

Public Health Reports

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No. 9.

UNITED STATES.

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

Circular letter—Close quarantine season to begin April 1.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1899.

To medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service in charge of United States quarantine stations, State and local quarantine officers, collectors of customs, and others:

Your attention is hereby called to the amendment of the quarantine regulations embodied in Circular No. 27 of 1898, issued February 3, 1898. By the terms of this circular the active or "close" quarantine season begins on April 1. While quarantine is maintained throughout the year at all stations, the regulations as amended require that between April 1 and November 15 the special restrictions relating to vessels from yellow-fever infected ports, as set forth in the regulations, are in effect.

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

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

Measures to prevent the spread of smallpox in Georgia.

[Report of Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Wertenbaker, U. S. M. H. S.]

Wilmington, N. C., February 26, 1899.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I reported to the Hon. A. D. Candler, governor of Georgia, at Atlanta, on February 6, 1899. I was

detailed by the governor as a special aide on his staff, and assigned to the supervision of all health matters in the State. There is no State board of health in Georgia, and all health matters are in the hands of the county authorities, with the exception of the larger cities and towns where there are local boards of health.

The administration of county affairs varies in the different counties; in a majority of them the probate judge, under the title of "ordinary," has entire charge; in some counties a board of county commissioners, and in others a commissioner of roads and revenue is responsible for all county matters. In a few of the counties a physician is regularly employed to treat the sick in the jail or almshouse, but they do not attend contagious diseases outside of those institutions, except by special agreement. From the above it will be seen that there exists no general health organization in the State or counties, therefore, the governor requested the detail of an officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to serve on his staff, and under his direction to act as the health officer for the State, with special reference to the outbreak of smallpox in several localities. I was furnished the following communication for presentation to the local authorities as my commission:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 8, 1899.

To the ordinaries and county commissioners of Georgia:

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in a number of counties in the State, and there being in Georgia no State board of health, and being anxious to aid the local authorities in stamping out the disease as quickly as possible, I called on the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to detail a medical officer skilled in the treatment of the disease, and have him report to me for duty on my staff. In response to my request the Surgeon-General has sent the bearer hereof, Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, who goes to your county, not to take control, but to cooperate with the local authorities and advise them how best to treat, and most effectually to arrest, the spread of the disease. I commend Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker to county and city authorities who are contending with smallpox, and urge them to avail themselves of the valuable aid he can, from his professional skill and experience in handling this disease, render them and their local physicians. He bears the commission of the United States, but he comes to you as the representative of the State government, not to supplant but to aid you.

ALLEN D. CANDLER,
Governor.

Armed with this letter, I visited a number of localities in the State where smallpox was prevailing, and rendered such aid and advice as was possible to the local authorities. In order to ascertain as quickly as possible the location and extent of the disease, and other data, the

following circular was issued, and sent to each county and larger city in the State :

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1899.

To the ordinaries, county commissioners, and local health authorities :

In view of the prevalence of smallpox in a number of counties in the State, it is desired, in order to suppress the disease and prevent its spread, to have accurate information as to the condition in each county and city in the State. You are requested to furnish the following information at the earliest possible moment, and thereafter make a weekly report as to the condition in your county or city :

- (1) Does smallpox exist in your county or city?
- (2) If so, how long has it existed?
- (3) How many cases have there been, and how many now?
- (4) Give the localities, with numbers of cases in each.
- (5) Is the disease chiefly among the whites or blacks?
- (6) What is being done to suppress it? State in detail the methods that are being used.
- (7) Is the disease spreading?
- (8) Does chicken pox or any other contagious or infectious disease exist? If so, give localities, number of cases, and other details.

Address your communications to Dr. C. P. WERTENBAKER, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Special Aide, Adjutant-General's Office, Atlanta, Ga.*

In case of doubt as to the nature of any eruptive disease, you are requested to isolate the case until the diagnosis can be determined. If desired, an expert in the diagnosis of smallpox will be sent to render you such aid as may be necessary.

Very truly, yours,

A. D. CANDLER,
Governor.

There are 137 counties in the State, and most of them sent prompt replies. It was learned that smallpox either then existed, or had existed a short time previously, in the following counties: Baldwin, Bibb, Coweta, Decatur, DeKalb, Jasper, Jones, Putnam, Richmond, Terrell, and Washington. The reports showed that the disease was chiefly confined to the negroes, that it was a mild type, and but few deaths had occurred; that the disease was not spreading; that chicken pox and measles were prevalent in a number of localities, but chiefly among children. The newspapers reported several cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis at Albany, Ga., but no report to this effect was received from the authorities. In all the counties except Jones, Jasper, Putnam, and DeKalb, the smallpox was confined to a few persons, and they had been promptly isolated and other precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In the excepted counties the disease was at first confined to the negroes living out in the country, and as the disease was so mild, no physician was called, or the disease was not recognized as smallpox, and consequently no efforts were made to prevent its spread until it had infected a large area. This was particularly true in Jones County, where the disease had existed, unrecognized, for some thirteen

months before my visit on January 16, 1899. After that visit the county authorities adopted the suggestions made to them at that time, and within thirty days thereafter the disease was reported to be under control. It had been the purpose of the governor to have me visit each of the infected localities in the State and inspect the methods in use for the suppression of the disease, but owing to the extremely inclement weather, and the fact that the country roads that had been recently repaired were practically impassable, this purpose was abandoned.

By direction of the governor I visited Lithonia, in DeKalb County; Grantville, in Coweta County; Vienna, in Dooly County, and Sandersville and Tennille, in Washington County, diagnosed the disease at or near those places, and advised with the authorities as to its suppression, and the protection of localities where the disease had not made its appearance. The measures suggested were usually promptly adopted. A copy of the précis on smallpox issued by the Service, was sent to each county, and proved of great assistance to the authorities, and requests for additional copies were frequently received. As the supply was exhausted, and the additional copies requested not having been received from the Bureau, the following circular was prepared and sent to the authorities in each infected locality in lieu of the précis:

NOTE.—The précis requested were sent, but not received.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 15, 1899.

To the ordinaries, county commissioners, and local health authorities:

Your attention is called to the necessity for careful disinfection of houses and articles that have been exposed to infection from smallpox.

The recurrence of the disease, after it has been apparently suppressed, is frequently due to a lack of thoroughness in the disinfection of the patient, the house, and infected articles.

The following methods are recommended:

(1) *Disinfection of the patient.*—No patient should be discharged until after all scaling of the skin has ceased. Bathe the patient daily for several days previous to discharge. On the day before the patient is to be discharged, take the suit of clothes that he has been wearing, if he has no other suit, and dip it in a 1-1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury and dry in the sun, the patient wearing in the meantime a suit of "overalls." On the day of discharge require the patient to go some distance from the infected house and there take a bath, followed by a bath of bichloride of mercury (1-1,000), after which he can put on his disinfected clothes and be discharged. Especial care should be taken that the hair is thoroughly washed, especially in the case of negroes.

(2) *Disinfection of articles.*—(a) Mattresses, pillows, quilts, and other articles that can not be readily disinfected should be burned.

(b) All articles that will stand boiling should be boiled for at least one hour. A handful of washing soda should be put in the water in which the clothes are boiled. After boiling, the clothes should be rinsed in clean water and dried in the sun.

(c) Articles that can not be boiled should be dipped in a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-1,000) and dried in the sun.

(d) The furniture should be thoroughly washed down with the bichloride solution.

Disinfection of the house.—If the house is of but small value, it should be burned; otherwise it should be disinfected by one of the following methods:

If the house is close and will retain the gas, it can be disinfected by either formaldehyd or sulphur dioxide. If it is too open to admit of disinfection by this means, it must be washed down with a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-1,000.

(a) *Disinfection by formaldehyd.*—All openings, and especially those around windows and doors and the fireplace, should be closed by stuffing with cotton or some similar material, or by pasting paper over the cracks. The formaldehyd is usually introduced through the keyhole of the door in amount equal to 4 per cent of the volume of the air in the room, and the room left closed for not less than six hours. As formaldehyd requires the use of a generator, it will probably be more convenient, generally, to use sulphur.

(b) *Disinfection by sulphur.*—Close house as above, with the exception of one door, for each room to be disinfected, and in each put a tub of water; in each tub put an iron pot capable of containing double the amount of sulphur required. Put in each pot sulphur enough to give 5 pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space. Pour on a small amount of alcohol; see that the sulphur is thoroughly ignited, then leave the room; close the door and stop all the cracks. Leave the room closed for twenty-four hours.

(c) *Disinfection by bichloride of mercury solution.*—If the house is too open to admit of disinfection by the above-mentioned gases, it must be thoroughly washed down with a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-1,000). Every portion of the room should be thoroughly wetted with the solution, and the room should not be occupied for twenty-four hours. The doors and windows should be kept open to facilitate drying.

For further information in regard to disinfection, and also the diagnosis, care, and treatment of the disease, you are referred to the précis on smallpox, issued by the United States Marine-Hospital Service, copies of which will be sent on application.

By order of the governor.

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Special Aide to the Governor.

By February 20 the reports from the infected localities were so favorable that it was thought that my services would be no longer needed, so I was relieved, and rejoined my station. The following extracts from one of the reports received will give a fair idea of the tenor of the reports: "At the last meeting of the county commissioners, there were 16 cases still in quarantine; all in fair condition, and all expected to recover; since that time (February 6) all of said cases have been discharged, though a final report of the physician in charge has not been rendered. Disease has existed since December 1, 1898, and has been chiefly among the negroes. There is no spread. No knowledge of any other contagious or infectious disease in the county. The fight against smallpox in this county has been prompt, efficient, and successful, and unless it is again brought into the county there is no danger of another outbreak. Houses have been fumigated, and, where necessary, burned."

It must not be supposed however that the disease has been eradicated

from the State. There will be new cases appearing from time to time in different localities, and the situation will require careful watching on the part of the local authorities. Their attention having been called to the situation, many of the counties are now keeping a careful lookout for the disease, and have made preparations for taking care of it, in case it makes its appearance. With this attitude on the part of the county authorities, it would appear that the spread of the disease should be very soon stopped. I am gratified to be able to report that the use of glycerinized lymph for vaccinating has been most satisfactory. From all reports that I have received, and according to my own experience, the lymph is "taking" well, and there is almost a total absence of the greatly inflamed arms following vaccination that proved such an obstacle in the path of the health authorities during the past two years.

Respectfully, yours,

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

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, ALA., *February 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that a colored man (A. H.) was sent to the pesthouse on February 19 from Pritchard, about 3 miles from this city, and that on the 20th 2 others were apprehended and cared for. These cases appear to have their origin from E. W., who was reported on January 20. Also, that J. D., colored male, was found in the city on the 21st suffering with smallpox. He was lately from Portland, Dallas County. These cases make 13 for Mobile and county since January 1.

Since my report of February 3, I have received reliable information of the existence of the disease in Antauga and Montgomery counties, Ala.

Five physicians of Macon, Miss., unite in denying the existence of smallpox in Noxubee County.

Respectfully, yours,

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

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—Dr. W. P. Mathews, secretary of the State board of health, reports, February 17, 35 cases since the outbreak, 7 deaths, 3 discharges, and 25 in hospital under strict quarantine. Origin probably through tramps or trainmen from Arizona.

Sacramento City.—The secretary reports, on the same date, the occurrence of 1 case at this city.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—The health officer, Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, reports as follows: February 23. One new case, 1 suspicious case. Total cases under treatment, 21. Premises quarantined, 13, 1 house having been released to-day. February 24. No change, except there are 5 suspects under observation. February 25. Three new cases, 2 suspects, 15 premises in quarantine. February 27. Six new cases, 2 suspects. February 28. One new case, 1 suspect, 10 houses in quarantine.

FLORIDA.

Key West.—February 25. Three cases smallpox reported.

GEORGIA.

Savannah.—Assistant Surgeon Hugh Foster reports, February 22, a case of smallpox in a soldier of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, who had just arrived from Aricebo, Porto Rico, on the steamship *Chester*.

ILLINOIS.

Cairo.—February 23. Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the Illinois State board of health, reports 9 cases of smallpox in Cairo, all nonresidents. Origin of the disease, a negro boarding house in the city patronized by "river men." The patients are isolated in the city smallpox hospital and exposed persons have been vaccinated.

Monmouth, Warren County.—Dr. Egan reports, February 23, 3 new cases; 1 previously reported, 2 in same house as first case, 1 in adjoining premises.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—February 25. Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley reports a case of smallpox.

Jackson City.—Dr. Hurty, secretary of the State board of health, reports, February 24, 3 additional cases of smallpox.

KANSAS.

Peabody.—Dr. H. Z. Gill, secretary of the State board of health, reports, February 16, 56 cases in 15 families, with 7 deaths.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—Assistant Surgeon Russell reports, February 22, that 143 cases of smallpox have been admitted to the municipal pesthouse since the disease began. No deaths, and 77 remain under treatment.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—February 27. Dr. Fulton, secretary of the State board reports 2 cases of smallpox in quarantine.

Cumberland.—By the same authority there were 3 cases at Cumberland.

Pocomoke.—Three cases at Pocomoke.

OHIO.

Dr. Probst, secretary of the State board of health, reports, February 27, the smallpox situation as follows:

Brooklyn.—February 7-27, 1 case.

Cincinnati.—February 7-27, 95 cases.

Cleveland.—February 7-27, 5 cases.

Columbus.—February 7-27, 71 cases.

Dialton.—February 7-27, 1 case.

Franklin.—February 7-27, 2 cases.

Sandusky.—February 7-27, 2 cases.

Shenandoah.—February 7-27, 1 case.

South Charleston.—February 7-27, 1 case.

Sunbury.—February 7-27, 3 cases.

Toledo.—February 7-27, 1 case.

Wellington.—February 7-27, 1 case.

Willoughby.—February 7-27, 1 case.

Gallipolis.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Beam reports February 26, 2 cases of smallpox, 1 of which comes from the steamer *H. M. Stanley*, just from Cincinnati.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 21, 1899.*

SIR: Your communication of recent date concerning the smallpox situation in the State of Arkansas is received and contents noted.

Please accept the thanks of this board for the prompt steps taken for the protection of Tennessee.

The situation in Tennessee practically remains the same, with the exception of one additional point of infection, namely, Pinson, Madison County.

Very respectfully,
Secretary and Executive Officer, Tennessee State Board of Health.

J. A. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,

TEXAS.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *February 18, 1899.*

SIR: Since my last report I have the honor to inform you that I have made a scout up the river, on this and the Mexican side, for a distance of 65 miles. All of this scouting was done on horseback, and every village and town on the frontier between here and Del Rio, Tex., have been visited for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of smallpox and other contagious diseases. In all I covered some 250 miles, but found no contagious disease, though I suspected smallpox at Mokal, Mexico (20 miles from here on the Rio Grande River), and for that reason established a guard on the American side of the river at that place.

Smallpox is existing at present in C. P. Diaz, Mexico (across the river from Eagle Pass), there being 1 case of variola and 2 cases of varioloid which are known. It is very likely that there are numerous other cases of smallpox in C. P. Diaz which are not known, these cases being among the lower class of Mexicans, who invariably conceal smallpox because of the fear they have of being taken to a camp of detention.

The 3 cases above are confined to Americans residing in C. P. Diaz and were evidently caused from contact with smallpox among Mexicans. For this reason, and because of the close proximity of Mokal to C. P. Diaz, I have kept on one of the guards on the American side of the river at that place.

The 3 cases of smallpox in C. P. Diaz are thoroughly isolated and under guard and every precaution for preventing the spread of the disease has been taken, though I fear an epidemic from the lower class of Mexicans.

A strict watch is continually kept up on C. P. Diaz and all people coming from Mexico are thoroughly examined. Will keep the Bureau advised of any new developments.

Respectfully, yours,

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

LAREDO, TEX., February 20, 1899.

SIR: I inclose reports of United States Marine-Hospital Service International Bridge and Ferry inspection and smallpox report at Laredo, Tex., for week ended February 18, 1899.

I have found that the only places here where persons are compelled to be vaccinated are when they come across the bridge or ferry, and when they come in on passenger trains from Mexico; otherwise, it is optional, which accounts for the continuance of smallpox here. There have been some 3,600 vaccinated by city and county within the city—that is, there have been that many points used.

I believe at present that there are more being vaccinated at the bridge and the trains than in any other parts of city. I vaccinate from 1 to 6 daily on trains, and there are about the same number vaccinated at the foot bridge.

I find 20 cases of smallpox reported at Alice, Tex., to-day. It is a small village about 40 miles west of Corpus Christi, Tex. I have sent physicians there and at Corpus Christi the SUPPLEMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT, "Précis on Smallpox."

The persons who have smallpox at Laredo are not the class that write letters, but a few letters may get smuggled into the United States mails from infected houses occasionally. I have had several conversations with the postmaster on the subject. * * *

I told the postmaster that the best way to disinfect the mails was according to United States Marine-Hospital Service regulations, of which he has copies which were sent him during the yellow fever epidemic last fall, and that I would show his clerks the *modus operandi*. He has never called on me, and I do not know whether he disinfects at all. I will make it my business to find out at once.

If possible will have quarantine guards collect mail at houses infected and afterwards collect from guards and disinfect only mail from infected houses, but if that is impracticable on account of guards being of little use as guards, I suppose all the letters mailed in Laredo will have to be disinfected on account of, say, one or two letters a week being smuggled from infected houses. I would like to hear your opinion on the subject.

Week ended February 18. Vaccinated by inspectors, 23; sent back to Mexico, 3; examined and passed as immunes or recently vaccinated, 2,501; total examined, 2,527. Total new cases, 46; total deaths, 15.

Yours, respectfully,

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

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports: February 23, 12 new cases, 1 suspect; February 24, 2 new cases; February 25, 2 new cases, 2 suspects; February 26, 2 new cases, 1 suspect; February 27, 1 case.

Norfolk.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports: February 21, 14 new cases, 12 discharges; February 22, 9 new cases, 13 discharges; February 23, 4 new cases, 13 discharges; February 24, 7 new cases, 13 discharges; February 25, 6 new cases, 6 discharges; February 26, 7 new cases, 9 discharges; February 27, 7 new cases, 3 discharges; February 28, 7 new cases, 7 discharges.

Portsmouth.—Dr. Hope, city health officer, reports, for the week ended February 25, 15 new cases, 14 colored and 1 white.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to March 3, 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-Feb. 20.....	13		
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....			Do.
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:				
Los Angeles.....	Feb. 17.....	35	7	
Sacramento City.....	.....do.....	1		
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 8.....	23	2	
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-Mar. 2.....	34		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 18.....	1		
Key West.....	Feb. 25.....	3		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14.....	1		
Georgia:				
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	300		
Savannah.....	Feb. 22.....	1		
Illinois:				
Bethel.....	Jan. 7.....	2		
Cairo.....	Feb. 23.....	9		
Monmouth, Warren County.....	.....do.....	4		
Media.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Indiana:				
Dana.....	Feb. 8.....	1		
Evansville.....	Feb. 7.....	1		
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 11.....	9		
Jackson City.....	Feb. 24.....	4		
Sullivan County.....	Feb. 11.....	1		
Iowa:				
Lee County.....	Jan. 13.....	7	1	
Wayne County.....	.....do.....	1		
Kansas:				
Marion County.....	Jan. 17.....	11		
Peabody.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 16.....	56	7	
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 22.....	143		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 20.....	7		
Maine:				
Auburn.....	Feb. 20.....	4		
Lewiston.....	Feb. 22.....	1		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Feb. 22.....	2		
Cumberland.....	.....do.....	3		
Pocomoke.....	.....do.....	3		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4.....	14		
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 8.....	1		
Mississippi:				
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Jones County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Lauderdale County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Noxubee County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	.....do.....	17		
Tishomingo County.....	.....do.....			Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
Carroll County.....	Feb. 13.....	33	5	
St. Louis.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 21.....	15	2	
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8.....	153		
	Dec. 9-Jan. 16.....	147	3	
Omaha.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18.....	30		
Otoe and Nemaha Counties...	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	21		
Peru.....	Jan. 2.....	5		
Plattsmouth.....	Dec. 10.....	1		
Tecumseh.....	Jan. 2.....	9		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 22.....	6		
New York:				
New York.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 11.....	3	1	
Dunkirk.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21.....	5		
North Carolina:				
Chowan County.....	Feb. 16.....	2		
Columbus County.....	do.....	1		
Edgecombe County.....	Feb. 1.....	24		
Gates County.....	do.....	1		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 12.....	1		
Wilmington.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 11.....	50	1	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 4.....	27		
Columbus.....	Feb. 19.....	10		
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 County.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 11.....	5		
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-Feb. 11.....	10		
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 31.....	1		
Steelton.....	do.....	11		
Waterfall.....	do.....	1		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Jan. 17.....	46		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	Feb. 21.....	1		
Tennessee:				
Jackson.....	Feb. 18.....	9		
Madison County.....	Feb. 21.....	1		
Memphis.....	Feb. 18.....	6		
Texas:				
Alice, Nueces County.....	Feb. 20.....	20		
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
El Paso.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31.....	45		Year 1898.
	Jan. 1-Jan. 18.....	21		
Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18.....	200	72	
San Rafael.....	Jan. 29.....	4		
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 27.....	282		
Hampton.....	Feb. 15.....	6		
Newport News.....	Dec. 31.....	4		
Norfolk.....	Sept. 19-Feb. 28.....	443	4	
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 25.....	52		
Richmond.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 18.....	3		
Wisconsin:				
Calumet County.....	Feb. 16.....	1		
Harrison County.....	Feb. 20.....	1		
Outagamie County.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20.....	8		
Wyoming:				
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1		

*Report on Spanish S. S. Alfonso XIII and U. S. transport Chester.*SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *February 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Spanish steamer *Alfonso XIII*, with 157 crew and 1,713 Spanish soldiers, arrived at this port February 5, 1899. This vessel departed from Havana and touched at Cienfuegos, where the Spanish troops were embarked. Two deaths occurred at sea with a diagnosis of "acute anæmia," 59 sick on board, with a particularly bad sanitary condition.

The bill of health gave 4 cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths in Cienfuegos. The first idea was to order the vessel to proceed immediately to sea because some time ago, upon my advice, a cable was sent to the proper military authorities to request General Brooks not to allow this class of vessels to touch at Porto Rican ports, solely for sanitary reasons and the grave danger involved, but this restraint did not appear to have been imposed. The vessel was ordered out of the harbor until the following morning. There were 21 passengers for this port, and upon my assurance to General Henry that they could be safely placed upon the Calebras Island quarantine station for observation of and disinfection of baggage, this action was taken. Coal and water were supplied by lighter, under a patrol guard furnished by Commander Snow of the naval station, after which the vessel was directed to proceed to sea. There was considerable local opposition to the restraints imposed, but the matter was firmly handled, as a contrast to the loose methods which have hitherto prevailed, yellow fever having been undoubtedly introduced in this way in former years.

To-day I visited the quarantine station with Dr. Del Valle, and after a muster and inspection of the local passengers detained under observation, I ordered their release. They departed contented and satisfied with their treatment.

The United States transport *Chester* arrived at this port February 7, from Cienfuegos, where she had anchored 2 miles from the city. This vessel was unusually clean, took on no passengers or baggage at that port, and was in good sanitary condition, but was nevertheless detained in quarantine to complete the five-day period of observation. While inspecting this vessel between decks I accidentally stepped into an open coal hole, receiving some severe contusions and a broken rib, but am able to be about.

Respectfully, yours,

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

NOTE.—The *Alfonso XIII*, after leaving this port, put into St. Thomas, but was placed in strict quarantine.

*Sanitary report from Porto Rico—Leprosy.*SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *February 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the total number of deaths for the week ended February 11, 1899, was 24, 1 being from leprosy. A careful search through the city has led to the discovery of a dozen cases of this disease hidden in out-of-the-way places. The board of health is taking measures to have these cases segregated, but owing to the lack of cooperation by the alcalde the matter has been delayed. I visited one of these cases with the city health officer and found it to be leprosy and not syphilis, as claimed by the patient.

My inspections of the different ports of the island show that a system-

atic method of quarantine procedure is disregarded either through ignorance or design. I have therefore prepared a printed circular of instructions, which, through the cooperation of Capt. James A. Buchanan, Eleventh Infantry, collector of customs for Porto Rico, will be enforced at the different ports of the island.

It is printed in Spanish and English, and will be distributed by the local collectors of customs. Copy inclosed. I find that the pilots are probably immune.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *February 9, 1899.*

To pilots, masters, and consignees of vessels, and other persons concerned :

1. Pilots, on boarding vessels to conduct them into the harbor, must proceed immediately to the pilot deck and remain there.
2. They should immediately direct the yellow flag to be hoisted as a signal for inspection, whether the vessel has sickness on board or not.
3. In case the vessel comes from an infected port, or has sickness on board, she should lie as near as possible to the quarantine station, and blow the whistle 3 times as a signal for medical inspection at that place.
4. Pilots should instruct the masters of the vessels in every case that under no circumstances should they let down steam or disconnect the machinery until after inspection by the medical officer.
5. Pilots should remain on the vessel until permitted to go ashore by the health officer. No person should be allowed to come on board or leave the vessel before the inspection and decision of the inspecting officer.
6. Coastwise vessels having any sickness on board should display the yellow flag, and not approach the wharf until permitted by the health officer.

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

JAS. A. BUCHANAN,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Collector of Customs for Porto Rico.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 25, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, February 26, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 25, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 19	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	36
Feb. 20	Steamship Grecian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	11
Do....	Steamship Anglian.....	London, England.....	11
Do....	Steamship Armenian.....	Liverpool, England.....	18
Feb. 21	Steamship Alesia.....	Hamburg, Germany.....	49
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	12
Do....	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	67
Feb. 22	Steamship Norseman.....	do.....	23
Do....	Steamship Dominion.....	do.....	41
Feb. 23	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	26
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	35
Do....	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	17
Do....	Steamship Ullapool.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	1
Do....	Steamship Cambroman.....	Liverpool, England.....	30
Feb. 24	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	23
Do....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	144
Total.....			550

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 19, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, February 21, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 19, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 14	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	30
Feb. 15	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	83
Do....	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	80
Do....	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	159
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	209
Do....	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	9
Feb. 16	Steamship Gera.....	Bremen.....	376
Do....	Steamship Norge.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	57
Feb. 17	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	129
Feb. 18	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	467
Do....	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	212
Total.....			1,811

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended February 25, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, February 27, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 25, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 19	Steamship Arkansas.....	Dantzic.....	
Do....	Steamship Maine.....	London.....	1
Feb. 20	Steamship F. B. Lovett.....	Rosaria.....	1
Feb. 24	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool.....	81
Feb. 25	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	91
	Total .....	.....	175

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
Alexandria, Va.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, N. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	Feb. 11	Sp. brig Fé	Feb. 9	Havana
Cape Charles, Va.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
Cape Fear, N. C.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.....	Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
Newbern, N. C	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	Feb. 11	Sp. ss. Alfonso XIII.....	Feb. 5	Cienfuegos.....
		U. S. ss. Chester.....	Feb. 7	.....do
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	.....uo.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, N. C.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrabelle, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 25	Newport News.....	Feb. 2	Washington, D. C.
Galveston, Tex.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Island, Miss.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	No transactions.....	.....
Brunswick	Ballast discharged and hold disinfected.	Feb. 11	No report	3
.....	2
.....	No report	1
.....	9
.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	do	1
.....	do	7
.....	2
.....	6
.....	6
.....	21
.....	3
Cadiz.....	Vessel quarantined and supplied with coal and water by lighter; proceeded to sea; baggage of passengers for San Juan disinfected and passengers released.	Feb. 12	.....	15
Arecibo.....	Detained in quarantine to complete five-day period of observation.	.....	.....	15
.....	1
.....	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 .....	.....
.....	do	1
.....	4
.....	4
.....	No report.....	1
Norfolk	Disinfected; bedding of smallpox patient burned; crew have been recently vaccinated.	Feb. 22	1 case smallpox.....	4
.....	11
.....	10
.....	No report	5
.....	8
.....	No transactions.....	21
.....	10
.....	No report.....	2
.....	No report .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....
.....	No transactions	3
.....	3
.....	5
.....	1
.....	1
.....	6
.....	4
.....	No report.....	.....

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of January, 1899. Census population, 16,159. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Francisco City and County.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 753, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 8; la grippe, 41; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 85 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended February 18, 1899. Estimated population, 41,500. Total number of deaths, 63, including la grippe, 4, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 506,398; white, 431,054; colored, 75,344. Total number of deaths, 783; white, 628; colored, 155, including diphtheria, 39; enteric fever, 23, and 88 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1898. Total number of deaths, 955; white, 729, colored, 226, including diphtheria, 24; enteric fever, 8; whooping cough, 1, and 78 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 18, 1899, from 57 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels and remittent fever increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 100, scarlet fever at 48, measles at 31, diphtheria at 23, enteric fever at 17, and whooping cough at 11 places.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 215,582. Total number of deaths, 148, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; influenza, 4, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 266, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 114,328. Total number of deaths, 191, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Galveston*.—Month of September, 1898. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 61, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1898. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever, 3, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of November, 1898. Total number of deaths, 65, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1898. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria, 1, and 2 from enteric fever.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 280,000. Total number of deaths, 432, including diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 2; influenza, 66; whooping cough, 1, and 48 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Feb. 25	105,287	46	2					1			1	1
Altoona, Pa.	Feb. 18	30,337	14									1	
Amesbury, Mass.	do.	9,798							1				
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do.	9,431	7										
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Feb. 25	8,838	4										
Atchison, Kans.	do.	13,963	0										
Aurora, Ill.	Feb. 18	19,688	8						2		3		
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	222	20					1	2	12		
do.	Feb. 25	434,439	250	31					1	3	8		
Baton Rouge, La.	do.	10,478	3										
Bay City, Mich.	Feb. 18	27,839	9										
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 25	35,005	11	3									
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	255	30					1		7		3
Bristol, R. I.	Feb. 18	5,478	5	1									
Brocton, Mass.	Feb. 11	27,294	10	2									1
do.	Feb. 18	27,294	12	3									
Bucyrus, Ohio.	Feb. 20	5,974	3										
Butler, Pa.	Feb. 11	8,734											
do.	Feb. 18	8,734	5	1									
Cambridge, Mass.	Feb. 25	70,028	36	2									
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 18	54,955	535	5							2		3
Cleveland, Ohio.	Feb. 19	261,353	120	5					3	1			
Denver, Colo.	Jan. 28	106,713	55	16		1					1		1
do.	Feb. 4	106,713	40	13		1			1				
do.	Feb. 11	106,713	46	10		1					1		
Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 18	205,876	102	9							4		1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Feb. 11	9,416	3	1									
Elmira, N. Y.	Feb. 18	29,708	16	2									
Erie, Pa.	Feb. 25	40,634	17	1					1				
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	33	2					2				
Everett, Mass.	Feb. 18	11,068	5										
Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 25	74,398	58	3									1
Fitchburg, Mass.	Feb. 18	22,037	5										
Flint, Mich.	do.	9,803	3	1									
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Feb. 11	60,278	31	1					2				
do.	Feb. 25	60,278	33	3					3				
Green Bay, Wis.	Feb. 18	9,069	7	1									
Greenville, S. C.	do.	8,607	3	1									
do.	Feb. 25	8,607	4	1									
Hoboken, N. J.	do.	43,648	29						1	2	1		
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	14										1
Hyde Park, Mass.	do.	10,193	2										
Jackson, Tenn.	Feb. 18	10,039											
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	12						1				
Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 12	163,003	81										
do.	Feb. 19	163,003	76	13									
Johnstown, Pa.	Feb. 25	21,805	14										
Lawrence, Mass.	Feb. 18	44,654	25	1					1		2	1	
Lewiston, Me.	do.	21,701											
do.	Feb. 25	21,701											
Louisville, Ky.	Feb. 23	161,129	86	11					1				
Lowell, Mass.	Feb. 25	77,696	46	4							2		1
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	17	1									
Lynn, Mass.	Feb. 18	55,727	21										
McKeesport, Pa.	do.	20,741	10	1							3		
Malden, Mass.	Feb. 25	23,031	7										
Manchester, N. H.	Feb. 18	44,126	26	1									
do.	Feb. 25	44,126	13	2									
Marlboro, Mass.	Jan. 7	13,805	4								1		
do.	Jan. 14	13,805	7							1			
do.	Jan. 21	13,805	5	1									
do.	Jan. 28	13,805	4								1		
do.	Feb. 4	13,805	6	1									
do.	Feb. 11	13,805	5							1			
do.	Feb. 18	13,805	7	2									
Massillon, Ohio.	do.	10,092	3										
Medford, Mass.	Feb. 25	11,079	4								1		
Melrose, Mass.	Feb. 18	8,519	2										
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	64,495											
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	3										

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

^b White, 11; colored, 24. La grippe, 4.

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Middletown, N. Y.....	Feb. 23.....	11,977	6	1									
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Feb. 18.....	204,468	93	4						1	1	3	
Mobile, Ala.....	Feb. 25.....	31,076	19	3									
Nashville, Tenn.....	.....do.....	76,168	41	3									
New Bedford, Mass.....	.....do.....	40,733	31	5								1	
Newburyport, Mass.....	Feb. 18.....	13,947	5	2									
New York, N. Y.....	Feb. 25.....	a 3,438,899	194							7	18	24	3
New Orleans, La.....	Feb. 18.....	242,039	199	20									10
Norristown, Pa.....	Feb. 25.....	19,791	7										
North Adams, Mass.....	.....do.....	16,074	9										
Omaha, Nebr.....	Feb. 11.....	140,452	23										
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	140,452	36										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Feb. 25.....	6,272	6										
Petersburg, Va.....	Feb. 11.....	22,680	28	2									
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	22,680	25	2									
Do.....	Feb. 25.....	22,680	10	3									
Philadelphia.....	Feb. 11.....	1,046,964	569	67						41	2	26	1
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	1,046,964	537	50						38	1	16	7
Pittsburg, Pa.....	.....do.....	238,617	8							5			3
Pittsfield, Mass.....	.....do.....	17,281	8	1									
Plainfield, N. J.....	Feb. 25.....	11,267	6	1									
Providence, R. I.....	.....do.....	132,146	63	7							1		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Feb. 18.....	44,843	13	1							1		
San Diego, Cal.....	Feb. 11.....	16,159	2										
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	16,159	6	1									
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	.....do.....	5,864	3										
Spokane, Wash.....	.....do.....	19,922	18	7						1		1	
Stamford, Conn.....	Feb. 25.....	15,700	4	1									
Steelton, Pa.....	Feb. 18.....	9,250	6	1									
Do.....	Feb. 25.....	9,250	1										
Tacoma, Wash.....	Feb. 18.....	36,006	8										
Taunton, Mass.....	Feb. 25.....	25,448	17										
Waltham, Mass.....	Feb. 18.....	18,707	11										
Warren, Ohio.....	Feb. 25.....	5,973	4										
Washington, D. C.....	Feb. 18.....	230,392	18							1	1	4	1
Westfield, Mass.....	Feb. 25.....	9,805	3	1									
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Feb. 18.....	35,013	10	2									
Wichita, Kans.....	Feb. 25.....	23,853	3	1									
Wilmington, Del.....	.....do.....	61,431	23	3						1			
Winona, Minn.....	Feb. 18.....	18,208	6										
Woburn, Mass.....	Dec. 31.....	13,499	4										
Do.....	Jan. 7.....	13,499	7	1									
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	13,499	7	2						1			
Do.....	Jan. 21.....	13,499	7										
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	13,499	7										
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	13,499	4										
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	13,499	7	3									
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	13,499	2										
Worcester, Mass.....	.....do.....	84,655	44	2									
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Feb. 25.....	32,033	13	2									
Youngstown, Ohio.....	.....do.....	33,220	17	1						3		1	

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 3, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23	4	.....	.91	.61	.....
Portland, Me.....	26	2	.....	.88	1.16	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	17	6	.....	.51	.23	.....
Boston, Mass.....	30	3	.....	.84	.55	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	33	.....	0	.84	2.18	.....
Nantucket, Mass.....	32	.....	0	.70	.63	.....
Woods Hole, Mass.....	31	.....	1	.91	.85	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	33	.....	3	1.12	1.48	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	30	.....	3	1.05	.36	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	26	.....	1	.64	.72	.....
New York, N. Y.....	32	.....	3	.94	1.03	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	33	.....	8	.70	.29	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35	.....	5	.82	1.25	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	34	.....	7	1.08	.84	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35	.....	6	.81	.22	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	38	.....	8	.90	1.21	.....
Washington, D. C.....	37	.....	9	.84	1.81	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	41	.....	11	.88	.88	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	.....	13	.87	.10	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	43	.....	9	.98	.....	.31
Charlotte, N. C.....	46	.....	14	1.12	.03	.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	47	.....	14	1.03	.36	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47	.....	15	.91	.....	.16
Hatteras, N. C.....	48	.....	11	1.05	.67	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	50	.....	11	.77	.28	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	50	.....	15	1.05	.28	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	53	.....	11	.80	.64	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	51	.....	13	.98	.12	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	55	.....	12	.77	1.40	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	59	.....	10	.77	.96	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	.....	6	.63	.45	.....
Key West, Fla.....	72	.....	6	.42	.26	.....
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	49	.....	14	1.19	.....	1.03
Tampa, Fla.....	66	.....	13	.70	2.25	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	58	.....	15	.94	.13	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	55	.....	15	1.15	.....	.33
Montgomery, Ala.....	54	.....	15	1.33	.....	.57
Vicksburg, Miss.....	53	.....	13	1.16	.....	.25
New Orleans, La.....	59	.....	12	1.12	.....	.40
Shreveport, La.....	52	.....	11	1.05	.....	.54
Fort Smith, Ark.....	43	.....	2	1.01	.....	1.01
Little Rock, Ark.....	47	.....	7	1.40	.....	1.40
Palestine, Tex.....	52	.....	8	.86	1.66	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	57	.....	10	.77	1.48	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	57	.....	8	.49	.....	.48
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	60	.....	10	.61	.....	.27
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	46	.....	7	1.33	.....	1.17
Nashville, Tenn.....	43	.....	10	1.33	.....	.84
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	46	.....	16	1.40	.....	.59
Knoxville, Tenn.....	43	.....	13	1.33	.....	.98
Louisville, Ky.....	39	.....	9	1.12	.....	1.08
Indianapolis, Ind.....	33	.....	2	.91	.....	.90
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37	.....	6	.93	.....	.89
Columbus, Ohio.....	33	.....	5	.97	.....	.96
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	37	.....	9	.77	.....	.56
Pittsburg, Pa.....	34	.....	5	.70	.....	.58
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	26	1	.....	.63	.....	.37
Rochester, N. Y.....	25	2	.....	.70	.....	.42
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25	3	.....	.70	.....	.49
Erie, Pa.....	28	1	.....	.82	.....	.80
Cleveland, Ohio.....	29	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	30	.....	0	.77	.....	.76
Toledo, Ohio.....	30	1	.....	.55	.....	.50
Detroit, Mich.....	27	.....	1	.63	.....	.59
Lansing, Mich.....	26	3	.....	.54	.....	.44
Port Huron, Mich.....	24	5	.....	.63	.....	.62
Alpena, Mich.....	19	8	.....	.49	.....	.45
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13	9	.....	.33	.....	.04
Marquette, Mich.....	18	9	.....	.42	.....	.39
Green Bay, Wis.....	19	9	.....	.56	.....	.32

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 3, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	26	4		.56		.49
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24	9		.49		.38
Chicago, Ill.....	28	5		.58		.57
Duluth, Minn.....	15	14		.28		.26
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	17	15		.21		.12
La Crosse, Wis.....	21	11		.28		.23
Dubuque, Iowa.....	23	11		.35		.34
Davenport, Iowa.....	26	8		.42		.35
Des Moines, Iowa.....	23	13		.35		.35
Keokuk, Iowa.....	29	8		.42		.42
Hannibal, Mo.....	31	5		.42		.41
Springfield, Ill.....	31	1		.95		.95
Cairo, Ill.....	41		5	1.00		.96
St. Louis, Mo.....	36	2		.70		.70
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	34	3		.69		.68
Springfield, Mo.....	36	1		.91		.91
Kansas City, Mo.....	32	7		.49		.49
Topeka, Kans.....	31	8		.35		.35
Wichita, Kans.....	32	7		.29		.29
Concordia, Kans.....	29	9		.23		.23
Lincoln, Nebr.....	24	13		.26		.26
Omaha, Nebr.....	26	9		.21		.21
Sioux City, Iowa.....	20	16		.14		.14
Yankton, S. Dak.....	18	19		.21		.20
Valentine, Nebr.....	20	12		.21		.19
Huron, S. Dak.....	10	25		.14		.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	14	25		.09		.07
Moorhead, Minn.....	2	27		.21		.07
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	7	27		.14		.14
Williston, N. Dak.....	3	28		.07		.07
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	9	27		.14		.07
Helena, Mont.....	19	19		.20		.16
Miles City, Mont.....	17	19		.14		.12
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	19	19		.14	.07	
Spokane, Wash.....	28			.49		
Walla Walla, Wash.....	36	12		.29		.05
Baker City, Oreg.....	26	9		.42		.39
Winnemucca, Nev.....	32	7		.21		.21
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	20	7		.49		.43
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	33	4		.35		.07
Lander, Wyo.....	23	6		.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	28	0		.11		.11
North Platte, Nebr.....	25	10		.13		.13
Denver, Colo.....	33	2		.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	31	1		.14		.14
Dodge City, Kans.....	31	8		.14		.14
Oklahoma, Okla.....	41	0		.20		.20
Amarillo, Tex.....	36	4		.39		.39
Abilene, Tex.....	47		2	.35		.35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	32		2	.21		.01
El Paso, Tex.....	49		1	.08		.08
Phoenix, Ariz.....	54	1		.28		.28
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	40	8		1.12		.81
Tacoma, Wash.....	39	8		1.32		.66
Fort Canby, Wash.....	41	5		1.54	.97	
Portland, Oreg.....	41	9		1.54		1.25
Roseburg, Oreg.....	42	7		1.21		.98
Eureka, Cal.....	47			1.47		
Redbluff, Cal.....	48	12		.91		.91
Carson City, Nev.....	36	7		.35		.35
Sacramento, Cal.....	49	11		.77		.77
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	9		.90		.90
Fresno, Cal.....	50	7		.28		.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	8		.95		.95
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	6		.87		.87
San Diego, Cal.....	55			.63		
Yuma, Ariz.....	60	3		.14		.14

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

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to March 3, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 24...	.....	11	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 14...	.....	217	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 20...	.....	23	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 14...	4	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 30...	.....	27	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 9...	3	3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16...	.....	7	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 9...	.....	31	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 17...	1	1	
Formosa:				
Tainan.....	Jan. 9.....	5	2	
Taipeh.....	Dec. 25.....	10	2	
Taiwan.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	Plague exists.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Nov. 29...	.....	43	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 25.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	.....	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 23-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-Feb. 4...	149	10	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 13...	102	45	
Canada:				
Province of Quebec.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 23...	13	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 7...	3	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec., 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....	In United States Army:
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 16-Jan. 21...	.....	1	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 21...	2	1	
London.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 14...	1	1	
South Shields.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Sunderland.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	2	.....
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 4...	.....	2	
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5...	.....	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 24...	.....	7	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 17...	.....	3	
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 6...	.....	3	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30...	.....	13	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Japan:				
Awomori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 31...	126	28	
Chiba Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Hio-go 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...	1	.....
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	.....
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 7...	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Feb. 11-Feb. 18...	6	.....
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 18...	.....	5	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 12...	.....	12	
Juarez.....	Feb. 18.....	15	.....
Monterey.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5...	.....	3	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4...	9	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 16...	.....	4	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 21...	29	20	
Odesa.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 28...	11	2	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4...	13	3	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 16-Jan. 28...	.....	7	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Constantinople.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 8...	.....	68	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 22...	.....	5	

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, January 31, 1899.

SIR: I inclose herewith a summary of the vital statistics of Bahia for the months of July and August, 1898. This is compiled from the official report of the inspector of hygiene, that for the month of July having been published a week ago and that for August was published to-day.

These official reports are published at uncertain times, but are always made out for transmission to you as soon as they appear in the official paper, which is many days in advance of my receipt of the same matter from the bureau of hygiene.

I would thank you to correct your report of yellow fever and smallpox in accordance with the inclosed statement.

Very respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of Bahia, Brazil, for months of July and August, 1898.

	July.	August.		July.	August.
Maximum temperature.....	26° C.	26.5° C.	Deaths:		
Minimum temperature.....	22°	20°	Male.....	183	159
Average temperature.....	23.95°	23.49°	Female.....	154	178
Relative humidity.....	48.50	85.75	Nationality—		
Rainfall.....	34mm	81mm	Brazilian.....	308	311
Cases of infectious diseases:			Portuguese.....	8	3
Yellow fever—			Italian.....	1	2
Male.....	9	6	Spanish.....	1	1
Female.....	2	0	Arabian.....	1	.....
Smallpox—			African.....	16	15
Male.....	9	9	Unknown.....	2	5
Female.....	6	6	Cause of deaths—		
Race—			Smallpox.....	1	2
White.....	1	0	Yellow fever.....	7	4
Negro.....	2	0	Enteric fever.....	3	1
Mixed.....	2	5	Typhus fever.....	0	1
Unknown.....	10	10	Beriberi.....	5	2
Has been at some time			Pulmonary tubercu-		
vaccinated.....	4	0	losis.....	51	49
Has never been vacci-			Malarial fevers.....	22	16
nated.....	10	15	Bronchitis.....	16	21
Without declaration.....	1	0	Circulatory diseases...	39	27
Treated in hospital.....	4	5	Carcinoma.....	2	2
Died.....	1	2	Pneumonia.....	12	5
Treated at home.....	11	10	Diarrhea and dysen-		
Died.....	0	0	tery.....	21	35
Births, alive:			Tetanus.....	2	5
Male.....	31	38	Syphilis.....	1	4
Female.....	21	37	Cerebral hemorrhage		
Legitimate.....	30	37	and congestion.....	11	18
Illegitimate.....	22	36	Meningitis.....	7	5
Marriages.....	20	9	Nephritis.....	15	9
Stillborn:			Tetanus infantile.....	10	10
Male.....	7	11	Other causes.....	112	95
Female.....	6	7			

The residence of these in Bahia was as follows: 1 for a few days, 1 for one month, 1 for four months, 2 for six months, 1 for seven months, 1 for fifteen months, and 2 an unknown time. Their nationality was: 2 Brazilian, 4 Portuguese, 1 Spanish, 1 Italian, 2 Norwegian.

Resident in Bahia: 2 fifteen days, 1 five months, 1 seven months, 1 eight months, and 1 four years. Nationality: 2 Brazilian, 2 Spanish, 1 German, and 1 English.

*Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended January 6: There were 313 deaths from all causes, an increase of 44. as compared with the foregoing week; 12 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4; 11 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 4 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 1 death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 2 deaths from measles, an increase of 1; 2 deaths from whooping cough, none before; 7 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 4, and 54 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 2. * * *

Information.—The state of health of Rio de Janeiro is growing worse. The atmospherical conditions are satisfactory for the beginning summer season. The hot hours of the day are followed by refreshing showers, sometimes very abundant. In spite of that, however, infectious diseases increase, especially yellow fever, which has continued on a small scale during the past months. Therefore, the prediction made in my reports will be realized. There were observed in the first week of December 5 cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths; then, in the following weeks, also 5 cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths, 7 cases and 4 deaths, and 11 cases and 8 deaths; and now, in January, 16 cases and 11 deaths, and 28 cases and 20 deaths.

There occurred, besides, a considerable number of doubtful cases under the term of *accessio pernicioso*.

Smallpox also continues. In the weeks counting from the beginning of December, there were 7, 2, 7, 8, 4, and 7 deaths. The deaths from all causes do not show a high number. Therefore, we may state that it is not the general state of health that has deteriorated, but that the conditions are more conducive to the infectiousness of the yellow fever germ.

The foregoing refers to the state of health in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The sanitary state in the harbor has been extraordinarily good during the last months and also at present.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: January 14, steamship *Cordoba*, French, for New Orleans, and steamship *Leonore*, Dutch, for Sabine Pass. January 16, steamship *Olbers*, Belgian, for New York, and steamship *Vectis*, British, for New Orleans.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended January 13. There were 298 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 15, as compared with the foregoing week; 15 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 20 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 9; 7 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; no deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from diphtheria, an increase of 1; 2 deaths from measles, the same as before; 2 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 5, and 52 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 2. * * *

Since last reports the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: January 20, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York. January 21, steamship *Darlecarnia*, German, for New York; schooner *Mabel Jordan*, American, for New York; bark *Zamfruland*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, February 23, 1899.

SIR: The present status of smallpox in the province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report. (a)	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Coteau du Lac	Soulanges.....	1,276	Dec. 10	0	5	0	5	0	1	0
Coteau Landing.....	do	507	Dec. 29	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
St. Telephore.....	do	1,307	Jan. 12	0	5	0	1	4	1	1
Waltham and Bryson....	Pontiac	861	Feb. 13	61	1	0	0	1	1	1

a Date of last report, February 15.

b Escaped from an infected house at Farrans Point, Ontario. Was seen by a physician and diagnosed on February 19 only. Some more cases expected from the number of persons exposed previous to case being attended by a physician and reported.

Yours, respectfully,

ELIZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

COLOMBIA.

Leprosy in Panama and Ta Boga.

PANAMA, February 11, 1899.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter dated January 10, relating to leprosy in this district, I beg to say that there are, in a colony close to this city, 18 lepers. These are somewhat isolated from the general community and are cared for by public charity. In Panama proper there are 12 cases of leprosy. These are at various points of the city and not known to the general public. In Ta Boga, some 12 miles from this place, there are about 4 cases. In the interior, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there exists nothing of the kind. The above figures are the best estimate I can get, and while they may not be exact, yet I believe them to be approximately correct.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. A. GUDGER,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

INDIA.

*Plague sporadic in Calcutta.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram has just been received from our consul at Calcutta, India, which reads as follows: "Plague sporadic."

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

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, February 3, 1899.

SIR: The home department of the Japanese Government having published no statistics of disease since December 31 of last year, I am unable to forward my usual detailed report of infectious disease in Japan.

I am, however, able to state that, with the exception of a few cases of smallpox in the extreme north of this island, some lingering cases of dysentery throughout the country, and an unknown, but not large, number of sufferers from plague at several points in Formosa, the sanitary condition of the Empire is fairly good.

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

STUART ELDRIDGE,
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, February 4, 1899.

SIR: Since my report of yesterday I have learned of the occurrence of 3 new cases of plague and 4 deaths from the same disease, in Tainan prefecture, Formosa, on the 30th ultimo.

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.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 208.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 7, 1899.

Death rate in Constantinople.—From the 16th to the 30th of January 663 deaths have been registered in Constantinople. Of these, 55 were caused by zymotic diseases, viz, 9 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 12 from typhoid fever, and 31 from smallpox. There have been also 47 deaths from pneumonia registered during the week ended January 30. I have already reported that I have asked the notification of the deaths from pneumonia in order to be able to state the number of deaths from influenza which presents itself with symptoms of pneumonic inflammation. Said epidemic is deadlier than the epidemic of smallpox as well as that of diphtheria.

Sanitary news from the provinces.—The sanitary news from the provinces is good. The sanitary officials report about zymotic diseases, which exist always in the different cities.

Water supply of Yambo.—The Turkish Government has decided to supply the city of Yambo, in the Red Sea, with water. There is a question to supply said city with water from Yambo-el-Nahr, a water spring six hours distant from Yambo. Six hours is too far, and said water is far from being of the best quality; it is saltish. Besides that, Yambo el-Nahr is a place which, I may say, is the rendezvous of the brigands or bedouines, and as a consequence there is no safety for the workmen. Very probably, instead of supplying said city with water from Yambo-el-Nahr, a distilling machine will be installed like that which has been installed at Camaran. The water will be certainly of better quality and cheaper. For the present year the water to be supplied will be distilled on board the *Zulal*, the tugboat which was built for this purpose in Genoa.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

United States Sanitary Commissioner.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 1, 1899.]

COLOMBIA.—The minister of foreign affairs addressed a circular, dated October 29, 1898, to all consuls representing the United States of Colombia in foreign ports, in which they are informed that in drawing up bills of health for vessels bound for Colombian ports they shall clearly state the nature of the prevailing diseases at the port of departure, together with the number of cases and number of deaths therefrom, up to date.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Six weeks ended February 10, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended February 9, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended February 18, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended February 17, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Health conditions remain stationary in and about Marseilles, deaths for the week being reported as follows: February 5 and 6, 79; February 7, 34; February 8, 39; February 9, 34; February 10, 35; February 11, 43; total, 264. Population, 447,344.

During the same period, 4 clean bills of health were issued at this consulate for ships proceeding to the United States.

Roubairx.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 126,067. Total number of deaths, 162, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and whooping cough, 1. Phthisis pulmonalis reported present, but number of deaths not given.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 138, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Year ended December 31, 1898. Estimated population 237,290. Total number of deaths, 3,869, including diphtheria, 31; enteric fever, 11; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 11, and 377 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 4, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Sunderland, viz, 27.2, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 11.0.

London.—One thousand six hundred and ninety deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 22; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 32; whooping cough, 50; enteric fever, 10, typhus, 1; and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand. In greater London 2,165 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 14 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 4, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 29.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 8.4, and the highest in Cork, viz, 42.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 213 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; influenza, 2, and whooping cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 4, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 28.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 16.9, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 33.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths

registered from all causes was 866, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 7, and whooping cough, 43.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 11, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 32.4, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 11.1.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and ninety-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 21; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 49; whooping cough, 45; enteric fever, 20, and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.8 a thousand. In greater London 2,556 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths include 22 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 11, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newry, viz, 64.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 212 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; influenza, 3, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 11, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 31.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 18.6, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 39.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 951, including diphtheria, 9; measles, 22; scarlet fever, 6, and whooping cough, 37.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 718, including cholera, 1; beriberi, 111; smallpox, 13, and 118 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ITALY—Genoa.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 218,209. Total number of deaths, 372, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 7, and 53 from phthisis pulmonalis.

SAN DOMINGO—Puerto Plata.—Three weeks ended February 4, 1899. Estimated population, 5,770. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco	Feb 11....	6,000	7									
Alexandretta.....	Jan. 29....	6,000	6									
Amherstburg	Feb. 18....	2,300	0									
Amsterdam	Jan. 11....	512,758	151						1	2		5
Bahia	Jan. 28....	200,000										
Do.....	Feb. 4....	200,000										
Barmen	Jan. 28....	137,000	46					1				1
Belfast	Feb. 4....	308,960	168						1	2	3	7
Do.....	Feb. 11....	308,960	172					3	3	2	3	6
Belize	Feb. 16....	13,000	9									1
Berlin	Jan. 21....	1,747,908	608					2	9	18	8	
Birmingham.....	Feb. 11....	510,343	220					4		4		1
Bluefields	do	8,018	0									
Bradford	Feb. 4....	231,260	75					1	1	2	1	1

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Matamoras.....	Feb. 17....	16,304	6									
Mayence.....	Feb. 11....	80,000	30							1		
Mazatlan.....	Feb. 5....	12,706	15									
Do.....	Feb. 12....	12,706	9									
Messina.....	Feb. 4....	107,000	54							1		
Mexico.....	Feb. 5....	344,377			4	9				1		1
Do.....	Feb. 12....	344,377	433			12			1		1	3
Milan.....	Feb. 11....	481,297										
Monterey.....	Feb. 16....	25,000	66									
Montevideo.....	Jan. 9....	215,061	90				2				5	
Do.....	Jan. 14....	215,061	80				1				3	
Moscow.....	Jan. 21....	1,000,000	554		7	2			9	19	17	1
New Castle on Tyne.....	Feb. 4....	223,000	71						1	1	3	1
Nice.....	Feb. 5....	108,227	45					1				
Nuremburg.....	Jan. 14....	230,000	88						2	2		4
Odesa.....	Jan. 28....	400,600	129							1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 4....	400,600	167		1			1	1	1	2	
Ottawa.....	Feb. 11....	60,000	26									
Do.....	Feb. 18....	60,000	31									
Do.....	Feb. 25....	60,000	26									
Palermo.....	Feb. 4....	300,800	127			1			2	1		
Paris.....	.....do.....	2,511,955	978		1		12		2	9	15	14
Plymouth.....	Feb. 11....	99,848	38						1			
Prague.....	Feb. 4....	196,257	129					4	1	6	4	
Progreso.....	.....do.....	4,800	4									
Puerto Cortes.....	Feb. 15....	2,000	0									
Quebec.....	Feb. 18....	73,000								1		
Rheims.....	Jan. 28....	107,709	38				1					
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 6....	750,000	313	11	4						2	2
Do.....	Jan. 13....	750,000	298	20	7					1	2	
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 11....	309,307	117					1		4		
St. Etienne.....	Jan. 28....	140,000	138					2		4		
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Feb. 4....	2,150										
Do.....	Feb. 11....	2,150										
Do.....	Feb. 18....	2,150										
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	.....do.....	3,000	1									
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 21....	1,267,023	646					24	11	17	7	10
Do.....	Jan. 28....	1,267,023	670		1	1	16	7	19	5	8	
Do.....	Feb. 4....	1,267,023	649		1		28	15	27	7	4	
Sheffield.....	Feb. 11....	361,789	136					2	2	7		1
Smyrna.....	Jan. 22....	300,000	74		3							
Do.....	Jan. 29....	300,000	48									
Solingen.....	Jan. 28....	43,928	18									
South Shields.....	Feb. 4....	102,312	35				1				1	
Stettin.....	.....do.....	153,000	60									
Stockholm.....	.....do.....	283,560	152						1	13	4	1
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 3....	162,984	46									
Sunderland.....	Feb. 4....	145,613	76					2			1	
Tampico.....	Feb. 2....	140,000	18									
Do.....	Feb. 9....	140,000	16									
Trapani.....	Feb. 4....	45,095	18									
Trieste.....	Jan. 21....	165,000	90					2	3	3		
Tuxpan.....	Jan. 28....	10,280	14									
Do.....	Feb. 4....	10,280	17									
Do.....	Feb. 11....	10,280	10									
Utile, Honduras.....	.....do.....	800	0									
Venice.....	Feb. 4....	169,883	94					1	1	5	8	1
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 9....	24,000	41		2							
Do.....	Feb. 16....	24,000	42		3	1						
Vienna.....	Jan. 21....	1,606,629	647					8	9	11		8
Warsaw.....	Jan. 28....	601,408	218			3	4		1	4	4	1
Do.....	Feb. 4....	601,408	246			4	4		11	2	1	2
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Feb. 18....	3,000	0									
Winnepeg.....	.....do.....	49,000										
Zurich.....	Jan. 28....	163,042	45							2		1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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