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UNITED STATES.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION PUBLISHED BY THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD
OF HEALTH—CHICKEN POX (VARICELLA) IN THE ADULT.

FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

To the physicians of Illinois:

Notwithstanding the well-demonstrated incontestable fact that chicken pox is preeminently a disease of childhood, it is known that during the present widespread epidemic of modified smallpox in the State of Illinois and elsewhere many cases of this disease, occurring in both early and late adult life, have been pronounced chicken pox. This diagnosis, in the majority of instances, seemed to have been occasioned by the mild nature of the present outbreak, which tended to confuse physicians who were conversant only—in many cases through the medium of their text-books alone—with the typical form of smallpox, which has usually prevailed heretofore.

The occurrence of chicken pox in adults is so rare as to have escaped the observation of many of those who have devoted years to the study of exanthematous diseases. That it does occasionally exist during adult life is not denied, but its appearance at this period is so uncommon as to excite comment. All cases of so-called chicken pox in adults seen by this board during the present epidemic presented a well-defined variolous eruption. In support of the assertion that chicken pox rarely attacks other than children, and that an epidemic eruptive disease affecting adults and children alike is not chicken pox, the following quotations on the subject, from well-recognized text-books of unquestioned authority, are hereby submitted:

Varicella is essentially a disease of early life, occurring almost exclusively in infants and young children.—Pepper's System of Medicine.

Chicken pox is a disease of childhood and rarely attacks any above 10 years of age.—Practice of Medicine, Bartholow.

Varicella is a disease of childhood and attacks by preference young children and even sucklings. In children over 10 years of age, attacks are infrequent, and I never saw an adult suffering from varicella. Eruptions resembling varicella in adults always indicate variola.—Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of Medicine.

An acute contagious disease of children. It is rarely seen in adults.—Practice of Medicine, Osler.

Varicella affects children of all ages, and occurs almost always in childhood.—Practice of Medicine, Anders.

Varicella is confined exclusively to childhood up to the age of 10, and is rare after 12.—American Text Book of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A disease affecting children.—Diseases of Children, Eustace Smith.

The variolous disease, whether smallpox or varioloid, often occurs in the adult; varicella, on the other hand, is a disease of infancy and childhood. I have seen 1 case in adults, but its appearance at this period of life is rare.—Disease of Children, J. Lewis Smith.

Varicella is an acute epidemic contagious disease, occurring generally in children.—Practice of Medicine, Hale.

A disease which chiefly affects children.—Practice of Medicine, Loomis.

A disease of childhood.—Reynolds' System of Medicine.

An acute specific infectious disease peculiar to infancy and childhood. In children over 10 years of age the disease is rare, while in adult life it is so infrequent that many observers of large experience have never met with it. Varicella is particularly a disease of infancy and early childhood. Any varicella-like eruption in adult should be looked upon with the greatest suspicion and the patients strictly isolated, until by the history of the case, its source and the course of the disease, all doubt as to the diagnosis is dispelled.—Keating's Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children.

A disease of childhood.—American Text Book of Medicine.

Varicella affects children.—Diseases of Infancy and Children, Holt.

In chicken pox the eruption appears on the first or second day, * * * the child remaining but little indisposed * * * Neither do the vesicles become pustules unless * * * or the child is in a condition of debility or suffers from struma. Varicella is separated from variola by * * * and finally by the fact that it attacks children, who have been well vaccinated, whereas smallpox does not.—Practical Diagnosis, Hare.

After 19 years of age the disease may be said to disappear as it is only occasionally seen in adults.—Dictionary of Medicine, Quain.

Chicken pox is a disease of children mostly, the age of maximum incidence is from 3 to 4 years.—Allbutt's System of Medicine.

Chicken pox is a disease of early childhood * * *. If, however, smallpox is prevalent in the neighborhood, any case presenting symptoms assumed to be those of chicken pox should be regarded as suspicious, especially if the patient be an adult.—Handbook of Hygiene, Wilson.

As a rule, very young children are attacked by chicken pox.—Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine.

Chicken pox is almost purely a disease of childhood, occurring between the second and sixth year.—Practice of Medicine, Tyson.

Varicella continues to be a common disease all through the early and middle years of childhood. The susceptibility to the contagion of varicella lessens after 10 years of age and almost disappears at puberty.—*Pediatrics: The Hygiene and Medical Treatment of Children, Rotch.*

In conclusion, the State board of health desires to emphasize the necessity for the observation of the most stringent precautions in every case of eruptive disease, particularly one resembling chicken pox or smallpox. The failure of a physician to readily recognize smallpox, or a neglect to recommend the adoption of extraordinary care in all cases of a suspicious nature, may at any time cause the beginning of an outbreak in a community, entailing much sickness and loss of life, panic, interruption to travel and depression of business, and a financial loss impossible to estimate. The most rigid quarantine and isolation is recommended in every case concerning which there is the slightest uncertainty, and the maintenance of such until all doubts are set aside (*a*). Especially should a varicella-like eruption in an adult be regarded with great suspicion. It may not be smallpox; it is extremely unlikely to be chicken pox.

Of "Porto Rican chicken pox," so many cases of which have been reported in Illinois and other States recently, little need be said. No sanitary authority has knowledge of any type of varicella which is peculiar to the island of Porto Rico. Every case of "Porto Rican chicken pox," "Cuban itch," "elephant itch," and "elephant chicken pox" seen by the officials of this board during the past months was found to be smallpox.

Published by order of the board.

J. A. EGAN, M. D., *Secretary.*

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

Departure of the steamship Nanyo Maru from quarantine.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., March 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Japanese steamship *Nanyo Maru* was finally inspected by Assistant Surgeon Fox at the station

a The observation of the Marine-Hospital Bureau has been that in the majority of mistaken diagnoses with regard to smallpox the disease has been called chicken pox. This is more strictly a disease of children, affecting especially those under 6 years of age. Chicken pox is a contagious disease, and many local health authorities require its isolation. Particularly when smallpox is prevalent, any case of supposed chicken pox should be isolated and guarded as if it were smallpox, at least until the diagnosis is proved beyond doubt.—Précis upon the diagnosis and prevention of smallpox, United States Marine-Hospital Service, 1899.

I am aware of no disease called Cuban itch which could be mistaken for smallpox. There are several erythematous eruptions in Cuba called Cuban itch, but they are prickly heat or ringworm.—Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service to Illinois State board of health, December 7, 1899.

If an eruptive disease appear in a district, it is the duty of the authorities to learn the nature of that disease, and if it seem contagious it should be isolated. If doubt exist, an expert should be called to settle the diagnosis. All cases of so-called "chicken pox," "Cuban itch," "elephant itch," "nigger itch," and the like should be at once isolated. In nine out of ten cases these prove to be smallpox.—PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

yesterday afternoon and came to this port last night. I again inspected her this morning and finding the health of all on board excellent, gave her pratique. She had on board 1 cabin passenger, 37 steerage, and 57 in her crew, leaving 17 persons at the station, of whom 7 were crew and 10 steerage. Of the 17 at the station, 9 are well and the remaining 8 are convalescent. Three of the 8 are isolated from the rest in a wooden shed on account of the tenderness of glands and fever which developed on the administration of the antipest serum. In 2 cases the glands broke down. From observing the results of the injections on the attendants at the station, I believe this condition is due to the injection alone, as in their debilitated state they offer less resistance than a healthy subject. The attending physician is of this opinion also. I examined some of this pus microscopically, but the infection was so badly mixed that it was impossible to give any opinion by that method. * * * The doctor and nurse attending these cases are completely isolated from the rest of the station in a large tent, and although I believe their condition to be the same as those in the hospital, for the present I will continue this isolation. Two of the 3 are up and about.

I did not get the tents I asked for from the army until the 6th, and it was impossible to erect them until yesterday. The hospital was then emptied and a thorough disinfection started. Although we have repeatedly washed down the hospital with bichloride, the presence of patients in the wards has made a satisfactory disinfection impossible, and as the first case died there we have always considered it as infected, and the personnel has had no outside communication. However, as the cases have convalesced, they have been retained in the building and marked "discharged" in the register in order that the vessel should not be charged with hospital treatment for persons who were held for observation. It did not seem wise to send them on to the *Iriquois* with the rest, because we could not identify them again, and their detention was longer. I await your orders for further measures, with the recommendation that, under the circumstances, those now in the hospital be held fifteen days from the completion of the present disinfection, and the 3 cases especially isolated be held a longer period pending developments, which I will report to you from time to time.

Respectfully,

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

Plague situation in San Francisco.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 21, 1900.

Plague situation practically unchanged. City government has furnished funds, and the local health authorities will have 30 medical, 120 lay inspectors in Chinatown to-morrow morning for house-to-house inspection and cleaning up. Serum arriving promptly by express, and has been offered board several times. Several suspicious deaths investigated with negative results. Inoculations now being watched by Kinyoun.

GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 21, 1900.*

Add to to-day's telegram, local health authorities to-day station guards at each place of exit from city by railroad or water to examine every Chinaman attempting to leave city and to detain very suspicious cases. Chinaman believed to be sending sick ones to other cities. Bodies of Chinamen have been kept several days before application is made for burial permit to board. Inspection of every house in Chinatown will be made every day for thirty days. Sewers and dwellings disinfected daily by sulphur dioxide and bichloride.

GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 23, 1900.*

No new developments. House-to house inspection of Chinatown continuing. Necropsy Kinyoun's rat negative.

GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Report on the smallpox situation in Georgia.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my transactions while on special temporary duty in connection with smallpox in Georgia. I reported for duty to Governor Candler at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1900.

The governor desired that I visit all places in the State where any smallpox occurred and confer with authorities in such places, to advise them as to proper measures to be pursued in preventing the spread of the disease. In such places where a difference of opinion existed as to the nature of the disease, I was to aid the authorities in reaching a correct diagnosis.

I first ascertained what counties of the State had made a request of the governor for vaccine points, and took this as a guide of the places I should first visit. The governor then furnished me with a letter of introduction to the health officials of the various towns and counties. (a) At the governor's request, I first visited Brunswick, where I met the mayor and health officer of the place. I obtained the following history of the situation:

Since May, 1899, no case of smallpox occurred in the city until December 19, 1899, when a case was discovered in the southern part of the city. The source of infection of the case which occurred in December is not exactly known. Since that time until March 1, 1900, 112 cases have occurred. The number of houses infected was about 20.

At the time of my visit 31 cases were in the smallpox hospital. All the cases occurred in negroes with exception of 3 whites—2 deaths. The disease is of a mild character.

An ordinance had been passed making vaccination compulsory. This vaccination was done free by the health officer and his assistant at the courthouse, where the people had been summoned to appear for this operation. Later, the physicians made a house-to-house inspection and vaccination. In this way about 5,000 vaccinations had been performed. I then went over the situation and observed the methods pursued by Health Officer J. A. Butts.

Two inspectors made irregular inspections of the localities where the disease was thought to be prevailing. One inspector at the time of my visit was sick with the disease and isolated at his home. He was never protected by vaccination, and contracted the disease six weeks after he first began inspections. The other inspector was a former policeman who had just recovered from a mild attack of variola.

Several cases, 3 in number, were reported by the inspector on the day of my visit. The health officer and I then visited these cases, where the disease was diagnosed as smallpox. The patient was ordered to the smallpox hospital, the suspects vaccinated, and not allowed into the house until the residence was fumigated. This fumigation was done by closing the windows and doors, scattering the contents of the room, and placing two pots of burning sulphur (about 5 pounds in a pot) in the house; after twelve hours the pots were removed and permission given to reoccupy the house.

I visited the hospital, located about 1 mile from the city; this was composed of tents erected over the open ground, and one small frame building, used for the more severe cases. One guard, 1 nurse, 1 cook, and 1 helper composed the personnel of the hospital.

* * * * *

I advised, with the health officer and the mayor, that a thorough and systematic house-to-house inspection and vaccination be done; the erection of a hospital for isolation of the sick, and the employment of a crew of disinfectors. I explained in detail the methods to be pursued in the management of the hospital; discharge of the recovered patients; the proper disinfection of a house, and the care of suspects. Since the establishment of a suspect camp would entail considerable expense, I advised the following: Vaccinate the suspects; place the suspects in a clean disinfected house distant from populous portion of the city; give suspects a bichloride bath; change clothing for new clothes or disinfected clothing; throw their clothing into a 1-500 bichloride of mercury solution; after their home is disinfected allow them to return, and inspect daily for fourteen full days. I also advised the redisinfection of the 20 houses previously fumigated in the method described above.

The officials were exceedingly pleased to have me advise with them and said they would begin work in the manner I had outlined to them. I then visited Jesup. I learned that neither the ordinary nor the commissioners would take hold of the smallpox situation, as P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker advised the authorities last January.

Drs. Tuten and Drawly then took the situation in hand, disinfected the houses in the town where the disease occurred, and performed 400 vaccinations. The last case was discharged February 14, 1900. Two houses 15 miles from Jesup, in country, still remain to be disinfected. At Blackshear I found Dr. Williams in charge of health affairs. Dr. Brunner had visited this place, diagnosed the disease, and advised as to the proper measures to be pursued. There had been 40 cases in all; no deaths; 4 in hospital recovered and ready for discharge; 1,100 vaccinations had been performed, and the county reported free of the disease.

At Waycross, Dr. Izler gave me the following report: The first case of variola occurred February 11, 1900; infection was traced to Brunswick, and the cases afterwards treated were traced to other known sources of infection. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty vaccinations had been performed. On March 6 the report was following: Total number of cases of variola, 16; total number of cases of varioloid, 5; total number of cases treated in smallpox hospital, 11; total number of cases treated, isolated in homes, 10; total number of exposures confined in detention hospital, 20. Number of cases developed in detention hospital, 2; number of cases developed in detention at houses, 3; number of cases in whites, 9; number of cases in colored, 11; number of cases under treatment, none; number of cases of pemphigus contagious recovered, 3; number of cases of varicella, 25.

I was about to proceed to Albany, when I learned that the schools in Tifton were closed on account of supposed cases of smallpox. I reached there March 6, 1900, and met the city physician, Dr. Hunter, and with him and the attending physician visited these cases. I diagnosed the cases as smallpox, and that night met the board of health and mayor and advised with them as to the methods to be pursued. The infection was traced to a man coming from Cordele. This man soon developed an eruption after his arrival, and his wife then took the disease. All the cases could be traced to this one. This first patient kept a store, and the negroes who were discovered to have the disease could trace their infection to this store. I saw 5 white people in 2 families with the disease.

Every suggestion as outlined was followed.

I then proceeded to Cordele, but the following day received a telegram to return to Tifton to advise with commissioners of the county. I met but 1 of the commissioners, and finally wrote an outline of the usual methods. I also directed the disinfection of 1 house and outlined the methods for a very thorough disinfection of the store and residence of the first case.

At Cordele there was some difference of opinion between the physicians as to the diagnosis of the prevailing disease, some contending it was smallpox, and others that it was impetigo contagiosa.

I then visited the smallpox hospital where I saw 13 cases of smallpox; then I visited several houses where whites were sick, and diagnosed the disease as smallpox. At 8 p. m. the evening of March 7, 1900, I met the board of health, told them my diagnosis and differentiated it for the physicians.

I advised the removal of the hospital to a place more distant, at least 2,000 feet distant, from any residence and then gave other usual advice. I dwelt particularly on the subject of disinfection.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

ATLANTA, GA., March 2, 1900.

To the ordinaries of Georgia:

This will introduce Dr. R. H. von Ezdorf, Assistant Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service, an expert in the treatment of smallpox, who has been detailed, at my request, by the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to aid the ordinaries and county commissioners in those counties in which smallpox has appeared in treating the disease and arresting its spread.

Dr. von Ezdorf understands his business, and if his instructions are followed by county and city authorities, the spread of the disease will be stopped and much suffering, anxiety, and expense will be avoided. I sincerely trust that the ordinaries and

county commissioners of the State and the municipal authorities of the towns and cities may avail themselves of his skill, and thus speedily arrest the progress of the loathsome disease which has invaded so many of the counties of the State.

Respectfully,

A. D. CANDLER,
Governor.

Smallpox in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 8, 1900.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 6th instant, I desire to say that I gave orders over a month ago that your Bureau should be sent copies of the articles written by Drs. Hyde and Welch. I regret this seemingly has not been done.

I send you under separate cover copies of all pamphlets issued recently by this board on the subject of smallpox. Dr. Hyde's article is included among them. If you should wish additional copies of either I shall be glad to send them.

In regard to the prevalence of smallpox in this State, I beg to say that the subjoined extract from the current number of the Illinois Medical Journal is substantially correct up to February 28.

Respectfully,

J. A. EGAN, M. D.,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

Smallpox in Illinois.

Despite the most strenuous efforts of the State board of health, outbreaks of smallpox have materially increased in extent in the State during the past month. Owing to the energy displayed in quarantine, vaccination, and disinfection, the number of cases existing in January have been greatly decreased, but new foci of infection are developing daily in municipalities hereto immune. This is thought to be due to the negligence in establishing and maintaining quarantine in localities where the diagnosis was disputed.

From the best information obtainable it is believed that over 1,000 cases have occurred during the past three months in the following counties: Alexander, Bond, Boone, Bureau, Christian, Clinton, Cook, Cumberland, DeWitt, Douglas, Fulton, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lee, Livingston, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Massac, McHenry, McLean, Morgan, Ogle, Perry, Piatt, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, St. Clair, Schuyler, Shelby, Union, Whiteside, Williamson, and Winnebago.

As a rule the type of the disease prevailing is the modified form of smallpox so well described by MacCombie in Allbutt's System of Medicine in 1897, and by Welch and Hyde in 1899. Many cases, however, are of the classical and recognized form of discrete and confluent smallpox. Eleven deaths have been reported, occurring in Alexander, DeWitt, Lee, Piatt, Saline, and Williamson counties, the disease in each instance being the confluent type.

Smallpox in Kansas in February, 1900.

TOPEKA, KANS., March 6, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Kansas during the month of February, 1900:

Atchison County, 3 cases; Barber County, 13 cases; Cherokee County, 31 cases, 4 deaths; Chautauqua County, 2 cases; Kingman County, 5 cases, 1 death; Labette County, 7 cases; Lawrence, 64 cases; Lyon County, 100 cases; Marshall County, 2 cases; Montgomery County, 5 cases; Nemaha County, 26 cases; Newton, 3 cases; Osage County, 8 cases; Osawatomie, 3 cases; Ottawa, 1 case; Parsons, 3 cases, 1 death; Sedgwick County, 5 cases; Shawnee County, 38 cases; Sumner County,

63 cases, 1 death; Topeka, 16 cases, 3 deaths; Wabaunsee County, 7 cases; Wichita, 12 cases; Woodson County, 5 cases; Wyandotte County, 15 cases. Total number of cases, 437. Total number of deaths, 14.

In a great many of these localities, the disease is of such a mild type that great difficulty is experienced by physicians and health officers in convincing the people that the disease is really smallpox. An effective quarantine is, however, being maintained, general vaccination has been ordered and very thorough disinfection.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Vaccination required of passengers from New Orleans to Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with the requirements of the quarantine service at Havana, Cuba, passengers and crews of the Southern Pacific (Morgan Line) steamers departing from this city for that port are vaccinated and furnished certificates, upon application to the Service at this station. The steamers sail every five days, and some few passengers arrive by train the hour before sailing. Upon request of the company, I have detailed Steward Peck to be present between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m. at the steamer, on days of departure, in order to inspect and issue certificates to these late arrivals.

Respectfully,

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

Influenza in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March 13, 1900.*

SIR: In answer to yours of March 8 I beg to say that I have referred the same to Dr. Libby, quarantine officer, as to any vessel arriving with influenza. My own impression is that la grippe or influenza has been more or less prevalent in Charleston for a long time past. I inclose to you statement of deaths from la grippe in Charleston during year 1899 and January and February, 1900.

Respectfully,

H. B. HORLBECK,
Health Officer.

[Inclosure.]

Deaths from la grippe in Charleston.

Months.	White.	Black and colored.	Months.	White.	Black and colored.
1899.			1899—Continued.		
January.....	10	8	December.....	1	2
February.....	4	2	Totals.....	18	18
March.....	2	2			
April.....	0	0	1900.		
May.....	0	0	January.....	2	4
June.....	1	0	February.....	5	3
July.....	0	0	Totals.....	7	7
August.....	0	0			
September.....	0	0			
October.....	0	1			
November.....	0	3			

*Influenza in Georgetown, S. C.*GEORGETOWN, S. C., *March 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated February 20, 1900 (McE.), in which I am requested to ascertain if possible the source from which the present epidemic of influenza emanated, especially, if from abroad.

I have investigated this matter very carefully, and while I can not say with positive certainty, I firmly believe that the disease was brought to this city from Charleston, S. C., as the first few cases were recognized by me from among the crew of tug *Wm. P. Congdon*, which boat remained at the Charleston docks for some time undergoing repairs.

There have been about 300 cases in this city within the past two weeks. I am, myself, just recovering from a severe attack.

Respectfully,

C. WILLIAMS BAILEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., March 12, 1900.—I have the honor to report that of the 3 cases of smallpox which broke out in C. P. Diaz, Mexico, some two weeks since, 2 are recovered and the other case is doing well. The Mexican health officers of C. P. Diaz are to be congratulated on the efficiency with which these cases were handled, for an epidemic has been averted.

It has ever been the practice of both the State health officer at this port and myself to enforce a rigid quarantine against C. P. Diaz in the event that smallpox cases were not isolated and properly taken care of, and I must say that in my opinion these measures have stimulated our friends of the "other side" to the point of bearing out in every detail the proper sanitary measures which prevent the spread of smallpox.

In the city of Monclova, Mexico (about 100 miles from here on the Mexican International Railroad), I learn that smallpox is prevailing, most of the people of that place being down with it.

* * * * * * *

At the present time there are 2 cases of smallpox in Fort Davis which are traceable directly to the Presidio country, a distance of some 80 miles.

I have received many letters in regard to the stoppage of the entry of smallpox, but have stated that protection has been given to those people long enough to enable them to become vaccinated, stating at the same time that proper vaccination would render individuals immune to the disease.

At present I am complying strictly with the regulations and passing all immunes or properly vaccinated individuals and disinfecting their effects.

Respectfully,

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

El Paso, Tex., March 10, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following summary of work for the week ended March 10, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad, 211; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad, 26; inspection of 2 excursion trains, 70; inspection of immigrants, 40; disinfection of baggage, blankets, etc., of immigrants, 18; disinfection of household goods, bedding, blankets, 10; disinfection of

goatskins, hides, etc., 12; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 312 pieces; vaccination of immigrants, their children, and others, 17.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., March 14, 1900.—The 8 persons who were denied entry in the month of January on account of smallpox have been allowed entry. I personally inspected them, and the State quarantine officer also considered them completely free from extending contagion. I personally supervised the disinfection of their baggage and personal effects with steam chamber and 1-500 solution of bichloride of mercury. All mattresses and pillows used by them were burned by my instructions and in my presence at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Laredo, Tex., March 15, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for week ended March 11, 1900: Passengers on Mexican National Railroad inspected and allowed entry, 375; immigrants inspected and allowed entry, 11. Persons held in quarantine near Nuevo Laredo were allowed entry after disinfection of baggage and personal effects with steam and bichloride of mercury solution.

Respectfully,

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

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

CALIFORNIA—Oakland.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including enteric fever, 3, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sacramento.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including enteric fever, 2, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Francisco.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 685, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 11; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 86 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 170,000. Total number of deaths, 165, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 51 from tuberculosis.

Leadville.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 35. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of February, 1900, from 168 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 912,159, show a total of 1,261 deaths, including diphtheria, 28; enteric fever, 16; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 6, and 117 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hartford.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 121, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 6; and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—Des Moines.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 80. No death from contagious diseases reported.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 734—white, 420; colored, 314, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 8; measles, 16; smallpox, 81, and 73 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 113,273. Total number of deaths, 178, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 10, 1900, from 63 observers, indicate that scarlet fever and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 144, measles at 97, scarlet fever at 70, enteric fever at 31, diphtheria at 20, whooping cough at 14, smallpox at 9, and cerebro spinal meningitis at 6 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 96, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 142, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 3, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Stillwater.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 9, including 2 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 430, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 4; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 40 from tuberculosis.

Yonkers.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 71, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of January, 1900, from 19 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 137,150—white 82,051, colored, 55,099, show a total of 150 deaths, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 473, including diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 96,600. Total number of deaths, 61, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, whooping cough, 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*York*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 1 from diphtheria.

RHODE ISLAND—*Lincoln*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 8,912. Total number of deaths, 6, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

***Newport*.**—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 21,500. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

***Woonsocket*.**—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 110,834—white, 69,389; colored, 41,445. Total number of deaths, 148—white, 72, colored, 76, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Roanoke*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

***Spokane*.**—Ten days ended March, 10, 1900. Census population, 19,922. Total number of deaths, 17, including 3 from whooping cough.

***Tacoma*.**—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 16, 1900.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1900.

Number of immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 16, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 13	Steamship Borkum.....	Bremen.....	336
Mar. 14	Steamship Hannover.....	do.....	1054
Do....	Steamship Bulgaria.....	Hamburg.....	4
	Total.....		1394

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 10, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, March 11, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 10, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 4	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	66
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	.....do.....	46
Mar. 5	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England.....	34
Mar. 6	Steamship Ultonia.....	.....do.....	296
Mar. 8	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	20
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	97
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	50
Mar. 9	Steamship Lancastrian	Liverpool, England.....	23
	Total		632

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 17, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, March 19, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 17, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 11	Steamship L' Aquitaine.....	Havre.....	607
Do....	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam	369
Do....	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	369
Mar. 12	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Genoa and Naples.....	948
Mar. 13	Steamship Victoria	Naples.....	779
Mar. 14	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	324
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	682
Do....	Steamship Pisa.....	Hamburg.....	371
Mar. 15	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	615
Mar. 16	Steamship Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	1,007
Do....	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen.....	868
Do....	Steamship Marco Minghetti.....	Genoa and Naples.....	867
Mar. 17	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	648
	Total		8,954

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigrants inspected at Port Townsend Quarantine, Wash., during the month of February, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 393 ; number passed, 392 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 1.

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended March 10, 1900.

PORT OF HAVANA, CUBA, *March 10, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 10, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 4	Steamship Cindadde Cadiz.....	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Porto Rico.	88
Mar. 6	Steamship Alfonso XIII.....	Bilbao, Santander, Corunna	232
Do...	Steamship Yucatan.....	Progreso.....	28
Mar. 7	Steamship La Navarre.....	St. Nazaire, Santander, Corunna	155
	Total.....	.....	503

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended March 3, 1900.

PORT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 3, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 3, 1900: February 27, provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera*, from San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo, with 55 immigrants.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba, during the month of February, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 143; number passed, 143; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, none.

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	Am. sc. O. M. Kellogg	Mar. 2	Hilo.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Mar. 10	Jap. ss. Nanyo Maru (a) ...	Jan. 31	Kobe via Honolulu.
			Am. sc. Chas. E. Falck (a)	Feb. 22	Honolulu.....
			Am. sc. Lillibonne (a).....	Feb. 25	do.....
			Am. sc. Golden Shore (a).....	Mar. 2	do.....
			Am. bk. Top Gallant (a).....	do.....	do.....
			Am. sc. R. W. Bartlett (a).....	do.....	do.....
			Am. ship St. Nicholas (a).....	Mar. 3	do.....
			Am. bk. Willie R. Hume.....	Mar. 6	Manila.....
			Br. ss. Port Stevens.....	Mar. 7	Manila via Nagsaki.
14	Reedy Island, Del	Mar. 17	Bk. Willie M. Slade (a).....	do.....	Rosario.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Haw. bk. Roderick Dhu (a).....	Mar. 3	Hilo.....
			Am. sc. Robt. Lewers (a).....	do.....	Honolulu.....
			Am. bktn. Irmgard (a).....	do.....	do.....
			Br. ss. Strathgyle.....	Mar. 4	Hongkong.....
			U. S. A. transport Warren	Mar. 5	Manila and Honolulu.
			Br. ss. Carlisle City.....	Mar. 6	Hongkong.....
			Am. sc. Eva.....	do.....	Hana.....
			Am. sc. J. M. Coleman.....	Mar. 7	Hilo.....
			Am. ss. Solace.....	Mar. 9	Manila.....
			Am. bgtn. W. H. Diamond.	Mar. 10	Honolulu.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
22	Caibarien.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
23	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Mar. 3	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibara.....	Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
28	Havana.....	Mar. 10	Fr. ss. Navarre.....	Mar. 7	St. Nazaire
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Manzanillo.....	Mar. 3	.....	.....	.....
31	Matanzas.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
32	Nuevitas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	Mar. 3	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4					5
5				1 case of malaria on Br. sc. Wanola from Point à Pitre.	8
6				No transactions.....	
7				do.....	
8					1
9	Aberdeen.....	Fumigated.....	Mar. 11		
10					2
11				No transactions.....	
12					1
13	Seattle.....	Redisinfectd and held	Mar. 10	22 cases and 3 deaths at quarantine; 20 cases diagnosed as beriberi held on suspicion; plague bacillus found in 1 fatal case.	3
	Port Townsend....	Partial disinfection.....	Mar. 4	Crew bathed and clothing disinfected.	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 6	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 8	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 9	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 10	do.....	
	Seattle.....	do.....	Mar. 9	do.....	
14	Philadelphia.....	Undergoing preliminary sulphur fumigation.			10
15					3
16	San Francisco.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 5	Crew bathed and effects inspected.	16
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 6	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 5	do.....	
	do.....		Mar. 4	Chinese food stuffs held for disinfection.	
	do.....	Partial disinfection.....	Mar. 8	Effects of passengers and crew disinfected.	
	do.....		Mar. 6	Chinese food stuffs held for disinfection.	
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 8	Crew bathed and clothing and effects disinfected.	
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 9	do.....	
	do.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	do.....		
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
				Death from enteric fever on U. S. A. transport Warren.	
17				No report.....	
18				do.....	
19					4
20				No report.....	
21				No transactions.....	
22					4
23					14
24					9
25					1
26				No report.....	
27				do.....	
28	Havana.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 7	3d-class passengers sent to Mariel in quarantine.	18
29				No report.....	
30					8
31					8
32					5
33					12

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
34	POERTO RICO: Ponce.....	Feb. 24 Mar. 3	.....	.....	.....
35	San Juan.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
36	Supports— Aguadilla.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
37	Arecibo.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
38	Arroyo.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
39	Humacao.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
40	Jobos.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
41	Mayaguez.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Mar. 17	Br. ss. Tullochmoor.....	Mar. 16	Calcutta.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
21	Paseo Cavallo, Tex.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	.....do..	.....	.....	.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34					6
35				No report	2
36				do	
37				do	
38				do	
39				do	
40				do	
41				do	

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9				No transactions	
10	Galveston			Waiting for State officer	11
11				No report	8
12					
13				No report	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24					1
25				No report	
26				do	
27				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to March 23, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30, to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5...	86	.....
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 17...	32	1	
Whistler.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3...	2	.....
Total for State.....		120	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		127	2	
Arkansas:				
Arkansas County.....	Feb. 2.....			Smallpox reported.
Benton County.....	do.....			Do.
Columbia County.....	do.....			Do.
Conway County.....	do.....			Do.
Crittenden County.....	do.....			Do.
Drew County.....	do.....			Do.
Faulkner County.....	do.....			Do.
Fulton County.....	do.....			Do.
Green County.....	do.....			Do.
Independence County.....	do.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....			Do.
Jefferson County.....	do.....			Do.
Lawrence County.....	do.....			Do.
Lincoln County.....	do.....			Do.
Logan County.....	do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	do.....			Do.
Phillips County.....	do.....			Do.
Prairie County.....	do.....			Do.
Pulaski County (Little Rock).....	Oct. 1-Feb. 2...	60	8	
Saline County.....	Feb. 2.....			Do.
Scott County.....	do.....			Do.
White County (Searcy).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 21...	40		Do.
Woodruff County.....	do.....			Do.
Total for State.....		100	8	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18.....	3	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		82	15	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 23...	12	.....
El Paso County.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 23...	9	.....
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 23...	6	.....
Lake County.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 23...	2	.....
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1...	2	.....
Saguache County.....	Dec. 23.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		33	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		121	6	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...	.....	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 29...	5	.....
Total for District, same period, 1899.		53	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10...	18	.....
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	2	.....
Total for State.....		20	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		12	.....
Georgia:				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20.....	1	.....
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11.....	16	.....
Brunswick.....	Dec. 19-Mar. 1...	112	2	
Darien.....	Jan. 17.....	2	.....
Jesup.....	Jan. 20.....	2	.....
Liberty.....	do.....	8	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia—Continued.				
McIntosh County.....	Jan. 20.....			Several cases.
Savannah.....	do.....	1		
Wayne County.....	do.....	3		
Waycross.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18...	23		
Total for State		168	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		312		
Illinois:				
Aurora	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...	10		Smallpox reported. Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 23...	3	0	
Polk County.....	Feb. 8.....	16	0	
Total for State.....		19		
Total for same period, 1899...		8	1	
Kansas:				
Anthony.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	2		
Arkansas City.....	.....do.....	9	1	
Atchison County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 28...	11		
Barber County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	13	1	
Burns, Marion County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Centralia.....	.....do.....	1		
Cherokee County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	31	4	
Chautauqua County.....	.....do.....	2		
Emporia.....	.....do.....	10		
Galena and Cherokee County.....	.....do.....	31		
Grantville.....	.....do.....	1		
Harvey County.....	.....do.....	8		
Holliday.....	.....do.....	1		
Junction City.....	.....do.....	8		
Kansas City.....	.....do.....	35		
Kingman County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	9	1	
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	98		
Newton.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	3		
Nemaha County.....	.....do.....	26		
Montgomery County.....	.....do.....	5		
Marshall County.....	.....do.....	2		
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	100		
Labette County.....	.....do.....	7		
Ossawatimie.....	.....do.....	5		
Ossage County.....	.....do.....	8		
Oswego, Labette County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...	17	0	
Ottawa.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Paola.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	9		
Parsons County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	3	1	
Reno County.....	.....do.....	1		
Sedgwick County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	5		
Shawnee County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	45		
Sumner County.....	.....do.....	21		
Tonganoxie.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	64	1	
Topeka.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	16	3	Many cases.
White Water, Butler County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Wabaunsee County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	29		
Wichita.....	.....do.....	18		
Woodson County.....	.....do.....	7		
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City).	.....do.....	44		
Total for State.....		690	12	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		90	7	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 17...	26		
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22...	10		
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18		
Total for State.....		54		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		241	3	
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		
Assumption.....	.....do.....	8	4	
Ayoelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7		
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 10...	175	21	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10...	28	3	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...			Several cases.
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
E. Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		
East Carroll Parish.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1		
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50		
Iberia.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 27...	9		
Iberville.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	26	2	
Lafayette.....	.....do.....	130	1	
Lincoln.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....			Do.
Madison.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 3...	12	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10...	579	164	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana—Continued.				
Ouachita.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	.....
Point Coupée.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7	.....
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5	.....
Richland.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	5	.....
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 10...	169	11	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	.....
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	21	.....
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 17...	2	.....
St. Mary Parish.....	Apr. 1-Feb. 6...	50	.....
St. Landry Parish.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 6...	782	27	
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	11	.....
Tensas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35	.....
Vermilion.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 3...	17	.....
Total for State		2,146	234	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		79	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 3...	3	.....
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	.....	1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3	.....
Total for State		7	2	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 5...	12	0	
Grand Rapids.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	1	.....
Total for State		13	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		14	.....
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	8	0	City.
Butterfield.....	.....do.....	3	0	Village.
Duluth.....	.....do.....	4	0	City.
Faribault County.....	.....do.....	1	0	
Fergus Falls.....	.....do.....	1	0	Do.
Freeborn County.....	.....do.....	12	0	
Janesville.....	.....do.....	1	0	Village.
Jordan.....	.....do.....	1	0	Do.
Minneapolis.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1...	146	3	
New Richland.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Do.
Northfield.....	.....do.....	14	.....	City.
Owatonna.....	.....do.....	4	0	Do.
Rice County.....	.....do.....	3	0	
St. James.....	.....do.....	16	0	Village.
Steele County.....	.....do.....	1	0	
Watsonwan County.....	.....do.....	2	0	
Wright County.....	.....do.....	5	0	
Total for State.....		223	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		1	.....
Mississippi:				
Greenwood.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17...	303	9	
Hinds County.....	Mar. 7.....	.....	.....	Epidemic prevails.
Total for same period, 1899.....		17	3	
Missouri:				
Paris.....	Sept. 3-Feb. 5...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-Mar. 10...	43	0	
Total for State		80	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		58	7	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Feb. 7.....	100	.....
Total for same period, 1899.....		2	.....
Nebraska:				
Dubois.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15...	2	2	
Guide Rock.....	.....do.....	7	0	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska—Continued.				
Liberty.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15...	13	0	
Omaha.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 10...	17	0	
Total for State		39	2	
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		369	3	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Feb. 19-Feb. 25...	1		
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		6		
New York:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
New York City.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24...	10		
Total for State		11		
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		17	3	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	8		
Beaufort.....	Dec. 27.....	1		
Bertie County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Cabarrus County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Cartaret County.....	do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	7	0	
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	33		
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	7		
Davidson County.....	do.....	27	1	
Davie County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	2		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	13		
Gates County.....	do.....			Numerous cases.
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15.....			
Guilford County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	83		
Halifax County.....	do.....	67		
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	8	1	
Johnston County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Mecklenburg County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
Moore County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Nash County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	4		
New Hanover County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 31...	10		
Orange County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Randolph County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	12		
Richmond County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	27		
Robeson County.....	do.....	1		
Rowan County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	54		
Stanley County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	7		
Stokes County.....	do.....	4		
Surry County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	84		
Union County.....	do.....	5		
Vance County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	1		
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Total for State		497		
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		33	1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 9...	31	0	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 17...	229	2	
Hamilton.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	2		
Youngstown.....	Dec. 21-Feb. 24...	10	0	
Total for State		272	2	
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		311	4	
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Blaine County.....	do.....	1		
El Reno.....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	
Enid.....	Dec. 27.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	do.....			Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County.....	do.....	10	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Shawnee.....	do.....	12	0	
				No cases at present.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma Territory—Continued.				
Watonga.....	Jan. 10.....	1	0	No cases at present.
Yukon.....	.....do.....	6	0
Total for Territory.....		55		
Total for Territory, same period, 1899.		37	13	
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Feb. 12.....	1		
Portland.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 10..	4		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 20..	5		
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31..	1		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 3..	9		
Total for State.....		15		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		84		
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 10..	7		
Same period, 1899.....		10		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9		
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24		
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Mar. 10..	443		
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8		
Nashville.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 10..	25		
Total for State.....		529		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		102		
Texas:				
Aline.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	1		Smallpox reported.
Angelina County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	1		
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	15		
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	19		
Beaumont.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30..	3		Several cases.
Belleville County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	2		
Boggy Fork.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20..	15		
Bonham.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..			
Bowie County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	5		
Brenham.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	5	1	
Brookshire.....	.....do.....	1	
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	1		
Caldwell.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20..	2		
Carmine.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30..	10		
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	1		
Chappel Hill.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	1		
Colmesneil.....	.....do.....	1	
Corsicana.....	.....do.....	3	
Dallas.....	.....do.....	7	
Denison.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..			
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	6		
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1		
Farmersville.....	.....do.....	25	
Fannin County.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 28..	1	1	
Floydada.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	1		
Fort Stockton.....	.....do.....	4	
Gainesville.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	8		
Galveston.....	Feb. 10.....	2		
Garrett.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	7		
Gilmer County.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28..	2		
Grand Saline.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20..	3		
Greenville.....	.....do.....	1	
Grimes County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	115		
Hillsboro.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28..	4		
Honey Grove.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	30		
Houston.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27..	12		
Hunt County.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	1		
Index.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	30		
Joaquin.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	3		
Leesburg.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28..	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Malakoff.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	8	.....
Meadow.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	9	.....
Meridian.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Milano.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	8	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	10	.....
Navarro County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	3	.....
Palestine.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	26	.....
Paris.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	6	.....
Prairie Dell.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	13	.....
Port Sullivan.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Silver Lake.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	4	.....
St. Jo.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	20	.....
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	5	.....
Sealey.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	2	.....
Seguin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	1	
Smithville.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	14	.....
Taylor.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2	.....
Temple.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 28...	20	1	
Tyler.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	1	.....
Village Mills.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Washington County.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	.....	2	
Whorton County.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	.....	2	
Weimer.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	1	.....
Wolfe City.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	8	.....
Yoakum.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	7	.....
Total for State.....		517	8	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		552	102	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 10...	22	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 5...	2	.....
Norfolk.....	Jan. 20.....	1	.....
Petersburg.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 26...	4	.....
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 17...	92	20	
Richmond.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	21	0	
Roanoke.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	19	0	
Total for State.....		139	20	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		1,599	14	
Washington:				
Centralia.....	Feb. 26.....	150	.....
Pierce County.....	Feb. 7.....	1	.....
Seattle.....	Feb. 15.....	1	0	
Spokane.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 24...	170	2	
Tacoma.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 3...	26	1	
Walla Walla.....	Feb. 21.....	2	.....
Total for State.....		350	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		1	0	
West Virginia:				
Calhoun County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Fayette County.....	Jan. 26.....	18	.....	Do.
Gilmer County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Do.
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	5	.....	Do.
Lewis County.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 1...	25	.....	Do.
McDowell County.....	Jan. 31.....	1	.....	Do.
Mingo County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Monongalia County.....	Jan. 26.....	1	.....	Do.
Upshur County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 1...	20	.....	Do.
Webster County.....	Feb 8.....	10	.....
Total for State.....		80	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Wisconsin:				
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 3.....	1	.....
Lemonweir.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauston.....	Jan. 24.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		7	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		17	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wyoming:				
Sweetwater County.....	Mar. 13.....	3		
Uintah County.....	Mar. 3.....	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		4		
Grand total		5, 224	251	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		4, 439	234	

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Allentown, Pa.....	Mar. 3	25,228	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 10	25,228	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Mar. 17	8,338	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	do	434,439	234	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do	35,005	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	do	448,477	341	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	3
Bristol, R. I.....	Mar. 10	5,478	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	Mar. 3	27,294	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	Mar. 17	70,028	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Mar. 10	a54,955	b29	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	do	27,907	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	Mar. 17	1,099,850	547	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	17	10	5
Chicopee, Mass.....	do	14,050	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Mar. 10	11,288	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Mar. 7	296,908	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Mar. 17	261,353	140	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass.....	Mar. 10	10,424	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 17	10,424	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Covington, Ky.....	do	37,371	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville, Ill.....	Mar. 3	11,491	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 10	11,491	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, O.....	Feb. 24	61,220	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3	61,220	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 10	61,220	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover, N. H.....	do	12,790	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubois, Pa.....	Mar. 17	6,149	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Mar. 10	8,315	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	do	29,708	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Erie, Pa.....	do	40,634	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 17	40,634	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	Mar. 10	50,756	26	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett, Mass.....	do	11,068	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	Mar. 17	74,398	59	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Mar. 10	22,037	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	Mar. 11	9,069	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.....	Mar. 10	8,607	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Ohio.....	Mar. 3	19,565	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 10	19,565	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	Mar. 17	27,412	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Feb. 24	45,000	c30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3	45,000	d25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Mar. 10	105,436	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do	17,201	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, Mich.....	Mar. 17	20,795	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 10	20,795	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 11	163,603	98	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2
Johnstown, Pa.....	Mar. 17	21,805	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
La Crosse, Wis.....	do	25,090	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	Mar. 10	32,011	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	do	44,654	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Lebanon, Pa.....	Mar. 17	14,664	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	Mar. 10	21,567	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do	50,395	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	Mar. 17	77,696	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	do	19,709	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport, Pa.....	Mar. 13	20,741	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	Mar. 17	11,286	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden, Mass.....	do	23,031	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massillon, Ohio.....	Mar. 10	10,092	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.....	Mar. 17	11,079	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose, Mass.....	Mar. 10	8,519	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do	204,468	81	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Mar. 17	31,076	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	do	76,168	43	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.....	Mar. 10	181,830	129	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	2
New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar. 17	40,733	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	Mar. 10	13,947	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	do	242,039	171	19	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....
Newton, Mass.....	Mar. 17	24,379	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do	e3,654,594	1,622	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	15	45	18	19
Norristown, Pa.....	do	19,791	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Adams, Mass.....	do	16,074	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Mar. 10	140,452	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 12; colored, 17.

c Plague 4.

d Plague 2.

e Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Oneonta, N. Y.	Mar. 17	6,272	2										
Peoria, Ill.	Mar. 11	41,024	15	2									
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 17	1,046,964	64	12									
Pittsburg, Pa.	Mar. 10	238,617	135	12									
Pittston, Pa.	Mar. 17	10,302	7										
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	11,267	5										
Portland, Me.	Mar. 10	36,425	22	1									
Do.	Mar. 17	36,425	18	1									
Portsmouth, Ohio.	Mar. 3	12,394	10	1									
Do.	Mar. 17	12,394	5										
Portsmouth, Va.	do.	13,268	1										
Providence, R. I.	do.	132,146	86	10									
Quincy, Mass.	do.	31,494	2										
Reading, Pa.	Mar. 19	58,661	32	3									
Rockford, Ill.	Mar. 3	23,584	3										
Salem, Mass.	Mar. 10	30,801	23										
St. Louis, Mo.	Feb. 24	451,770	245	26					1	1	5		
Do.	Mar. 3	451,770	218	24					2	2	12		
Do.	Mar. 10	451,770	214	18					3	2	9		
Salt Lake City, Utah.	do.	44,843	14	3									
San Diego, Cal.	do.	16,159	2	1									
San José, Cal.	do.	18,080	9	1									
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.	5,864	3										
Scranton, Pa.	Mar. 17	75,215	44										
Shakopee, Minn.	Nov. 4	1,757	0										
Do.	Nov. 11	1,757	0										
Do.	Nov. 18	1,757	0										
Do.	Nov. 25	1,757	0										
Do.	Dec. 2	1,757	0										
Do.	Dec. 9	1,757	0										
Do.	Dec. 16	1,757	0										
Do.	Dec. 23	1,757	2										
Do.	Dec. 30	1,757	0										
Do.	Jan. 6	1,757	0										
Do.	Jan. 13	1,757	1										
Do.	Jan. 20	1,757	0										
Do.	Jan. 27	1,757	0										
Do.	Feb. 3	1,757	1										
Do.	Feb. 10	1,757											
Do.	Feb. 17	1,757	1										
Do.	Feb. 20	1,757	1										
Shreveport, La.	Mar. 10	11,979	11	2									
Somerville, Mass.	do.	40,152	4						1	1			
Do.	Mar. 17	40,152	28	2									
Springfield, Mass.	do.	44,179	12	1					1				
Steelton, Pa.	Mar. 17	9,250	4										
Tacoma, Wash.	Mar. 10	36,006	6	1									
Taunton, Mass.	do.	25,448	9	2									
Do.	Mar. 17	25,448	18	2									
Waltham, Mass.	Mar. 3	18,707	5										
Do.	Mar. 10	18,707	12										
Warren, Ohio.	do.	5,973	4										
Do.	Mar. 17	5,973	4										
Washington, D. C.	Mar. 10	230,392	99	8					1		4	1	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	35,013	13						1				
Wichita, Kans.	Feb. 17	23,853	6	1									
Do.	Feb. 24	23,853	5			1							
Do.	Mar. 3	23,853	7										
Do.	Mar. 10	23,853	6										
Do.	Mar. 17	23,853	6	1									
Wilmington, Del.	do.	61,431	20	3									
Williamsport, Pa.	do.	27,132	5	1									
Woburn, Mass.	Jan. 6	13,499	2										
Do.	Jan. 13	13,499	3										
Do.	Jan. 20	13,499	6										
Do.	Jan. 27	13,499	4	1									
Do.	Feb. 3	13,499	3										
Do.	Feb. 10	13,499	7	1									
Do.	Feb. 17	13,499	3										
Do.	Feb. 24	13,499	1										
Do.	Mar. 3	13,499	6										
Do.	Mar. 10	13,499	8										
Do.	Mar. 17	13,499	3										
Worcester, Mass.	Mar. 9	84,655	25	1					1				
Yonkers, N. Y.	Mar. 16	32,033	8	3									
Youngstown, Ohio.	Mar. 17	33,220	8						2				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 12, 1900.

[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.....	28		5	1.05		.13
Portland, Me.....	31		8	.77	.14	
Northfield, Vt.....	26		10	.56		.26
Boston, Mass.....	34		2	.98		.67
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34		1	1.11		.87
Nantucket, Mass.....	35		2	.77		.58
Woods Hole, Mass.....	35		2	1.05		.87
Block Island, R. I.....	35		2	.92		.64
New Haven, Conn.....	34		2	.98		.45
Albany, N. Y.....	31		5	.63	.07	
New York, N. Y.....	37		1	.91		.49
Harrisburg, Pa.....	34	1		.77		.50
Philadelphia, Pa.....	39	0		.77		.46
New Brunswick, N. J.....	35	2		.86		.48
Atlantic City, N. J.....	37		1	.91		.89
Baltimore, Md.....	41		1	.93		.58
Washington, D. C.....	41	0		.98		.60
Lynchburg, Va.....	45	3		.84		.72
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	1		1.16	.30	
Norfolk, Va.....	47		1	1.05		.08
Charlotte, N. C.....	49	3		1.12	.06	
Raleigh, N. C.....	47	3		1.05		.36
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47	3		1.11	.04	
Hatteras, N. C.....	50		1	1.39		
Wilmington, N. C.....	54			.91		.82
Columbia, S. C.....	53	2		1.10		.74
Charleston, S. C.....	56	2		.90		.37
Augusta, Ga.....	55	2		1.29		.95
Savannah, Ga.....	58	1		.84		.03
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61	1		.77		.11
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	1		.50		.50
Key West, Fla.....	72		3	.28		.28
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	50	4		1.42	1.24	
Tampa, Fla.....	66		1	.70		.48
Pensacola, Fla.....	59	4		1.31		.20
Mobile, Ala.....	58	4		1.72		1.25
Montgomery, Ala.....	56	2		1.53		.63
Vicksburg, Miss.....	57	4		1.44	.07	
New Orleans, La.....	61	4		1.19		.91
Shreveport, La.....	56	2		1.05	.31	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	47	6		.68		.41
Little Rock, Ark.....	50	7		1.26		1.08
Palestine, Tex.....	55	4		.91	.65	
Galveston, Tex.....	61	0		.70		.69
San Antonio, Tex.....	60	3		.42	.10	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	62	3		.40		.36
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	51	4		1.33		1.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	48	3		1.22		.83
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	49	4		1.40	.76	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	47	3		1.19		.18
Louisville, Ky.....	44	2		.90		.46
Indianapolis, Ind.....	40	0		.81	.40	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	42	0		.77		.15
Columbus, Ohio.....	38		1	.67	.04	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	40	3		.70		.85
Pittsburg, Pa.....	39		2	.63		.19
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	30		7	.63		.04
Rochester, N. Y.....	31		6	.65		.14
Buffalo, N. Y.....	31		6	.59	.24	
Erie, Pa.....	33		7	.66	.33	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	34		4	.63		.15
Sandusky, Ohio.....	35		5	.56		.18
Toledo, Ohio.....	35		6	.45	.25	
Detroit, Mich.....	33		8	.56	.98	
Lansing, Mich.....	29		6	.56	.80	
Port Huron, Mich.....	29		8	.63	.12	
Alpena, Mich.....	24		4	.47	.10	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	24		6	.22	.09	
Marquette, Mich.....	23		2	.42	.80	
Green Bay, Wis.....	27		3	.49	.85	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	31		7	.49	.39	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	30		1	.56		.02
Chicago, Ill.....	34		3	.49	.19	
Duluth, Minn.....	23		3	.35	.01	

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 12, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	26	1		.28	.44	
La Crosse, Wis.....	29		3	.35	.11	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	31	0		.49	.08	
Davenport, Iowa.....	34	0		.43	.58	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	34	3		.28	.59	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	36		1	.49	.54	
Springfield, Ill.....	37	2		.59	.74	
Cairo, Ill.....	46	4		.84		.68
St. Louis, Mo.....	42	4		.77	.31	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	38	2		.63	.17	
Springfield, Mo.....	41	6		.78		.01
Kansas City, Mo.....	38	5		.49	.22	
Topeka, Kans.....	38	5		.42	.16	
Wichita, Kans.....	42	5		.42		.28
Concordia, Kans.....	38	4		.36		.31
Lincoln, Nebr.....	35	10		.28		.23
Omaha, Nebr.....	33	5		.28		.05
Sioux City, Iowa.....	31	8		.28		.22
Yankton, S. Dak.....	27	12		.21		.16
Valentine, Nebr.....	31	12		.28		.16
Huron, S. Dak.....	25	10		.14	.05	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	29	11		.14	.13	
Moorhead, Minn.....	18	1		.17	.19	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	19	8		.21		.21
Williston, N. Dak.....	19	6		.07	.04	
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	26	1		.09		.09
Helena, Mont.....	31	8		.10	.19	
Miles City, Mont.....	28			.07		
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	32	10		.21		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	37	8		.35	.46	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	45	7		.37		.25
Baker City, Oreg.....	34	11		.43		.31
Winnemucca, Nev.....	39	5		.21		.19
Boise, Idaho.....	40	10		.42		.35
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	39	11		.42		.42
Lander, Wyo.....	30	9		.28		.28
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	31	13		.14		.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	33	9		.14		.10
Denver, Colo.....	38	11		.21		.19
Pueblo, Colo.....	40	10		.10		.10
Dodge City, Kans.....	39	9		.21		.21
Oklahoma, Okla.....	48	5		.65		.53
Amarillo, Tex.....	44	9		.07		.07
Abilene, Tex.....	52	7		.22		.22
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	38	7		.14		.12
El Paso, Tex.....	54	4		.11		.11
Phoenix, Ariz.....	60	5		.16		.16
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	44			.77		
Tacoma, Wash.....	43	8		.88	2.63	
Portland, Oreg.....	45	6		1.36	.81	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	46	7		.88		.23
Eureka, Cal.....	48	6		1.47		.21
Red Bluff, Cal.....	53	3		.78	.32	
Carson City, Nev.....	40	5		.32		.32
Sacramento, Cal.....	54	3		.70	.21	
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	4		.74	.17	
Fresno, Cal.....	54	4		.28		.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	4		.77		.77
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55	7		.74		.74
San Diego, Cal.....	55			.41		
Yuma, Ariz.....	64	4		.07		.07

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 28, 1900.]

PLAGUE.

ITALY.—The sanitary police order No. 5, February 11, applies to the ports of Oman, New Caledonia, and the Hawaiian Islands. It dates from February 10.

NETHERLANDS.—The ministerial order of August 30, 1899, declaring Portugal plague infected, is suspended by order of the ministry of the interior, from February 12, 1900.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of February 16, arrivals from Rio de Janeiro are no longer subject to quarantine regulations against plague.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—According to advices from the marine department at Calcutta, arrivals from Matrah, in Arabia, are, on account of the alleged outbreak of plague at Maskat, a suburb of Matrah, subject to detention at Calcutta and Chittagong.

MADAGASCAR.—Quarantine measures against Tamatave are suspended, under date of December 31, 1899.

ARGENTINA.—According to advices of January 25, measures of oversight and precaution are ordered against Rosario.

BRAZIL.—Under date of January 17, proclamation was made as follows: (1) The order of December 21, 1899, by which vessels arriving from Santos are subject to strict quarantine, is suspended. (2) Vessels plying between Rio de Janeiro and Santos shall have free pratique after disinfecting in the lazaretto at Ilha Grande.

Under date of January 27, the minister of justice and the interior, in the name of the president of the Republic, declares that no new cases of plague have occurred in the capital and that twenty days of immunity have elapsed; consequently, that the proclamation of January 13 is no longer in force and the city of Rio de Janeiro is declared clean.

ARABIA.

Plague in Maskat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose, for your information, a copy of a dispatch from the vice-consul at Maskat, reporting an outbreak of the plague at Matrah.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Maskat, January 30, 1900.

SIR: I regret to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel Jayakar, surgeon attached to the British political agency and consulate, has declared bubonic plague to have broken out

at Matrah. Dr. Jayakar reports 10 cases and 3 deaths during past two weeks. At present the disease is of a very mild type, and is confined to one quarter of the town.

Respectfully,

A. MACKIRDY,
Vice-Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Plague appears at Matrah.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1900.*

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inform you that in his dispatch No. 12 of February 1, 1900, the consul of the United States at Zanzibar reports the appearance of plague at Matrah, a suburb of Maskat. The consul further states that there is constant and close communication, through the Arabs, between Matrah and Zanzibar, which places this post (Zanzibar) in great danger of the pest.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ARGENTINA.

Plague at Rosario—(Continued.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1900.*

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of dispatch No. 50, of February 7, 1900, from the consul of the United States at Rosario, Argentine Republic, in regard to the bubonic plague prevalent at that port.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

ROSARIO, *February 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since January 25, by reason of the appearance at this port of several sporadic cases of the bubonic pest, the national sanitary authorities have declared the isolation of the city and surrounded it with a military and naval cordon that has effectually put a quietus on all traffic or correspondence with the outer world.

* * * * *

I inclose two clippings from Buenos Ayres papers to show the manner our neighbors look at it. I did not cable because Mr. Jones, our chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, informed me that he had. There have been no new cases here for some days and from all that can be learned the developments of the pest here have been of quite mild form.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. AYERS,
U. S. Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague reported in Adelaide.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, *January 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a communication from the consular agent at Adelaide, South Australia, dated January 16, 1900, relative to an outbreak of bubonic plague in that colony. Since the receipt of the agent's letter considerable doubt has arisen among the medical men of South Australia as to whether it is really

bubonic plague. I am pleased to report that no fresh cases have developed and, seemingly, all danger of a spread of the disease has passed.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. BRAY,
Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, *January 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have, in terms of the Venice sanitary convention, received the following dispatch from the chief secretary of the province, viz:

"An absconding German seaman named Eppstein, aged 18, from ship *Formosa*, from New York to Port Adelaide, six weeks in colony, died on January 12, after twenty-six days' illness. Disease, *pestis bubonica hæmorrhagica*. Body interred with all disinfecting precautions in quarantine island. All infected materials and bacteriological cultures destroyed by fire. Hospital where patient died put in strict quarantine. Boy, aged 9, from country town where Eppstein stayed in the colony, admitted on January 5 with disease now proved to be bubonic plague; isolated under surveillance in same hospital.

Kindly inform the Department of State at Washington of the above facts.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. MURPHY,
U. S. Consular Agent.

J. P. BRAY, Esq., *United States Consul-General.*

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *March 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Kensington* sailed from this port on the 3d instant, carrying 61 cabin and 707 steerage passengers. Twenty-six were refused passage, of which number 5 were definitely rejected. The remainder were detained for observation or were members of families in which was found a case of trachoma. The baggage was not inspected and bore no labels when shipped.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

BRAZIL.

Vital statistics of Bahia for July and August, 1899.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *February 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report setting forth the vital statistics of Bahia for the months of July and August, 1899. This is compiled in this consulate from the official report which is to-day published in the official paper.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of Bahia for months of July and August, 1899.

	July.	August.		July.	August.
Maximum temperature.....	26.5	26.5	Marriages.....	36	16
Minimum temperature.....	23	23	Deaths—		
Average temperature.....	25	24.4	Male.....	271	234
Average relative humidity...	86.98	86.53	Female.....	181	158
Rainfall.....	200mm	214mm	Nationality—		
Rainy days.....	15	15	African.....	32	11
Prevailing winds.....	N.E.E.N.	N.E.E.N.	Brazilian.....	411	370
Cases of infectious diseases—			English.....	1	1
Yellow fever.....	a 39	b 14	French.....	2	0
Male.....	28	12	Greek.....	1	0
Female.....	11	2	German.....	0	1
Treated in hospital.....	14	7	Italian.....	3	1
Died.....	5	5	Portuguese.....	8	4
Treated in residence.....	25	7	Spanish.....	2	3
Died.....	14	4	Swiss.....	1	0
Smallpox—			Cause of death—		
Male.....	4	6	Beriberi.....	13	12
Female.....	2	0	Enteric fever.....	12	6
Nationality—			Leprosy.....	0	0
Brazilian.....	6	5	Smallpox.....	1	3
Spanish.....	0	1	Typhus fever.....	0	0
Race—			Yellow fever.....	19	9
White.....	0	2	Asthma.....	0	0
Negro.....	2	1	Bright's disease.....	5	11
Mixed.....	4	3	Bronchitis.....	7	11
Had at some time			Carcinoma.....	4	2
been vaccinated.....	5	0	Cerebral hemorrhage		
Had never been vac-			and congestion.....	19	.....
inated.....	1	6	Diabetes.....	2	2
Treated in hospital.....	6	6	Diarrhea and dysen-		
Died.....	1	3	tery.....	40	53
Lepers in hospital at close of			Diseases of circulatory		
last month—			system.....	49	51
Male.....	12	12	Malarial fevers.....	60	18
Female.....	3	3	Meningitis.....	6	1
Entered during month—			Nephritis.....	13	11
Male.....	0	1	Pneumonia.....	2	2
Births—			Syphilis.....	7	1
Alive.....	23	24	Tetanus.....	6	1
Male.....	12	12	Tetanus neonatorum.....	1	10
Female.....	3	3	Tuberculosis, pulmo-		
Legitimate.....	14	15	nary.....	53	70
Illegitimate.....	9	9	Other causes.....	133	198
Stillborn.....	19	19	Died in hospital.....	114	106

a Acclimatization—Four less than one month, 1 of two months, 1 of three months, 11 of six months, 2 of seven months, 1 of eight months, 1 of ten months, 1 of one year, 5 of one and one-half years, 3 of two years, 1 of three and one-half years, 2 of four years, 1 of six years, 4 unknown.

Nationality—Brazilian, 21; Portuguese, 2; French, 2; English, 5; Italian, 2; Spanish, 1; Swiss, 1. Race—White, 29; black, 2, and mixed, 8.

b Acclimatization—One of one and one-half months, 2 of six months, 2 of eight months, 1 of nine months, 2 of one year, 1 of one and one-half years, 1 of four years, 4 unknown.

Nationality—Brazilian, 6; Portuguese, 2; Italian, 1; Spanish, 3; Austrian, 1; Arab, 1. Race—White, 8; mixed, 4; unknown, 2.

BRAZIL.

*Reports from Rio and Sao Paulo.**Sanitary report from Rio.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official reports for the weeks ended January 26 and February 2. There were, during the week ended January 26, 280 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 18 as compared with the preceding week; 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 2; 9 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 15 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 14; no death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 3; 1 death from diphtheria, none before; 1 death from measles, a decrease of 2; 2 deaths from beriberi, the same as before, and 51 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 2.

During the week ended February 2, there were 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 17 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 8; 16 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 1; no death from diphtheria and measles, 1 of each before; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 51 deaths from tuberculosis, the same as before.

Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of November. The total number of deaths was 3,001, a decrease of 349 as compared with the month of October. From tuberculosis there died 180 persons, an increase of 3, and from malaria 55, a decrease of 31.

From typhoid fever there died 47 persons (6 at the city of Sao Paulo, 5 at Santos), a decrease of 8; from yellow fever, 9 persons (7 at the city of Sao Paulo, 1 at Santos, and 1 at Mogy das Cruzes), an increase of 7; from smallpox, 8 persons, an increase of 7; from measles, 24 persons, a decrease of 3; from scarlet fever, 2 persons.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 1 death from diphtheria, 45 deaths from whooping cough, 4 deaths from erysipelas, 31 deaths from dysentery, 18 deaths from influenza, 11 deaths from leprosy, 4 deaths from cholera, 7 deaths from plague (1 at the city of Sao Paulo and 6 at Santos).

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: February 1, bark *Somali*, British, for New York. February 3, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York. February 6, barkentine *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore. February 7, steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Men from the Lancaster released from quarantine sail for New York.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, March 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 6 men from the training ship *Lancaster*, who have been in quarantine at this port since February 19, sailed this day for New York, on the U. S. army transport *Buford*. The following are the names of same: Edward Doboski, landsman; Kitajima Magogata, wardroom steward; Paul Godfrey Brady, landsman; Earl Ferguson, landsman; William Landes, landsman; John Joseph McDonough, Jr., landsman.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, March 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended March 10, 1900, 21 deaths in this city, 4 from malaria, 3 from heart disease, and 4 from tuberculosis. Eight of these deaths were in the civil hospital. Death

rate for the week is 27.40. Nine vessels have entered the port during the week, and 15 have received bills of health.

Of the 8 yellow fever convalescents taken from the training-ship *Lancaster*, 6 were shipped to New York on the U. S. army transport *Buford*, March 6, and a telegram sent the Secretary of the Navy, informing him of their departure.

March 10 the 2 remaining cases at the detention camp at Punta Ladrillos were dismissed from quarantine and will be sent to New York by the first transport.

All precautions in disinfecting, etc., were taken to prevent any contamination in this port, and no new cases have been reported from this source of infection.

Castida.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 9 deaths during the week ended March 10; no contagious diseases; intestinal diseases being the principal cause of death. No foreign vessels entered during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths, no contagious diseases, and 1 foreign vessel entered port during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox on the steamship Navarre at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday the French steamship *Navarre*, of the French trans-Atlantic Line, arrived in this port from St. Lazare, Corunna, and Santander, with 1 case of smallpox among the fourth-class passengers. This man developed smallpox on the 26th ultimo, but was isolated on the second day, and the passengers vaccinated. Unfortunately, the vaccination was begun with the first cabin (who had not been exposed), and the vaccination of the fourth class passengers, who had been exposed, was done last. Vaccination finished March 3.

Investigation showed it safe to land all, save the fourth-class passengers who were accordingly sent this morning, 6 a. m., to Mariel for detention. The smallpox case was moved to the isolation hospital and premises disinfected. All passengers were examined for protection against smallpox and those revaccinated for whom it was necessary.

A considerable proportion were bound to Vera Cruz, who were treated as the Havana passengers. One hundred and forty-three persons were sent to Mariel.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 10, 1900:

There is no special change from previous conditions as regards yellow fever. It is more than the average prevalent in the civil population of the city for this time of the year, and the cases that occur are not confined to the lower part of the town. I am now engaged in

having a map made, plotting places where each case develops. Of course, I have no means of knowing with certainty where the cases are contracted. None among Americans since January.

The immigration from Spain, though decidedly less than in the fall, is considerable, about 500 being reported last week. Note that these are immigrant Spaniards, who have not been to the island before. The majority of them are young men without families, seeking to escape military service in Spain. On the *Navarre*, for instance, out of 146, only 5 were women. This immigration, although doubtless of great economic value to Cuba, from a sanitary standpoint carries with it great risk. A considerable number, however, of the newly arrived immigrants have gone, and are going, to the country, especially to the fruit plantations in the east.

I visited Mariel Sunday; things were in good condition there, and no sickness had developed among the suspects.

McConnell returned from his inspection on the south coast; installed a quarantine officer at Tunas de Zaza, where one is unquestionably needed in the summer. He reports that there has been quite an amount of smallpox at Trinidad; this on the authority of the medical officer of the Army in command of the *Esperitu Santo*. I submit mortuary statistics.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the city of Havana for the week ended March 10, 1900.

Tuberculosis	27
Enteritis.....	9
Pneumonia.....	14
Perniciosa.....	2
Enteric fever.....	1
Malarial fever.....	3
Yellow fever.....	1
La Grippe.....	4
All causes.....	144

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, March 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended March 3, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twenty-three deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 30.02 per thousand. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 2; atresia, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 2; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; malarial fever, 1; pernicious fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; other causes, 9. The following cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported: Measles, 5; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Five foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Seventeen health certificates were issued; 2 of these to persons leaving the island via Havana. Sixteen pieces of baggage were disinfected and 4 inspected and passed; 2 of these to persons leaving via Havana.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 7 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; meningitis, 1; other causes, 4. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Eleven vessels were inspected on arrival; 6 of these were foreign and 5 were coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that no vessel arrived during the week. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. No sanitary report has been received for the week.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 3 deaths occurred at Caibarien during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Pernicious fever, 2; asphyxia by immersion, 1; myelitis, 1. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported during the week. Three foreign and 1 coasting vessel were inspected on arrival. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 1 certificate of inspection was issued to a coasting vessel.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *March 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended March 10, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twenty-six deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 33.94 per thousand. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Bronchopneumonia, 6; tuberculosis, 2; senility, 2; malaria fever, 2; bronchitis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; nephritis, 1; other causes, 10. The following cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported: Measles, 4; diphtheria, 1. Eight foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Cardenas—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 13 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; heart disease, 2; bronchitis, 2; malarial fever, 1; senility, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Fourteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 11 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 2 bills of health were issued to foreign vessels during the week.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 3 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week. The causes were as follows: Congenital feebleness, 2; meningitis, 1. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Three foreign vessels and 1 coasting vessel were inspected on arrival. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 1 certificate of inspection to a coasting vessel.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, and Gibara.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *March 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 3, 1900:

Five vessels arrived and 5 bills of health were issued. The weather during the week was cool, windy, and dry. There were 3 deaths, but no evidence of any quarantinable disease. There has been only 1 death among the 500 or more of colonists who have been at this place and the settlement called La Gloria, though there are deaths every week among the natives from conjestive types of malarial fever, due, perhaps, to neglect and want of medical attention.

The company of soldiers, stationed here since the evacuation, will this week be removed to barracks 5 miles from Puerto Principe, leaving only the quartermaster's department at this place; but, should yellow fever appear, I think it will be more difficult to control, on account of the number of nonimmune civilians, and the free intercourse between this place and Puerto Principe.

Puerto Padre reports the arrival of 4 vessels, 9 bills of health issued, 2 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Gibara reports the arrival of 6 vessels, 4 bills of health issued, and 3 deaths occurred, health excellent.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *March 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 10, 1900: Five vessels arrived and 8 bills of health were issued. There have been 3 deaths, but no evidence of any quarantinable disease. The weather continues cool and dry.

Gibara reports arrival of 8 vessels, 6 bills of health issued, 5 deaths, and general health good.

Puerto Padre reports arrival of 3 vessels, 6 bills of health issued, 2 deaths, and general health good.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended March 3, 1900:

Santiago.—The following were the principal causes of death for this period, a decrease of 4 from the preceding week: Tuberculosis, 4; tetanus, 1; malarial fevers, 3; intestinal diseases, 4; pneumonia, 2; heart disease, 3; kidney disease, 2; other causes, 6; total, 25. Population, 43,000; mortality, 30.2 per thousand.

During the week 1 case of yellow fever was reported. The case as it appeared certainly justified the diagnosis, there being fever, jaundice, and albuminuria along with other less important symptoms; a necropsy, however, failed to reveal anything but chronic malaria. Smallpox is

reported, but it is impossible to get the number of cases. The shipping seems to have fallen off considerably.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 6 deaths from the following causes: Intestinal diseases, 3; bronchitis, 2; softening of brain, 1. No contagious diseases are reported.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in Ontario.

TORONTO, March 8, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted at the conference of State and provincial boards of health, held at Toronto, October 6, 1886, respecting interstate notification of contagious diseases, I beg to make the following statement regarding the prevalence of smallpox in Ontario at the present time:

Municipality.	County.	Date of outbreak.	Source.	Cases.				Remarks.			
				Total.	Still sick.	Died.	Recovered.	Houses infected.	Houses at present infected.	Isolated in hospitals.	Isolated in private houses.
Amherstburg ..	Essex.....	Feb. 20.....	Detroit.....	3	3	0	0	2	2	.....	3
Malden.....	do	Feb. 23.....	do	1	1	0	0	1	1	.....	1
Mersea	do	do	do	1	1	0	0	1	1	.....	1
Sandwich E.	do	Feb. 24.....	Unknown ..	1	1	0	0	1	1	.....	1
Mosa	Middlesex.....	Feb. 17.....	Indiana.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	.....	1
Lobo	do	Mar. 6.....	Detroit.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	.....	1
Toronto Jnc.....	York	Jan. 15.....	Unknown ..	16	15	0	1	4	0	15	0
Toronto City....	do	Feb. 13.....	Toronto Jnc.	3	3	0	0	3	1	3	0
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	27	26	0	1	14	8	18	8

It will be noticed that the outbreaks in Essex County are in every case, except one township, imported cases from the United States, the previous centers in Essex County having all become free from the disease.

Respectfully,

PETER H. BRYCE,

Secretary.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Exemption from quarantine of San Francisco vessels suspended.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, March 20, 1900.

Owing to plague at San Francisco, exemption of boats from there from quarantine inspection at William Head temporarily suspended.

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M. D.,

Director-General Public Health.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report on the existence of a disease affecting rats and dogs in England.

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 6, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your letter (R. M. W.) of February 10, inclosing a copy of an extract from the New York Herald and directing me to make inquiry as to the existence of any special disease among the dogs or rats in London or any other part of Great Britain, I have the honor to state that I have investigated the matter as far as the city of London is concerned, and letters received from Liverpool, Southampton, and Glasgow seem to indicate that no further inquiry in this direction is necessary.

As the most expeditious method of arriving at some conclusion in regard to the truth or falsity of the report appeared to be to discover the author of the article in the Herald, and ascertain from him the foundation on which his statements were based. I called on the representative of the New York Herald and learned that the extract published in his paper (Exhibit A) was based on an article which appeared in the Medical Press and Circular, of this city, a copy of which I inclose (Exhibit B).

The editor of the Medical Press and Circular was unable to give me any information concerning the article in his journal except that it was an editorial and was based on a publication in the daily press to which, however, he was unable to refer me.

I next endeavored to ascertain whether or not there was an increased mortality among the rats and dogs of this city and detailed Acting Asst. Surg. P. N. Barnsby to visit the docks and wharves, paying especial attention to those at which vessels from India and other plague centers are accustomed to land. He devoted three days to this work and made numerous inquiries among ship captains, wharf laborers, and watchmen, but was only able to discover that a large number of dead rats had been noticed around the *Royal Albert* and *London Docks*, three or or four months ago, and which was attributed to poison put out for them at that time. No unusual number are dying now.

Several officials of the street cleaning department informed me that there had been no increase in the number of dead animals removed by them, and the superintendent of the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, in which institution 500 dogs, on an average, are cared for, stated that there had been no unusual mortality or special disease among his charges. From Professor MacFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College and Hospital, however, I obtained information of the existence of a disease which probably gave rise to the articles which have been written for newspaper publication. This gentleman informed me that in the spring of 1898 a disease hitherto unknown appeared among the dogs of England and rapidly spread to many of the larger cities. It was sudden in its onset, characterized by severe vomiting and frequent bloody passages from the bowels, and in fatal cases death occurred usually on the fourth or sixth day, the mortality ranging in different towns from 50 per cent to 80 per cent. The cases first discovered were supposed to be due to poisoning, but the appearance of the disease in other cities and the large number afflicted soon suggested some other cause. In August, 1898, it was first noticed in Germany, and, for lack of a better name, was called the "Stüttgarten Dog Epizootic," from the town in which it was first observed, its appearance then immediately

following a dog show, at which dogs from many countries were on exhibition.

Pathologically the disease is a gastro enteritis with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the gums and tongue. There is no glandular enlargement and bacteriological examinations have been negative. It is infectious, though its method of transmission is unknown, artificial inoculations having been successful only in rare instances.

The disease, which has now almost disappeared from England, never became epidemic in London. Professor MacFadyean states that only a few cases came under his observation, and Dr. Balt, of "Brown's Sanitary Institution for Animals," informed me that among 1,700 dogs treated last year there were only 2 cases whose symptoms resembled the disease in question, but not closely enough to warrant a positive diagnosis. The origin of the epidemic is unknown. I inclose letters from the officers of the Service stationed at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Southampton, all bearing on this subject.

As none of these officers have been able to discover anything suggesting the presence of a disease of a suspicious nature among the dogs or rats of the towns in which they are stationed, and as my own investigations have unearthed nothing except, perhaps, the ground on which the sensational newspaper articles were based, I respectfully request to be informed if it is the desire of the Bureau that I continue the investigation further and visit personally other cities of Great Britain, as letter of February 10 might seem to warrant.

Respectfully,

G. M. MAGRUDER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Exhibit A—From New York Herald, February 8, 1900.]

A story which at first sight is alarming has been printed in the medical press, London, Wednesday, that the plague is in England in an unsuspected form.

Some months ago a strange disease appeared in Southampton, where it attacked dogs. Since then the disease, which appears to be highly specific in its nature, has been slowly spreading to other parts of the country.

The disease seems to have been brought on ships by rats and communicated to dogs. It is highly infectious and fatal. It is now in London, and many deaths of dogs have occurred from it, though not diagnosed as the bubonic plague.

[Exhibit B—Medical Press and Circular, February 7, 1900.]

Is the plague in England?

It has been suggested by a correspondent of The Medical Press and Circular that the plague may be really in our midst in an unsuspected form. While the facts on which this surmise is founded are as yet too scanty to warrant any definite conclusion, they are, nevertheless, sufficient to demand scientific investigation. Briefly, some six or eight months ago there appeared at Southampton a disease which attacked dogs, and proved so fatal and infectious that in a short space of time the town was practically cleared of its canine population. Since then the disease, which appears to be of a highly specific nature, has spread slowly but surely over many parts of the United Kingdom. Deaths from this epidemic are occurring at the present time in London, and veterinary surgeons are now everywhere alert as to its occurrence. The points suggestive of plague are the invasion of a seaport town, where dogs might easily become infected through ship rats, and the fatal nature and the high degree of infectiousness of the malady. On the other hand, it is hardly likely that if plague had really attacked so widely domesticated an animal, that the contagion would not quickly have been communicated to man. On the whole, the theory of plague, although ingenious and even remotely possible, can not be regarded as probable. At the same time it would be of great interest to learn from the veterinary profession what are the facts about this canine zymotic, and whether any scientific investigation has been made as to the nature, both chemically and bacterio-

logically. There can be no doubt that the communicable diseases of the lower animals have an enormous influence upon the present prevalence and the future prevention of preventable diseases.

Inquiry concerning mortality among dogs and rats in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, March 1, 1900.

SIR: In reply to Bureau letter (R. M. W.) of the 10th ultimo making inquiry as to the presence of any special disease among rats or dogs in Liverpool or any other part of Great Britain, I have the honor to state that I can obtain no evidence of any unusual mortality among rats or dogs in Liverpool or its suburbs.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, March 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, during the week ended March 3, 1900: The health of Liverpool remains good, no quarantinable disease being reported for the week ended March 2, 1900. Seventeen vessels cleared during the week for United States ports. Of these, 3 were not inspected. Three hundred and thirty-three emigrants were inspected and passed. Two families consisting of 7 persons were detained, owing to a case of chicken pox occurring in 1 of the children. This action was taken by the port sanitary authority for the protection of the children of other steerage passengers, and at my request, since our regulations do not provide for the detention of cases of chicken pox.

In regard to freight, the situation at this port remains unchanged.

I have the honor further to refer for the information of the Bureau to certain complaints made to me by cattlemen employed upon vessels plying between this port and ports in the United States. Complaint is made that upon many trips more cattlemen are shipped than the space certified for their accommodation will accommodate. The extra men are obliged to sleep in the alleyways or in the cargo spaces. This has been remedied here for the return trips by filling in on the bill of health and by inspecting and passing only that number which the particular vessel is certified to accommodate. * * * This matter has been brought to the attention of the Bureau in the hope that some action may be taken at Baltimore to compel the Johnstown Line to provide proper accommodations for cattlemen shipped at that port.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, March 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected and passed at this port during the week ended March 3, 1900: Thursday, March 1, steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo.

There were inspected and passed 2 steerage and 14 second cabin passengers and 2 large and 2 small pieces of luggage. Saturday, March 3, steamship *Saint Paul*, of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 114 second cabin and 461 steerage passengers and 240 pieces of large and 472 pieces of small luggage. I disinfected 23 pieces of large luggage for this ship.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOB DY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

FRANCE.

Report from Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, *March 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on February 24 the steamship *La Champagne* sailed from this port for New York with 617 passengers, of which 71 were from the East and were collected at Marseilles. On March 3 the steamship *L' Aquitaine* sailed with 745 passengers.

As usual, all steerage passengers were vaccinated and inspected, and all their baggage inspected and labeled. All bedding and personal baggage of passengers coming from or via Marseilles was disinfected by steam, clean laundered linen being excepted. On March 3, 118 pieces were thus steamed.

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

Reports from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *March 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health which shows the transactions at this station during the past week.

The port of Bremen continues free from quarantinable diseases, though the epidemic of influenza still prevails. The total mortality for the past seven days was practically the same as the previous week. There were reported 3 cases of scarlet fever and 4 of diphtheria. There was not one case of typhoid fever.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

BREMEN, GERMANY, *February 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health, which show the transactions at this port for the week ended February 24. The steamer *Rhein* carried 1,453 passengers in her steerage, the largest number during the present year. Although the number was large there was no overcrowding, as might have been expected. The hospital facilities, too, were ample. Owing to a con-

siderable delay in the sailing of the *Rhein* we were enabled to observe the results of our vaccination a week previous. I estimated the number of successful inoculations, as noted at the final inspection, to have been about 75 per cent. The result speaks well for the character of the virus.

The last weekly health report for the city of Bremen gives the number of deaths from all causes as 74. From this we estimate that the annual death rates per thousand is 2.65, a considerable increase over the normal for this city. It must be largely due to the influenza prevailing in this vicinity. The causes of death were, diphtheria, 1; acute intestinal diseases, 2; tubercle of lung, 11; pneumonia, 20, and all other diseases, 40.

Influenza is not reported separately, but is doubtless largely responsible for the deaths assigned as "All other diseases," as well as the cases of deaths from pneumonia. The weather for the past few days has been much milder, with more sunshine, so I expect an early subsidence of the epidemic of influenza.

The consul at Königsberg reports another week without an additional case of smallpox.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, February 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 24, 1900: The steamship *Pretoria*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Sunday the 18th, carrying 1,001 steerage passengers. For these passengers 496 pieces of baggage were inspected and 263 were disinfected. The steamship *Palatia* was inspected with reference to steerage accommodations on Saturday, the 23d, preparatory to her sailing the next day. Bills of health were issued to 10 vessels during the week, of which 7 carried cargo. The last official health report indicates a decrease in the prevalence of influenza in this city.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, March 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended March 3, 1900:

The steamship *Palatia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Sunday, January 25, carrying 1,328 steerage passengers. For these passengers 650 pieces of baggage were inspected, and 302 were disinfected. * * * The steamship *Pisa*, of the Union Line, sailed February 28, carrying 373 steerage passengers for the Hamburg American Line. For these passengers 220 pieces of baggage were inspected and 86 were disinfected. The steerage compartments of the *Pisa* were inspected before embarkation of the passengers. The steerage compartments of the steamship *Patricia* were inspected March 3, preparatory to her sailing the next day. Bills of health were issued during the week to 9 vessels, 7 of which carried cargo.

There is a continued decrease in the number of reported cases of influenza, but the death rate has evidently been somewhat affected by

it. For the week ended February 24 it corresponded to an annual rate of 26.25 a thousand, the greatest increase being in the diseases of the respiratory organs.

In accordance with authority granted, I visited Bremen February 26 to see the methods used there in carrying out the provisions of our quarantine regulations, and found the inspection at Bremen to be more complete than at Hamburg.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Methods of disinfection used in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, March 8, 1900.

SIR: As directed in Bureau letter (F. L. G., R. M. W.) of the 5th ultimo, I have the honor to report upon the theories and methods of disinfection as practiced at Hamburg in public sanitation.

In a former letter I mentioned the fact that somewhat different theories prevailed here from those on which the practice at United States quarantine stations is based. These differences may be briefly stated as two—the rejection of gases altogether as disinfectants and the use of a simpler method and less elaborate apparatus in steam disinfection.

The disinfection establishment, which is the headquarters of this work and is under the police authority, is situated in an outlying part of the city, and consists of a roomy brick building and smaller out-buildings in a walled inclosure. Here are the steam disinfecting apparatus and supplies of materials and apparatus for house disinfection, and from here are sent wagons and men to do house disinfecting. One of the many canals or offsets of the Elbe also reaches the establishment; and when disinfection is required on board any vessel lying in the harbor, men are sent from here to do the work and boats or barges are used for bringing away articles requiring steam disinfection.

The steam chambers are 5 in number, and are set in a brick wall, one end opening in a large room on the unclean side and the other in a similar room on the clean side. There is no communicating door between the 2 sides, and workmen never pass from one to the other and only speak through a telephone. Each chamber has a capacity of 5 cubic meters, and is an oval cylinder, 2.5 meters long by 2.5 high and 1.8 broad, opening at each end. The cylinder has no jacket nor coil, but a large radiator, or heater, lies the full length of the bottom. The pipes for admitting steam lie just over this radiator, in the bottom, and also extend along the top. A ventilating pipe enters at the very bottom, from the clean side, so that when air is admitted for ventilation it passes around the hot radiator. The escape pipes for air and steam are in the top. The walls of the chamber are of steel, 5 millimeters thick, and are covered on the outside with a heat-insulating material. The thermometer and pressure gauge are at the unclean end and the apparatus is controlled from that end. There is no apparatus for producing a vacuum and the walls of the chamber would not be stiff enough to support it.

The rack for holding articles for disinfection is in 4 tiers and the frame fills the chamber above the heater, running on a track which lies immediately over the heater and is continued at each end by movable pieces on the outside. The articles to be disinfected are not hung up,

but are laid on the tiers. The whole apparatus is conspicuous for its lightness in comparison with those used among us.

In using the steam chamber, dry heat is applied in the beginning only in the case of thick articles such as beds, blankets, and carpets, when the heat is carried to about 70° C. before steam is admitted. Otherwise steam is admitted at the start. The steam heat is carried up to 102°-104° C. and the process is continued at this temperature for from fifteen minutes to one hour, the length of time for which it is continued depending upon the thickness of the materials to be disinfected and the time required to secure penetration of the steam.

The distinctive feature of the method is the use of "flowing steam" (strömender Dampf), instead of the vacuum, to drive out the air and secure penetration. This is done by allowing a constant escape of steam through 2 small holes about the size of a lead pencil, steam being at the same time admitted in sufficient quantity to maintain a slight pressure, the rule being $\frac{2}{3}$ of an atmosphere pressure. The radiator in the bottom of the chamber is also used to help in maintaining the necessary temperature.

In the case of heavy or thick articles, after the flow of steam is cut off, at the termination of disinfection, ventilation with air through the openings before described is made use of, and is continued for from ten to twenty minutes while the articles are still in the chamber subject to the heat of the radiator. In the case of very light articles no measures for drying are found necessary.

For testing the penetration of heat into the interior of articles an electrical apparatus is used, having a small metal ball, wrapped within the article to which the test is applied, containing a piece of alloy which requires a temperature of 102° C. continued for fifteen minutes to melt. The melting of the alloy causes the completion of an electrical circuit and the ringing of a bell outside the steam chamber. This test is frequently made, and once in every four weeks the effectiveness of the apparatus is tested with actual cultures of disease germs.

The inspector of the disinfecting establishment is not a physician, and the technical experiments connected with the work are made under the direction of Professor Dunbar, director of the Hygienic Institute at Hamburg. I have talked with Professor Dunbar on the method of steam disinfection, and he states that he has found by tests made that he obtains practically as good results with the "flowing steam" method as with the vacuum method, while the apparatus is much simpler and less expensive. His experiments are open to criticism, however, on account of the kind of vacuum apparatus used in his tests. The vacuum was not produced by exhausting the air from the warm chamber, but by first driving out the air with steam and then condensing the steam with a spray of cold water, after which fresh steam was admitted for disinfecting. Even granting that this is a good method of producing negative pressure under other circumstances, it has the great disadvantage here of cooling the apparatus and contents and residue of air and causing a deposit of cool vapor on all contained articles and surfaces; and the first energy of the newly applied steam must be exhausted in revolatilizing this cool vapor, and the penetration of the steam must be retarded by the condensed vapor in the first layers of the clothing at the same time that the reheating of the clothing is rendered slow. I do not think, therefore, that this constitutes a test of the comparative value of the vacuum method as used in our apparatus. Professor Dunbar states that he has found an advantage in rapidity of penetration by

superheating confined steam after the use of the vacuum, but that it is more dangerous to fabrics than the method of disinfection by flowing steam.

In regard to the use of dry gases as disinfectants, Professor Dunbar considers that the worthlessness of sulphur dioxide was so clearly established years ago that it was useless to experiment further with it. He has found formaldehyd entirely unreliable, but I do not understand that all experiments with it have been abandoned.

This rejection of sulphur dioxide and formaldehyd makes the method of house disinfection different from our practice. The room is prepared by first removing all fabrics for disinfection, wash linen being submerged in 5 per cent carbolized solution, clothing, beds, carpets, and hangings being sent to the steam chambers, and rubber, leather, and fur goods being disinfected with carbolized solution as to be hereafter described. All movable furniture is put into the center of the room and covered. The room is swept and the floor, walls, and ceiling are scrubbed with water and kresol soap. The walls and ceiling are then rubbed down with bread, after which walls, ceiling, and floor are sprinkled with 2 per cent carbolized solution, a large soft brush being used for this.

Furs are disinfected by cleaning with a dry brush and sprinkling with 5 per cent carbolized solution. Leather and rubber goods are washed with soap and water and then wiped or sprinkled with 5 per cent carbolized solution. The furniture in the room is treated like the floor; it is cleaned and scrubbed and sprinkled with 2 per cent carbolized solution. This completes the disinfection of the room.

A carriage in which a person sick with contagious disease has been moved is cleaned thoroughly inside and then sprinkled with 1-1000 bichloride solution.

Ship disinfection, as done in the harbor, is carried out on exactly the same lines as house disinfection, namely, steaming of beds and fabrics, and mechanical cleansing of the closed spaces, followed by sprinkling with carbolized solution. In the hold 5 per cent carbolized solution is used, and for the bilges a strong solution, or mixture, of chlorinated lime, which is left standing in the bilges for a time. Cargo in the hold is treated, so far as conditions permit, in the same manner as furniture in a room. I will delay making a particular description of ship disinfection until I have had a chance to visit the quarantine station at Cuxhaven, which is the maritime quarantine for Hamburg.

German system and thoroughness are admirably shown in the carrying out of the details of disinfection. Different sets of wagons and laborers handle goods before and after disinfection. All laborers engaged in handling unclean goods and in house disinfection wear special overgarments and moist sponges over mouth and nose. At the termination of a piece of work or before leaving the disinfection establishment at night they bathe in specially provided bathrooms and have clothing disinfected. The kit for house disinfection is carried in a galvanized iron box and is very complete, comprising 64 pieces. A store of tools and all supplies used in disinfecting is kept on hand, and also the uniform garments for 400 employees in case so many should be needed in any emergency such as an epidemic.

There are special apartments at the disinfection establishment where every midwife who has been in contact with any case of contagious disease is required to come and undergo cleansing and have clothing and instruments disinfected.

For the disinfection of the dejecta in cases of disease such as enteric

fever chlorinated lime is used, a spoonful being mixed with a single stool and left standing two hours before throwing out.

From the foregoing report it will be seen that the tendency in disinfection here is to simplify methods and to decrease the number of disinfectants rather than to increase them, rejecting everything which is not to be absolutely trusted. My own conclusions are that the German steam chambers are not equal to our own, though the argument in favor of a simple and inexpensive apparatus is good; and that in the method of house disinfection, the mechanical cleansing and ventilation which must naturally follow, are of more value than the sprinkling with carbolized solution. The point made against the use of sulphur dioxide and of formaldehyd is of extreme importance and demands our attention.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Visit to Kahului and Hilo—Precautions in the shipment of sugar.

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on Tuesday evening, February 13, at 10 o'clock, Dr. Carmichael and I, accompanied by Dr. Wood, the president of the Hawaiian board of health, left for Kahului and Hilo on board the U. S. S. *Iroquois*.

We arrived at Kahului the next morning, and gave directions what precautions should be taken with the sugar which was to be shipped from there. All the buildings which might have been infected were burned. The vessels lie out in the stream and have no communication with the shore. The wharf was washed down with a solution of sulphuric acid. A fence was erected at the entrance and a guard placed there to prevent any one going on. All sugar in the warehouses at the time of the breaking out of the disease will not be shipped for the present. It will be thoroughly fumigated first.

The sugar now being shipped comes directly from the plantations, some 5 miles away, by railway. The cars are washed with disinfectants and run directly out on the wharf and lightered out to the vessels. The men handling the sugar are quarantined. There have been no new cases since the first reported. All the people who lived in the burned houses have been isolated, and will be kept so until all danger is over. Should it break out again we have arranged that the sugar will go to Kehei for shipment. The plantations agreed to lay tracks to the place.

We left Kahului that afternoon and arrived at Hilo the next morning. Dr. Carmichael was delighted with the way sugar is shipped. None of it, with the exception of the product of 1 mill, touches Hilo. The vessels lie in the open bay with no communication with the city. The sugar is shipped directly from the plantations by water, either in small steamers or in lighters to the vessels in the bay. One plantation has its mill in the city and hauls its sugar in wagons through the streets to the water front. We have for the present prohibited this sugar being shipped until time shows whether plague really exists or not at Hilo, there being some doubt. We left that night, reaching Honolulu the next morning. The trip was made in a storm which necessitated Captain Pond being constantly on duty for three days.

I wish the Department would thank the Navy Department for the use of the *Iroquois*, without which the trip could not have been made, as no other vessel was available.

Respectfully,

WM. HAYWOOD,
Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my telegram of this day, relative to the plague situation on these islands. We have had 3 cases and 3 deaths in Honolulu since the 6th instant, and no new cases at Kahului or Hilo since those first reported. The deaths occurred on the 19th, twelve days after the last case.

Respectfully,

WM. HAYWOOD,
Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Two cases and 2 deaths from plague—Two suspicious cases.

HONOLULU, H. I., *March 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report on February 20 the following cases of bubonic plague have been reported in Honolulu:

One on the 24th and 1 on the 28th of February. Two suspicious cases on March 1. The case reported on the 24th was of the bubonic type and that on the 28th was of the pneumonic type. Both were in the persons of Chinamen and both were fatal. The infection in one of the cases was traced to the hotel livery stables, opposite the Hawaiian Hotel on Hotel street. These stables were burned on February 27. The other case was discovered at the foot of Richards street, and is supposed to be the roommate of the case traced to the hotel stables.

One of the suspicious cases reported March 1 was found on the Waikiki road, in a Chinese store near Hopkins switch on the street railway. The patient, a Chinaman, had been released from the Kahili detention camp about five days ago, after having been under observation in the camp for over fifteen days. His movements since leaving the camp have not been traced up to March 1.

The occupants of the store and house were removed to the detention camp at Kahili, and the patient taken to the pest hospital. The anti-pest serum has been used in this case.

The other suspicious case has excited some apprehension in Honolulu. It is that of Mr. H. M. Levy, the day clerk at the Hawaiian Hotel. He was taken ill two days ago and his case was considered one of pneumonia. At 1 a. m. to-day he was removed to the pesthouse and the serum administered. The sputum shows a bacillus resembling that of plague. Infection in this case has not been traced, but the proximity to the hotel stables, burned as an infected place on February 27, is suggestive. No cases have been reported from Hilo, Hawaii, since February 6, and none from Kahului, Maui, since the 17th. The measures adopted for the eradication of the disease in both places seem to have been successful. Honolulu had no known cases from February 6 to February 19, when it again reappeared.

A crusade against rats and other vermin was inaugurated here some days ago, by means of poison, but met with poor success. It is rumored that the rats have returned to the Pacific Mail Wharf, from which

place they have been almost absent since last November. All of the burned centers of infection have been surrounded by high and tight board fences and trespassing on these places is forbidden by the Hawaiian authorities. Many of the people removed from the infected areas are still in the detention camps, although their period of quarantine has expired, as they are without employment and homeless.

* * * * *

Fumigation and inspection of all vessels departing for the United States is still continued, and the precautions relative to the shipment of sugar, already reported, are still kept up. I hope to send, by the next mail, reports of cases in which the serum has been used. The quarantine at Hilo, Hawaii, and at Kahului, Maui, will not be raised until thirty days after the last case reported.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Number of cases and deaths of bubonic plague which have occurred in Honolulu to date, February 28, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Honolulu, H. I., February 28, 1900.

Chinese, died, 30; recovered, 2; total, 32. Japanese, died, 7; recovered, 4; total, 11. Hawaiians, died, 15; recovered, 1; total, 16. Whites, died, 3; recovered, 2; total, 5.

C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

HONOLULU, H. I., *March 15, 1900,*
via San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 1900.

There have been 1 death from plague at Honolulu, 1 suspicious, none at Hilo or Kahului, prophylactic satisfactory.

CARMICHAEL.

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

IRELAND.

Reports from Queenstown — Inquiry concerning mortality among dogs and rats.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *March 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that upon the receipt of Bureau letter (—— R. M. W.), of the 10th ultimo, directing that I should make inquiry regarding a special disease among dogs and rats in Queenstown or any other part of Great Britain, I addressed letters of inquiry to the other consular officers in Ireland. These officers are located at Athlone, Ballymena, Londonderry, Waterford, Limerick, Belfast, Lurgan, and Dublin. I have received answers from all these places except the last three named, and they, with one exception, state that there has not been any increased fatality among dogs and rats. The exception is a letter from the consular agent at Waterford. He states, "During the past few months there has been somewhat increased mortality among dogs." He does not give the cause. It may have been due to the unusual cold winter, or to the fact that the dogs have been poisoned in

the sheep-grazing fields. There has been no increased disease among dogs and rats at this place.

Should I receive any information of interest from Belfast, Lurgan, or Dublin later, I will inform you of it.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *March 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report on the transactions at this port for the week ended to-day, as follows:

Date.	Vessels inspected.	Destination.	Passengers.			Crew.	Cargo.
			Saloon.	Second cabin.	Steerage.		
Mar. 4	Steamship Etruria	New York.....	2	24	122	2	0
Mar. 8	Steamship Oceanic.....	.....do.....	5	32	287	0	0
	Total.....	.....	7	56	409	2	0

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, *March 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health and the regular report of transactions at this port for the week ended March 4, 1900:

February 28, steamship *Fürst Bismarck*, Hamburg-American Line, bound for New York, 28 cabin and 114 steerage passengers and 89 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. March 3, steamship *Tartar Prince*, the Prince Line, bound for New York, 5 cabin and 54 steerage passengers and 48 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

From time to time a few cases of smallpox occur in northern Italy, having filtered through from Marseilles, France. But the people are well vaccinated, and as strict isolation of cases is maintained, there is no fear of a spread.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *February 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 28, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On February 23, the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York.

There were inspected and passed 15 cabin and 693 steerage passengers and 129 pieces of large and 793 pieces of small baggage. On February 25, the steamship *Marco Minghetti*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1 cabin and 569 steerage passengers and 79 pieces of large and 653 pieces of small baggage. Five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. At the request of the ship's doctor I inspected the 303 passengers which had been embarked at Palermo. He desired that they be "inspected from the immigrant law point of view." I found 1 case of sarcoma of the testicle, 1 case tuberculosis, and 1 case of measles. The ship's doctor promptly had these cases disembarked.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NAPLES, ITALY, *March 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended March 7, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On March 1, the steamship *First Bismarck*, of the Hamburg American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 34 cabin and 868 steerage passengers and 98 pieces of large and 863 pieces of small baggage. On March 3, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 804 steerage passengers and 80 pieces of large and 1,240 pieces of small baggage. On March 3, the steamship *Massilia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 997 steerage passengers and 80 pieces of large and 1,189 pieces of small baggage. On March 6, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 6 cabin and 988 steerage passengers and 129 pieces of large and 970 pieces of small baggage. Thirteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague; continues in Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *February 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of Japan at present is, on the whole, satisfactory. No quarantinable epidemic disease exists in the country, with the exception of Formosa, save dysentery, of which a considerable number of cases have continued to occur throughout the winter, though the season has been an exceptionally cold one.

No case even suspected to be of plague has been met with in the Empire since January 13, outside of Formosa, where the disease is still present, there having been in the island 75 cases with 43 deaths from January 1 to February 5, inclusive.

The Japanese authorities have, within a few days, discontinued their crusade against rats. Of these dangerous rodents the bodies of 100,000

were purchased in Tokyo at an expense of 5,000 yen. It is a pity that the attack on these animals, which are exceedingly plentiful in Japan, was not longer maintained.

Respectfully,
 STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.
 The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

End of plague in Japan.

KOBE, JAPAN, February 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the plague in Japan is now entirely stamped out, no case having occurred for over two months in this ken (district) and for nearly two months in the Osaka ken. The health of this port and surrounding district is better now than has been the case for some years past, due to the thorough cleansing and sanitation enforced by the authorities.

Respectfully,
 J. BUCKWILL FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, March 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the five days ended March 3, 1900:

Four vessels were inspected and received bills of health. Of these, the steamship *Statendam*, of the Holland-American Line, was the only one carrying passengers. She sailed on the 1st instant for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, carrying 39 cabin and 346 steerage passengers. One hundred and sixty-five pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled and 65 pieces were disinfected and labeled.

The health of this port continues good.

Respectfully,
 A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, February 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended February 24, 1900, also the mortality statistics for the two weeks of the same date.

The death rate from tuberculosis and digestive diseases, especially that due to improper and insufficient food, continues high.

Respectfully,
 W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce Jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended February 24, 1900.

Infectious diseases—	
Tuberculosis	13
Malarial fever.....	7
Puerperal fever.....	2
Typhoid fever	1
Tetanus.....	1
Septicæmia.....	1
La grippe.....	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	33
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	6
Diseases of the nervous system.....	0
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	35
Total	103
Births in the same period.....	75

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *March 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended March 3, 1900. I also inclose a consolidated statement of the work done at this station during the month of February. During the week nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping and the general health of Ponce continues as before.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions of service during the month of February, 1900.

Total number of deaths reported during February, 1900	197
Total number of deaths reported during February, 1899.....	(a) 160
Total number of births reported during February, 1900.....	(a) 144
Total number of births reported during February, 1899.....	79
Total number of vessels inspected during February, 1900.....	29
Total number of bills of health issued during February, 1900.....	31
Number of vessels in quarantine during February, 1900.....	0
Number of passengers whose baggage was disinfected during February, 1900.....	0
Number of vaccination certificates stamped during February, 1900.....	366
Number of vessels inspected during February, 1899	40
Number of vessels which sailed during February, 1899.....	34
Number of immigrants inspected during February, 1900.....	69

Report of immigrants inspected at Ponce during the month of February, 1900.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *March 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to give below the number of immigrants inspected by this office during the month of February, with rejections: February 3, steamship *Salvador*, Fort de France and St. Thomas, 41. February 14, steamship *Las Palmas*, Puerto Cabello, 1. February 17, steamship *Salvador*, Port au Prince and St. Domingo, 6. February 18, steamship *Maria Herrera*, Cuba and St. Domingo, 16. February 19,

a These figures are for the district of Ponce, comprising the city proper, the playa, and surrounding barrios.

steamship *San Agustin*, Havana, Colon, Sabanilla, La Guayra, 5. Total, 69. There were no rejections during the month.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of alien immigrants arriving at San Juan, Porto Rico, during the week ended March 3, 1900.

February 28, steamship *Ciudad Cadiz*, from Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Tenerife, Las Palmas, 6 inspected.

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

SCOTLAND.

Reports from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *February 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended February 24, 1900:

On February 20 the steamship *Tritonia* sailed for Baltimore, Md., with a cargo of general merchandise of local origin. On the same date the steamship *Maraval* sailed for New York, N. Y., in ballast. On February 24 the steamship *State of Nebraska* sailed for New York. Sixteen cabin and 9 steerage passengers with their baggage were inspected and passed. The cargo was from the British Isles. I inclose herewith the abstract for the bills of health issued to these vessels.

Respectfully,

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

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

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *March 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions for the week ended March 3, 1900:

On February 26, the steamship *Anchoria* sailed for New York, N. Y. Fifty-eight cabin and 118 steerage passengers were inspected and passed; and their baggage was inspected, passed, and labeled.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: February 26, steamship *Peruvian*, for Portland, Me., with cargo. February 28, steamship *Grecian*, for Philadelphia, Pa., via Liverpool, Halifax, and St. Johns, with cargo. February 27, steamship *Salicia*, for Portland, Me., with cargo.

Influenza is quite prevalent here, otherwise the health of the city is excellent.

I inclose herewith weekly abstract of bills of health.

Respectfully,

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

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

A case of typhus fever in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *March 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Bureau that a case of typhus fever occurred in Glasgow, and was promptly removed to Belvidere

Hospital on the first instant. There have been no cases reported from Govan since February 12.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

Concerning sickness among rats and dogs.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *March 6, 1900.*

SIR : Referring to Bureau letter (R. M. W.) of February 10, inclosing an extract from the New York Herald of February 8, I have the honor to submit the following report : I called upon Dr. A. K. Chalmers, the medical officer of health for Glasgow, who informed me that he had not heard of the prevalence of any disease among dogs which was "infectious and fatal." Upon my request, he made inquiry from the city veterinarian, who informed him that there had been a number of cases of epizootic gastritis among dogs during the spring and summer of 1899, and that a few cases existed at the present time. This disease presents marked cerebral symptoms in addition to the gastro-intestinal, and from the cerebral symptoms the disease somewhat resembles rabies.

The Veterinary Record of April 29, 1899, contains an interesting article on this disease, and in the same journal under the date of August 5, 1899, there is an article on "Canine influenza, its symptoms and treatment." I have sent for these publications and will forward them to the Bureau as soon as received. I have not been able to obtain any information in regard to any unusual mortality among rats in this locality. Dr. Chalmers informed me that he is having his inspectors make special inquiry in regard to the condition of rats on vessels arriving at this port, and any sickness or death among them is promptly reported and investigated.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

SPAIN.

Report from Barcelona.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, *February 26, 1900.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the weekly abstract of bills of health and to make the usual report for the week ended February 24, 1900 :

On February 19, steamship *Miguel Galliat*, Barcelona to New Orleans and Cuban and Porto Rican ports, was inspected ; crew, 50 ; 9 cabin and 32 steerage passengers were inspected and passed ; 57 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled. On February 21, bark *Gwendoline*, from Barcelona to Brunswick, in ballast, crew, 10, was inspected.

On February 23, steamship *Catalina*, from Barcelona to Cuba and Porto Rico was inspected. Crew, 104 ; 28 cabin and 28 steerage passengers were inspected and passed ; 31 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled. The epidemic of influenza which has been prevailing here has about subsided. Typhoid fever is still quite prevalent and is quite fatal. I understand the death rate is about 20 per cent from it.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Corunna.*CORUNNA, SPAIN, *February 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 24, 1900.

The following vessels were inspected and cleared during the week: February 21, Spanish steamer *Alfonso XIII*, from Bilbao and Santander for Vera Cruz via Havana. The passengers taken on here were: For Cuba, 18 cabin and 123 steerage passengers; for Mexico, 46 steerage passengers. February 24, French steamer *La Navarre*, from Saint Nazaire and Santander for Vera Cruz via Havana. There were taken on at Corunna 2 cabin and 124 steerage passengers for Cuba, and 7 steerage passengers for Mexico.

With regard to the passengers and baggage for Cuba embarked in both vessels at this port, the quarantine regulations were strictly executed.

Influenza, mild in character, prevails. Official reports of smallpox for the week ended February 17, give 3 cases and 4 deaths. For the week ended February 24, no cases, no deaths.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,
United States Consul.

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

TENERIFFE.

Quarantine against Argentina—Quarantine against Madeira removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that the consul at Teneriffe reports in his dispatch, No. 50, of the 12th ultimo that a quarantine has been declared at that place against the Argentine Republic, and that the quarantine against Madeira has been removed.

Respectfully,

THOS W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 53,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 from tuberculosis reported.

CHILI—*Antofagasta*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including 9 from tuberculosis.

DENMARK.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 2,359,000. Total number of deaths, 21,534, including diphtheria, 984; enteric fever, 102; measles, 509; scarlet fever, 1,573; whooping cough, 884; smallpox, 2, and 453 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Copenhagen.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 3,454, including diphtheria, 242; enteric fever, 17; measles, 43; scarlet fever, 297; whooping cough, 63, and 132 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Bordeaux*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 286,000. Total number of deaths, 562, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 5; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

Nice.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 244, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 5; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 6, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 24, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 24.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 44.7, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 9.9.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 42; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 48; whooping cough, 40; enteric fever, 17, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.5 a thousand. In Greater London 2,442 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 5 from whooping cough.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 24, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 223, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 9, and 3 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 24, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 32.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 61.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 230 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 24, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 31.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 62.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 981, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 9, and 17 from whooping cough.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 87. No deaths from contagious diseases.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 221,589. Total number of deaths, 471, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 27, and 42 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Formosa—Tamsui*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated

population, 2,797,543. Number of deaths not reported. Eleven deaths from dysentery, 2 from typhus, and 53 from plague, reported.

Month of January, 1900. Number of deaths not reported. Thirty-five deaths from plague reported.

Nagasaki.—Two weeks ended February 10, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 180, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 7, and 1 from whooping cough.

NICARAGUA—San Juan del Norte.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 6,937, including diphtheria, 96; enteric fever, 93; measles, 165; scarlet fever, 103; whooping cough, 49; smallpox, 247, and 643 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended February 10, 1900. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases.

[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 Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to March 23, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30 to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS or December 29.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 13...		35	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...		344	

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	3	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 2...		99	
Santos.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	49	29	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...		1	
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...		1	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 6...	2	1	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 10.....	7		On training ship Lancaster in quarantine.
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Feb. 17...	28	12	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....		1	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	1	1	
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...		3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 27...		6	
West Indies:				
Curaçoa.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 8...		5	
	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1		

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 24.....			Plague reported.
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7.....		15	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Mar. 10.....			Do.
Rosario.....	Jan. 25.....			
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Jan. 16.....			Plague reported.
Brazil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos...	Dec. 31.....	3		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	2	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 13...	39	15	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31...	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30...	11	10	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 12...	46	25	
	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	124	88	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo.....	Feb. 13.....	1		
Kahului.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 15...	8		
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 2...	64	55	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3...		17	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....		150	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....		10	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....		43	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....		7	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....		978	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....		121	
Bljapur District.....	.....do.....		517	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....		3,126	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Broach District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3..	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	do.....	.....	16	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	.....	1,491	
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	do.....	.....	44	
Janjira State.....	do.....	.....	13	
Kaira District.....	do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	do.....	.....	13	
Kurrachee City.....	do.....	.....	65	
Kurrachee District.....	do.....	.....	24	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	.....	8	
Khandesh District.....	do.....	.....	0	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	.....	96	
Kolhapur State.....	do.....	.....	1,504	
Mahi Kantha State.....	do.....	.....	0	
Nasik District.....	do.....	.....	69	
Palanpur State.....	do.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals District.....	do.....	.....	0	
Poona City.....	do.....	.....	17	
Poona District.....	do.....	.....	459	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	.....	166	
Rewakantha State.....	do.....	.....	0	
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 3..	.....	17	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3..	.....	551	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....	.....	1	
Savanur State.....	do.....	.....	31	
Shikarpur District.....	do.....	.....	0	
Sholapur District.....	do.....	.....	1,336	
Surat District.....	do.....	.....	132	
Thana District.....	do.....	.....	238	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do.....	.....	.....
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Bellary District.....	do.....	.....	22	
Chingleput District.....	do.....	.....	2	
Kurnool District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Madras City District.....	do.....	.....	.....
North Arcot District.....	do.....	.....	5	
Salem District.....	do.....	.....	314	
Nellore District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Coimbatore District.....	do.....	.....	24	
Vizagapatam.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3..	.....	1	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 3..	.....	209	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....	.....	115	
Bangalore District.....	do.....	.....	474	
Kolar District.....	do.....	.....	11	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	.....	68	
Mysore City.....	do.....	.....	117	
Mysore District.....	do.....	.....	151	
Tumkur District.....	do.....	.....	129	
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....	.....	77	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3..	.....	102	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....	.....	459	
Naldrug District.....	do.....	.....	232	
Bidar District.....	do.....	.....	3	
Arangabad District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3..	.....	10	
Nagpur City.....	do.....	.....	203	
Nagpur District.....	do.....	.....	68	
Nimar District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....	.....	74	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	do.....	.....	624	
Howrah District.....	do.....	.....	6	
Hooghly District.....	do.....	.....	1	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Nadia District.....	do.....	.....	.....

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
India—Continued.					
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind— <i>Cont'd.</i>					
Bengal—Continued					
Khulana District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3...	Imported.	
Dacca District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Darbhanga District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Midnapore District.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	.....	1	
Rangoon District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3...	.....	1	
Patna	do	620	Imported and suspected. Do.	
Saran District.....	do .....	.....	26	
Shahabad District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Tipperah District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Singbhoom District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Balasore District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Rajputana.....	do .....	.....	8	
N. W. Provinces—					
Allahabad District.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3...	.....	16	
Japan:					
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26...	52	Estimated. Year 1899.	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4...	10	8		
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1		
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 26...	20	19		
Fukuoka Ken	Nov. 5-Dec. 21...	.....	1	
Shidzuoka Ken	do .....	.....	1	
Wakayama Ken.....	do .....	.....	1	
Madagascar:					
Tamatave	Sept. 10-Dec. 16...	51	42		
Mauritius	Jan. 25-Dec. 23...	3,000	2,500		
New Caledonia:					
Noumea.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1...	87	21		
	August-Nov. 24...	100	46		
Paraguay:					
Asuncion	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	.....	14	
Philippine Islands:					
Manila	Jan. 24	16	12		
	Jan. 20-Feb. 3...	10	6		
Portugal:					
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1	.....	
Massan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7		
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	287	108		
Villa Nova de Gaya	Nov. 15.....	1	.....	
Spain:					
Tuy	Feb. 12	1	.....	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	7	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 17...	87	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Dec. 3-Feb. 24...	64	23	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 25...	.....	8	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15...	.....	5	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 4-Feb. 2...	.....	447	
British Columbia:				
Nakusp.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 2...	1	.....
Nelson City.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 2...	1	.....
Nelson District.....	Feb. 8-Mar. 2...	1	.....
Roseland.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 2...	3	.....
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	1	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	34	0	On ss. Santanderino.
Havana	Jan. 15.....	2	.....
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 4...	.....	22	
England:				
Leeds.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
London.....	Dec. 10-Mar. 3...	148	2	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 27...	3	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	23	.....
France:				
Lyons	Dec. 17-Feb. 17...	.....	12	
Marseilles	Nov. 1-Jan. 27...	200	17	
Nice	Dec. 19-Feb. 21...	14	6	
Paris	Jan. 14-Feb. 10...	.....	8	
Germany:				
Hamburg	Jan. 1-Jan. 18...	4	1	
Königsberg	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	9	3	
Gibraltar	Dec. 4-Feb. 18...	10	1	
Greece:				
Athens	Dec. 3-Feb. 10...	34	7	
Hungary:				
Budapest	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 15-Feb. 13...	.....	1,337	
Calcutta	Nov. 26-Feb. 3...	.....	53	
Ceylon	Dec. 10-Jan. 27...	.....	5	
Madras	Jan. 13-Feb. 2...	.....	4	
Kurrachee	Jan. 15-Feb. 4...	34	13	
Italy:				
Milan	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	3	.....
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	2	.....
Yokohama	Nov. 19-Nov. 23...	1	.....
Korea:				
Seoul	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	2	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	Dec. 24-Mar. 3...	.....	46	
City of Mexico	Dec. 18-Feb. 25...	133	78	
C. Porfirio Diaz	Feb. 11-Mar. 7...	7	2	
Monclova	Mar. 17.....	150	.....
Nuevo Laredo	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	16	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 22-Mar. 3...	.....	15	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	45	0	
Gloucester County	Jan. 25-Feb. 15...	39	0	
Moncton	Jan. 19.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Northumberland County	Feb. 1-Feb. 15...	1	0	
Restigouche County	Jan. 16-Feb. 15...	73	0	
Westmoreland County	Jan. 18-Feb. 15...	3	0	
Ontario:				
Amherstberg	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...	4	.....
Brant County	Jan. 27-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Essex County	Oct. 30-Feb. 24...	239	0	
Frontenac County	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Kent County	Nov. 23-Jan. 14...	2	0	
Lambton County	Dec. 30-Feb. 24...	4	0	
Middlesex County	Dec. 6-Feb. 24...	4	0	
York County	Feb. 13-Feb. 24...	17	0	
Quebec:				
Bonaventura County	Jan. 16-Feb. 5...	20	0	
Kamouraska County	Aug. 18-Feb. 5...	273	0	
Matane County	Dec. 16-Feb. 5...	3	0	
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 26-Feb. 10...	27	6	
Odesa	Dec. 3-Feb. 17...	90	13	
Riga	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	15	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 3-Feb. 17...	189	51	
Vladivostok	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	3	.....
Warsaw	Nov. 26-Feb. 10...	.....	50	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
Leith	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....
Spain:				
Cadiz	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	5	
Corunna	Dec. 3-Feb. 17...	.....	17	
Madrid	Dec. 3-Feb. 24...	.....	116	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 5-Jan. 20...	.....	13	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	Jan. 7-Jan. 23...	7	.....
Zurich	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 19-Feb. 12...	.....	2	
Smyrna	Dec. 4-Feb. 4...	.....	11	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	1	.....

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated pop-ulation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Acapulco	Mar. 3	6,000	7												
Aix la Chapelle	do.	134,196	108												
Alexandretta	Feb. 24	8,000	5												
Amsterdam	Mar. 3	523,743	178												4
Antofagasta	Jan. 31	16,000	15												
Antwerp	Feb. 24	293,111	126	19											
Athens	do.	200,000						1	3	1					
Barmen	do.	141,000	67							1	2	1	4		
Barranquilla	Feb. 17	40,000	20	1											
Do	Feb. 24	40,000	18												
Belfast	Mar. 3	359,000	207							5	1	2	1	4	
Belize	Mar. 8	13,000	3												
Belleville	Mar. 12	10,442	3												
Bergen	Feb. 27	68,000	41									1			
Berlin	Feb. 17	1,855,350	841							4	6	13	9		
Birmingham	Mar. 3	519,610	237							1		1	3	14	
Bombay	Feb. 13	521,764	2,637	180	570	2		268				122			
Bremen	Feb. 24	145,000	75										1		
Breslau	do.	300,000	197	35									1	1	
Bristol	Mar. 3	324,973	108							1	2	1	8	1	
Brussels	Feb. 24	551,611	236							1	1	1	2	1	
Cairo	do.	570,062	399					8		3		3			
Do	Feb. 18	570,062	399	19	87	38		7	3	1		2	3		
Calcutta	Feb. 23	681,560	543					15							
Catania	Mar. 1	124,000	61						2	1		1			
Chihuahua	Mar. 3	24,000	81					8				2			
Christiania	do.	243,000	96								1				3
Coburg	Feb. 24	20,224	3												
Cologne	Feb. 17	380,000	476									2	3	1	
Do	Feb. 24	380,000	499										3		
Colombo	Feb. 3	130,000	110												
Colon	Mar. 6	8,000	8												
Constantinople	Feb. 26	875,000	277							6		1	1		
Corunna	Feb. 17	40,000	32					4							
Crefeld	Mar. 3	120,000	49								1				
Curacoa	Feb. 24	29,718	5												
Do	Mar. 3	29,718	15												
Dresden	Feb. 10	402,400	114										1		
Do	Feb. 17	402,400	155									2			
Dublin	Mar. 3	349,594	230							4	1	1	1		
Dundee	do.	167,584	95								1		4		
Dusseldorf	Feb. 24	175,985	134									2	1		
Edinburgh	Mar.														

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Melbourne	Jan. 27	475,000	.....							2				
Do.....	Feb. 3	475,000	.....							5				
Messina.....	Mar. 3	107,000	32											
Mexico.....	Feb. 25	344,377	399					11	9		1	1		2
Monti Christi.....	Mar. 3	3,000	1											
Monterey.....	Mar. 8	25,000	50											
Moscow.....	Feb. 17	1,000,000	486				1	1			10	15	9	6
Nottingham.....	Feb. 24	250,000	99							1	3	1		
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 17	240,673	115											
Odesa.....	Feb. 24	434,600	174											
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Feb. 10	214,119	123							1	2	2	3	1
Do.....	Feb. 17	214,119	109											
Palermo.....	Feb. 24	300,000	171							1				
Panama.....	Mar. 6	16,000	.....										
Paris.....	Mar. 3	2,511,629	1,259					1						
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 6	200,000	122							25	6	9	21	5
Do.....	Jan. 13	200,000	117											
Do.....	Jan. 20	200,000	123											
Do.....	Jan. 27	200,000	118											
Port Limon.....	Mar. 3	4,000	4	1										
Port au Prince.....	Feb. 26	60,000	21											
Do.....	Mar. 5	60,000	15											
Prague.....	Feb. 24	190,260	99	24										
Progreso.....	Feb. 22	48,000	.....											3
Do.....	Feb. 28	48,000	5											
Puerto Cortes.....	Mar. 7	2,000	0											
Quebec.....	Mar. 10	73,000	.....										
Rheims.....	Feb. 17	107,709	68							1		1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 26	779,000	280	51			9	15				1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 2	779,000	271	51			17	16						
Rome.....	Feb. 3	512,423	6							2				
Do.....	Feb. 10	512,423	6							1				
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 3	320,991	129							1		1		
Santos.....	Jan. 26	45,000	33				6				1			
Do.....	Feb. 2	45,000	40											
Do.....	Feb. 9	45,000	30				11							
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Mar. 3	2,150	0				2							
Do.....	Mar. 14	2,150	0											
St. John, West Indies.....	Feb. 24	15,000	9											
Do.....	Mar. 3	15,000	15											
St. Stephen, New Bruns- wick.....	Mar. 12	3,000	1											
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	Feb. 2	12,019	4											
Singapore.....	Jan. 27	97,111	165	20				8						
Smyrna.....	Feb. 18	300,000	44	7						3				1
Do.....	Feb. 25	300,000	43	6						8			1	
Solingen.....	Feb. 17	16,000	28											1
Do.....	Feb. 24	16,000	24									1	1	1
Southampton.....	Mar. 3	105,831	44									1	2	
Stettin.....	Feb. 24	153,000	94											
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 22	162,934	97									1		
Do.....	Mar. 1	162,934	89											
Tampico.....	Mar. 4	140,000	20											
Tegucigalpa.....	Feb. 12	12,000	7											
Do.....	Feb. 18	12,000	3											
Do.....	Feb. 26	12,000	5											
Teneriffe.....	Feb. 24	33,425	14											
Trapani.....	do.....	48,743	13											
Trieste.....	do.....	166,499	86											
Tuxpam.....	Mar. 5	10,000	5											
Utiilla.....	Mar. 3	800	1											
Valencia.....	do.....	203,953	81											
Victoria.....	Feb. 10	20,000	6											
Do.....	Feb. 17	20,000	5									1		
Do.....	Feb. 24	20,000	7											
Do.....	Feb. 28	20,000	3											
Vienna.....	Feb. 24	1,639,811	706							1	4	11	18	10
Warsaw.....	Feb. 17	645,848	240							3	1			2
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 10	45,000	.....				2			1			1	
Yokohama.....	Feb. 10	189,455	.....							1		3		
Zurich.....	Feb. 24	164,149	52										5	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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