

Public Health Reports

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

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UNITED STATES.

Assignment of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to duty in Cuba and Porto Rico.

By authority of Executive order of January 17, 1899, published by the Adjutant-General of the Army January 20, the following details have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury:

CUBA.

Carter, H. R., Surgeon.—January 28, as inspector of all Cuban ports excepts those in the province of Santiago for the purpose of making recommendations for perfecting the quarantine service.

Rosenau, M. J., Passed Assistant Surgeon.—January 31, as quarantine officer of the port of Santiago with instructions to inspect all other quarantines in the province of Santiago and make recommendations.

PORTO RICO.

Glennan, A. H., Surgeon.—February 1, as quarantine officer at the port of San Juan, Porto Rico.

Lavinder, C. H., Assistant Surgeon.—February 1, as quarantine officer at port of Ponce.

Value of vaccination.

A brochure published by the State health officer of Alabama is reprinted here in part, since it shows in a striking manner the value of vaccination. It supplements the information contained in the précis upon diagnosis and prevention of smallpox issued by this Bureau under

date of January 6. Both these publications are intended for general distribution, and State or local health officers who have difficulty in impressing upon the authorities or people of their respective localities the necessity of vaccination and other measures to prevent the spread of smallpox, and who desire to be supplied with these publications will be furnished with same on application to this Bureau.

Attention is called to the fact that, while the disease now generally prevailing is of a mild type, history shows that the strength of the infection increases with time, and, if proper precautions are not taken, in time the disease will, in all probability, become virulent.

Smallpox, like many other eruptive diseases, is self-protective; that is to say, one attack, with few exceptions, protects from a subsequent attack.

This is believed to be due to an impression upon or change in the vital fluids and tissues of the body, which renders them immune to the same morbid agent.

Upon this principle rests the theory of vaccination; that is, by vaccination an impression similar to, but milder than, that of smallpox is sought to be made upon the system, so as to protect it from an attack of that disease, or, if one should occur, to mitigate the danger and severity of it.

The virus used for vaccinating has been obtained from cows affected by cowpox. The close similarity, or complete identity, of this disease in the cow with smallpox in man has been established in many ways and at various times and places.

Jenner's discovery of the protective power of vaccination was based upon the observation that milkers who became inoculated with the virus of cowpox were not apt to take smallpox, or, if they did, that the severity of the disease was much modified thereby. Blankets used by patients with smallpox have been hung up in barns where cows were kept and cowpox produced, thus proving clearly that smallpox in man and cowpox in the cow are interchangeable diseases.

Formerly vaccination was practiced by introducing into the human system the virus of cowpox, and the effect produced was propagated from one person to another; that is to say, the virus originally taken from the cow was humanized. This practice was believed to be open to the danger of transmitting from person to person other constitutional diseases, and has been abandoned.

Now, bovine virus, or that taken directly from the cow, is used. Farms devoted to the production of this virus have become numerous, the proprietors of which, stimulated by competition, are striving to produce the purest and best article possible.

Before Jenner's great discovery of the protective power of vaccination smallpox was a frequent and fearful disease. What a scourge it was the following quotations, copied from one of the most elaborate and reliable encyclopedic works on medicine ever published, will show:

“For centuries prior to Jenner's discovery of vaccination, in 1798, smallpox had been regarded as the king of fatal diseases. M. de La Condamine says that smallpox was the cause of one-tenth of all the deaths among the human race. Half a million deaths were annually caused in Europe from smallpox prior to the discovery of vaccination. Macaulay says: ‘Smallpox was always present, filling the churchyards

with corpses, leaving on those whose lives it spares the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to her lover.'

"In the sixteenth century smallpox fell upon Mexico, and in a few years 3,500,000 of the population yielded up their lives to it, leaving in some places scarcely enough people alive to bury the dead.

"Brazil in 1653 was invaded by smallpox, and in some instances whole races of men were carried to their graves by it.

"The province of Quito in a few years lost 100,000 of her Indian population by this one disease. In 1707 smallpox invaded Iceland and caused the death of 18,000 out of a total population of 50,000. One-sixth part of the inhabitants of Ceylon died of smallpox during one epidemic. Whole tribes of our Indian population were swept out of existence by this disease. In 1734 nearly two-thirds of the population of Greenland was swept away by this disease. Europe, in the century preceding the discovery of vaccination, lost in deaths from smallpox 50,000,000 of her population.

"Enough has been presented to justify Macaulay in calling smallpox 'the most terrible of all the ministers of death.'

"This disease was no respecter of persons. Reaching to the royal throne of France it laid Louis XV in the grave. In Mexico it treated the emperor similarly. In England it invaded the household of William III, killed his wife Mary and several others of his family, and would not leave the palace until it had attacked the king, and maimed and disfigured him for life.

"Wernher says, in his recent work 'On the Vaccination Question : ' 'Before the introduction of vaccination smallpox had become a permanent disease, which never entirely ceased in one year, and in every three or five years became a great epidemic. In nonepidemic years one-tenth of all mortality was from smallpox ; in epidemic years one-half. Countless mortals who escaped death were maimed by loss of sight. Of newborn children, one-third died of smallpox before their first year ; one-half before their fifth year of life. In the country the mortality was greater than it was in the city.'

"Physicians and government possessed no means against this abominable evil.

"Isolation was impracticable from the general wide-spread nature of the disease. Men accepted the pest as an unavoidable fate. The loss which Europe suffered from this one disease amounted to many millions. It was a principal factor which deterred or kept the population from progress ; and to lead us back to these conditions the efforts of many ignorant mortals are directed."

Comparing the present conditions with those just stated the author goes on to say :

"We now find no child mortality from smallpox among vaccinated children. Also, among adults, whenever vaccination and revaccination are maintained, mortality from smallpox is at an end."

Dr. Jerome Cochran, deceased, one of the foremost and best sanitarians this country ever produced, and for more than twenty years the efficient health officer of this State, wrote as follows :

"The present generation can have, from its own observation, no adequate conception of the terrible devastation which this disease caused before the discovery of vaccination. In the large cities one-third of the deaths of children under ten years of age came from small-

pox. Not a decade passed in which this disease did not decimate the inhabitants in one country or another, or over great tracts of country; so that it became more dreaded than the plague.

“In a community or town well and thoroughly vaccinated there would be no possibility of a serious extension of smallpox. Neglect of this protection has, even in recent years, sometimes led to very disastrous and unprofitable results.

“Such a course in Philadelphia in the winter of 1871-72, cost the city many lives and paralyzed business to the extent of \$20,000,000. And such neglect of vaccination in Montreal, lately, imposed a heavy penalty on that city and its surrounding province, and at the same time seriously threatened all adjoining States.”

Persons who know the exhaustive and unbiased way in which Dr. Cochran investigated subjects, and the logical methods he pursued in reaching conclusions, will accord great weight to the words just quoted from him. Quotations from medical and nonmedical authors might be continued at great length to show the horrors and fatality of this loathsome disease, but let us turn to a pleasanter phase of the subject and inquire whether there is any remedy. Happily there is, and Dr. Ketchum, of Mobile, a distinguished practitioner of fifty years experience, graphically describes it as follows:

“What the discovery of steam was to the mechanic arts, what the discovery of the printing press was to the world of letters, what the discovery of electricity was to progressive science, what the discovery of chloroform was to the surgeon’s practice, such was the discovery of vaccination to the science of medicine and the cause of humanity.”

Let us see what this great boon has done:

There died annually, from smallpox, to every million of inhabitants—

Localities.	Before vaccination.	After vaccination.
Sweden.....	2,050	158
Austria.....	3,095	841
Trieste.....	14,046	182
Moravia.....	5,402	255
Silesia (Austrian).....	5,812	198
Prussia (Eastern).....	3,321	56
Berlin.....	3,422	176
Copenhagen.....	3,128	296

In other words, the mortality from smallpox in Copenhagen, after the introduction of vaccination, was only one-eleventh of what it was before; in Berlin it was but one-twentieth; in Sweden, one-thirteenth.

In Boston in 1721, with a population of 11,000, there were 5,989 cases of smallpox, with 850 deaths; in 1730, with a population of 15,000, there were 4,000 cases of smallpox and 500 deaths.

After the introduction of vaccination there were in Boston from 1811 to 1830, with a greatly increased population, only 14 deaths from this disease, and from 1881 to 1887, only 18. That is to say, in two separate years before the introduction of vaccination, there were in Boston 1,350 deaths from smallpox, the population for those years being 11,000 and 15,000, respectively. After the introduction of vaccination, from 1811 to 1830, and from 1881 to 1887, two periods covering twenty-five years, and with a vastly increased population, there was a total of deaths from this disease of only 32.

The figures quoted show beyond dispute that vaccination diminishes to a marked degree, both the liability to, and the fatality from, small-

pox. Where, formerly, cases numbered into the thousands or hundreds of thousands they now occur by the hundreds or not at all. In Prussia, compulsory vaccination has brought the death rate from smallpox down as low as three-hundredths of 1 per cent, while in countries where vaccination is imperfectly practiced, or not at all, the disease still goes on disfiguring and killing the inhabitants. The statistics establishing this fact are unassailable, and are open to anyone who chooses to consult them. Could people who refuse vaccination be left to the consequences of their own folly they would incur a penalty that would in time make them wiser, but unfortunately they can not be so left. In bearing the consequences they inevitably inflict them upon others, and their right to do this should be circumscribed.

Some entertain the idea that compliance with hygienic rules is sufficient to furnish exemption from smallpox, but history and current facts abundantly disprove this position. The disease has made its way into some of the cleanest households of the country, and no amount of personal cleanliness will protect one from the poison should he come in contact with it.

W. H. SANDERS, M. D.,
State Health Officer.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 16, 1899.*

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

Sanitary reports from San Juan, Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the sanitary condition of Ponce, Porto Rico:

This city is situated upon the south side of the island, 2 miles from the seacoast, upon a level stretch of land, unlike the other coast towns. The port is connected with the city by a fair roadway, and has a population of about 1,500 people. The bay is simply an arm of the sea, an open roadstead, and affords little protection to vessels in case of storms.

Dr. M. Zeno Gandia, the port physician appointed by the military authorities, is absent upon several months' leave to the United States, and Dr. Pedro Maleret is acting as temporary boarding officer. He practices his profession in an interior town, does not speak English, and is not familiar with the port records or inspection work. In conversation with Col. F. A. Hill, volunteers, the military collector of customs, and Col. D. W. Burke, of the Regular Army, in command of the district, whom I knew upon the Pacific Coast, both these gentlemen recognized the necessity for the supervision of the port inspection by an officer of this Service. I therefore cabled you to-day for the detail of an officer for this purpose.

No provision is made at this port for the treatment of infected vessels, crews, or passengers. Two miles out from the dock the Isla Cardones is situated, a small rocky point upon which a light house is located. Here tents were pitched upon several occasions for the care of a few cases of smallpox. The small Isla Ratonos lies 4 miles in a southwesterly direction, and the Isla Muertos, which might be suitable for a quarantine site, 6 miles to the southeast.

The streets of Ponce are about 40 feet wide, unpaved, the town site well spread out, surrounded by an agricultural country, and containing a number of sugar-cane mills.

Sanitary statistical information is imperfect and difficult to ascertain. After some labor in the different city courts, I obtained the following official figures:

The total number of deaths for the calendar year 1898 was 1,976. This includes the campo, or immediately surrounding district, and upon their estimate of a population of 49,000 (an extreme outside figure) the death rate is over 40 per thousand. There is no reliable registration of births.

In July, 1898, there were 179 deaths, of which 84 were in the campo, 26 in the city, 23 in the Tricoche (city) Hospital, and 4 in the smallpox hospital. In August, 158 deaths; 2 in smallpox hospital. September, 170 deaths; 6 in the smallpox hospital. October, 192 deaths; 2 in the smallpox hospital. November, 155 deaths; 3 in the smallpox hospital. December, 139 deaths; 2 in the smallpox hospital.

Some causes of death are given in December as "diseases abdominalis y del tubo digestivo, 35; de la sangre, 11; infectivas, 36; sistema respiratorio, 12; de la nutricion, 5, etc. The term "infectivas" is a collective heading, said to contain cancer, tuberculosis, etc., but is very suspicious.

There are 6 hospitals, large and small—the hospital militar, now used by our troops; the Tricoche (civil), el de Anciens (home), el de Locos (insane), el de Dames (private ladies' association), el de Varios, and la Cantara (district) Hospital.

I inspected the Tricoche, managed by an order of sisters. It is in a fairly clean condition; it was constructed by a legacy, and is supported by the income derived from the water supply system, donated by the same individual. I also visited the hospital militar, now occupied by our troops, and found it in good condition, the buildings being about 2 years old.

The water supply is taken from a mountain stream 2 miles away, lead in a brick cement conduit to a settling reservoir just above the military hospital. This has two compartments, which are alternately cleaned every few months of a mass of filth and muck. Considerable malaria (palustra) and typhoid fever are attributed to this source. The pipes leading into the city are of iron. There is no sewer system, so that this water supply escapes by surface drainage and into pits. The usual cesspools prevail, and their odor is far-reaching and overpowering. The smallpox hospital is located near the city cemetery and contained 46 patients, 1 case having been removed from the port the day previous. A second pesthouse is located a few miles farther out, and a third is about to be established, so that the foothold of the disease can be easily noted. It is estimated that there are over 500 cases upon the island in a half dozen different places, with the usual amount of concealment.

General Henry has designated Dr. Azel Ames of Boston, a contract surgeon and well-known sanitarian, to establish a vaccine farm and organize a large system of vaccination for the island.

Yellow fever prevailed here, to some extent, in the years 1893 and 1894, mild amongst the natives and fatal to the Spanish troops. Dr. A. Giol, to whom I am indebted as interpreter in collecting statistics, had an attack of the fever at that time. I am unable to obtain any statistics as to the mortality or number of cases of the disease, but the total number of deaths for the year 1893 does not appear to be much higher, that of the varones (males), being 753, and hembras (females), 662, total 1,415. This goes to show that the native is comparatively

immune, possibly from protection during childhood. The smaller children are pot-bellied, due to errors of diet and malnutrition.

In regard to yellow fever, I have obtained indisputable evidence that a case was treated about September 12, 1898, in isolation, and the diagnosis given as "gastro-duodinitis."

Respectfully submitted,

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

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

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have to report that a house-to-house inspection of the city of San Juan has been completed, and the condition of all cisterns, cess-pools, areaways, etc., noted. Owners of offensive premises have been notified to clean up, and upon failure to do so in three days the sanitary order is executed and charged to the premises. Many of the tenants are voluntarily cleaning out their cesspools and cisterns. From the latter, dead animals, leather, old buckets, and miscellaneous articles, the collection of years, are being removed. Three odorless excavators, 1,000 covered galvanized-iron garbage cans, disinfectants, etc., have been ordered from the United States. A number of convicts under guard are policing the streets and open spaces, and the prospect is that the city will be in a considerably better sanitary condition in a few months.

Upon request, I inspected the San Francisco Barracks, formerly occupied by the Spanish troops, which have been closed since the evacuation. These barracks occupy the main portion of a block in the heart of the city, are inclosed with heavy walls, in a low-lying situation, and present a bad sanitary history. During the prevalence of yellow fever, these barracks developed more than double the number of cases, as compared with any other location in the city. I have joined in a recommendation that the buildings and premises be thoroughly disinfected, proper drainage established, with the alteration and destruction of confined air spaces. I also inspected the convent buildings with Captain Davison, under special arrangement with Archbishop Chappelle (it being a close order), and found the premises in fair condition.

The total number of deaths for the week ended January 27, was 25, a little higher than usual, which, upon a basis of 33,000 population to the city and surrounding district, gives a death rate of over 39 per thousand. A case of glanders is quarantined in the suburban settlement of Santurce, and this disease is not uncommon upon the island. The board of health propose opening a city pesthouse for the isolation of such cases, which will be less expensive and more convenient than their removal to the quarantine station.

The quarantine attendants now have "U. S. Quarantine" in gilt letters upon their cap bands, and present a neat appearance in their white sailor uniforms. I am instructing Dr. Del Valle in our method of inspection of vessels and the United States quarantine regulations. He will undoubtedly be a valuable Service assistant.

The immediate requirements of the Service at this station are a medium size naphtha launch, with a good awning for sun and rain protection, and not to draw over 30 inches of water; also an autoclave, with a complete outfit of supplies and directions, for emergency use. A distinctive Service quarantine flag is also desirable. I respectfully suggest the usual yellow flag with the seal of the Service upon it.

These forms are particularly necessary in this country, where they have been accustomed to emblems upon their flags.

It will also be advantageous to have Dr. Del Valle wear the Service uniform in boarding vessels. He is my assistant, and renders daily reports to this office, upon a printed form, a copy of which I inclose.

I respectfully request instructions as to these details, and recommend that the supplies above asked for be shipped upon a transport steamer from New York.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Disinfection of places in Mississippi where yellow fever has occurred.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 30, 1899.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant received in regard to the sanitary work that was carried on in the various cities and localities of this State which were infected with yellow fever during the past season. I will state for your information that all places where yellow fever existed last year were as thoroughly disinfected and fumigated as was possible at the close of the epidemic. Just about this time I had a consultation with Dr. Carter, of your Service, and he advised that as the weather was so cold and with the prospect of our having a very cold winter no further action be taken in any part of Mississippi, except to resort to aeration, which has been advised and I hope pretty thoroughly done. I do not know that your Service could render any assistance in this matter at this time, but will inform you later on if we need your help. You ask me to inform you particularly in regard to Poplarville and Hattiesburg. I will state that Dr. Carter had charge of Hattiesburg, and I suppose the above-named measures were adopted at this point. Fumigation was resorted to at Poplarville and Lumberton. Our inspectors will again visit at an early date all points that were infected.

Yours, truly,

J. F. HUNTER,
Secretary, Mississippi State Board of Health.

Measles in San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the admission to this hospital yesterday, from schooner *J. Eppinger*, of a case of measles in the person of Gustav Bjorkman, an American seaman, who had immediately returned from a seven days' trip, and who has resided in this city for some months. The case was evidently acquired from a fellow-lodger on whom he waited some ten days ago. The case has been properly isolated and the city health authorities informed, as required by municipal regulation. In this connection, it is remarked that some 10 cases of measles have been reported daily to the city health office since January 1, 1899. As, however, it is thought not more than one-third of the cases occurring are reported, it may be considered an epidemic in this city. Its origin is uncertain. The mortality very small. Treatment generally symptomatic.

The mortality from complications of measles during the epidemic of May to September, 1898, supposedly introduced by the newly arrived volunteer soldiers, some 30,000 or more, was considerable when the general mildness of the disease itself is considered. This was doubt-

less due to the changed climatic conditions to most of these soldiers, who came to this coast in the most disagreeable part of the year from the summer heat of their homes.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES M. GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in San Francisco, Cal.—One case in a leper.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 2 cases of smallpox recognized in this city, both at the pesthouse of the city and county hospital. The first case was a railroad employee, lately arrived from Colorado, and the second, already an inmate of the pesthouse with leprosy, is believed to have taken the disease from the first case. Both cases are reported as doing well. Newspaper slip attached.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES M. GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., *January 31, 1899.*

SIR: The present situation with regard to smallpox in this State is as follows: The outbreak at Timnath, near Fort Collins, resulting from 2 imported cases, is now at an end. The imported cases, which were quarantined at Walsenburg and at La Junta, were discharged some weeks ago, and the disease has not recurred. The most serious outbreaks of smallpox have occurred at Pueblo and at Florence. The disease was introduced into Pueblo from New Mexico. In the past ten weeks there have occurred some 60 cases, but none have been reported for 10 days. Most cases have been found among lower-class negroes. Vigorous measures continue to be applied to repress the disease. The outbreak at Florence was due to an unrecognized case from Pueblo. About 20 cases have occurred, but none have been reported for two weeks, and the disease is now confined to the pesthouse. Some 4 cases are in quarantine in rural districts near Florence. Two imported cases are confined in Colorado City, 1 near Salida, and 1 has just been reported from Leadville. Las Animas County, bordering on New Mexico, has witnessed a dozen or more separate outbreaks of smallpox in six months, the original cases nearly always being traced to New Mexico. The character of the population is such that the health officer, Dr. Harbison, must frequently resort to physical force to secure sanitary measures. There now exist about 12 cases in 2 foci. In Denver smallpox appeared about two months ago, the infection having been brought from New Mexico. Since that time the number of cases has gradually increased to 21, of whom 13 are negroes. The disease has been traced to 4 separate foci, at least 1 of which is now inoperative. Throughout the State there has been an active campaign of vaccination and strict isolation of suspicious cases, and the disease has proved more tractable than was at first anticipated.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY SEWALL,
Secretary, State Board of Health of Colorado.

*Smallpox in Washington, D. C.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 2 new cases of smallpox were discovered in this District on the 31st ultimo. Both patients were removed to the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

*Smallpox in Indianapolis, Ind.*INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *January 31, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted at the conference of State and provincial boards of health, held at Toronto, October 6, 1896, it becomes my duty to inform you that 4 additional cases of smallpox have been reported in Indianapolis, Ind.

Respectfully, yours,

J. N. HURTY, M. D.,
Secretary, Indiana State Board of Health.

*Smallpox in Louisville, Ky.*LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that patient Frank Walker, No. 67, in this hospital, has been transferred to the city pesthouse to-day as a case of smallpox. Walker occupied a bed adjoining the patient Tom Lawson, No. 80, who was removed to the municipal pesthouse on the 20th ultimo, as reported in my letter of the 23d ultimo. Walker had been successfully vaccinated in hospital here at the time of discovery of smallpox in the case of Oliver Hayes, No. 66, removed to pesthouse on December 22, 1898.

Respectfully, yours,

HOWARD C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in addition to the 2 cases of smallpox reported in this hospital since December 20, 1 case of smallpox, in the person of William Sullivan, colored, was admitted to hospital (isolated), and on the second day was removed to the pesthouse by the city health department, on the 28th instant; also that the case of James Sanford, colored, admitted to hospital on the 26th and diagnosed as fever, developed the eruption of smallpox on the 29th, and the diagnosis was accordingly changed. The case of Dick Woodfalk, admitted to hospital on the 28th, is to-day determined to be smallpox, and will be transferred to city pesthouse to-morrow morning. John Mitchell to-day applied at the out-patient office for relief, and was sent directly to city pesthouse, his affection being smallpox. The man Sanford, on learning that he had smallpox, determined to leave the hospital and go to his own home, and immediately upon his departure the health department was notified of the fact.

There is a good deal of smallpox now in this city, about 40 cases having been sent to the pesthouse.

A total of 6 cases have gone there through this hospital, 3 of them from the steamer *Tarascon*. Nothing has been done with this boat in the way of disinfection.

Respectfully, yours,

HOWARD C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

*Smallpox in Edgecombe County, N. C.*RALEIGH, N. C., *February 1, 1899.*

SIR: You are hereby informed that 24 cases of smallpox have been reported to this office as existing in Edgecombe County. The origin of the disease is other cases in same county in October—they came from Norfolk or vicinity. One case in Gates County, at Sunbury.

RICH'D H. LEWIS,
Secretary of State Board of Health of North Carolina.

*Case of smallpox in Wilmington, N. C.*WILMINGTON, N. C., *February 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that a case of smallpox applied to me this morning for admission to this hospital. The man was not entitled to admission, so was turned over to the health authorities of the city. The case is in the fifth day of the eruption, having appeared on the 29th ultimo. He gives the following account of his wanderings: Left Cleveland, Ohio, about December 20 and worked his way to Cincinnati, and from there to Newport News, arriving there about three weeks ago; immediately on arrival he was arrested in the freight yards on the charge of trespass, and put in jail. While in jail he occupied a cell adjoining that of a negro who was sick, and who, he understood, was said to have had smallpox. He remained a week at Newport News, and then tramped to this city, stopping for several days at Brinkley, N. C.; left Brinkley last night and returned to this city, arriving this morning, and was advised to come to me on account of the eruption on his face. Name of patient, George Hysner, age, 18; white, nativity, New York.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in Cincinnati, Ohio.*CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report a case of smallpox applied for relief at this hospital this morning. The health officer was immediately notified and he was removed to the pesthouse. The patient, a colored roustabout, arrived in this city several days ago from Pittsburg, and has since been staying at a colored boarding house. All precautions taken.

Respectfully, yours,

J. W. STEVENSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Measles in Chicago, Ill.*CHICAGO, ILL., *February 6, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the inspector of the board of health for contagious diseases informs me that he found 17 cases of measles during the week ended February 4, 1899. The total number of cases in the city can not be accurately determined, as physicians are not required to report this form of disease. I am also informed that there are no cases of smallpox in town. One suspicious case was isolated, but it proved to be a bad case of measles.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY M. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Case of smallpox in Little Rock, Ark.*LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there is a case of confluent smallpox in the Logan H. Roots Memorial Hospital in this city, in the person of a boy 7 years of age, who has been in the hospital two months preceding the attack. The source of contagion is not known. The hospital records show that on January 21, 1899, a patient was admitted to the hospital and was accompanied to the bathroom by the boy who now has smallpox, the disease of the former being recorded as chicken pox and patient discharged same day. On January 29 the boy was taken with the initial symptoms of smallpox. The case is now isolated and no communication is allowed with any part of the hospital building.

Respectfully, yours,

L. P. GIBSON,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Smallpox in North Carolina.*

Health officer R. H. Lewis reports, February 4, 2 cases of smallpox in Pasquotank County. Origin of the disease, the vicinity of Norfolk. Precautions taken, compulsory vaccination.

*Smallpox at San Rafael, Tex.*BROWNSVILLE, TEX., *January 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 4 new cases of smallpox have been discovered at San Rafael, a ranch on the Texas side, about 6 miles from the city. The county physician has charge of these patients, and strict quarantine is observed. These, like the previously reported case, are outgrowths from Laredo, Tex.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH K. COMBE,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Smallpox in Alexandria, Va.*

Following is the daily report of smallpox in Alexandria by Sanitary Inspector Snowden: January 30, 12 cases, 7 suspects; January 31, 5 cases, 13 suspects; February 1, 13 cases, 1 suspect; February 2, 6 cases; February 3, 9 cases, 4 suspects.

The total number of cases reported by Health Officer Miller to date, 149. He recommends closing of the public schools, but the authorities decline to take this step. A house-to-house vaccination is going on, but without compulsory vaccination.

February 4, 7 cases, 8 suspects; February 5, 4 cases, 2 suspects; February 6, 9 cases, 4 suspects.

*Smallpox in Norfolk, Va.*NORFOLK, VA., *February 6, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to give the following report of smallpox at Norfolk up to February 3, as obtained from the health physician of the city. Total number of cases received and sent to pesthouse up to February 3, 286; discharged, 150; remaining at pesthouse, 136. At house of detention, total number of exposed persons held, 159; discharged, 80; remaining under observation, 79.

Respectfully, yours,

A. C. SMITH,

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

*Smallpox in Portsmouth, Va.*PORTSMOUTH, VA., *January 28, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 4 new cases of smallpox in the city since my last report; 1 white, 3 colored.

Very respectfully,

F. S. HOPE, M. D.,
Health Officer, City of Portsmouth, Va.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to February 10, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Calvert	Dec. 10-Jan. 20.....	10		
Catherina	Jan. 6.....			Smallpox reported.
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-Jan. 27.....	7		
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96		
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Wilcox County.....	do.....			Do.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27.....	7	1	
California:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	21		
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	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Jan. 16.....	2		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 7.....	10		
Florida:				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14.....	1		
Georgia:				
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	300		
Illinois:				
Bethel.....	Jan. 7.....	2		
Media.....	do.....	1		
Indiana:				
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 25-Jan. 31.....	7		
Iowa:				
Lee County.....	Jan. 13.....	7	1	
Wayne County.....	do.....	1		
Kansas:				
Marion County.....	Jan. 17.....	11		
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 8.....	47		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4.....	14		
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 8.....	1		
Mississippi:				
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Jones County.....	do.....			Do.
Easthale County.....	do.....			Do.
Noxubee County.....	do.....			Do.
Petry County.....	do.....	17		
Tibomingo County.....	do.....			Do.
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 21.....	18	2	
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8.....	153		
	Dec. 9-Jan. 16.....	147	3	
Omaha.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 23.....	24		
Otoe and Nemaha Counties.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	21		
Peru.....	Jan. 2.....	5		
Plattsmouth.....	Dec. 10.....	1		
Tecumseh.....	Jan. 2.....	9		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 22.....	6		
New York:				
New York.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 4.....	2	1	
Dunkirk.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21.....	5		
North Carolina:				
Edgecombe County.....	Feb. 1.....	24		
Gates County.....	do.....	1		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 12.....	1		
Wilmington.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 3.....	49	1	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 23.....	22		
Oklahoma:				
Chandler.....	Dec. 30.....	1		
Doggett.....	do.....	1		
Parkland.....	do.....	1		
Sac and Fox Agency.....	do.....	2		
Stroud.....	do.....		3	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 23.....	2		
Ball Hill.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23.....	1		
Bedford.....	do.....	1		
Brumbaugh.....	do.....	2		
Charlesville.....	Dec. 31.....	15		Smallpox reported.
Claysburg.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23.....	1		
East Vincent Township.....	Dec. 31.....	1		
Everett.....	do.....	3		
Homer City.....	do.....	2		
Hopewell.....	do.....	3		
Hustontown.....	do.....	4		
New Granada.....	do.....	7		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23.....	9		
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 31.....	1		
Steelton.....	do.....	11		
Waterfall.....	do.....	1		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Jan. 17.....	46		
Texas:				
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
El Paso.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31.....	45		Year 1898.
	Jan. 1-Jan. 18.....	21		
Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 21.....	98	18	
San Rafael.....	Jan. 29.....	4		
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 6.....	169		
Newport News.....	Dec. 31.....	4		
Norfolk.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 8.....	295		
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 4.....	22		
Richmond.....	Jan. 25.....	1		
Wyoming:				
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1		

Influenza (la grippe).—Continued.

Chicago, Ill.—During the week ended January 28, 43 certificates of death were returned to the office of the commissioner of health, giving influenza or la grippe and its complications as the cause of death, viz, 12 to uncomplicated influenza and 31 to influenza as the cause, complicated with other affections, chiefly pneumonia.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—Influenza prevails in a mild form. No deaths.

Newport, R. I.—La grippe has been prevalent during the past seven or eight weeks. The type is mild in comparison with that reported from some other cities, and there is no mortality.

Pensacola, Fla.—La grippe is prevalent in mild form. The death rate is very low. The treatment is symptomatic.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 4, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, February 5, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 4, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 29	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	52
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	22
Jan. 30	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	24
Jan. 31	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	22
Do....	Steamship Ottoman.....	Liverpool, England.....	19
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	5
Feb. 1	Steamship Irishman.....	Liverpool, England.....	18
Feb. 2	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	15
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	36
Do....	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	22
Feb. 3	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	17
Do....	Steamship Grand Lake.....	St. Johns, Newfoundland.....	9
Do....	Steamship Kansas.....	Liverpool, England.....	19
Feb. 4	Steamship Bay State.....	do.....	32
	Total.....		312

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 4, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 6, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 4, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 29	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	15
Do....	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	68
Jan. 30	Steamship Catania.....	Hamburg.....	51
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	174
Do....	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	75
Do....	Steamship Bolivia.....	Naples.....	304
Jan. 31	Steamship Brasilia.....	Hamburg.....	306
Feb. 1	Steamship Aller.....	Genoa and Naples.....	274
Do....	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	164
Feb. 2	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	95
Do....	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen.....	232
Do....	Steamship Spartan Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	510
	Total.....		2,268

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended February 4, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, February 6, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 4, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 30	Steamship Admiral Schley	Jamaica	2
Feb. 1	Steamship Italia	Antwerp.....	54
Feb. 2	Steamship Rhyndland.....	Liverpool.....	31
	Total .....	.....	87

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of inspection of immigrants at Boston, Mass., during January, 1899.

BOSTON, MASS., *February 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the inspection of immigrants at this station during the month of January, 1899, viz: Total number of immigrants inspected, 320; number rejected, 3, viz, senility, 1; inflammation connective tissue of leg, foot, and toes, 1; chronic conjunctivitis, 1.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Report of inspection of immigrants at Portland, Me., during January, 1899.

PORTLAND, ME., *February 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of inspection of immigrants during the month of January, 1899:

Name of vessel.	Date of inspection.	Number of immigrants.	Rejected.	Held for further examination.
Mongolian.....	Jan. 20.....	29	0	0
Laurentian.....	Jan. 23.....	7	0	0
Total.....	.....	36	0	0

Respectfully, yours,

F. W. MEAD,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of inspection of immigrants at Portland, Oreg., for January, 1899.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 25...	British steamship Lennox	Yokohama, Japan.....	24
	Total.....		24

All passed.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Report of inspection of immigrants at New York during January, 1899.

Number of steerage passengers examined during the month, 9,270; rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and detained pending action of the commissioner of immigration, 8. Trachoma—Certified to, 7; deported, 4; remaining, 3. Favus—Certified to, 1; deported, 1; remaining, 0.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. WHITE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
Alexandria, Va.....	Feb. 4			
Beaufort, N. C.....	do.			
Brunswick, Ga.....	Jan. 28	Br. sc. V. T. H. (a).....	Jan. 21	St. Thomas, W. I.
	Feb. 4			
Cape Charles, Va.....	do.			
Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.			
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do.			
Eureka, Cal.....	Jan. 28			
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.			
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.....	Jan. 21			
Newbern, N. C.....	Feb. 4			
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Jan. 28			
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del...	do.			
	Feb. 4			
San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 28			
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal...	do.			
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	Jan. 21			
	Jan. 28			
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.			
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.			
Washington, N. C.....	Feb. 4			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	Feb. 4			
Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
Bangor, Me.....	do.			
Boston, Mass.....	do.			
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
Elizabeth River, Va.....	Jan. 28			
	Feb. 4	Wingfield S. Cahill.....	Jan. 31	Elizabeth City, N. J.
		Slp. V. V. Jackson.....	Feb. 4	Tappahannock...
Galveston, Tex.....	Jan. 28			
Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.			
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.	do.			
	Feb. 4			
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Jan. 28			
Mobile, Ala.....	do.			
New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 4			
Newport News, Va.....	do.			
Newport, E. I.....	do.			
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
Providence, R. I.....	do.			
Round Island, Miss.....	do.			
Savannah, Ga.....	Jan. 28	Nor. bk. Vardoen.....	Jan. 25	Bahia.....
		Nor. bk. Paragon.....	do.	do.
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Feb. 4			

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No transactions.....	
			No report	2
Brunswick, Ga....	Ballast discharged.....	Jan. 23		6
			No report	1
			8 cabin and 33 steerage passengers from stranded ss. Rhyndland inspected and passed.	6
			No transactions.....	
			do	3
				3
				13
				3
				23
				13
				5
				7
				14
				8
				2
			No transactions.....	
			do	

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No report	
			do	
			do	
			do	
				5
			No report.....	
				3
Philadelphia.....	Disinfected and fumigated and all on board vaccinated.	Feb. 1	One man taken off at Elizabeth City with smallpox.	6
Norfolk.....	Disinfected and fumigated.		One man taken off with smallpox and sent to pesthouse. One sent to detention hospital.	
			No report.....	
			do	
			do	14
			No transactions.....	13
			No report.....	6
			No report.....	
			do	
			No transactions.....	
				8
Savannah.....	Held for discharge of ballast		Suspected.....	9
do.....	Discharging ballast.....		do	
			No report.....	

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

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 167,000. Total number of deaths, 185, including enteric fever, 1, and 52 from phthisis pulmonalis—42 cases having been contracted elsewhere.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of January, 1899. Total number of deaths, 69, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

North Attleboro.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1898. Total number of deaths, 8.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 28, 1899, from 62 observers indicate that erysipelas and scarlet fever increased and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 100, scarlet fever at 50, diphtheria at 26, enteric fever at 25, measles at 20, whooping cough at 13 places, and smallpox at one place—Detroit.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including la grippe, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 113,924. Total number of deaths, 191, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 4, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health, for the month of December, from 24 towns having an aggregate population of 158,288—white 89,648, colored 68,640—show a total of 170 deaths—white 69, colored 101—including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 26 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 2, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Deaths from—											
			Total deaths from all causes.	Phthisis pulmonal.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Feb. 4.....	105,287	42	2										
Amesburg, Mass.....	do.....	9,798	6	3										
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.....	8,338	6											
Aurora, Ill.....	Jan. 28.....	19,688	5											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Feb. 4.....	35,005	11	2										
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	226	34						3	1			1
Bristol, R. I.....	Jan. 28.....	5,478	2											
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	5,478	1											
Brookton, Mass.....	Jan. 28.....	27,294	9	1										
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	Feb. 4.....	5,974	2											
Butler, Pa.....	Jan. 27.....	8,734	5											
Cambridge, Mass.....	Feb. 4.....	70,023	20	2										1
Charleston, S. C.....	Jan. 28.....	a 54,955	b c 32	3										
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	1,099,850	d 582	60						9	10	19		
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	1,099,850	e 526	49						7	4	15	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Jan. 29.....	296,908	184	21						3		3		
Do.....	Feb. 3.....	296,908	186	18				1				4	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Jan. 28.....	261,353	151	4						3	1	2		
Denver, Colo.....	Jan. 14.....	106,713	52	14										
Detroit, Mich.....	Jan. 28.....	205,876	115	7								2		
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	205,876	121	4						1		2		
Dubois, Pa.....	do.....	6,149	0											
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Jan. 28.....	9,416	2											
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	13	2										1
Evansville, Ind.....	Feb. 4.....	50,756	23	6										
Everett, Mass.....	Jan. 28.....	11,068	8											
Fall River, Mass.....	do.....	74,398	44	3										
Flint, Mich.....	do.....	9,803	2	1										
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.....	60,278	28	1										
Green Bay, Wis.....	do.....	9,069	9											
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	9,069	8											
Greenville, S. C.....	Jan. 28.....	8,607	2											
Hanibal, Mo.....	Jan. 21.....	12,857	4											
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	12,857	6											
Hoboken, N. J.....	Jan. 21.....	43,648	24	3								1		
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	43,648	14	1								1		
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	43,648	20	3								1		
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	15	3						1				
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Jan. 14.....	30,000	17											
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Jan. 28.....	17,201	10	1										
Jersey City, N. J.....	Jan. 29.....	163,003	f 66	5										
Johnstown, Pa.....	Feb. 4.....	21,805	13	1						1				1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Jan. 28.....	17,853	6											
Lancaster, Pa.....	do.....	32,011	13	2										
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	32,011	11							1		1		
Lawrence, Mass.....	Jan. 28.....	44,654	30	1						1		1		
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	44,654	30	1						1		2		
Lowell, Mass.....	do.....	77,696	33	5						1		2		
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	3											
McKeesport, Pa.....	Jan. 28.....	20,741	10									1		
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	20,741	19							1				
Manchester, N. H.....	Jan. 28.....	44,126	24	1										
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	44,126	23	2						1				
Massillon, Ohio.....	Jan. 28.....	10,092	2											
Medford, Mass.....	Feb. 4.....	11,079	2	1										
Melrose, Mass.....	Jan. 28.....	8,519	6											
Middletown, N. Y.....	Jan. 31.....	11,977	6											
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Jan. 28.....	204,468	106	14								4		2
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	204,468	103	6						1	1	5		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.....	164,738	44	5										1
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	31,076	31	4						1				
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	40	3										
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	16	2								1		
New Orleans, La.....	Jan. 28.....	242,039	194	26						1				
New York, N. Y.....	Feb. 4.....	3,438,999	1229	189						5	18	40	12	10
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	5	2								1		
Omaha, Nebr.....	Jan. 28.....	140,452	38											
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Feb. 4.....	6,272	4											

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

b White, 7; colored, 25.

c La grippe, 1.

d La grippe, 43.

e La grippe, 32.

f La grippe, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Petersburg, Va.....	Jan. 29.....	22, 680	11													
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Jan. 28.....	238, 617	114	3												
Do	Feb. 4.....	238, 617	133	13						6	1	4	1			4
Pittsfield, Mass.....	Jan. 28.....	17, 281	2													
Do	Feb. 4.....	17, 281	9													
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11, 267	1													
Portland, Me.....	do.....	36, 425	13													
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132, 146	59	3												
Reading, Pa.....	Feb. 6.....	58, 661	23	4						1						
Salt Lake City, Utah ..	Jan. 28.....	44, 843	.....	1												
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16, 159	5													
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18, 060	3													
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Jan. 21.....	5, 864	2	1												
Do	Jan. 28.....	5, 864	3	1												1
Shreveport, La.....	Feb. 4.....	11, 979	10	1												
Spokane, Wash.....	Jan. 28.....	19, 922	11	1												
Tacoma, Wash.....	do.....	36, 006	4	1												
Tampa, Fla.....	do.....	5, 532	.....	1											1	
Do	Feb. 4.....	5, 532	.....	1												
Taunton, Mass.....	Jan. 28.....	25, 448	18	3												
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18, 707	4													
Do	Feb. 4.....	18, 707	6													
Warren, Ohio.....	Jan. 28.....	5, 973	6													
Do	Feb. 4.....	5, 973	4													
Washington, D. C.....	Jan. 28.....	230, 392	.....	17								3	1			
Westfield, Mass.....	Feb. 4.....	9, 805	3													
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Jan. 28.....	35, 013	14	3						3						
Wichita, Kans.....	Feb. 4.....	23, 853	12													
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61, 431	20													
Winona, Minn.....	Jan. 24.....	18, 208	12	1												
Do	Jan. 28.....	18, 208	4													
Worcester, Mass.....	Jan. 27.....	84, 655	33	2									2			
Do	Feb. 3.....	84, 655	39	7							1	2				
Yonkers, N. Y.....	do.....	32, 033	14	2												
Youngstown, Ohio.....	do.....	33, 220	17							3						

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 30, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	αExcess.	αDefic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	19		0	.91	.35	
Portland, Me.....	21	1		.84		.08
Northfield, Vt.....	15		3	.63		.41
Boston, Mass.....	25	3		.92	.88	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34		1	.77		.14
Nantucket, Mass.....	31	1		.77		.88
Woods Hole, Mass.....	29	1		.90		.88
Block Island, R. I.....	30			.98		
New Haven, Conn.....	27		0	.98	.74	
Albany, N. Y.....	23		0	.70		.81
New York, N. Y.....	30	2		.96	.22	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	31		2	.81		.28
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32	2		.77	.10	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	30		0	1.13	.70	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33	1		.84		.51
Baltimore, Md.....	34		1	.77	.16	
Washington, D. C.....	33		0	.84	.18	
Lynchburg, Va.....	38		2	.94		.37
Cape Henry, Va.....	41		1	.94		.53
Norfolk, Va.....	40	1		.91		.81
Charlotte, N. C.....	43		2	1.19		.18
Raleigh, N. C.....	43		2	.86	.00	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	43		1	1.12		.37
Hatteras, N. C.....	46		0	1.28		.27
Wilmington, N. C.....	48		1	.91		.28
Columbia, S. C.....	47		3	.91	.25	
Charleston, S. C.....	51		2	.91		.16
Augusta, Ga.....	48		3	1.05	.17	
Savannah, Ga.....	52		2	.77	.35	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56		3	.77	1.58	
Jupiter, Fla.....	66		3	.77	.74	
Key West, Fla.....	70		1	.46	1.41	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	46		6	1.47		1.16
Tampa, Fla.....	60		3	.59	3.90	
Pensacola, Fla.....	53		5	1.06		.10
Mobile, Ala.....	51		6	1.12	.06	
Montgomery, Ala.....	50		7	1.26		.65
Vicksburg, Miss.....	50		6	1.22		1.20
New Orleans, La.....	54		6	1.19		.39
Shreveport, La.....	48		4	1.01		1.01
Fort Smith, Ark.....	40		6	.63		.61
Little Rock, Ark.....	43		6	1.19		.71
Palestine, Tex.....	49		7	.94		.94
Galveston, Tex.....	54		4	.82	2.10	
San Antonio, Tex.....	55		10	.42		.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	56		7	.73	1.05	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	42		5	1.26		.47
Nashville, Tenn.....	40		5	1.26		.51
Chatanooga, Tenn.....	44		5	1.51		.95
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40		2	1.33		1.01
Louisville, Ky.....	36		7	.98		.10
Indianapolis, Ind.....	30		9	.73		.63
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	34		7	.81		.59
Columbus, Ohio.....	30		6	.82		.74
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	33		4	.71		
Pittsburg, Pa.....	32		5	.70		.56
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	23		2	.63		.20
Rochester, N. Y.....	23		2	.70		.42
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24		1	.69		.45
Erie, Pa.....	27		6	.77		.56
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26		4	.60		.18
Sandusky, Ohio.....	28		5	.52		.37
Toledo, Ohio.....	27		6	.49		.43
Detroit, Mich.....	25		4	.45		.27
Lansing, Mich.....	22		6	.42		.25
Port Huron, Mich.....	23		4	.49		.42
Alpena, Mich.....	18		4	.56		.40
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	15		13	.36	.64	
Marquette, Mich.....	17			.42		
Green Bay, Wis.....	16		10	.56		.39
Grand Haven, Mich.....	24		5	.56	.00	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 30, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	21		10	.49		.41
Chicago, Ill.....	25		10	.49		.36
Duluth, Minn.....	11		13	.21	.21	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	13		8	.21		.00
La Crosse, Wis.....	18		9	.28		.26
Dubuque, Iowa.....	21		9	.35		.17
Davenport, Iowa.....	23		8	.35		.27
Des Moines, Iowa.....	22		6	.28		.18
Keokuk, Iowa.....	26		5	.42		.39
Hannibal, Mo.....	26		5	.38		.19
Springfield, Ill.....	26		7	.57		.42
Cairo, Ill.....	37		7	.91		.10
St. Louis, Mo.....	33		7	.56		.49
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	30		9	.44		.12
Springfield, Mo.....	34		8	.63		.50
Kansas City, Mo.....	29		6	.28		.23
Topeka, Kans.....	26		3	.28		.20
Wichita, Kans.....	32		8	.28		.25
Concordia, Kans.....	29		6	.21		.21
Lincoln, Nebr.....	17			.21		.13
Omaha, Nebr.....	22		6	.14		.07
Sioux City, Iowa.....	19		7	.14		.14
Yankton, S. Dak.....	19		9	.14		.10
Valentine, Nebr.....	28		12	.14		.10
Huron, S. Dak.....	11		2	.14		.07
Pierre, S. Dak.....	18		8	.07	.17	
Moorhead, Minn.....	2		5	.21		.01
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	8		7	.09		.06
Williston, N. Dak.....	7		7	.14		.10
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Hayre, Mont.....	13	1		.20	.04	
Helena, Mont.....	22	8		.28	.69	
Miles City, Mont.....	12	3		.14	.31	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	27		10	.11	.03	
Spokane, Wash.....	29			.56		.54
Walla Walla, Wash.....	37	13		.49		.45
Baker City, Oreg.....	25	12		.42		.41
Winnemucca, Nev.....	29	10		.21		.21
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	16	13		.42		.42
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	30	8		.28		.28
Lander, Wyo.....	16	9		.16	.63	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	27		5	.12	.77	
North Platte, Nebr.....	25		3	.07		.00
Denver, Colo.....	32		4	.09	.38	
Pueblo, Colo.....	31		3	.07	.21	
Dodge City, Kans.....	32		4	.13		.09
Oklahoma, Okla.....	34		6	.35		.12
Amarillo, Tex.....	33		5	.25		.18
Ablene, Tex.....	46		9	.21		.12
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	29		2	.14		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	47		3	.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	50	2		.14		.14
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	39	8		1.19		1.01
Tacoma, Wash.....	39			1.40		
Fort Canby, Wash.....	42	2		1.72		.70
Portland, Oreg.....	40	6		1.54		1.44
Roseburg, Oreg.....	42	2		1.33		1.33
Eureka, Cal.....	46	2		1.79		1.79
Redbluff, Cal.....	46			.98		
Carson City, Nev.....	31	9		.51		.51
Sacramento, Cal.....	48	9		.84		.84
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	12		1.05		1.05
Fresno, Cal.....	47	6		.28		.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	52	7		1.05		1.05
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	6		.70		.70
San Diego, Cal.....	54	4		.49		.49
Yuma, Ariz.....	55	3		.13		.13

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 February 10, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27...	.....	2	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 24...	.....	47	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 16...	.....	17	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahai.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 7...	2	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 16...	24	19	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 9...	3	3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 12...	.....	6	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 8-Jan. 19...	.....	25	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 17...	1	1	
Formosa:				
Taipeh.....	Dec. 25.....	10	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Nov. 29...	.....	43	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	.....	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 16...	88	38	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 17...	17	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	5	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 7...	41	14	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 7...	102	9	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 16...	67	29	
Canada:				
Province of Quebec.....	Jan. 26.....	7	1	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....	In United States Army
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 10...	1	1	
London.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 14...	1	1	
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 27...	.....	4	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 17...	.....	3	
Madras.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	.....	1	
Japan:				
Awomori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	53	13	
Hogo Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Kanagawa Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Nagasaki Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	.....
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz.....	Jan. 10			Smallpox reported.
Chihuahua	Jan. 7-Jan. 28...		3	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 29...		3	
Monterey.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5.....		3	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....		1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 14...	23	13	
Odessa.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 14...	1		
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 7...	5	1	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Constantinople.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 9.....		14	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 1.....		2	

CUBA.

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago for the week ended Saturday, January 21, has shown a decided improvement. The mortality has been less than last week, as you will perceive by the inclosed mortality table.* On the 19th, no deaths from any cause were reported, an unusual event in our sanitary history, proving what good sanitary laws, well enforced, will accomplish. I believe that our city will hereafter lose the bad reputation she has always had for unhealthiness, especially as the sanitary department is very zealous in the discharge of its duties. Yellow fever has totally disappeared except for the inexpert doctors who have never seen it and confound it with our bad types of bilious, remittent, and malarial fevers.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

*Sanitary report from Yokohama.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 16, 1899.*

SIR: I regret to be unable to forward my usual detailed report on the sanitary condition of Japan by the present mail. Since December 31 last no statistics have appeared in the Official Gazette an omission probably due to the general paralysis of all business which is invariable in Japan at the time of the New Year's holiday. The statistics will probably appear later "en bloc."

I am, however, able to report that the sanitary condition of the

* See mortality table. Foreign cities.

empire, with the exception of the altogether uncertain number of cases of plague in Formosa, is satisfactory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

FRANCE.

Health report of Marseilles.—Anthrax reported at La Flèche.

The public health of the city of Marseilles for the week ended January 23, 1899, continues unchanged, influenza and chest affections being the prevailing diseases. Deaths have been from 28 to 32 daily. Population, 447,344. Apparently credible reports reach me concerning an epidemic of anthrax at La Flèche, department of Sarthe, which I translate in full for such consideration as the subject deserves:

La Flèche, January 20.—An epidemic of anthrax has broken out among the workmen employed at the Wilkins tannery. Five men employed in cleaning skins have been attacked simultaneously. One, aged 30, died Saturday, another (Froger), also aged 30, died Sunday. Two of their comrades are in a deplorable state, and other deaths are feared. The contaminated skins are supposed to be of foreign origin.

ROBERT P. SKINNER,
United States Consul.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres.*—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,220, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 8; measles, 6, and 5 from smallpox.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended December 30, 1898. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended January 12, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Two weeks ended January 26, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 24, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

Inagua.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 1,200. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

CHILE—*Antofogasta.*—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including influenza, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Weimar.*—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 27,540. Total number of deaths, 26, including diphtheria, 2, and scarlet fever, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 14,

1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Sunderland, viz, 24.0, and the lowest in Hull, viz, 12.9.

London.—One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 27; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 34; whooping cough, 37; enteric fever, 10, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand. In greater London 2,067 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 14, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 49.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 182 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; influenza, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 14, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Perth, viz, 32.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 663, including diphtheria, 11; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 12, and whooping cough, 35.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 21, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Swansea, viz, 26.6, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 13.7.

London.—One thousand five hundred and three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 30; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 30; whooping cough, 40; enteric fever, 16, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand. In greater London 1,977 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 22 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 13 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 21, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 44.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 192 deaths were registered, including beriberi, 1, diph-

theria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; typhus fever, 1, and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 21 correspond to an annual rate of 21.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.5, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 23.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 649, including diphtheria, 9; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 6, and whooping cough, 34.

Dundee.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 285, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 10, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Guiana—Paramaribo.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 84. No contagious diseases.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 196,865. Total number of deaths, 261, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 8; whooping cough, 1, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 876. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

NOVA SCOTIA—Winnipeg.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 49,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever.

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.....	Jan. 7.....	422,071	134						1	3	3	
Leith.....	Jan. 14.....	77,385	29					1		2	1	
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	11									
Liege.....	Jan. 7.....	168,595	46									1
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	168,595	40									
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	278				4	4	5	15	6	
London.....	Dec. 31.....	6,408,321	2,069				22	13	72	33	36	
Do.....	Jan. 7.....	6,408,321	2,152				23	14	43	35	58	
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	6,408,321	2,067				14	9	46	36	54	
Lyons.....	Jan. 7.....	466,028	200				1	1	2			
Madras.....	Dec. 16.....	452,518	375	6							3	
Manchester.....	Jan. 14.....	546,010	227				2	2	1	7	3	
Mannheim.....	Jan. 7.....	111,241	36				1		1			
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	111,241	25									
Maracaibo.....	do.....	50,000	16									
Do.....	Jan. 21.....	50,000	22									
Matamoras.....	Jan. 27.....	16,304	5									
Mayence.....	Dec. 24.....	80,000	39									
Do.....	Dec. 31.....	80,000	28									
Do.....	Jan. 7.....	80,000	20									2
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	80,000	24				1			2		
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 21.....	12,706	14									
Melbourne.....	Dec. 3.....	450,000					1		3			
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	450,000						2		1		
Do.....	Dec. 17.....	450,000										
Messina.....	Jan. 14.....	107,000	45									
Do.....	Jan. 21.....	107,000	49						2			
Mexico.....	Jan. 29.....	344,377	340			3	7	1				1
Monterey.....	Dec. 29.....	25,000	51			1					2	
Do.....	Jan. 7.....	25,000	44			1					1	
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	25,000	43								5	
Do.....	Jan. 19.....	25,000	34								2	
Do.....	Jan. 26.....	25,000	38						1			
Montevideo.....	Dec. 17.....	215,061	71								2	
Do.....	Dec. 24.....	215,061	70								5	
Do.....	Dec. 31.....	215,061	82				1					
Moscow.....	Jan. 7.....	1,000,000	a 537			4	3	1	5	10	11	6
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	1,000,000	b 593			2		7	7	14	14	1
New Castle on Tyne.....	do.....	186,315	70									1
Nice.....	Jan. 22.....	108,227	52									
Odessa.....	Jan. 14.....	400,000	193					4	1	2	1	2
Ottawa.....	Jan. 28.....	60,000	28									
Palermo.....	Jan. 14.....	300,000	147					2	3	2		
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	948					7	6	8	8	10
Plymouth.....	Jan. 21.....	99,848	31									1
Pointe à Pitre, West Indies.....	Jan. 8.....	17,000	7							1		
Do.....	Jan. 15.....	17,000	7									
Do.....	Jan. 22.....	17,000	10									
Prague.....	Jan. 14.....	196,257	122					1		2	7	
Progreso.....	Jan. 28.....		2									
Puerto Cortes.....	Jan. 25.....	2,000	0									
Quebec.....	Jan. 28.....	73,000							1	2		
Rome.....	Dec. 3.....	499,540	144					4				
Do.....	Dec. 10.....	499,540	196								1	
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 21.....	309,307	110					3		2		
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	do.....	2,150	0									
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	2,150	1									
St. John, Antigua.....	Jan. 14.....	15,000	17									
Do.....	Jan. 21.....	15,000	12									
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 7.....	1,267,023	708			1	3	5	13	17	6	4
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Jan. 28.....	3,000	0									
Santiago.....	Jan. 21.....	35,000	c 40							1		
Sheffield.....	Jan. 14.....	361,314	123					4	2	4		1
Southampton.....	do.....	108,168	30							1		
South Shields.....	do.....	98,920	40					1				
Stettin.....	Dec. 30.....	153,000	62					1		2		
Do.....	Jan. 7.....	153,000	57							2		
Stockholm.....	Jan. 14.....	283,550	109					1	4	3	2	
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 12.....	162,934	56									
Sunderland.....	Jan. 14.....	145,613	66					1				2
Tampico.....	Jan. 21.....	14,000	17									
Trieste.....	Jan. 7.....	165,000	102					2	3	3		
Utila.....	Jan. 21.....	800	0									

a Influenza, 10.

b Influenza, 9.

c Beriberi, 1.

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.
Venice.....	Jan. 7....	169,001	88							2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 14....	169,001	95					1		6	5	
Vienna.....	Dec. 31....	1,606,629	643					1	4	11	5	4
Warsaw.....	Jan. 14....	601,408	281			2		1	6	4	7	2
Windsor.....	Jan. 28....	3,000	2									
Winnepeg.....	.....do....	45,000								1		
Zurich.....	Jan. 7....	163,042	45									

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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