

Public Health Reports

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

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 30, 1900.

No. 13.

UNITED STATES.

DETAIL OF OFFICERS FOR DUTY IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN FRUIT PORTS.

The following-named physicians have been appointed as acting assistant surgeons at the ports of Central and South America for duty during the coming season :

Dr. N. K. Vance, at the port of Belize, British Honduras. Dr. Samuel H. Backus, at the port of Livingston, Guatemala. Dr. Marcus Haase, at the port of Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Dr. D. W. Goodman, at the port of Bluefields, Nicaragua. Dr. J. G. Thomas, at the port of Port Limon, Costa Rica. Dr. H. B. Mohr, at the port of Bocas del Toro, Colombia.

Following is a copy of the instructions sent to each of these officers :

Referring to Bureau letter of this date, transmitting your appointment as acting assistant surgeon at the port of _____, I have to inclose herewith copy of the United States quarantine laws and regulations with amendments to date ; also a copy of the special rules which have been prepared for the government of vessels while at the fruit ports of Central America. These regulations are subject to amendment at any time, and copies of such amendments will be mailed to you. As soon as possible, an order will be issued attaching you to the consulate at _____, in accordance with the law of February 15, 1893.

You will call upon the consular officer immediately upon your arrival and inform him of your orders.

Directions for operating the formaldehyd generator are also submitted herewith for your information and guidance.

There are inclosed drafts of two blank forms, one of which is an individual certificate to be issued to each passenger about to embark on a fruit vessel bound to a United States port ; the other is a certificate issued to the master of the vessel and is an adjunct to the bill of health, which certificate he may deliver to the quarantine officer at the port of arrival. You are requested to transmit to the Bureau at the close of

each week a report of the transactions at your station, giving the number of vessels and passengers inspected, the number of pieces of baggage disinfected, the sanitary condition of the port and surrounding territory, and anything which may be of interest regarding the work conducted by you.

This report should inclose copies of all certificates issued by you during the period covered by the report. You should keep complete records of all transactions in order that a report of same may be submitted at the close of the season. The consular officer at your port will be requested to transmit to you the public property belonging to the Marine-Hospital Service which is now in his possession. List of same is inclosed. You should immediately ascertain the amount of disinfecting materials on hand; also the amount of stationery, and should make timely requisition for replenishing same in order that you may be fully equipped to carry out the duties assigned you. You will acknowledge receipt of this letter immediately, and report to the Bureau the date of your departure for Central America, and also the date of your arrival at destination.

Respectfully,

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

Rules for the government of vessels while at fruit ports.

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

1. None of the crew shall be allowed to go on land except the captain.
2. No one from the shore shall visit the boat, except the quarantine officers, customs officers, and agent of the company which charters the ship.
3. All laborers who may be taken on the ship for loading purposes must have all their baggage disinfected before boarding the vessel, and must have no intercourse with the shore subsequent to their entry upon the vessel until their final discharge therefrom.
4. No intercourse is to be allowed with persons on shore, except as provided in the preceding paragraphs.
5. No vessel in the harbor shall lie at any wharf, but must be anchored in the river or harbor in midstream, and lighters, having been loaded by natives ashore, may be unloaded on to the ship by the laborers who have been disinfected.
6. The ships, if going up a river or harbor for fruit, shall not be allowed to bring any passengers down the river on their return.
7. All passengers must embark from the regular ports and must have been under the observation of the sanitary inspector of the United States for at least ten days prior to the departure of the ship, and be provided with his certificate to that effect. Immediately preceding their embarkation their baggage must be disinfected in accordance with the quarantine regulations of November 13, 1899, the most convenient methods being six hours' exposure to formaldehyd gas or twenty-four hours' exposure to sulphur dioxide gas in a closed chamber, the clothing being hung up on lines for the better penetration of the gas. Under no circumstances shall any passengers be allowed to carry bedding or

household effects. Where passengers come from elevated and noninfectible points in the interior to low coast towns for embarkation they should not be required to pass the ten days' period of observation in the latter places because of the danger of developing malarial or other tropical fevers. They should be required to bring a certificate from the United States consul or a reliable physician stating that they have been under observation at such elevated and noninfectible interior point for ten days immediately preceding their arrival at coast towns. Their baggage should then be disinfected and they should be allowed to proceed without detention. Passengers taking ships bound direct to points north of the southern boundary of Maryland need not be detained.

8. Special attention should be paid to the sanitary condition and history of passengers arriving directly or indirectly from the Pacific coast towns of Central America.

9. All outgoing vessels must be provided with a bill of health in accordance with the law, and in addition thereto certificates in duplicate, signed by the medical officer attached to the consulate, and giving the name of the ship, her master, the number of crew, and a list of passengers, their sanitary condition and their ultimate destination in the United States, and stating the health conditions of the port and surrounding country, of the ship and her crew, with any other pertinent information.

Directions for operating the formaldehyd generator.

Place in the autoclave the quantity of formalin mixture required for the given space, and start the lamp. See that all the valves are closed. When the pressure registers from 60 to 80 pounds, the valve regulating the flow of gas through the tube may be opened freely, but gradually, allowing the pressure to fall rapidly to 5 pounds or less. The valve is then closed, and the process repeated until all the formaldehyd is expelled.

The liquid residue is allowed to flow out through the faucet at the bottom of the boiler, and the interior rinsed with water. Unless this precaution is taken, useless material will be reboiled, and the foul mixture may be driven out by pressure to the ruination of fabrics or other valuable articles. The pungent odor can be overcome after a preliminary airing of the apartment by sprinkling water of ammonia about with a whisk broom.

You are advised to be careful in using the rubber tubing for conducting the formaldehyd from the autoclave, because of the liability of the tube to be blown off at one of its ends. The copper tube will be safer wherever possible to use it.

Formaldehyd mixture ready for use.

Formalin.....	1,000 c. c.
Chloride of calcium.....	200 grams.
Glycerin.....	100 grams.
Mix.	

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

PORT OF _____,
Date _____, 19—.

This is to certify that the bearer, _____, leaves this port to-day as a passenger on board the _____, bound to _____.

The said _____ has complied with all the rules prescribed by the Marine-Hospital Service for the government of passengers leaving the fruit ports of Central America for the United States, and his baggage has been disinfected under my supervision. His ultimate destination in the United States, as stated by him, is _____.

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

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

PORT OF _____,
Date _____, 19—.

This is to certify that I have examined the _____, which arrived _____ from _____, and which sails to-day for the port of _____. Number of crew including officers, _____; sanitary condition, _____. Number of passengers, _____; sanitary condition, _____. Cargo, _____; sanitary condition, _____. Sanitary condition of this port and surrounding territory, _____.

I certify that the vessel above named has complied with all the rules prescribed by the Marine-Hospital Service for the government of vessels while in the fruit ports of Central America, and is now in good sanitary condition.

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

CORRECTION.

For the sake of accuracy, the following correction should be made in the telegram of Surgeon Gassaway of March 8 in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of March 16, page 577: Instead of the words "Informed board that you had directed us to give all assistance at city and county hospital"—insert, "Informed board that you had directed us to give all assistance in our power. Board votes thanks. Suspected case number 2 at city and county hospital."

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

Condition in San Francisco with reference to plague.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 24, 1900.

Situation practically unchanged. Chinamen evidently concealing sick to avoid inspection. Suspicious case found to-day and removed to pesthouse. House-to-house inspection continuing.

GASSAWAY.

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

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 26, 1900.

Situation unchanged. Case at pesthouse negative. Inspection and cleaning up of Chinatown continuing.

GASSAWAY.

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

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 28, 1900.

House-to-house inspection Chinatown closed to-day. Some few houses inspected in Latin quarter, inhabited principally by Italian fishermen. No new cases. Confidence restored. * * *

GASSAWAY.

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

A plea for vaccination and revaccination.

[By R. H. von Ezdorf, Assistant Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 23, 1900.

While detailed by the Service, at the request of Governor Candler, of Georgia, as sanitary adviser in connection with measures to be taken to arrest the spread of smallpox in the State of Georgia, and authorized to visit such places in Georgia as may be deemed necessary by the governor, I had occasion to visit several places in a ten days' tour and meet a number of people interested in this matter.

A number of queries were propounded regarding the immunity or protection by vaccination, and also the necessity of revaccination.

It is my purpose in this note to show how I briefly answered these questions to the laity, and not go into the question of the history of vaccination and the results obtained by measures known to all sanitarians.

First, I admitted that vaccine was a poison introduced into the body, but one of modified smallpox poison, which, when introduced into the human system, manifests itself by a single local eruption, at the point of inoculation, but which, when this process continued in a regular course, gave the individual full protection.

It may not be amiss to give a bare pathological-histological description of this normal process of vaccinia. After vaccination the cells increase and swell, some bursting and forming vacuoles, so called, and the fluid serum is increased between the cells. This process begins in a center and proceeds excentrically, drying up in the center, and when reaching the height of development in nine days shows a peripheral series of vesicles, formed in the manner described as vacuoles plus the fluid serum with the exception, that it, the process, is greatly augmented as it grows outward to a limited periphery. A red inflammatory zone forms the halo about this row of vesicles and the process of drying begins to be completed in three weeks from the day of vaccination. During this process a gradual absorption into the human body of the peculiar toxin formed by the virus in question takes place, and at the end of nine days the body receives its full quota of protection against the invasion of the smallpox germ.(a)

I am indebted for the idea, about to be noted, to the book written by Dr. Carey, A. M., M. D., F. R. C. P., London, in his work on vaccination, 1897.

In order to demonstrate this matter of protection, I used as an example a ladder having nine rounds. Each round was to represent twenty-four

^a To the farmers I explained how anthrax, so fatal to cattle and sheep, when inoculated into mice, and then when the cattle are inoculated from the mouse manifests itself by a local sore and protects such animal from anthrax, otherwise so fatal to them. Thus vaccine is smallpox modified by the cow, just as the anthrax-virus from the mouse is modified anthrax; in the first case it protects man and in the latter the animal against invasion of the respective diseases. * * *

hours of vaccination period, and a complete protection by vaccination is reached by climbing this ladder, when at the ninth round or ninth day the full protection is reached. The reason for giving this demonstration was, that the frequent question put to me was, so and so was vaccinated a year or six months ago, and took smallpox. "I know he had a good sore arm," some said, "had a greatly swollen arm," or "was a great take."

Again I was questioned about several persons, one I had seen myself, who had been vaccinated two years ago and again this year, and the doctor wished to know why this second vaccination formed a vesicle in twenty-four hours and reached its height in forty-eight hours and began to dry up—"just like a take," he said.

I answered these questions thus: The individual who had a greatly swollen arm, etc., was, during the protection process, interrupted at the fifth or sixth round of protection by a septic infection. His arm became swollen and sore and inflamed as a result of this later infection. He has not reached the "ninth round" of protection, and has only five, six, or seven rounds of protection, as the case might be. Now let him be exposed to smallpox; he will only so far modify the disease as five, six, or seven rounds of protection will give. The more rounds of protection he has, the less severe the disease. In all, the disease remains the same, and from a sanitary point of view the mildest forms are the most dangerous, as they are not early recognized and thereby spread the infection. Vaccinate these same individuals with five, six, or seven rounds of protection, and the result is a "take" which reaches its height of vesiculation in four, three, and two days, respectively, in which time the individual with the several rounds of protection begins climbing the ladder from that point until he reaches the ninth or top round.

In answer to "why revaccinate after one has been successfully vaccinated?" My answer was that the protection received may last a lifetime or only a year or two, when the individual, according to individual susceptibility, may gradually go down the ladder. He may go as far as the seventh round or the third or first round, therefore, to keep up the full quota of protection, revaccinate, and he begins to climb the ladder again from the round to which he had retrogressed.

I also advised in many instances to vaccinate a second time four days after the first vaccination, to prove that the person is properly protected. It only further demonstrates that the first vaccination gave four rounds of protection and the second vaccination reaches its height of development the same time as the first, having only five rounds to go. This is known as Bryce's test.

It may be worth noting that vaccine matter may lose some of its protective units by age, so that one vaccinated by old vaccine matter, may only carry him a few rounds up the ladder, and if revaccinated several times by this old vaccine the individual may eventually reach the height of protection.

This explains why some cases have developed smallpox, varioloid, even after a "good (?) recent vaccination.

I was asked "why vaccinate the suspect?" Because you may catch him within the third or fourth day of his incubation of smallpox, you vaccinate and in nine days he has full protection, just the time (accepting twelve days as the period of incubation of the disease, though it often is fourteen days) when the disease should manifest itself. It may be too late and the disease develop in mild form, the case then has probably reached seven rounds of protection when the incubation period is at its

height; if only three or four rounds have been reached, no modification of the disease may occur. This is known as Marson's law.

I claimed that glycerinized virus as used at the present day would not cause any "great swollen arms," and I was requested to state how to vaccinate. My armamentarium is a bottle of alcohol, knife, virus, and matches. I wash the arm with water, rubbing with a clean, freshly ironed towel, then rubbed and applied alcohol to the part freely. I dip the blade of the knife in alcohol, apply a light with a match to burn off the alcohol, repeat this process, then scarify the arm with the sterilized knife (do not draw blood) and apply the vaccine.

In conclusion, I will say vaccinate to obtain the height of protection, and if once or more times successfully vaccinated, revaccinate to be sure that you have reached the height of the ladder and are fully protected.

Smallpox in Minnesota.

MARCH 20, 1900.

SIR: Since my last report to you regarding smallpox, dated March 7, I have record of smallpox as follows: Minneapolis, 42; St. Paul, 6; Albert Lea, 2; Freeborn County, 15; Watonwan County, 2; Rice County, 1; Lesueur County, 1; Anoka County, 15; Butterfield, 1; Northfield, 7. Total cases, 92; deaths, 2.

Respectfully,

H. M. BRACKEN,
Secretary.

Smallpox in Bath County, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE STATION,
Via Inverness, Ga., March 16, 1900.

SIR: Confirming my telegram of the 13th instant, I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with Bureau telegram of the 13th instant, I proceeded to Millboro, Va., for the purpose of investigating the disease prevailing there. Orders having been issued to sell no tickets to Millboro I went to Goshen, thence on a hand car over the mountains to a quarantine guard where another section boss kindly took me into town. With Dr. Nickells, who is acting as quarantine officer, I examined 8 of the 12 known cases and at least 7 are smallpox, 1 case being confluent. The eighth case had been a mild one with one or two eruptive points, having no pits. The patient, a little girl, had been vaccinated during the eruption, and when I saw the arm (ninth day of vaccination) there was certainly some evidence of result somewhat similar to the fourth-day appearance. This case was held by some to prove the absence of smallpox in the village. Millboro is a small village of about 150 people in the mountains of Bath County, is a very healthy, cleanly place, and a noted summer resort. There are at present 4 known cases of infection, and these people are quarantined by placing them on honor and by guards appointed by the local authorities. All cases are among the better class of whites, and no negroes have been attacked.

The employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad have all been vaccinated, but the county supervisors have declined to exercise the authority given them by the State law to order compulsory vaccination. This being the case, Dr. Nickells, who is one of the best known physicians in the State, has adopted the expedient of putting a guard around the village to prevent anyone from coming in who will not be vaccinated. The railroad has been requested not to allow passengers or

freight to arrive or depart without permission from him; the schools are closed, and every endeavor is being made to induce the inhabitants to be vaccinated. It is thought the interference with trade will assist in the effort. The origin of this outbreak is as follows: During the Christmas holidays a visitor from western North Carolina arrived at Carters Creek, a near-by mountain settlement. He had an eruptive disease. The Millboro school teacher went there to a dance and about two weeks after had a case of the present disease. Before his eruption disappeared he again taught school, and later some of his pupils were attacked. So far as I could ascertain, none of those attacked had been previously vaccinated.

I was informed that the secretary of the State board of health, Dr. Paulus Irving, was in Millboro the night before my arrival and pronounced the disease smallpox. I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy extended the Service through me by the people of Millboro regardless of their opinions of the nature of the disease.

Respectfully,

HUGH V. CUMMING,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 21, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the agreement embodied in resolutions adopted by the conference of State and provincial boards of health respecting interstate notification of the occurrence of communicable diseases, you are hereby informed that 5 cases of smallpox have been reported to this office as existing in West Salem, La Crosse County, in this State. These make 6 cases in all at West Salem—all in one family. First came from Dixons Falls. All are well quarantined, and general vaccination is being performed. No other cases in the State at the present time.

Respectfully,

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary.

Scarlet fever in Shreveport, La.

SHREVEPORT, LA., March 8, 1900.

SIR: I have to report 2 more cases of scarlet fever occurring in the same hotel (city) and in the same family, that of the proprietor, wherein occurred the death reported on the 6th instant.

Respectfully,

A. R. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., March 18, 1900.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work during the week ended March 17, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 201; inspection Mexican Central Railroad freight crew, 42; inspection Rio Grande Pacific Railroad train (passengers), 33; inspection Mexican Central Railroad excursion party, 10; inspection international bridge (passengers, strangers), 114; inspection of immigrants, Mexicans, 31; inspection of Russian peasant immigrants, 37; disinfection of baggage, household goods of Mexicans, 17; disinfection of Russian peasant immigrants' baggage (bundles), 45; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry purposes (pieces), 352, and vaccination of immigrant children, 10.

Respectfully,

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

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

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 1,790, including diphtheria, 92; enteric fever, 43; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 53; whooping cough, 6, smallpox, 1, and 126 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 2,006, including diphtheria, 103; enteric fever, 32; measles, 14; whooping cough, 7, and 305 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Springfield.—Three weeks ended March 18, 1900. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 38,759. Total number of deaths, 52, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Holyoke.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 44,982. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Lawrence.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 59,072. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 9 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 17, 1900, from 65 observers, indicate that intermittent fever, diarrhea, inflammation of bowels, erysipelas, pleuritis, scarlet fever, inflammation of kidney, and pneumonia increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 152, measles at 108, scarlet fever at 62, enteric fever at 36, diphtheria at 23, whooping cough at 15, smallpox at 9, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 7 places.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 169, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 2, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Stillwater.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 149, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—Columbus.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths 130, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 5 from enteric fever.

Toledo.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Oil City*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 42, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of January, 1900. Total number of deaths, 54, including scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 58, including whooping cough, 3, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 24, 1900.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, Md., March 24, 1900.

Number of immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 24, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 22	British steamship Oxus.....	Kingston, Jamaica	1
Mar. 23	German steamship Roland	Bremen.	782
	Total .....	.....	783

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 17, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, March 18, 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 Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	99
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	.....do.....	85
Do....	Steamship Bostonian.....	London, England.....	30
Mar. 12	Steamship Michigan.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
Mar. 14	Steamship Pro Patria.....	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	1
Do....	Steamship Irishman.....	Liverpool, England.....	18
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	7
Mar. 15	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	60
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	54
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	97
	Total .....	.....	474

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 24, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, March 24, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 24, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 13	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Jamaica.....	2
Mar. 21	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	328
Mar. 22	Steamship Maryland.....	London.....	4
	Total.....	.....	334

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Francisco, Cal., during
the month of February, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 462; number passed, 462; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none; number admitted, 462.

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

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos during the week ended
March 17, 1900.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *March 19, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 17, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 13	Steamship Miguel Jover.....	Barcelona.....	4
Mar. 17	Steamship Senior.....	Cartagena.....	2
	Total.....	.....	6

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended March 17, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 17, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 17, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 12	Steamship Aransas.....	New Orleans and Key West.....	1
Do...	Steamship Vigilancia	Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Campeche...	25
Mar. 15	Steamship Ithaca	Tampico	3
Mar. 16	Steamship Bergen	Barranquilla	2
Mar. 17	Steamship La Navarre.....	Vera Cruz.....	3
Do...	Steamship Cataluña	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Santa Cruz de la Palma, and Porto Rico.	283
	Total.....	.....	317

Respectfully,

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

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 10, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 10, 1900: March 6, 1900, Spanish steamship *Miguel M. Pinillos*, from Barcelona, Spain, with 3 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

Report of alien immigrants arriving at San Juan, Porto Rico, during the week ended March 10, 1900.

March 4, steamship *Montserrat*, from Vera Cruz, and Havana, immigrants inspected, 10. March 7, steamship *St. Simon*, from Havre, Bordeaux, and St. Thomas, immigrants inspected, 6. Total, 16.

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

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. 24	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Mar. 17	Am. sc. Henry Wilson..... Br. ship Poseidon..... Br. ss. Abergeldie.....	Mar. 13 Mar. 14 Mar. 17	Honolulu..... do..... Hongkong, Kobe, and Yokohama.
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.	Am. sc. C. T. Hill.....	Mar. 14	Hilo.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Mar. 17	Am. sc. Defiance.....	Mar. 12	Honolulu.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Mar. 24	Am. bk. Northern Light.....	Mar. 15	do.....
			Am. bkn. Skagit.....	do.	do.....
			Bk. Nellie M. Slade(a).....	Mar. 7	Rosario.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 17	Bk. St. Mary.....	Mar. 19	Havana.....
			Br. ss. Clumber Hall.....	Mar. 21	Calcutta.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	H. R. M. Italian cruiser Calabra.	Mar. 12	Suzzia, Italy, via South and Central American and Mexican ports.
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	Mar. 10	Am. bgtn. W. H. Di- mond.(a)	Mar. 10	Honolulu.....
			Br. ss. Duke of Fife.....	Mar. 13	Manila.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	Mar. 17	Am. ss. Chas. Nelson.....	do.	Makaweli.....
19	South Atlantic Quar- antine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Am. ss. Centennial.....	Mar. 14	Kahului.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
22	Caibarien.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
23	Cardenas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibara.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Feb. 24	.....	.....	.....
28	Havana.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
30	Manzanillo.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
31	Matanzas.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
32	Nuevitas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	Mar. 10	U. S. A. transport Burn- side.	Mar. 10	San Juan.....
PORTO RICO:					
34	Ponce.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
35	San Juan.....	do.	Sp. ss. Montserrat.....	Mar. 4	Havana.....
Subports—					
36	Aguadilla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
37	Arecibo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
38	Arroyo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
39	Humacao.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
40	Jobos.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
41	Mayaguez.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

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					4
4					8
5					2
6	Grays Harbor.....	Disinfected to kill vermin..	Mar. 15		1
	Portland.....	do.....	Mar. 16		
	do.....	Partial disinfection.....	Mar. 17	Chinese baggage and bedding disinfected.	
7					6
8				No transactions.....	
9	Aberdeen.....	Fumigated.....	Mar. 18		
10					1
11				No transactions.....	
12				No report.....	
13	Tacoma.....	Partial disinfection.....	Mar. 15	Crew bathed and effects disinfected.	4
	Seattle.....	do.....	Mar. 17	do.....	
	Port Townsend.....	do.....	Mar. 16		
14	Philadelphia.....	Preliminary fumigation with sulphur.		Proceeded to Philadelphia.	23
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 21		
	do.....	Held.....	do.....	Ordered passed by Bureau.	
15	Yokohama.....	Passed on statement of medical officer.	Mar. 12		3
16	San Francisco.....	Disinfected.....	do.....	Crew bathed and effects disinfected.	12
	do.....	Ballast discharged; disinfected.	Mar. 17		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 16		
	do.....	Disinfected to kill rats.....			
17				No transactions.....	
18					9
19					5
20				No transactions.....	
21				do.....	
22					5
23					16
24					8
25					1
26				No report.....	
27				do.....	
28					15
29					1
30					14
31					3
32				No report.....	
33	New York.....	Boarded and passed.....	Mar. 10		11
34					12
35	Las Palmas.....	Held in quarantine.....	Mar. 5	2 nonimmune passengers detained to complete five days period; baggage disinfected.	11
36					1
37				No transactions.....	
38					1
39					2
40				No report.....	
41					3

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....
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.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pass 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.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	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	3
8	No report.....	1
9	4
10	No report.....	.....
11	do.....	.....
12	7
13	No transactions.....	.....
14
15	16
16	No report.....	.....
17	do.....	.....
18	do.....	.....
19	do.....	.....
20	do.....	.....
21	do.....	.....
22	do.....	.....
23	do.....	.....
24	No transactions.....	.....
25	No report.....	.....
26	2
27	No report.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to March 30, 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. 28...	12	.....
El Paso County.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 26...	9	.....
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26...	6	.....
Lake County.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 28...	2	.....
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1...	2	.....
Rio Grande County.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 19...	17	2	
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		50	2	
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.		58	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 17...	19	.....
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	2	.....
Total for State.....		20	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		18	.....
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. 17...	19	.....
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 17...	54	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 17...	10	.....
Danville.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1	.....
Rockford.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	2	.....	Smallpox reported.
Springfield.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 18...	2	.....
Alexander County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	.....	.....
Bond County.....	do.....	.....	.....
Boone County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Bureau County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Christian County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Clinton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Cook County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Cumberland County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
DeWitt County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Douglas County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Fulton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Gallatin County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hamilton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hardin County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Henderson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Henry County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Iroquois County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jefferson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Johnson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lee County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Livingston County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Macon County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Macoupin County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Madison County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Massac County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
McHenry County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
McLean County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Morgan County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Ogle County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Perry County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Piatt County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pope County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pulaski County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Rock Island County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Saline County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Sangamon County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
St. Clair County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Schuyler County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shelby County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Union County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Whiteside County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Williamson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Winnebago County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State.....	.....	88	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	38	.....
Indian Territory:				
Choctaw Nation.....	Dec. 18.....	75	.....
Total for same period, 1899...	.....	0	45	
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....	Many cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 14...	59	.....
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	1	.....
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4	.....
Madison County.....	do.....	14	.....
Posey County.....	do.....	26	.....
Total for State.....	.....	106	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	39	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	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.....	.....do.....	3		
Nemaha County.....	.....do.....	26		
Montgomery County.....	.....do.....	5		
Marshall County.....	.....do.....	2		
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	100		
Labette County.....	.....do.....	7		
Osawatomie.....	.....do.....	5		
Osage County.....	.....do.....	8		
Oswego, Labette County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...	17	0	
Ottawa.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Paola.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Parsons County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	3	1	
Reno County.....	.....do.....	1		
Sedgwick County.....	.....do.....	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.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 17...	53	1	
Woodson County.....	.....do.....	7		
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City).	.....do.....	44		
Total for State.....		725	13	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		90	7	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 24...	40		
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22...	10		
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18		
Total for State.....		68		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		259	3	
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		
Assumption.....	.....do.....	8	4	
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7		
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 17...	190	22	
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. 17...	660	135	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana—Continued.				
Onachita	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	1	
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	1	
Point Coupée.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7	7	
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5	5	
Richland.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	5	5	
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 17...	181	11	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	3	
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	21	21	
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 17...	2	2	
St. Mary Parish.....	Apr. 1-Feb. 6...	50	50	
St. Landry Parish.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 6...	782	27	
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	11	11	
Tensas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35	35	
Vermilion.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 3...	17	17	
Total for State		2,257	256	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		79		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 3...	3	3	
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...	1	1	
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1	1	
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	1	1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3	3	
Total for State		7	2	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 17...	14	0	
Grand Rapids.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	1	1	
Total for State		15		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		16	1	
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 20...	14	0	City.
Anoka County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 20...	15		
Butterfield.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 20...	4	0	Village.
Duluth.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	4	0	City.
Faribault County.....	do.....	1	0	
Fergus Falls.....	do.....	1	0	Do.
Freeborn County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 20...	27	0	
Janesville.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Village.
Jordan.....	do.....	1	0	Do.
Le Sauer County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 20...	1	0	
Minneapolis.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 17...	198	4	
New Richland.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Do.
Northfield.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 20...	21	0	City.
Owatonna.....	do.....	4	0	Do.
Rice County.....	do.....	4	0	
St. James.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	16	0	Village.
St. Paul.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 20...	6	0	
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	
Watsonwan County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 20...	4	0	
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	5	0	
Total for State.....		329	5	
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. 18...	48	0	
Total for State		85	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. 17...	18	0	
Total for State.....		40	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-Mar. 24...	19		
Total for State ..		20		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		18	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-Feb. 28...	17	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...	7		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	2		
Gates County.....	do.....	13		
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15.....			Numerous cases.
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...	51		
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.....		507	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		33	1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 16...	34	0	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 24...	239	2	
Hamilton.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	2		
Youngstown.....	Dec. 21-Feb. 21...	10	0	
Total for State.....		285	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.....	do.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	do.....			Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County.....	do.....	10	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	No cases at present.
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.....		85		
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 17...	9		
Same period, 1899.....		10		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9		
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24		
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Mar. 17...	462		
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8		
Nashville.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 10...	25		
Total for State.....		528		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		105		
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		
Belleville County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2		
Boggy Fork.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	15		
Bonham.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1		
Bowie County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	5		
Brenham.....	.....do.....	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...			Several cases.
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	6		
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1		Do.
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Index	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	30		
Joaquin	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	3		
Leesburg	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2		
Malakoff	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	3		
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...	3		
Yoakum	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	7		
Total for State		517	8	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		705	116	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City	Dec. 1-Mar. 17...	37		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Virginia:				
Alexandria	Feb. 14-Mar. 17...	4		
Bath County	Mar. 13.....	7		
Norfolk	Jan. 20.....	1		
Petersburg	Dec. 1-Dec. 26...	4		
Portsmouth	Dec. 24-Mar. 24...	93	21	
Richmond	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	35	0	
Roanoke	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	19	0	
Total for State		163	21	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		1,658	14	
Washington:				
Centralia	Feb. 26.....	150		
Pierce County	Feb. 7.....	1		
Seattle	Feb. 15.....	1	0	
Spokane	Jan. 1-Mar. 17...	175	2	
Tacoma	Feb. 12-Mar. 3...	26	1	
Walla Walla	Feb. 21.....	2		
Total for State		355	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		3	0	
West Virginia:				
Calhoun County	Jan. 31.....			Cases reported.
Fayette County	Jan. 26.....	18		Do.
Gilmer County	Jan. 31.....			
Harrison County .....	.....do	5		
Lewis County	Jan. 31-Mar. 1...	25		
McDowell County	Jan. 31.....	1		
Mingo County .....	.....do			Do.
Monongalia County	Jan. 26.....	1		
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:				
La Crosse County	Mar. 21.....	6		
Lafayette County	Feb. 3.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Lemonweir.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauston.....	Jan. 24.....	1		
Total for State		10	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		17	2	
Wyoming:				
Sweetwater County.....	Mar. 13.....	3		
Uintah County.....	Mar. 3.....	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		4		
Grand total		6,787	332	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		4,691	249	

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
													Whooping cough.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Mar. 24	8,338	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Aurora, Ill.....	Mar. 17	19,688	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 10	19,688	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	Mar. 24	424,439	240	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1	2
Baton Rouge, La.....	Mar. 3	10,478	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 10	10,478	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 17	10,478	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	27,839	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Mar. 24	35,005	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	9	2
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	365	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol, R. I.....	Mar. 17	5,478	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	Mar. 10	27,294	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 15	27,294	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	Mar. 24	70,028	55	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Camden, N. J.....	Mar. 17	58,313	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Mar. 26	58,313	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbondale, Pa.....	Mar. 14	10,832	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 21	10,832	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Mar. 17	654,955	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicopee, Mass.....	Mar. 24	14,050	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Mar. 17	11,288	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Mar. 24	261,353	131	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass.....	do.....	10,424	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord, N. H.....	Mar. 17	17,044	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Covington, Ky.....	Mar. 24	37,371	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, O.....	Mar. 17	61,220	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 24	61,220	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	Mar. 10	205,876	119	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Mar. 17	205,876	112	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Dubois, Pa.....	Mar. 24	6,149	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Mar. 17	9,416	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	50,756	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 24	50,756	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Everett, Mass.....	Mar. 17	11,068	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	Mar. 24	74,398	65	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Mar. 17	22,037	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Mar. 19	60,278	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	Mar. 18	9,069	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.....	Mar. 17	8,607	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Ohio.....	do.....	19,565	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	Mar. 24	27,412	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke, Mass.....	Mar. 17	35,637	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	do.....	105,436	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Jackson, Mich.....	Mar. 24	20,795	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Mar. 17	17,201	22	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 18	163,003	106	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	Mar. 17	32,011	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.....	41,654	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Lebanon, Pa.....	Mar. 24	14,664	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Mar. 17	50,395	43	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	Mar. 24	77,696	53	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport, Pa.....	Mar. 20	20,741	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	Mar. 17	44,126	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	10,092	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.....	Mar. 24	11,079	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Melrose, Mass.....	Mar. 17	8,519	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do.....	204,468	74	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Mar. 10	161,738	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 17	164,738	66	17	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Mar. 24	31,076	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	46	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1
Newark, N. J.....	Mar. 17	181,830	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar. 24	40,733	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newburyport, Mass.....	Mar. 17	13,947	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	171	23	.....	21	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton, Mass.....	Mar. 24	24,370	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	c3,654,594	1,729	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	46	34	19
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Mar. 17	140,452	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 5; colored, 24.

c Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 19, 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	3	1.03	.20		
Portland, Me.....	32	8	.77	.36		
Northfield, Vt.....	24	13	.56	.63		
Boston, Mass.....	34	6	.91	1.30		
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	35	4	1.08	.18		
Nantucket, Mass.....	34	3	.78		.04	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	34	5	1.09	.07		
Block Island, R. I.....	34	5	.91	.54		
New Haven, Conn.....	34	9	.97	.48		
Albany, N. Y.....	31	13	.62	.76		
New York, N. Y.....	36	8	.91	.69		
Harrisburg, Pa.....	35	9	.77	.33		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	39	9	.74	.86		
New Brunswick, N. J.....	36	9	.84	1.01		
Atlantic City, N. J.....	37	6	.91		.22	
Baltimore, Md.....	41	10	.91	.00		
Washington, D. C.....	41	10	.98	.44		
Lynchburg, Va.....	45	8	.84	.31		
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	6	1.19		.73	
Norfolk, Va.....	46	7	1.05		.51	
Charlotte, N. C.....	49	4	1.07	.55		
Raleigh, N. C.....	47	5	.96		.44	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47	2	1.20		.15	
Hatteras, N. C.....	50	4	1.50		1.04	
Wilmington, N. C.....	54	5	.91		.66	
Columbia, S. C.....	54	4	1.04	.10		
Charleston, S. C.....	57	2	.91		.59	
Augusta, Ga.....	55	4	1.25	.00		
Savannah, Ga.....	58	2	.90		.64	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	62	1	.77	1.89		
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	0	.49		.12	
Key West, Fla.....	73	3	.28	.46		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	50	2	1.40		.84	
Tampa, Fla.....	66	2	.70	.46		
Pensacola, Fla.....	60	1	1.31		.98	
Mobile, Ala.....	59	3	1.82		1.34	
Montgomery, Ala.....	57	3	1.50		1.04	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	58	4	1.54	.55		
New Orleans, La.....	62	3	1.19		.35	
Shreveport, La.....	57	2	1.05	1.13		
Fort Smith, Ark.....	51	4	.65	.48		
Little Rock, Ark.....	52	4	1.21		.66	
Palestine, Tex.....	58	1	.91	.28		
Galveston, Tex.....	62	3	.63		.40	
San Antonio, Tex.....	61	1	.43		.06	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	62	0	.35	.79		
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	51	5	1.33		.55	
Nashville, Tenn.....	49	7	1.16		.41	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	50	6	1.40		.25	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	47	8	1.19		.13	
Louisville, Ky.....	44	11	.84		.61	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	39	10	.77		.73	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	42	8	.77		.63	
Columbus, Ohio.....	37	11	.63		.44	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	39	8	.75		.04	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	37	11	.59	.09		
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	29	13	.58		.01	
Rochester, N. Y.....	29	11	.63	.16		
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29	9	.56	.05		
Erie, Pa.....	31	8	.59		.46	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33	9	.63		.58	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	34	8	.56		.50	
Toledo, Ohio.....	34	11	.43		.28	
Detroit, Mich.....	32	10	.49	.12		
Lansing, Mich.....	31	13	.61		.35	
Port Huron, Mich.....	27	10	.58		.10	
Alpena, Mich.....	22	8	.42		.29	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	18	8	.25		.25	
Marquette, Mich.....	21	11	.40		.17	
Green Bay, Wis.....	24	8	.44		.33	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	30	9	.49	.29		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	29	8	.56		.46	
Chicago, Ill.....	33	10	.55		.43	
Duluth, Minn.....	22	12	.35		.33	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 19, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	25		8	.30		.26
La Crosse, Wis.....	29		12	.35		.30
Dubuque, Iowa.....	31		10	.49		.47
Davenport, Iowa.....	34		8	.49		.46
Des Moines, Iowa.....	33		5	.33		.31
Keokuk, Iowa.....	37		5	.49		.49
Springfield, Ill.....	40		7	.56		.50
Cairo, Ill.....	46		7	.84		.72
St. Louis, Mo.....	43		6	.77		.75
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	40		6	.65		.46
Springfield, Mo.....	43		4	.71		.59
Kansas City, Mo.....	40		4	.49		.46
Topeka, Kans.....	40		3	.45		.40
Wichita, Kans.....	41	1		.42		.42
Concordia, Kans.....	39		2	.42		.40
Lincoln, Nebr.....	38		8	.28		.23
Omaha, Nebr.....	34		4	.30		.25
Sioux City, Iowa.....	28		3	.28		.24
Yankton, S. Dak.....	27		2	.21		.08
Valentine, Nebr.....	32			.31		
Huron, S. Dak.....	27		7	.14		.02
Pierre, S. Dak.....	27		2	.16	.10	
Moorhead, Minn.....	18		5	.17	.05	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	19		1	.21		.20
Williston, N. Dak.....	21		4	.10	.01	
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	28	5		.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	33	7		.09		.09
Miles City, Mont.....	32		3	.12		.12
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	30		1	.21		.18
Spokane, Wash.....	41	7		.29		.29
Walla Walla, Wash.....	47	6		.44		.44
Baker City, Oreg.....	37	11		.42		.42
Winnemucca, Nev.....	40	7		.16		.16
Boise, Idaho.....	44	7		.42		.42
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	42	6		.47		.47
Lander, Wyo.....	33	4		.30		.02
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	32	0		.14	.20	
North Platte, Nebr.....	34		2	.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	38	0		.21		.06
Pueblo, Colo.....	39	2		.14	.02	
Dodge City, Kans.....	41	0		.21	.14	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	50		3	.80		.65
Amarillo, Tex.....	45		2	.11		.05
Abilene, Tex.....	55		1	.21	.67	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	40	3		.14	.10	
El Paso, Tex.....	56	2		.07	.18	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	61	6		.21		.03
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	46	7		.77		.77
Tacoma, Wash.....	45	8		.84		.84
Portland, Oreg.....	47	11		1.26		1.22
Roseburg, Oreg.....	47	9		.80		.77
Eureka, Cal.....	49			1.47		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	54	9		.74		.46
Carson City, Nev.....	42	9		.28		.28
Sacramento, Cal.....	54	6		.66		.62
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	0		.70		.70
Fresno, Cal.....	54	8		.28		.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	4		.68		.68
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55	5		.68		.68
San Diego, Cal.....	56	4		.83		.83
Yuma, Ariz.....	65	5		.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, March 3, 1900.]

PLAGUE.

ITALY.—By maritime sanitary police order of February 25, 1900, the port of Aden is declared plague infected, and arrivals from said port are subject to the restrictions applied to vessels arriving from New Caledonia and Oman.

BELGIUM.—By ministerial order of February 24, 1900, the order of August 17, 1899, is declared out of force from February 25, as regards arrivals from Portugal.

NETHERLANDS.—The ministerial order of June 16, 1899, declaring Alexandria plague infected, is declared out of force after February 23. The following order from the minister of the interior and finance is made public:

"From February 25, 1900, the prohibition of the importation and transportation of rags, clothing in use, and unwashed personal and bed-clothing from Alexandria is removed."

GREECE.—According to advices of February 19, all arrivals from the coast of Arabia and the Gulf of Oman, as far as Aden, when said arrivals have left said localities later than January 25, 1900, are subject to strict quarantine for ten days. The duration of the voyage shall not include the passage to the quarantine island of Delos.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of February 21, 1900, arrivals from Réunion Island are no longer subject to quarantine against plague.

SWEDEN.—By proclamation of February 17, 1900, Oporto and the island of Madagascar are declared free of plague.

DUTCH INDIES.—By order of the governor-general published in the Java Courant of January 30, 1900, quarantine against Osaka is decreed from December 23, against Hongkong from December 29, against Nagasaki from December 30, 1899, and against Nagasaki from January 3, 1900. The importation of susceptible articles from the places named is forbidden.

CHOLERA.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By proclamation of January 29, 1900, the port of Bangkok is declared cholera infected. All arrivals from the port named shall be held in quarantine by the sanitary authorities of the colony until free pratique is given.

ARABIA.

Further concerning plague in Aden.

ADEN, ARABIA, *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have to confirm the following telegram of the 24th instant, viz, "Plague, isolated."

To date unofficial information gives the number of cases of plague in

Aden as from 8 to 10 and 4 deaths, the first occurring on the 22d instant. While from the first appearance the authorities have been most diligent in trying to prevent the spread they did not issue an official notification until late the 23d. The plague broke out in one of the shipping piers about midway between steamer point and Aden proper at a place locally known as Hedjof, where only coolies, Bedouins and 2 families of better natives live. This place was at once quarantined and closely guarded so that none have been able to come forth into the populous parts of the peninsula. The cases were moved to the plague quarantine station out to a remote and unused place in harbor, 2 miles from anchorage of any vessel. I mention these particulars so that it can be seen that every means is being used to stop its spread and the impression among the medical men is that very few more cases will occur, so vigorous has been the fight to stop it.

It is said that the plague can not exist on barren hot rocks, and as that is all there is in Aden but little alarm is felt by Europeans here.

Respectfully,

E. S. CUNNINGHAM,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine report.

BARBADOS, *March 3, 1900.*

SIR: My last regular report was made on November 27. I have now to report as follows:

Barbados.—Quarantine is in force here against Para, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro for yellow fever and smallpox; and Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Lisbon, Mauritius, Oporto, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, Santos, and State of Paraguay for bubonic plague. The health of the colony is good, with the exception of influenza.

British Guiana.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, and Panama. Arrivals from Portugal, Venezuela, and Calcutta are quarantined for examination by the health officer.

Dutch Guiana.—Her Majesty's consul there on the 26th ultimo reported the health of the colony to be good, and that quarantine was not imposed on any vessels arriving there.

French Guiana.—Her Majesty's vice-consul there reports the health of that colony to be good.

Caracas.—A few mild cases of supposed smallpox in the prison there.

Grenada.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

Guadeloupe.—Quarantine is in force there against Egypt, India, Portugal, and Réunion for plague; and Buenos Ayres, Colon, and the Southern States of America for yellow fever.

Jamaica.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and the coast of Costa Rica and Panama between and inclusive of Points Carreta and Rincon. Vessels from Key West, India, Alexandria, Hongkong, Oporto, Grand Bassam, French Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Pernambuco, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Spanish ports, are treated as "suspect," and dealt with by the board after considering the health officer's report.

Leeward Islands.—Quarantine is in force there against Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Mauritius, Oporto, Santos, and Paraguay for plague; and Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Manaos, Panama, Para, Per-

nambuco, Puerto Cabello, Rio de Janeiro, and Valencia for yellow fever and smallpox.

Martinique.—Quarantine is in force there against Egypt, India, Portugal, and Réunion for plague; and against Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Colon, Mexico, and the Southern States of America for yellow fever. Cuba "suspected."

St. Lucia.—Quarantine is in force there against Para, Paraguay, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

The reports forwarded by the chairman of the quarantine board give the following particulars:

Bahia.—For the fourteen days prior to February 9, clean bill of health.

Pernambuco.(a)—For the fourteen days prior to February 5, clean bill of health.

Rio de Janeiro.—For the fourteen days prior to February 15, 16 deaths from yellow fever; 45 deaths from smallpox.

Maceio.—For the fourteen days prior to February 15, clean bill of health.

Buenos Ayres.—For the fourteen days prior to January 18, clean bill of health.

Montevideo.—For the fourteen days prior to January 20, clean bill of health.

Victoria.—For the fourteen days prior to February 2, clean bill of health.

Santos.—For the fourteen days prior to February 10, 6 cases and 1 death from yellow fever.

The bills of health from Santos and Rio de Janeiro had no mention of the plague.

St. Thomas.—Quarantine is in force there against Colon, Cuba, Panama, Para, Tampico, and Vera Cruz for yellow fever; against Hull, Mexico, and Pernambuco for smallpox; and against Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Mauritius, Santos, and Paraguay for plague.

St. Vincent.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Panama, Para, and Rio de Janeiro.

Trinidad.—Quarantine is not in force there against any place except Panama and Para. Quarantine of observation against Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, and Caracas.

Respectfully,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

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

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *March 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended March 10, 1900: Bills of health were issued to 4 freight steamers bound for ports in the United States and to 2 passenger steamers. The steamship *Switzerland* cleared on the 8th instant for Philadelphia with 334 steerage passengers; there were 4 rejections because of trachoma. The steamship *Noordland*

(a) The steamship *Coleridge's* bill of health, dated February 23, was also clean, but that issued to the barque *Cordilia*, on February 1, gave 3 deaths from smallpox and 2 from yellow fever.

cleared for New York on the 10th instant carrying 583 steerage and — cabin passengers. Three steerage passengers were rejected at the inspection. Both of these ships sailed with steerage baggage not inspected and bearing no labels.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,

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

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

BRAZIL.

Report from Santos—Steamship Bellarden clears for New York.

SANTOS, BRAZIL, *February 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith that the British steamship *Bellarden*, Alexander, master, clears from Santos, Brazil, this day, February 21, 1900, for New York, N. Y., via Rio de Janeiro, with a crew of 31, including the master.

The said steamship entered Santos February 17, and has had no sickness on board while in this port. I have also to report that said port of Santos is at this date free from any contagious disease, excepting yellow fever, of which there have been 12 cases and 6 deaths during the week ended February 16, 1900.

The crew of said steamship *Bellarden*, numbering 31, all told, including the master, were mustered and inspected just prior to departure, and all passed satisfactorily.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

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

Vessels inspected at Santos.

SANTOS, BRAZIL, *February 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have inspected the following-named vessels during the four weeks ended February 16, 1900: January 24, *Asiatic Prince*, Woodhouse, master; crew, 25; no passengers; for New York direct. January 26, *Taormina*, Moller, master; crew, 28; no passengers; for New York direct.

For the week ended February 9, 1900: German bark *Atlantic*, Klamper, master; crew, 17; no passengers; for New York direct.

Week ended February 16, 1900: Steamship *Bellucia*, Nerisen, master; crew, 29; no passengers; for New York direct. Steamship *Nasmyth*, Brown, master; crew, 28; no passengers; for New York, N. Y., via Victoria, Brazil.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

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

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *March 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended March 17, 15 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from tuberculosis, 2 from meningitis. Two deaths occurred in the Civil Hospital. Death rate

for the week, 19.69 per thousand. Two cases smallpox reported in the city, but upon investigation proved to be varioloid, slight. Eight foreign vessels entered this port during the week; 9 cleared from this port to ports outside Cuba. Six alien steerage passengers were landed at this port during the week.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 8 deaths in the city of Trinidad; no contagious diseases reported. One foreign vessel inspected at this port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths; no contagious diseases at this port during the week. One foreign vessel inspected at this port during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *March 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the report, for the week ended March 17, of mortuary statistics:

The general health of the city continues good, except there is a considerable amount of la grippe prevalent. The number of cases of yellow fever have declined from what they were in February. This is not unusual. Nine new cases are reported for March to date. The efflux from America to Havana has been very marked for the last week and is increasing.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality table for the week ended March 17, 1900, of the city of Havana.

Tuberculosis	23
Pneumonia.....	14
La grippe.....	3
Paludal fever.....	2
Enteritis.....	6
Perniciosa.....	2
Yellow fever	1
Diphtheria	1
All causes.....	114

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Number of vessels, crew, and passengers leaving this port during the month of February, 1900, inspected by the United States Marine-Hospital Service at time of departure.

HAVANA, CUBA, *March 16, 1900.*

Class.	Amer- ican.	Brit- ish.	Span- ish.	Norwe- gian.	Ger- man.	Ital- ian.	Provi- sional.	Total.
Steamers	26	18	9	12	5	0	5	75
Transports	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Yacht	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Corvette.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Schooner.....	13	4	0	0	0	0	4	21
Bark	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Tugboat.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Barge.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	47	22	11	13	5	1	18	115

Total crew, 4,644; total passengers, 3,153; total, 7,797

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*MATÁNZAS, CUBA, *March 22, 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 17, 1900:

Matanzas.—Thirty three deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 43.08 per 1,000. The increased mortality evidently is due to bronchial and pulmonary diseases. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; broncho-pneumonia, 5; neoplasia, 3; enteritis, 2; atresia, 2; malaria, 1; heart disease, 1; pernicious fever, 1; other causes, 12. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Three foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Thirty-seven health certificates were issued, 2 of these to persons leaving the island, via Havana. Three pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; malaria, 2; meningitis, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Sixteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 5 of these were foreign vessels and 11 coasting vessels. Six bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 1 foreign vessel was inspected on arrival during the week. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 1 death occurred in Caibarien during the week of pulmonary consumption. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Two foreign and 3 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 3 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Yellow fever regulations at Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith circulars Nos. 22 (1899) and 2 (1900) prepared by the chief surgeon of this Department, Major Havard.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

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

[Inclosures.]

[Circular No. 22.]

YELLOW FEVER AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

[Prepared by the chief surgeon.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE,

Santiago, Cuba, December 21, 1899.

The following general principles and rules are published for the information and guidance of medical officers in this Department. They are chiefly based upon the experience acquired since the occupation of Cuba by American troops.

1. Yellow fever is mostly a disease of seacoast towns, but may occur in any part of the island, especially if previously occupied by Spanish troops, the latent germs becoming active under favorable conditions; this is shown by the several cases occurring at Cristo and Palma Soriano, distant from the coast 12 and 30 miles, respectively, and about 700 feet above sea level. The passing of one or even several years without any case is no guarantee against the subsequent breaking out of the disease, as was shown at Manzanillo. It is exceedingly probable that the infection can be successfully bred in any town on the island, and that none can safely dispense with proper quarantine measures.

2. Yellow fever may occur any month in the year and medical officers should be ready for it at all times. It is rare from November 1 to June 1; most frequent in June, July, August, and September, August having been the worst month in Santiago under Spanish regime. Under American rule, in consequence of the system of prompt isolation and disinfection which may be expected, June and July are more likely to show the largest number of cases, as happened in Santiago this past summer.

3. Yellow fever is a place disease, that is, acquired from infected spots or foci and not directly from patients; therefore, the first step in the management of a case must be the removal, not only of the patient, but of all susceptible persons from the infected place. Public buildings, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, town halls, hotels, lodging houses, saloons, etc., are particularly open to suspicion, and, after May 1, should be carefully watched. As soon as 1 case can be traced with any degree of certainty to any such building, prompt measures are called for; if it occurs in barracks or hospitals occupied by Americans, or other nonimmunes, early and complete evacuation is the only course to pursue.

4. It is well known that the yellow fever bacillus, when removed from its nidus, is soon killed by exposure to sunlight, dry air, and free ventilation, and that the disease never spreads in the country when patients are placed in tents on clean ground. Accordingly, all inmates from infected barracks or hospitals should be at once removed to a canvas camp pitched, if possible, at least 1 mile from the source of infection. Such camp should have, as part of its hospital, several isolation tents, where suspicious cases are sent for treatment and further disposition. If at the end of five days new cases develop, the camp must again be moved, leaving behind all patients with their tents and belongings. Careful disinfection of effects, equipments, and furniture, so far as it is practicable, should precede each move.

This past summer, in Santiago, 4 companies of the Fifth Infantry, United States Army, left their infected barracks and went into 2 separate camps, each of 2 companies. One camp pitched 2 miles away, did not have any more cases after the first five days and was never moved again. With the other camp, 3 moves were necessary before the infection had completely disappeared; the first move, only 100 feet outside the barracks, to apparently clean grassy ground, was unsuccessful on account of faulty disinfection and perhaps the too close proximity of the fever foci; the second move, 4 miles away, was immediately followed by decided results.

5. Besides a well-equipped and properly isolated hospital, a well-organized yellow fever service should also comprise a detention camp. This should be on the way to and reasonably near the hospital, so that patients may not be subjected to unnecessary transportation. To it are carried all suspicious cases, not surely diagnosed, and all nonimmunes removed from infected houses. It is, therefore, necessary that the detention camp should consist of 3 sets of tents, more or less isolated one from the other; 1 set for healthy nonimmunes who have been exposed and need be kept under observation for five or six days; the second set, for the reception of all suspicious cases, those which develop into yellow fever being directly forwarded thence to the hospital; the third set for the reception, treatment, and further disposition of cases from set No. 2 which prove not to be yellow fever.

At Santiago, where the yellow-fever hospital is on an island, there was also, during the epidemic of last summer, an observation station on the city side of the bay, near the landing of the hospital steam launch, for the observation of patients and verification of diagnosis while awaiting transportation to the hospital. This station reduced the importance of the detention camp, which was hardly more than a place where non-immunes, exposed to infection, were kept under watch.

6. Each town, where yellow fever is likely to occur, should have a military sanitary officer, and, under him as many physicians as special exigencies may require. This sanitary officer should also have under his control one or two squads of immune laborers, with intelligent overseers, to do all necessary disinfection, one or more ambulances and one or more wagons; these vehicles to be marked with a yellow flag and used for no other purpose than the carrying of yellow-fever patients and infected effects or furniture. There should also be a complete disinfecting plant, using both steam and formaldehyd gas.

At Santiago, the medical department, besides its own plant, more or less perfected during the summer, had also the benefit of the larger and better equipped plant of the Marine-Hospital Service which was put at its disposal. In most towns it will be possible for military sanitary officers and Marine-Hospital Service thus to cooperate in combating the infection.

7. When yellow fever breaks out in a town, the authorities should be at once informed and appealed to, so that all necessary regulations may be strictly enforced.

All public places, hotels, lodging houses, clubs, saloons, etc., should be promptly registered (if not already done) and thereafter frequently inspected by sanitary physicians.

Nonimmunes should not be allowed to enter the town, except by special authority, and as many as possible of those already in town should be sent to the country or deported.

All physicians will be enjoined, under a stated penalty, to report within twelve hours all suspicious cases under their care to the sanitary officer; likewise all keepers of public places to report at once all cases of illness occurring in their establishments.

8. When a case, well-marked or reasonably suspicious, of yellow fever is reported and verified, the sanitary officer will take possession of the premises and place them under guard, allowing no one to enter or leave without permission.

The patient will be removed, as soon as possible, to the detention camp or to the hospital by special ambulance. Very exceptionally, when removal would obviously endanger life, the sanitary officer, with the sanction of the chief surgeon, may permit the patient to be kept and treated *in situ*, under suitable regulations, until he improves sufficiently to justify his transfer to the hospital. Such a contingency should be avoided by insisting on the prompt report of cases so that they may be transferred in the early stage of the disease. When death occurs in the house, the disinfected body will be carried at once, in special ambulance, to the burial ground.

All inmates of the house will undergo disinfection, that is, take a sublimate bath and have their wearing apparel boiled or subjected to steam or formaldehyd. At the same time, if possible, all clothing, bedding, hangings, carpets, fabrics, small and easily removed articles of furniture, etc., will be taken out and carried in special wagon to the disinfecting plant.

In exceptional cases, where the building permits of it, the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., may be done in the house itself, if the sanitary officer so decides, by boiling and exposure to formaldehyd in a tight room.

9. The house, that is, all the walls, roofs, (if accessible), ceilings, floors, and permanent furniture, will then receive special treatment. As most houses in Cuba consist of several large rooms, without ceilings, freely opening into each other and covered with leaky roofs, and, furthermore, as the ample doors and windows are without glass panes and rather loosely fitted, it results that fumigation by sulphur or formaldehyd gas is generally unsuccessful and often entirely useless. Such fumigation may be occasionally applicable to comparatively small houses or particular rooms which can be made quite impervious, but, as a rule, it may be discarded.

Proceed as follows:

First—Scrape and sweep the walls and ceilings so as to remove all loose lime and plaster.

Second—Throw, with a force pump, against all accessible surfaces an acid solution of corrosive sublimate prepared in a barrel, as follows:

Corrosive sublimate	1 part—1 ounce.
Muriatic acid.....	1 part—1 ounce.
Water.....	800 parts—6 gallons.

(Half a pound to a barrel of 50 gallons.)

taking particular pains to drench holes, angles, and corners. Rub surfaces which can not be reached by the hose with the same solution and allow them to dry in the open air. Dirt floors should be very freely soaked, stone and wooden floors well scrubbed with it; any loose and much broken or decayed wooden floor should be torn up and burned.

Third—Brush on walls, ceilings, and window casings a thick coating of milk of chloride of lime, prepared as follows:

Chloride of lime.....	1 part—2 pounds.
Water	20 parts—5 gallons.

Fourth—Paint the woodwork and rekalsomine the walls, if desired.

This disinfection, to be effective, must be done with care and thoroughness and always under the personal supervision of a medical officer; imperfect disinfection is a mere waste of time and labor.

Besides the house, the patio and adjuncts should also receive attention; the privy will be emptied out, if practicable, and then thoroughly disinfected.

10. After the foregoing complete treatment, the house should be left vacant at least seven days, with all windows thrown open. In exceptional cases, the sanitary officer may allow immunes to return to the house immediately after its disinfection, but nonimmunes will not be allowed to reenter it, under any circumstances, until November 15.

By command of Major-General Wood.

GEO. ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Circular No. 2.]

[Prepared by the chief surgeon.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE,
Santiago, Cuba, March 5, 1900.

In order to guard against the introduction and spread of yellow fever in this department, commanding officers, besides the provisions of circular No. 22 of December 21, 1899, will, on April 1, 1900, or as soon thereafter as practicable, carry out the following special instructions. For this purpose they will direct their medical officers to seek the cooperation of the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, and avail themselves of such hospital accommodations or disinfecting plants as may be offered by said Service.

1. In all garrison towns and their seaports a census will be made of all nonimmune persons, so that the extent of susceptibility to infection may be known and adequate preparations made. Such census will naturally include all persons, not native, who have never had the disease.

2. In seaboard towns especially, homeless and destitute nonimmunes (mostly loafers and tramps) are the most dangerous element of the population and will, so far as practicable, be removed to the country, isolated, or placed in confinement under medical supervision.

3. If a suitable building is not available, a sufficient number of tents will be pitched in an isolated spot and made ready for the admission and treatment of yellow-fever cases. Near this hospital, but not connected with it, should be another set of tents (detention camp) for the reception of all suspicious cases or cases coming from an infected locality.

The tentage will be furnished by the quartermaster's department, and the furniture, supplies, and medicines, by the medical department.

4. The necessary personnel will be selected and in readiness. In the absence of an army medical officer, the commanding officer will make an agreement with the best civilian physician available, who will be prepared to take charge of the yellow-fever hospital on the day the first case breaks out, his compensation to begin from that day, in accordance with contract to be made with him by the chief surgeon.

One immune attendant will be engaged and placed in charge as soon as the hospital is ready, at \$30 per month and a ration, his pay to begin at once. If cases of yellow fever occur, the chief surgeon will authorize as many nurses and attendants as may be necessary.

5. Upon completion of the preparations prescribed in the above paragraphs, a report describing the names of persons selected or engaged, and other action taken in carrying out the provisions of this circular will be forwarded to these headquarters.

6. Civilians under treatment will be charged \$1 a day or only 50 cents if employees of the Government. If unable to pay, bills in duplicate may be sent to the chief surgeon for settlement.

Ice for the sick and lime for disinfection can be purchased by medical officers as already provided by the chief surgeon.

7. All buildings known to have been infected in previous years will be carefully inspected, and, if deemed necessary, subjected to a fresh disinfection.

8. Where no steam plant is available, disinfection of bedding and clothing may be effected by a small portable formaldehyd generator, or thorough boiling in a mild sublimate solution, followed by complete exposure to sunshine. A hand pump, to throw a stream of sublimate solution against walls, floors, ceilings, etc., is always very useful and will be supplied on application to the chief surgeon.

9. All persons coming from infected localities will be kept isolated for five days at the detention camp and disinfected before being discharged.

10. Cases of fever in nonimmunes should be carefully watched, and, as soon as they become suspicious, promptly removed to the detention camp.

All physicians will be ordered to report within twenty-four hours any suspicious cases under their care to the medical officer in charge.

All cases of yellow fever will be promptly wired to the chief surgeon.

11. According to general experience, the three most important symptoms upon which a diagnosis of yellow fever may be based, in the first stage, are:

First. Injection and glistening of conjunctivæ, together with general congestion of the skin.

Second. Steadiness or falling of pulse with rising temperature.

Third. Albumen in urine.

In order to appreciate properly the indications of pulse and temperature, they should be recorded not less than three times a day, upon the usual chart. Such a chart should, by itself, by the end of the first week, clear all doubts as to the nature of the fever.

By order of Colonel Whiteside.

J. G. HARBORD,

First Lieutenant, Tenth United States Cavalry, A. A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 14, 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 10, 1900:

Santiago.—The following were the principal causes of death, a decrease of 4 from the preceding week:

Tuberculosis, 3; malarial fevers, 2; pneumonia, 2; heart disease, 4; meningitis, 1; other causes, 9; total, 21. Population, 43,000; mortality, 25.39 per thousand. Smallpox has been reported, but the number of cases is not known. No yellow fever has been reported for this period. Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin has been detailed temporarily as quarantine officer to the port of Guantanamo, and Dr. Edward F. Nunez, whose work with yellow fever last year received much praise, has been recommended for appointment as acting assistant surgeon.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 5 deaths for this period: Bronchitis, 1; intestinal diseases, 4. No contagious diseases have been reported.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death from gangrene for this period.

Respectfully,

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

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

DENMARK.

Quarantine against Bahia and Key West was raised January 30, 1900.

COPENHAGEN, *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to Mr. Risley's communication of November 18, 1897, and to my No. 134 of November 6, 1899, I have the honor to inform you that the quarantine therein reported against Bahia and Key West, Fla., was raised on the 30th ultimo by the government of the Danish West Indies.

Respectfully,
The SECRETARY OF STATE.

LAURITS SWENSON.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Smallpox in the Province of Quebec.*MONTREAL, *March 16, 1900.*

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

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report (a)	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
St. Philippe de Néri.....	Kamouraska.....	1,049	Aug. 18	0	9	.....	9	0	5	0
Mont-Carmel.....	do	1,075	Sept. 5	0	196	.....	196	0	49	0
St. Paschal.....	do	3,109	Oct. 15	0	24	.....	24	0	4	0
Woodbridge (St. Bruno).....	do	3,109	Jan. 26	0	12	.....	12	0	1	0
Ste. Hélène.....	do	1,518	Nov. 15	0	3	.....	3	0	1	0
St. Germain.....	do	600	.....do.....	0	31	.....	31	0	7	0
St. André.....	do	1,389	Jan. 20	13	13	1	5	7	4	4
Amqui.....	Matane.....	2,500	Dec. 16	0	2	.....	2	0	1	0
Métis.....	do	2,523	Jan. 20	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0
Ste. Angèle.....	do	1,231	Mar. 11	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Mann.....	Bonaventure.....	808	Jan. 13	0	2	.....	2	52	2	50
Shoolbred and Nouvelle	do	2,150	Jan. 16	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0
Carleton.....	do	1,078	.....do.....	0	7	.....	6	1	1	1
Métapédia.....	do	1,273	October.	0	121	.....	119	2	38	2
Restigouche.....	do	579	Dec'ber.	0	65	.....	65	0	11	0
Rimouski.....	Rimouski.....	2,649	(?)	5	5	.....	5	5	3	3
Montreal City.....	.....	275,000	Jan. 16	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0

a Date of last report, February 20. b Patients removed to civil hospital, in Campbellton, New Brunswick.

The only case of death we had up to date had been attended by a quack.

Respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

*Malaria—A book by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose herewith for your information a copy of a dispatch from the consul of the United States at Birmingham, England, in regard to malaria as seen from the standpoint of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Respectfully,

THOS W. CRIDLER,

Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Advance copy of a dispatch for the use of the United States Marine-Hospital Bureau.]

*Malaria as seen from the standpoint of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.*BIRMINGHAM, *February 9, 1900.*

SIR: The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has issued a book containing "Instructions for the prevention of malarial fever for the use of residents in malarious places." The Times finds these instructions "of so simple and efficient a character and so well calculated to effect the purpose for which they are designed," that it

repeats the leading facts, and does this in so popular and attractive a way that I forward a copy of the article. It reads as follows:

"The fevers collectively termed malarial, which range from what was not uncommon in certain parts of England fifty years ago, under the name of 'ague,' to the malignant and rapidly fatal forms met with in the tropics, have constituted, perhaps, the chief impediment to the colonization by Europeans of many countries which in other respects appeared to be admirably adapted to undergo development under the influence of civilized immigrants. In some of these countries the native races are at least partially free from liability to the disease; but even when this is the case, and it is by no means universal, they are generally of a low type and of depressed vitality. Vast regions of Africa have long been regarded as almost necessarily fatal to white races; millions of acres in India are left without cultivation, and even Europe itself has been desolated over considerable portions of its service.

"The Italian Campagna, so fertile and populous under the dominion of the Romans, has in modern times been reduced by malaria to an arid waste almost destitute of human inhabitants; and Wellington's army, when in Estremadura, was assailed with such severity as to threaten its very existence. In England, during many periods of our history, malaria has prevailed over wide districts, and even within living memory was not uncommon in the 'fen country;' but not the least of the difficulties which it presented to inquirers was due to its constant tendency to disappear before drainage and cultivation. Chiefly from this cause it has been to so large an extent banished from our shores that English physicians have had but restricted opportunities of studying its phenomena, while the observers who have traced its course in foreign countries have worked out innumerable details with regard to its behavior, the varied climatic conditions under which it exists, its relation to soil, to altitude, and to vegetation, which were practically quite valueless until, within the last few years, the key was obtained to their interpretation. This key has been afforded, at last, quite as much by improvement in instruments and methods of research as by increased diligence on the part of those by whom they were employed.

"It has long been known that any continued prevalence of malarial fever was attended by the occurrence of extensive changes, apparently of a degenerative character, in the physical condition of the blood; and these changes, when they were made the subject of investigation by the aid of modern microscopes, were traced to the presence of parasites as invariable concomitants of the disease. Blood owes its color to the presence of innumerable minute bodies called its red corpuscles; bodies so minute and so numerous that a single cubic millimeter of blood contains an average of about 5,000,000 of them; and it is within these corpuscles that the parasites were discovered. Malarial fevers are characterized by definite exacerbations and intermissions; and it soon became apparent that these were severally coincident, in point of time, with successive stages of the life history of the parasite, each attack of fever denoting the hatching of a new brood, and presenting the successive stages of shivering, of heat, and of sweating, coincidently with their growth and development, at the conclusion of which each corpuscle which had been invaded by them, perished, and its function as a carrier of oxygen to the tissues was abolished. Unlike the now familiar vegetable parasites collectively called microbes, by which so many other diseases are occasioned, the parasite of malaria belongs to the animal kingdom; but, like the microbes, its numbers increase with amazing rapidity.

"Until they reach a considerable amount the parasite would not be productive of serious symptoms; but by the time an attack of fever is fairly established, these numbers often amount to something like 250,000,000, and thence would range upward to 1,000,000,000. It has long been known that quinine was the most potent of all remedies for ague, and its administration at all sorts of times and in all sorts of doses had gradually led to the experimental determination of the conditions of its greatest efficacy; but prior to the discovery of the parasite, it was regarded as being essentially 'antiperiodic' in its effects, that is to say, as exerting some mysterious influence in preventing the rhythmical recurrence of morbid phenomena.

"The discovery of the parasite led to the further discovery that quinine cured ague simply by poisoning the parasite, and that it was most effective for this purpose when given in such doses and in such a way as to be present in the blood in sufficient quantities during a certain period of their growth. But it seldom killed them all, and more usually left a few individuals, perhaps more or less languishing, but still living and reproducing their kind, and capable of giving rise to a fresh attack of fever, even after the lapse of many months.

"The next stage in the investigation was to ascertain through what channel the malaria parasite became introduced into the human body; and Dr. Patrick Manson, who had previously traced another form of infection to the mosquito, was, we believe, the first to suggest that this insect was the most probable delinquent. The investigations of

Major Ross, to whose letter claiming priority we were glad to give insertion on Wednesday, finally established the correctness of the hypothesis. The particular mosquito concerned is of the species known to naturalists as *Anopheles*, and the evidence of the crime is complete. He, or rather she, for the ladies of the family are the sole offenders, is furnished with salivary glands which secrete the poison which she injects into her bites. A female may be hatched from a captured larva, and fed for the first time by being permitted to bite a man suffering from fever. She will swallow one or more of the parasites or their spores as part of her meal, and, if kept in confinement, their life within her body may be observed. They ultimately find their way from her stomach to her salivary glands, and from these are injected with the poison into the blood of the next victim whom she may select or may be furnished with. The process can be watched from beginning to end, and it constitutes a chain of morbid action of the most interesting and curious character, which, at the same time, completely clears up the whole question of the nature and causation of the fever.

"All speculations about air, about soil, about 'malaria belts,' and the like have been rendered obsolete. There is no reason to believe that the parasite finds access to the human body through any other channel, or that the 'gnats' or 'mosquitoes,' which infest regions free from malaria, are examples of *Anopheles*. If this particular insect could be extirpated there is every justification for the hope that malarious fevers would disappear from the earth; and, fortunately, the extirpation does not seem likely to present any insurmountable difficulty. The eggs are laid in water, and the larvæ, when hatched, live in water for about a week before they assume the mosquito form. As larvæ, like those of the common gnat, they rise to the surface of the water to breathe; and a film of oil on this surface is speedily fatal to them by blocking up their air spiracles. The fully formed mosquito lives for many weeks, but is not presumed to travel far, and probably always obtains its food within easy reach of its native pool of water, to which it periodically returns for the purpose of depositing its eggs.

"Much may be done, therefore, by drying up the pools in the vicinity of houses, or by treating them once a week with a film of kerosene oil. Much may be done also by killing the mature insect when resting upon a wall after its meal; and it is to be noted that the true *Anopheles* rests with its body almost at right angles to the surface of the wall, while the absolutely or comparatively harmless gnat rests with its body parallel to the wall, or even somewhat inclining toward it. The little book or pamphlet to which we refer contains instructions for identifying and destroying the *Anopheles*, both in its adult and in its larval forms, also for rendering habitation in the tropics as safe as may be possible against its incursions. The whole of the few pages are written with admirable brevity and clearness, and should enable Englishmen, armed in complete panoply of knowledge, to preserve their health in regions which have proved only too fatal to many generations or their predecessors.

Respectfully,

MARSHAL HALSTEAD,
United States Consul.'

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Liverpool—School of tropical diseases.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, March 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool for the week ended March 10, 1900:

One case of smallpox is reported, otherwise the health of the port remains good. It occurred in the person of a sailor arriving at Liverpool on the steamship *Nubian* from Bombay via Marseilles. The history of the case shows that the exposure to the infection took place at Marseilles.

Eighteen vessels cleared during the week for ports in the United States; of these 1 was not inspected and partial inspections were made in the case of 3 others. One thousand four hundred and forty immigrants were inspected and passed; 26 packages, the effects of 24 Russians, were disinfected and labeled.

The situation in regard to freight from suspected localities remains unchanged. I transmit herewith under a separate cover the first annual report (for the year 1899) of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases.

The course of instruction covers a period of two months and com-

prises: One, lectures; two, clinical instruction; three, instructions in special clinical methods; four, practical work and demonstrations on the parasitology, bacteriology, and pathology of tropical diseases.

One hundred and seventy six cases of tropical diseases were treated in the special ward of the Royal Southern Hospital during the year; 152 of these were cases of malarial fever, the remainder being divided among Malta fever, beriberi, dysentery, abscess of the liver, scurvy, and bilhaizia disease. Especial attention was paid during the year to the subject of malaria and an expedition was sent to the west coast of Africa to investigate the habits and life history of the "man-eating" mosquito in relation to its conveyance of the malarial organism. A report of the work of the expedition edited by Major Ross will shortly appear. The attendance at the school during the present year warrants the opinion that the course is proving of recognized value to men preparing for service in the tropics.

Respectfully,

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

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

Reports from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *March 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts concerning the shipping of this port and its various lines which, as it has a direct bearing on the work we are directed to perform, may be of interest.

The following lines for foreign ports have ships that enter and clear here each week: The American, Royal Mail, Union, Castle, and North d. Lloyd; while it is a port of call each week for the Hamburg American and North German Lloyd also.

In addition to these foreign lines there are 6 minor, or local, lines that run daily, or on alternate days, to the following ports: Havre, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Jersey, Guernsey, and Isle of Wight.

The foreign lines have the following objective points:

The American Line ships leave each Saturday, bound for New York, but call at Cherbourg for passengers, and I am reliably informed that at this point they receive all classes of passengers, immigrants as well as first and second class.

The Royal Mail Line has 2 routes, 1 the Brazil and River Plata, via Spain and Portugal, and the other the West Indies Route to Barbados and Central America. In the former, the South American Route, the ships leave Southampton every alternate Friday with passengers, mails, and cargo. The ports of call are Cherbourg, Corunna, Vigo, Lisbon, St. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. A ship is also dispatched over this route every fourth Saturday which carries both cargo and passengers, first and third class, and in addition to calling at the other ports mentioned, begins the voyage by stopping first at Oporto. Concerning the ports of call of this route, and their condition, comment is unnecessary. In the other route of this line, the West Indian, the steamers are dispatched from Southampton every alternate Wednesday. They carry passengers and cargo direct to Barbados, whence branch steamers proceed to almost all the Central American and West Indian ports. These ships when in dock here are never more than 200 feet from those of the American Line.

The Union and Castle Lines, it is said, will soon unite into one company, but at present this has not been done. The Union Line ships

leave Southampton every Saturday for Cape Town, South Africa, calling at Madeira and Teneriffe, and then go on to Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Beira. Every fourth ship on both the outward and homeward voyage calls at Lisbon. This is the worst feature of the route so far, but to day it is reported here that there is one case of plague on a transport in Table Bay (Cape Town).

The Castle Line has the same objective points in South Africa as the Union Line, and leaves Southampton on almost the same dates, but it has connections from the east coast of Africa on to Aden and the city of Bombay.

As mentioned in my letter of January 26, the North German Lloyd Company will at an early date put into operation a new line, designed especially for passengers, and having the same objective points as the American Line, viz, New York and Southampton, but calling both ways at Cherbourg for passengers.

In addition to these, Southampton is a port of call for both the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line ships en route to New York from their respective European ports.

* * * * *

England has a notification act, passed in 1889, and adopted immediately by this borough, which enacted that every practitioner in attendance upon a person suffering from smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever should notify the existence of the same to the medical officer of health. I inclose a table, compiled from statistics obtained from the office of the health officer, which shows how many cases of each have occurred from 1892 to 1899 inclusive. From this it will be seen that there was in 1893 a considerable outbreak of smallpox in the city. Till then there were no adequate hospital, or other provisions, for isolation. The act brought all these cases, as well as the hospital deficiency, prominently before the council, and the immediate result of the outbreak was the putting into commission of a floating hospital, anchored in the stream at the head of the bay, to which all cases, imported or domestic, are at once transferred. Since 1893 almost every case recorded has been imported, and that no epidemic has occurred is due solely to the prompt use of the hospital mentioned above and further to the disinfection of the ships or the infected quarters when they bring in these cases. This is done by the medical officer of the port. In the limited number of opportunities I have had to observe it, the method has been as follows: The bedding is burned, the quarters are disinfected with sulphur fumes, generated either by burning or by the evaporation of SO_2 from the liquid, after which the walls are scrubbed with a strong solution of carbolic acid. Formaldehyd is not used at all; indeed, does not seem to be known.

The smallpox epidemic of 1893, however, was farther reaching in its results than this. The need of proper hospitals for isolation once before the people, a movement was inaugurated for building a modern and well-equipped institution, on the pavilion plan, for the reception of all the infectious diseases; and in February, through the courtesy of the mayor and the medical officer of health, I attended the opening ceremonies of a thoroughly modern hospital that has already been used for cases of measles, scarlet fever, typhoid, and diphtheria.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBODY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Cases reported.

Diseases.	Years—							
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Smallpox.....	37	125	17	6	9	7	17	0
Cholera.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria.....	10	51	39	39	50	53	145	190
Membranous croup.....	3	2	1	3	6	2	4	4
Erysipelas.....	40	109	63	53	82	53	41	76
Scarlet fever.....	54	97	79	352	906	235	256	294
Typhoid fever.....	82	107	78	59	79	68	169	188

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessel was inspected at this port during the week ended March 10, 1900: Wednesday, March 7, steamship *Lahn*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 18 steerage and 30 cabin passengers and 4 large and 19 small pieces of luggage. Owing to dry-dock preparations for the summer schedule, the American Line had no ship sailing on Saturday.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,

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

FRANCE.

*Report from Havre.*HAVRE, FRANCE, *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *La Gascogne* sailed from this port on March 10 bound for New York with 725 passengers, of whom 634 were third class. All were inspected as usual, and baggage was inspected or disinfected; 43 rolls of bedding and 47 pieces of ordinary baggage were steamed.

At the time of inspection an Italian boy of 17, one Milo Becix, from Modane, was found to have a temperature of 39°, rapid pulse (110), and coated tongue. No other symptoms were evident and the boy claimed he was not ill. It is probable that this is a case of simple fever of malarial origin as he came direct from a location presumably free from contagious diseases. However, I consider it best to advise refusal of his passage and to have him sent to a hospital where any developments could be observed.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Marseilles.*MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *March 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 10, 1900: Only 1 vessel was cleared during the week, bound for Santiago with a cargo of tiles and window glass. There have been no other transactions worthy of mention.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,

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

*Smallpox in St. Nazaire.*NANTES, FRANCE, *March 8, 1900.*

SIR: I beg to inform you regarding the appearance of smallpox at the port of St. Nazaire. I am officially informed the disease was taken to St. Nazaire some weeks ago by a traveler going from Marseilles to St. Nazaire by train. There have been reported so far 32 cases and 4 deaths. I understand that vaccination is not compulsory and that many of the patients remain at their homes after having taken the disease instead of being removed to a hospital or pesthouse. However, the disease thus far has not been very fatal and it is said to be diminishing in the city of St. Nazaire. One case was reported last week where the physician and mayor were obliged to bury the deceased, as, it was said, no one else would approach the house. I have also been informed that the disease has reached the suburbs of Nantes. Should it become epidemic or continue to spread I will report the matter. I have requested the consular agent at St. Nazaire to exercise care in issuing bills of health for vessels going to the United States or Cuba.

Respectfully,

JOS. I. BRITTAİN,

United States Consul at Nantes, France.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

*Report from Bremen.*BREMEN, GERMANY, *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the abstract of bills of health for the week ended March 10, which shows the transactions at this station.

The last weekly health report of the city of Bremen shows 8 cases of diphtheria and 2 of scarlet fever. There were 64 deaths from all causes, as against 75 for the previous week. From this report and from personal inquiry of physicians, I learn that the epidemic of influenza is diminishing.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Hamburg.*HAMBURG, GERMANY, *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended March 10, 1900: The steamship *Patricia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed Sunday, March 4, carrying 989 steerage passengers. For these passengers, 507 pieces of baggage were inspected and 241 were disinfected. The steamship *Graf Waldersee* was inspected with reference to steerage accommodations March 10, preparatory to her sailing the following day. Bills of health were issued during the week to 9 vessels, of which 5 carried cargo. Influenza has ceased to prevail to any considerable extent in the city.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*Cases and deaths from plague.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to this Department's letter of the 10th instant in regard to the plague in the Hawaiian Islands, I have the honor by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a dispatch, No. 200, of the 1st instant from the consul-general of the United States at Honolulu stating that from December 12 to February 28, inclusive, there have been 64 cases of plague in Honolulu. Of this number, 55 died and 9 recovered, as follows: 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.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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

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

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.**Report from Honolulu—Outlook encouraging as to plague.*HONOLULU, H. I., *March 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last-written report on March 2, 2 new cases of plague have been reported in Honolulu. One, a Chinaman, from the Kamehameha IV Road, discovered late on March 2, died in the pesthouse March 3. On March 11 another case was discovered in a Chinaman in a livery stable at Iwelei, near the Oahu prison, and he is now under treatment in the pesthouse.

The antipest serum was used in both of these cases. H. M. Levy, the suspicious case taken from the Hawaiian Hotel, is improving, but no diagnosis has yet been made by Dr. Hoffman, the bacteriologist of the board of health. There are in this case peculiar pulmonic symptoms, with bloody sputum and slight hemorrhages from the lungs. There is an absence of tubercle bacilli and cultures made from the sputum and urine show numerous cocci and a short bacillus rounded at both ends. The antipest serum has been used in this case.

The case reported as suspicious at Kehei, Maui, was not considered a case of plague. One case of plague died at Kahului, Maui, on February 25, and none have been reported since that date. The victim in this case was a Miss Julia English, a sister of the local pilot and a Tahitian by birth, and who lived a short distance from Chinatown, where the first cases occurred. No more cases have been reported from Hilo, Hawaii, and none from Kahului since February 25.

The situation looks encouraging, and, with the exception of sporadic cases, it is thought the disease is under control.

There are not many people in the detention camps, and some of the restrictions relative to interisland traffic are being removed.

The harbor is not so crowded with vessels as it was during the past months, and it is worthy of notice that no cases of plague have occurred among the shipping or along the docks up to the present time.

Unless the quarantine restrictions here are removed in a short time some measures should be taken to let quite a large number of people who travel as steerage leave Honolulu. The steamship companies decline to take steerage passengers, and will not provide a place where they can be held in detention for the necessary fifteen days prior to departure.

In many cases among this class their means of support have been exhausted and they are left helpless here, and without employment. They are, as a rule, white people, and cleanly in their habits, and there can not be much more objection to them than the class who travel first cabin. Many of them would take the Haffkine prophylactic if it would assist in aiding their departure. The Hawaiian board of health is now allowing people to leave Honolulu for the other islands after taking the prophylactic and being kept under observation for seven days, without any confinement to quarters, and disinfection of their baggage prior to departure.

I have not yet succeeded in obtaining complete clinical histories of the cases treated in the pesthouse with the antipest serum but hope to be able to secure them within a short time.

Respectfully,

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

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

HONOLULU, H. I., *March 20, 1900,*
via San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1900.

SIR: Suspicious case on March 15, plague. One new case fatal March 17.

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

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

ITALY.

Reports from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, *March 12, 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 11, 1900:

March 8, steamship *Trave*, North German Lloyd Line, for New York via Naples; 39 cabin and 231 steerage passengers and 238 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. In a circular letter on February 25 the Italian Government declared the port of Aden infected with bubonic plague, and ordered a disinfection of all vessels arriving therefrom. The goods from Aden which eventually reach the United States through this port consist largely of coffee and hides and are handled principally by the Lloyds, being transshipped to New York. Another line, the *Navigazione General Italiana*, ships direct, but the amount of freight is comparatively small. I was informed by the agents of the Lloyds that their steamers to Aden had been withdrawn on the first appearance of plague cases and that no further communication would

be allowed until the port was absolutely safe. This, in fact, has been the only alternative for all the steamship companies handling freight from Aden, Arabia, since the decree of the Government requiring disinfection.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, March 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended March 14, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On March 9, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 62 cabin and 532 steerage passengers and 113 pieces of large and 687 pieces of small baggage. Four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. On March 13, the steamship *Hesperia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected 1 cabin and 722 steerage passengers and 55 pieces of large and 957 pieces of small baggage. Four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. One case of varioloid was rejected. In view of the fact that another case of varioloid was detected among the passengers who came here from Sicily in order to embark for the United States, and no exact information being immediately available as to the condition of the health on that island, the steamship companies have been notified that the baggage of all steerage passengers from Sicily must be disinfected before being put on board here. The consul at Palermo has been notified that it would be desirable to enforce like regulations at his port.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

No plague on Cozumel—Description of the island.

PROGRESO, March 3, 1900.

SIR: I have this day received your telegram dated March 2, and reading as follows: "Plague reported at Cozumel. Cable whether exists in Yucatan or Campeche. Mail full report on Cozumel.—CRIDLER."

My arrangements are such that if the plague had gotten foothold on the island of Cozumel, in Yucatan, or the neighboring State of Campeche, I should have received immediate notice, and I should have at once notified the Department by cable. Nevertheless, I at once put myself in communication with the proper authorities, and they one and all unqualifiedly denied that a single case of the plague existed on the peninsula of Yucatan or upon any of the adjacent islands. The information thus obtained by me may be relied upon as correct.

I inclose under this cover a brief report upon the island of Cozumel, as desired. As I have only about ten minutes in which to write it up

from my present notes, personally made, it will not be exhaustive, but it will be accurate in data given.

Respectfully,

E. H. THOMPSON,
Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Report on Cozumel Island.

The island of Cozumel lies upon the east coast of Yucatan. It is separated from the mainland by the Cozumel Canal about 16 kilos wide. The nearest point to the mainland is about midway down the west coast of the island. At this point it is separated from the mainland by a strip of water only 15 kilos wide, it is said.

The island itself is a low level of land about 50 kilometers long by 15 wide. Its principal town is San Miguel, upon the western angle of the north coast. Its imports are few and unimportant. Its exports are fish, fresh and salt; turtles, green; and tortoise shell, and fruits. Its contact with the outer world is of a desultory character. Fishing vessels from Cuba and from Spain come to fish in its waters. An occasional fruit steamer calls to gather up a cargo for New Orleans. The rest of its trade is almost exclusively with Progreso, Yucatan.

Yellow fever at Laguna.

PROGRESO, March 4, 1900.

SIR: My dispatch to the Department, bearing date of March 3, contained a report upon the island of Cozumel, written in obedience to telegraphic instructions given by you. This report ended very abruptly, for which you will kindly excuse me. The mail steamer was about to sail and a storm was threatening. I did not dare to delay the sailing of the vessel lest danger befall her, and if I had not sent it on as it was it would have been left behind till this steamer. I deemed the matter was of more importance than the form and so let it go as it was.

Laguna has developed several cases of yellow fever within two days. One case died yesterday and 1 will probably die to-day. Campeche has no cases of contagious diseases. Merida, Yucatan, has a mild epidemic of measles and a few cases of scarlet fever, but no yellow fever. No signs of bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,
Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NETHERLANDS.

Quarantine against Aden on account of plague.

AMSTERDAM, March 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith declaration of quarantine by the Dutch Government against Aden (Arabia).

Respectfully,

FRANK D. HILL,
Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

The minister of the interior (Binnenlandsche Zaken) of the Netherlands has, in accordance with the law of March 28, 1877, as amended by the law of April 8, 1893, declared the port of Aden (Arabia) to be infected with the pest, and that a quarantine of ten days shall be enforced against the same.

*Report from Rotterdam.*ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *March 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended March 10, 1900: Twelve vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Werkendam*, sailing on the 7th instant, carried both passengers and freight. She carried 13 cabin and 211 steerage passengers. One hundred and four pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled and 35 pieces of baggage were disinfected and labeled. Five hundred and seventeen bales of disinfected rags were shipped to the United States from this port during the week. The health of the port and city continues good.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague at Manila.

QUARANTINE STATION,

Angel Island, Cal., March 23, 1900.

Following telegram just received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
*San Francisco, Cal., March 23, 1900.**Dr. Kinyoun, Angel Island, Cal.:*

Dr. Brown, board of health, Manila, writes, February 13: There have been over 100 cases of plague with 90 per cent of deaths. Not spreading much, only 1 instance of second case in same house. He has a force of 132 natives and Chinese making house-to-house inspection, disinfecting and burning everything except the buildings.—FORWOOD, *Chief Surgeon, U. S. Army.*

KINYOUN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended March 10, 1900. Also mortality statistics for the two weeks ended the same date. Typhoid fever is prevalent and seems to be increasing. The board of health burned a small shack as being the only practical means of disinfection. A rumor of 12 cases of yellow fever in Ponce was investigated, but found to be absolutely false. Such rumors are common here. Shipping has been heavy, but nothing of special interest occurred.

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)
for the two weeks ended March 10, 1900.*

	Deaths.
Infectious diseases—	
Tuberculosis.....	13
Malarial fever.....	9
Tetanus.....	3
Erysipelas.....	2
Dysentery.....	2
Measles.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	29
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	2
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3
Diseases of the nervous system.....	0
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	31
Total.....	97
Births in the same period.....	49

Report from San Juan.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *March 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit consolidated report of the operations of the Service at this station and the 5 subports of the island for the month of February, 1900.

During the month there were 77 births and 89 deaths reported. For the same month of 1899 there were 71 births and 78 deaths. The usual list of the causes of deaths for the month is herewith inclosed.

Forty-nine vessels were inspected during the month, two of which were held in quarantine, viz, the Spanish steamer *Cataluna*, which arrived from Havana on February 3, and the United States transport *Kilpatrick*, also from Havana, which arrived on February 27. The former transacted business in quarantine and departed in the afternoon of the same day. Five nonimmune local passengers were held in detention at the Miraflores station to complete the five days' period. The *Kilpatrick* was placed in quarantine to complete the five days' period of observation from Havana, after which she was allowed to go alongside of the quartermaster's wharf, where she loaded mules for New York.

During the month 68 pieces of baggage were disinfected, 16 pieces from the *Cataluna*, 2 pieces from the *Kilpatrick*, and 50 pieces from the *San Agustin* which arrived on February 21, from Havana via South and Central American ports.

Vaccination certificates are still being issued and viséed for persons leaving on the transports. A thorough inspection of all passengers and baggage from Spanish ports is being made. The health of this city and vicinity continues fair, and there are no infectious diseases.

A few minor improvements have been added to the Miraflores station during the past few weeks. The formaldehyd gas disinfecting room has been fitted up with 24 compartments, each large enough to hold the contents of a trunk, and so arranged that the clothing can be hung up and all surfaces exposed to the gas. A rough frame dining room and a shed kitchen have also been constructed for the use of the hospital camp. Electric bells have been installed in the detention building.

A ship's bell has been purchased for the station, so that the time of day can be indicated, and also for use as a fire alarm. Galvanized iron fire buckets have also been provided to guard against fire. A small

rowboat was purchased for use as a dispatch boat for the station to replace the one which was stolen in December, but which was recovered and returned to the station on February 23.

The subports report nothing unusual during the month. They were notified officially, by circular letter from this office, of the existence of the plague in the island of Cozumel, and directed to inspect most carefully any vessel arriving from that locality.

During the month 11 vessels were inspected at Mayaguez, 4 at Humacao, 4 at Aguadilla, 3 at Arecibo, and 1 at Arroyo. For the month Mayaguez reports 121 deaths; Arecibo, 83; Humacao, 63; Aguadilla, 31, and Arroyo, 10.

The weather was much warmer than the preceding month and there was an abundant rainfall throughout the island.

On February 2, Brigadier-General Davis, accompanied by his aide-camp, visited the station on Miraflores Island and expressed himself as being pleased with the progress of the work.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for February, 1900.

Mitral insufficiency	6
Enteritis	10
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	4
Pneumonia.....	5
Tabes mesenterica.....	2
Athrepsia	3
Dysentery.....	1
Meningitis	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis	14
Nephritis	1
Cancer of uterus.....	2
Enterocolitis.....	3
Rachitis	2
Malaria.....	3
Cachexia.....	2
Noma.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	2
Syphilis	1
Tetanus infantum	3
Eclampsia.....	2
Uræmia.....	1
Traumatic shock.....	1
Metritis.....	2
Cerebral anæmia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2
Septicæmia.....	1
La grippe.....	2
Anæmia.....	3
Gastric fever	1
Old age.....	1
Burned.....	1
Pernicious fever.....	2
Total.....	89
February, 1899—	
Births	71
Deaths.....	78
February, 1900—	
Births	77
Deaths.....	89

SCOTLAND.

*Reports from Glasgow.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *March 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended March 10, 1900:

On March 10, the steamship *Astoria* sailed for New York, N. Y., with passengers and cargo. Eighty-two second-class cabin and 212 steerage passengers were inspected and passed, and their baggage was inspected and labeled, with the exception of 18 feather beds, which were disinfected and labeled. Bills of health were issued to the following vessels, all of which carried cargo: March 6, steamship *Livonian*, for Boston, Mass., and steamship *Castalia*, for Baltimore, Md. March 8, steamship *Orcadian*, for New York, N. Y. March 10, steamship *Brazilian*, for Portland, Me. I inclose the weekly abstract of 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.

SPAIN.

*Reports from Barcelona.*BARCELONA, SPAIN, *March 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the weekly abstract of bills of health, and to make the usual weekly report for the week ended March 3, 1900: On February 27, steamship *Leon XIII*, from Liverpool to Manila was inspected; 56 cabin and 16 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. Passed Assistant Surgeon Nydegger was a passenger on this steamship en route to Manila. On March 1, bark *Chieftain*, from Barcelona to Pensacola, in ballast, crew 16, was inspected. On March 3, steamship *J. Jover Seno*, from Barcelona to New Orleans via Havana, was inspected; crew 57; 16 cabin and 20 steerage passengers were inspected and passed; 41 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled. Barkentine *Isabel*, Barcelona to Havana, crew 13, was inspected. Barkentine *Virgines*, Barcelona to Havana, crew 12, was inspected. The health of the city is about as last reported, except for a slight decrease in typhoid fever.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*BARCELONA, SPAIN, *March 14, 1900.*

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

March 9, bark *Irene*, Barcelona to Havana, with general cargo, crew 15, was inspected. March 10, steamship *Conde Wifredo*, Barcelona to Havana and Porto Rico, was inspected; 8 cabin and 15 steerage passengers, crew 54, were inspected and passed. This ship, the first time I inspected her, was in an awful state, but on this trip was in very fair condition. There are still other improvements to be made before she will be allowed to carry her usual number of steerage passengers. I am

sorry to say that smallpox is again on the increase, due no doubt to infection from Marseilles.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Report from Corunna.

CORUNNA, SPAIN, *March 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessel was inspected and cleared during the week ended March 10, 1900: Steamer *Madrileño* from Liverpool and Santander for Havana via Vigo, with 15 steerage passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed at this port 87 steerage passengers with baggage.

One death from smallpox was reported during the week. Influenza prevails.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,
Consul.

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

TUNIS.

Report from Tunis.

TUNIS, *February 27, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my last letter of January 12, 1900, I beg to inform you that the general state of health of the regency, after having shown a slight increase in the cases of influenza in the second week of this month, has gone down to its former state, with a tendency to bettering still. The weather is perfectly beautiful since last week.

Respectfully,

ALFRED CHAPELIÉ,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. ERNST TIMMES,
Auditor for the Treasury Department.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 250, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; measles, 3, and 17 from whooping cough.

BAHAMA.—*Governors Harbor.*—Two weeks ended March 17, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 20, 1900. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver.*—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

COLOMBIA—*Cartagena*.—Three weeks ended March 3, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 393, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 9, and 12 from measles.

Roubaix.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 127,234. Total number of deaths, 268, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 401,400. Total number of deaths, 620, including diphtheria, 9; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 18, and 96 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Glauchau.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 33, including 1 from enteric fever.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths, 92, including 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended February 20, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended January, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 218, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 58,033. Total number of deaths, 228, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 1 from measles.

[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 30, 1900.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 20...	.....	36	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 10....	.....	384	

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentine:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30....	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3....	5	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 9....	.....	115	
Santos.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 16....	61	35	
Sorocaba.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31....	.....	200	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 10....	.....	3	
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26....	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 6....	2	1	
Havana.....	Feb. 10.....	7	.....	On training ship Lancaster in quarantine.
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31....	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 17....	39	15	No report received for week ended February 24.
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 17....	1	1	
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30....	.....	3	
Mexico:				
Laguna.....	Mar. 4.....	.....	1	Several cases.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 27....	.....	6	
West Indies:				
Curacao.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 3....	.....	5	
	Feb. 4-Feb. 10....	1	.....

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 21-Feb. 27....	8	4	
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7.....	.....	15	
Argentine:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Mar. 10.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Rosario.....	Jan. 25.....	.....	.....	Plague reported epidemic.
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. 25....	8	1	
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 15....	66	56	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 17....	.....	17	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	.....	164	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	10	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	.....	44	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	8	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,082	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Bhor State.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 17..	.....	121	
Bijapur District.....	do.....	.....	527	
Bombay City.....	do.....	.....	3,717	
Broach District.....	do.....	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	do.....	.....	32	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	.....	1,567	
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	do.....	.....	46	
Janjira State.....	do.....	.....	13	
Kaira District.....	do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	do.....	.....	13	
Kurrachee City.....	do.....	.....	67	
Kurrachee District.....	do.....	.....	26	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	.....	14	
Khandesh District.....	do.....	.....	0	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	.....	97	
Kolhapur State.....	do.....	.....	1,583	
Mahi Kantha State.....	do.....	.....	0	
Nasik District.....	do.....	.....	81	
Palanpur State.....	do.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals District.....	do.....	.....	0	
Poona City.....	do.....	.....	19	
Poona District.....	do.....	.....	473	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	.....	174	
Rewakantha State.....	do.....	.....	0	
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 3..	.....	20	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3..	.....	577	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....	.....	1	
Savanur State.....	do.....	.....	33	
Shikarpur District.....	do.....	.....	0	
Sholapur District.....	do.....	.....	1,437	
Surat District.....	do.....	.....	138	
Thana District.....	do.....	.....	269	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do.....	.....	.....
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Bellary District.....	do.....	.....	26	
Chingleput District.....	do.....	.....	2	
Kurnool District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Madras City District.....	do.....	.....	.....
North Arcot District.....	do.....	.....	5	
Salem District.....	do.....	.....	344	
Nellore District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Coimbatore District.....	do.....	.....	24	
Vizagapatam.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 17..	.....	1	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 17..	.....	221	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....	.....	123	
Bangalore District.....	do.....	.....	508	
Kolar District.....	do.....	.....	13	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	.....	73	
Mysore City.....	do.....	.....	122	
Mysore District.....	do.....	.....	164	
Tumkur District.....	do.....	.....	130	
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....	.....	79	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3..	.....	103	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....	.....	477	
Naldrug District.....	do.....	.....	239	
Bidar District.....	do.....	.....	3	
Arangabad District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 3..	.....	10	
Nagpur City.....	do.....	.....	261	
Nagpur District.....	do.....	.....	76	
Nimar District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....	.....	99	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....	.....	.....
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	do.....	.....	929	
Burdwan District.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17..	.....	1	

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— <i>Continued</i>				
Howrah District	Nov. 19-Feb. 3...		6	
Hooghly District .....	.....do		4	
24 Parganas District .....	.....do		1	
Nadia District .....	.....do			
Khulana District	Nov. 19-Feb. 17...		1	
Daoca District .....	.....do			
Darbhanga District .....	.....do			
Midnapore District	Jan. 23-Feb. 17...		4	
Monghyr District	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...		69	
Rangoon District	Nov. 19-Feb. 17...		1	Imported.
Patna .....	.....do	1,586		
Saran District .....	.....do	78		
Shahabad District .....	.....do	1		
Tipperah District .....	.....do			
Singbhoom District .....	.....do			
Balasure District .....	.....do		1	Imported and suspected.
Rajputana .....	.....do		5	Do.
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad District	Jan. 1-Feb. 17...		22	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo	Nov. 5-Jan. 26...		52	
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	Estimated. Year 1899.
New Caledonia:				
Noumea	Dec. 1-Jan. 1...	37	21	
	August-Nov. 24...	100	46	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...		14	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Jan. 20-Feb. 13...	100	90	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Jan. 16	1		
Masan	Dec. 25	9	7	
Oporto	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	237	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-Mar. 3...	94	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Dec. 3-Mar. 3...	71	26	
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. 23-Mar. 2...	1		
Nelson City	Feb. 16-Mar. 2...	1		
Nelson District	Feb. 8-Mar. 2...	1		
Rossland	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	
Havana	Jan. 15	2		On ss. San tanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo	Nov. 19-Feb. 28...		40	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
England:				
Birmingham.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	2	.....
Leeds.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10...	3	1	
London.....	Dec. 10-Mar. 3...	148	2	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 27...	3	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	23	.....
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 3...	.....	13	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 27...	200	17	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 21...	14	6	
Paris.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10...	.....	8	
St. Nazaire.....	Mar. 8.....	32	4	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13...	4	1	
Königsberg.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	9	3	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-Mar. 4...	31	3	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3...	43	9	
Hungary:				
Budapesth.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 20...	.....	1,565	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 10...	.....	77	
Ceylon.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 27...	.....	5	
Madras.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 16...	.....	6	
Kurrachee.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 18...	68	21	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	3	.....
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	2	.....
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	1	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	2	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 17...	.....	56	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 11...	175	93	
C. Porfirio Diaz.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 7...	.....	2	
Monclova.....	Mar. 17.....	150	.....
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 17...	.....	20	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	45	0	
Gloucester County.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 15...	39	0	
Moncton.....	Jan. 19.....	.....	0	
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. 28-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:				
Bonaventure County.....	Oct. 16-Mar. 16...	196	0	
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Mar. 16...	238	1	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	4	1	
Rimouski County.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	6	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 21...	36	7	
Odesa.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3...	111	21	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	15	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 17...	189	51	
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	3	.....
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 17...	.....	52	
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	

Cases reported.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 3...	.....	24	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24...	8	.....
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	.....

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

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. 10	6,000	3											
Alexandretta.....	Mar. 3	8,000	4											
Amherstburg.....	Mar. 17	2,300	0											
Do.....	Mar. 24	2,300	0											
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 10	524,050	155					3			2			3
Antwerp.....	Mar. 3	293,111	92					1		1	1		1	2
Athens.....	do.....	200,000												
Bahia.....	Feb. 24	200,000												
Do.....	Mar. 3	200,000					1							
Barmen.....	do.....	141,000	68							2			2	
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	24	1										
Belfast.....	Mar. 10	359,000	195								4		1	2
Belize.....	Mar. 15	13,000	2											3
Belleville.....	Mar. 14	10,442	5											
Bergen.....	Mar. 6	68,000	25								1			
Berlin.....	Feb. 24	1,855,995	793								3	5	15	7
Birmingham.....	Mar. 10	519,610	224								2	5	1	7
Bluefields.....	Feb. 24	3,018	2											10
Do.....	Mar. 3	3,018	2											
Bombay	Feb. 20	821,764	2,701	239	641	1		228		2				103
Bremen.....	Mar. 3	145,000	64	16									1	
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	221	25									4	2
Bristol.....	Mar. 10	324,973	99	25							1	1	2	2
Brussels.....	Mar. 3	551,611	215											3
Budapest.....	Feb. 26	640,000								1	1		4	1
Do.....	Mar. 3	640,000											3	4
Cairo.....	Feb. 25	570,062	446					3		2		5		
Calcutta.....	Feb. 10	681,560	607	22	106	40		24				1		
Catania.....	Mar. 8	124,000	65	3										1
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 10	24,000	25					7					1	
Do.....	Mar. 17	24,000	22					3						
Christiania.....	Mar. 10	223,000	87											3
Coburg.....	Mar. 3	20,224	5											
Cognac.....	do.....	20,400	13											
Do.....	Mar. 10	20,400	21											
Colombo.....	Feb. 10	130,000	90							3				
Colon.....	Mar. 15	8,000	8											
Corunna.....	Feb. 24	40,000	24											
Do.....	Mar. 3	40,000	35											
Do.....	Mar. 10	40,000	36					1					1	
Crefeld.....	Mar. 11	108,183	47										1	
Dresden.....	Feb. 24	403,400	119											3
Do.....	Mar. 3	403,400	123										1	2
Dublin.....	Mar. 10	349,594	247							2	2	2	2	
Dundee.....	do.....	167,584	84											1
Dusseldorf.....	Mar. 3	203,400	105											
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 10	302,262	130							2	3			3
Flushing.....	do.....	19,034	6										1	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Mar. 3	255,000	93											
Ghent.....	do.....	160,030	81					4						
Do.....	Mar. 10	160,030	90									1		1
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 4	25,900	15					1					1	
Girgenti.....	Mar. 3	24,428	18											
Glasgow.....	Mar. 10	743,969	453								5	5	5	12
Gothenburg.....	Mar. 3	125,800	52							1		1		
Halifax.....	Mar. 17	45,000	20								1			1
Hamburg.....	Mar. 10	691,349	270										1	
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Mar. 13	16,000	2											
Do.....	Mar. 20	16,000	1											
Kurrachee.....	Feb. 18	98,195	116		1		6							
Kingston, Canada.....	Mar. 16	18,300	5											
Do.....	Mar. 23	18,300	4											
Königsberg.....	Mar. 3	181,047									1			
La Rochelle.....	Mar. 4	30,000	17											
Leeds.....	Mar. 10	423,889	174								1		6	2
Leipsic.....	Mar. 3	439,200	162									1	2	
Leith.....	Mar. 10	78,509	20											
Licata.....	Mar. 3	20,000	12							2				
Liege.....	do.....	171,314	84										1	1
Livingston.....	Mar. 13	1,500	3											
London.....	Mar. 3	6,652,145	2,217					1		22	11	42	46	50
Lyons.....	do.....	466,028	240					1		1	1	1		1
Madras.....	Feb. 16	452,518	320					1					3	
Madrid.....	Feb. 24	512,595	420							13	3	3	4	3
Do.....	Mar. 3	512,595	336					7			2	3	4	2

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
													Whooping cough.
Magdeburg.....	Jan. 27	229,374	74								4		1
Do.....	Feb. 3	229,374	72							2	2	3	
Manchester.....	Mar. 10	550,864	279							2	2	2	9
Mannheim.....	Mar. 3	131,881	44									2	
Matamoras.....	Mar. 10	16,604	8										
Messina.....	Mar. 11	107,000	60	5						1			
Mexico.....	Mar. 4	344,377	350					8	9	1	1		
Do.....	Mar. 11	344,377	387					7	10		1		3
Monterey.....	Mar. 15	25,000	42										
Moscow.....	Feb. 21	1,000,000	574							4	10	21	2
Do.....	Mar. 3	1,000,000	559					4	1	16	13	16	
New Castle-on-Tyne.....	do	234,369	86								1	4	2
Do.....	Mar. 10	234,369	81								1	1	2
Nottingham.....	Mar. 3	250,000	78							1		1	
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 24	240,673	111							1	1	2	3
Odesa.....	Mar. 3	434,600	183							1	1	1	2
Do.....	Mar. 10	434,600	183					1		5	1	2	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Feb. 24	214,119	128									2	
Palermo.....	Mar. 3	292,891	135									1	
Paris.....	Mar. 10	2,511,629	1,165					1	20	2	8	22	3
Plymouth.....	do	100,000	37	3							1	4	
Prague.....	Mar. 3	190,260	150						2	3	1		6
Progreso.....	Mar. 8	48,000	6							1			
Do.....	Mar. 16	48,000	4									1	
Puerto Cabello.....	Feb. 5	17,000	5										
Do.....	Feb. 12	17,000	9										
Do.....	Feb. 20	17,000	9										
Puerto Cortes.....	Mar. 14	2,000	1										
Quebec.....	Mar. 17	73,000											
Rheims.....	Feb. 24	107,709	80	9						1			1
Do.....	Mar. 3	107,709	63	12									1
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 10	320,991	157								1	1	
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Mar. 17	2,150	3										
St. Johns, New Brunswick.....	do	45,000	21	2									
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do	3,000	0										
Santos.....	Feb. 16	45,000	29				6						
Sheffield.....	Mar. 3	364,106	158							1	10	5	
Singapore.....	Feb. 3	97,111	151	17				3					
Solingen.....	Mar. 3	44,789	27										2
Southampton.....	do	105,831	44									2	1
Do.....	Mar. 10	105,831	27									1	
South Shields.....	Mar. 3	105,677	35										
Do.....	Mar. 10	105,677	39							1		1	
Stettin.....	Mar. 3	153,000	75							1		1	
Sunderland.....	Mar. 10	147,398	51									2	
Tampico.....	Mar. 11	14,000	12										
Teneriffe.....	Mar. 3	33,500	11										
Trapani.....	do	48,743	20										
Trieste.....	do	166,499	116							1		2	
Tuxpam.....	Mar. 12	10,000	13										
Valencia.....	Mar. 10	203,958	166							2			
Venice.....	Mar. 3	172,491	89							1		4	
Vera Cruz.....	Mar. 10	25,000	27	10			1						
Do.....	Mar. 17	25,000	30	6			4						
Vienna.....	Mar. 3	1,639,811	667							4	8	9	4
Warsaw.....	Feb. 24	645,848	285					3	2		1	3	1
Windsor.....	Mar. 17	3,000	0										
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 14	45,000								2			
Yokohama.....	Feb. 17	189,455								2		6	
Do.....	Feb. 24	189,455										4	
Zurich.....	Mar. 3	164,149	78									6	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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