate at the session of the Superior Council of Health, April 18, 1899.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

In a communication to the council at the session of March 28 the Russian delegate said: "Quarantine at Aden exists in name only; vessels arrive there daily from India with sick; they remain in port one or two days, receive pratique, and leave for Europe. Bodies of persons dead with plague on board these vessels are thrown into the sea."

This statement is in contradiction to the official declarations which I have had the honor to make to the council, and tends to arouse distrust in regard to the conduct of the sanitary authorities at Aden with regard to arrivals from India.

Consequently I beg M. Karacomowsky to specify the facts stated by Colonel Artamonoff which prompted this assertion.

I also request M. Karacomowsky to inform the council whether his communication of March 28 last was made on his own personal responsibility or by direction of his government.

Reply of the Russian delegate to the preceding communication.

Dr. Karacomowsky, in response to the request of the English delegate, declared himself unable to satisfy his demand before receiving the report of Colonel Artamonoff, which was momentarily expected. The communication, he added, which I had the honor to make to the council, was the result of an interview between his excellency the Russian ambassador and Colonel Artamonoff, an interview at which I assisted. On my request to his excellency for authority to communicate to the council, the verbal declarations of Colonel Artamonoff, such authority was granted me.

Special quarantine requirements for pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz by way of the sea, to be put in force in the Ottoman ports of the Red Sea.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

1. Inasmuch as pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz by way of the Mediterranean are subject to quarantine at the Egyptian lazaretto of Tor, their treatment at Ottoman ports of the Mediterranean shall be determined by the nature of the sanitary conditions presented by each group of pilgrims during their stay at the said lazaretto.

All pilgrims arriving from the littoral of the Hedjaz comprised between Yambo and Lith, inclusive, and who have presented no case of plague during the period of detention passed at the lazaretto of Tor, shall undergo a five days' quarantine of observation, with disembarkation of themselves and all their effects at the pilgrim lazaretto. An individual medical visit shall be rigorously exacted on arrival of the said pilgrims.

2. The lazarettos designed exclusively for the reception of pilgrims are: Beirut for pilgrims from Syria; Tripoli, in Africa, for Tripolitan pilgrims; Clazomenes (near Smyrna), for pilgrims from Asiatic Turkey and Europe.

3. Disinfection of the clothing and effects of pilgrims shall be begun as soon as possible after the publication of the special regulations for the pilgrimage of 1899. All effects contained in boxes or packages shall be disinfected in the stove, and afterwards exposed to the sun and air. Vessels shall be disinfected in conformity with the requirements of the said special regulations.

4. Free pratique shall be accorded to pilgrims only after individual medical inspection. After said medical inspection, all sick persons shall be removed to the hospital, and there kept until their complete cure is effected.

5. Pilgrim vessels destined for Constantinople shall, on their arrival at the Dardanelles, be subject to strict medical inspection. All sick found on board shall be removed to hospital.

6. As regards the groups of pilgrims among which plague cases have appeared at the lazaretto of Tor the duration of quarantine shall be extended for as many days as the conditions require, subject in each case to decision of the Superior Council of Health. Moreover, the clothing and effects of pilgrims shall be thrice disinfected at specified places, the duration of each process of disinfection being the same.

7. In case plague shall appear on board of vessels during the voyage from Tor, whether on arrival at the lazaretto or after disembarkation, or during stay at the lazaretto, all the requirements of the special pilgrim regulations with regard to infected vessels shall be put rigorously in force. Free pratique shall be accorded vessel and pilgrims only on consent of the Superior Council of Health.

In addition to the requirements just enumerated the civil authorities of each vilayet shall be advised, by the proper authority, to demand of each returning pilgrim the quarantine certificate furnished him at one of the three lazarettos of Beirut, Tripoli in Africa, or Clazomenes. In case of a pilgrim not being provided with the said certificate, the said pilgrim shall be prohibited communication with the town and strictly isolated in a specified place for a period of at least fifteen days. Physicians at the lazarettos shall be directed to warn pilgrims not to destroy their certificates.

In addition, all returned pilgrims shall, for at least one month, be under oversight by the police as regards their state of health, and information shall be immediately given the municipality of the least indisposition observed among these pilgrims.

In case of a plague outbreak, duly declared, the most rigorous measures of isolation shall be taken as regards the sick and the persons with whom the sick have held communication, and the sanitary service of the Ottoman Empire shall be informed of the facts by telegraph.

Pilgrims arriving at Constantinople, but whose destination is the interior of the country or the littoral of the Black Sea, shall be requested by the civil authorities to delay as short a time as possible in the capital.

Approved by the Superior Council of Health at the session of April 25, 1899.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended May 5, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Vancouver.—Month of April, 1899. Population not reported. Total number of deaths, 30. No deaths from contagious diseases.

COSTA RICA—Port Limon.—Three weeks ended April 23, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious disease.

FRANCE—Marseilles.—In the course of a lecture recently delivered, Professor Domergue, of this city, after noting that the annual death rate per 1,000 had fallen from 31.2 in 1883, to 22.8 per 1,000 in 1898, declared that very substantial progress had been made in the hygiene of Marseilles. Thanks to the creation of an antidiaphoretic institute, the mortality from that cause had fallen from a maximum of 779 per year to 54, while at the same time the population had increased from 364,000 in 1883, to 447,344 in 1898. Vaccinations had led also to a decrease in the number of deaths from smallpox from 738 to 15. The speaker believed that with the addition of an antivariolic institution this latter figure could be reduced to nothing. Typhoid fever, he said, continued to cause grave trouble, and could only be expected to disappear when the city had a supply of really pure water and all houses should be connected with the new sewer system.

GERMANY—Kehl.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 143,000. Total number of deaths, 314, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 6 from whooping cough.

Stuttgart.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 172,964. Total number of deaths, 181, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GUATEMALA—Livingston.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 2 from whooping cough. Sanitary conditions wholly satisfactory.

HONDURAS—Belize.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including beriberi, 1; leprosy, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended April 22, 1899. Population not reported. Total number of deaths, 2, both from enteric fever. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—Formosa—Tamsui.—Three weeks ended March 29, 1899. Estimated population, 2,100,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Plague caused 394 deaths, malarial fever and beriberi are prevalent.

NEW BRUNSWICK—St. John.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; 14 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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. 29.....	6,000	4										
Amapala.....	Feb. 25.....	1,500	0										
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	1,500	0										
Do.....	Mar. 11.....	1,500	0										
Do.....	Mar. 18.....	1,500	1					1					
Do.....	Mar. 25.....	1,500	1					1					
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	1,500	0										
Do.....	Apr. 8.....	1,500	0					1					
Do.....	Apr. 15.....	1,500	0										
Amherstburg.....	May 6.....	2,300	0										
Amsterdam.....	Apr. 29.....	515,669	142					1					
Antwerp.....	Apr. 22.....	287,462	89			2		2	5		3		
Athens.....	Apr. 29.....	200,000	0			8							
Barmen.....	Apr. 22.....	137,000	37								1		
Belfast.....	Apr. 29.....	350,000	151						1		4	3	
Belize.....	May 4.....	13,000	2										
Belleville.....	May 8.....	10,300	3					1					
Bergen.....	Apr. 25.....	65,000	23					1					
Berlin.....	Apr. 15.....	1,747,903	628					1	11	10	11		
Berne.....	Apr. 22.....	60,000	.....									
Birmingham.....	Apr. 29.....	510,343	198					2			3	3	
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	.....									
Bombay.....	Apr. 11.....	821,764	a 1,696	3		6					117		
Do.....	Apr. 14.....	821,764	b 1,603	3		9		1			75		
Bradford.....	Apr. 29.....	231,260	75						4	1	1	1	
Bremen.....	Apr. 22.....	144,500	44										
Breslau.....	do.....	600,000	152					1	4				
Bristol.....	Apr. 29.....	320,911	86						1		1	2	
Brussels.....	Apr. 22.....	551,611	192			1		1			6	1	
Budapest.....	Apr. 23.....	640,000	.....				2		3	4	13	1	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 1.....	681,560	c 743	25		3			3	1			
Do.....	Apr. 8.....	681,560	d 722	18							2		
Cardiff.....	Apr. 22.....	185,826	42										
Do.....	Apr. 29.....	185,826	51							1		4	
Catania.....	Apr. 27.....	124,000	70					2					
Chaudiere Junction.....	May 6.....	500	0										
Chihuahua.....	do.....	24,000	27			1						2	
Christiania.....	Apr. 29.....	207,000	62						1				
Coburg.....	Apr. 22.....	19,507	10										
Cognac.....	Apr. 15.....	20,400	10										3
Do.....	Apr. 22.....	20,400	13									1	
Cologne.....	do.....	357,497	132							4	1		
Colon.....	Apr. 30.....	8,000	3										
Colombo.....	Apr. 1.....	130,000	102					1					
Constantinople.....	Apr. 24.....	750,000	230								1		
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 22.....	351,000	118			2		8			5	6	
Dundee.....	Apr. 29.....	166,072	63							1	1	1	
Edinburgh.....	Apr. 22.....	298,927	99								3	1	
Do.....	Apr. 29.....	298,927	98								3	4	
Flushing.....	do.....	10,371	5										
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Apr. 22.....	253,000	70									2	
Funchal.....	Apr. 23.....	36,982	16							2	1	4	
Geneva.....	Apr. 15.....	95,348	30										
Ghent.....	Apr. 29.....	162,652	67									1	
Gibraltar.....	Apr. 23.....	25,900	13										
Girgenti.....	Apr. 22.....	24,428	14										
Glasgow.....	Apr. 29.....	724,349	322					4	3	3	21	11	
Gothenburg.....	Apr. 22.....	122,205	39					1					
Guatemala.....	Apr. 17.....	65,000	76					4					
Do.....	Apr. 24.....	65,000	54					3					
Halifax.....	May 6.....	45,000	15										
Hamburg.....	Apr. 29.....	675,351	233							2	1		4
Hamilton.....	May 2.....	16,000	1										
Hongkong.....	Apr. 1.....	248,710	e 77			1							
Kingston, Canada.....	May 12.....	18,800	7										
La Rochelle.....	Mar. 26.....	30,000	14										
Do.....	Apr. 2.....	30,000	18										
Do.....	Apr. 9.....	30,000	11										
Do.....	Apr. 16.....	30,000	15										
Leeds.....	Apr. 29.....	423,889	163					2	2	4	4	3	
Do.....	Apr. 25.....	423,889	44					1	1	2			

a Plague, 654.

b Plague, 545.

c Plague, 115.

d Plague, 151.

e Plague, 9.

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.	
Leipsic.....	Apr. 22....	430,635	126							1			
Leith.....	do.....	77,385	18						1				1
Do.....	Apr. 29....	77,385	30										2
Licata.....	Apr. 22....	20,000	12			2			3				
Liege.....	do.....	169,604	53								1		1
Liverpool.....	May 6.....	668,645	257					3	4		3		
Livingston.....	Apr. 29....	1,500	4										3
London, England.....	Apr. 22....	6,528,484	2,036					4	10	41	68		58
Lyons.....	do.....	466,028	184					1			2		3
Madras.....	Mar. 31....	452,518	a 318									9	
Do.....	Apr. 14....	452,518	310			3						11	
Magdeburg.....	Mar. 11....	225,524	84						2	1			
Manchester.....	Apr. 29....	546,010	237							4	26		12
Mannheim.....	Apr. 22....	124,703	34								1		
Marsalibo.....	do.....	50,400	16										
Do.....	Apr. 29....	50,000	24										
Marseilles.....	Apr. 30....	447,344	239										
Matamoros.....	May 5.....	16,304	11										1
Mayence.....	Apr. 29....	80,000	40										1
Mazatlan.....	Apr. 30....	16,700	18										
Melbourne.....	Mar. 25....	450,000											
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	450,000						4			2		
Messina.....	Apr. 22....	107,000	39										
Do.....	Apr. 29....	107,000	38										
Mexico.....	Apr. 30....	344,377	401			2	16	1	2	1			2
Monterey.....	May 4.....	25,000	84										
Moscow.....	Apr. 15....	1,000,000	509			2		1	5	10	12	3	2
Munich.....	Apr. 22....	445,000	228							1	4		3
Nuremberg.....	Apr. 8.....	230,000	139							3			6
Odessa.....	Apr. 22....	400,600	154			1	1	4	2	1			
Palermo.....	do.....	300,000	114						2	1			
Paris.....	Apr. 29....	2,511,955	981					21	3	8	31		12
Plymouth.....	do.....	99,848	31										3
Prague.....	Apr. 22....	190,260	171					1	2	1	5		
Puerto Cortes.....	May 3.....	2,000	0										
Queenstown.....	Apr. 15....	15,000	7										
Do.....	Apr. 22....	15,000	1										
Do.....	Apr. 29....	15,000	1										
Rheims.....	do.....	107,709	46							1	1		
Rotterdam.....	do.....	312,201	106					1	1	1			
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	May 6.....	2,150	0										
St. John, New Brunswick.....	do.....	26,000	22										
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 22....	1,267,023	608			3		17	1	13	13		4
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	May 6.....	3,000	1										
Sheffield.....	Apr. 29....	362,671	125					2	1	9	1		
Smyrna.....	Apr. 16....	300,000	39					1					
Solingen.....	Apr. 22....	433,958	27							1	1		1
Southampton.....	do.....	103,168	30										1
Stettin.....	do.....	150,000	65										
Stockholm.....	Apr. 25....	283,550	141						3	8	5		4
Stuttgart.....	Apr. 27....	162,934	50										
Sunderland.....	Apr. 29....	145,613	64						1		2		1
Trapani.....	Apr. 22....	45,095	21										
Trieste.....	do.....	165,000	82						6	2			
Utiila, Honduras.....	do.....	550	0										
Do.....	Apr. 29....	550	0										
Venice.....	Apr. 22....	169,883	130							1	9		1
Vera Cruz.....	May 3.....	25,000	51		10	2							
Vienna.....	Apr. 22....	1,623,134	770					2	11	3	21		11
Windsor.....	May 6.....	3,000	0										
Winnipeg.....	do.....	4,900									1		
Zurich.....	Apr. 22....	161,484	57							1			

a Plague, 1.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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