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NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

UNITED STATES.

THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS AND THE PURIFICATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

[Comparative merits of sand and mechanical filters. (a) By George M. Kober, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Medical School, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.]

COMPOSITION OF RIVER WATER.

River water is a mixture of spring, ground, rain, and surface water, but as the water courses are the natural drainage channels of the country, it is not surprising that the wastes of human life and occupation should also find their way into the streams. It is for this reason that rivers, after passing through cultivated valleys with cities, towns, and villages or settlements on their banks, often contain a dangerous amount of mineral and organic matter. Rivers are always purer near their source; the amount of impurities increases as we descend the stream. Thus, for example, the Mississippi River at Minneapolis contains only 18.6 total solids per 100,000, while the same river at St. Louis contains 244.3 per 100,000.

RIVER POLLUTION.

The sanitarian recognizes two principal forms of pollution, viz: The amount of mineral matter, and, second, the character and amount of organic matter contained in the water. The amount of mineral matter depends largely upon the geological formation of the country and the

^a Read before the Section of State Medicine, American Medical Association, June 5, 1900.

erosive powers of the streams, but water containing 50 parts per 100,000 or 30 grains of solid matter per gallon is unfit for drinking purposes on account of its irritating effects upon the gastro-intestinal tract. Beyond this, however, it is of no special significance, unless the water also contains metallic poisons or objectionable chemicals.

In regard to the Potomac River, which may serve as a type of American rivers for our discussion, we know, for instance, that certain pulp mills, tanneries, and manufacturing establishments discharge chemicals and various refuse; one paper mill alone discharges over 100,000 gallons of liquid into the river each day heavily laden with sulphuric and tannic acids.

These gross forms of pollution, although at times so great as to prove destructive to game fish, are of less interest to sanitarians than pollution with organic matter, especially sewage contamination derived from the towns and settlements within the Potomac drainage basin, which covers 11,043 square miles, with an estimated population of 491,813 people, or about 44.5 per square mile. (a) Among the larger towns may be mentioned Cumberland, Frederick, Hagerstown, Harpers Ferry, Staunton, but as none of them are sewered, whatever contamination they produce is derived from surface drainage.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Notwithstanding these numerous sources of pollution, the Potomac River, according to the chemical analyses, compares very favorably as regards purity with other American rivers.

The following are the results tabulated for comparison by Colonel Miller and based upon 72 analyses of the Potomac water as delivered from the faucet in the laboratory of the health office from July, 1897, to January 31, 1900, and daily analyses made by Mr. R. S. Weston between July 1, 1899, and January 20, 1900:

	Total solids.	Free ammonia.	Alb. ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Chlorine.	Required oxygen.
Health office.....	126.7	0.0008	0.111	Trace.	0.639	3.78	2.56
Robert S. Weston....	139.0	.013	.105	0.002	.73	2.60	4.50
Mason's safe limit...	150-300	.01-.12	.10-.28	.0135-.003	.42	3.10	5-7.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES.

Now, let us inquire into the results of the bacteriological examinations of this water which have been made by various competent authorities at the Army Medical Museum, and by Kinyoun and Sprague, of the Marine-Hospital laboratory, during the past ten years. The latter also examined samples at or near all the important towns from the head waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and may be said to accurately represent the bacteriological condition of the entire river. Intestinal organisms were found in over 90 per cent of the samples. The number of bacteria varied from 150 to 20,000 per cubic centimeter, with an average of something over 1,000. The more recent examinations, conducted under the supervision of Colonel Miller from July, 1899, to March, 1900, show a minimum per cubic centimeter of 48 in July and a maximum of 51,000 for January, 1900, with an average of 3,761 per cubic centimeter. Of the specimens taken on about two

a See Colonel Miller's report, Senate Doc. 259, p. 9.

hundred different days, 50 per cent, or one-half, revealed the presence of the bacillus coli communis.

TURBIDITY AND BACTERIA.

This exhaustive study also confirmed the conclusions of Theobald Smith and others, that turbidity of the Potomac water is always accompanied by a larger amount of organic matter and germs, and that fecal bacteria and turbidity are coincident, simply because the same showers that bring along large sections of pulverized river banks also wash through the towns, barnyards, cesspools, and outhouses before finding their way into the creeks and river.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INTESTINAL BACTERIA.

The presence of intestinal bacteria is satisfactory evidence of pollution by fecal matter of man or animals and strongly points to the possibility of infection with typhoid bacilli.

Mr. Davis, of the Geological Survey, estimates that the sewage from the vicinity of Cumberland, a distance of about 134 miles, requires from two to four days to reach the Washington aqueduct. We also know that typhoid bacilli retain their vitality for a number of days in ordinary water, and could, therefore, infect consumers of water in Washington.

TYPHOID FEVER AND WATER-BORNE DISEASES.

My suspicions that typhoid fever germs may thus travel all the way from Cumberland were confirmed as early as the winter of 1889-90 by studying the effects of the typhoid fever epidemic at Cumberland upon the prevalence of the disease in Washington.

The records of the health office show that during this epidemic, from December, 1889, to April, 1890, the deaths from typhoid fever amounted to 74, as compared with 42 for the corresponding months of the previous year. Indeed, we had almost double the number of typhoid deaths during these months than for any similar period either before or since this epidemic.

Cumberland had about 45 deaths and 485 cases. Washington had 74 deaths and about 740 cases; and yet the starting point of all was the excreta of one patient washed into a little run which empties into the Potomac about 300 feet above the pumping station of the water supply for Cumberland. In the face of this fact and the almost constant presence of intestinal bacteria, I have no hesitation in declaring that the excessive typhoid fever rate of the national capital is largely due to contaminated Potomac water. We know the germs must be there, whether the bacteriologists find them or not, because the people who drank the water were taken sick, while nonconsumers remained exempt.

What has been said of the Potomac River is equally applicable to the Ohio, Mississippi, Merrimac, Connecticut, Missouri, and other American rivers, because they are the sewers and at the same time the source of water supply for nearly all the cities located upon their banks, and these cities, as shown by the statistics collected by the Marine-Hospital Service, show, moreover, a marked prevalence of typhoid fever, thus confirming what has been observed over and over again that this disease, as also cholera, dysentery, and diarrheal diseases, can be carried from one town or city to another by means of a water course.

About three years ago Surgeon-General Wyman estimated, from statistics received in his office, that every year there are no fewer than 45,000 deaths caused by typhoid fever alone throughout the United States. This number has now reached, very likely, 50,000, and, based upon an estimated mortality of 10 per cent, it is within reason to assume a yearly prevalence of 500,000 cases of this disease.

The average duration of a case is not less than thirty days. If we calculate that only \$1 per day is expended for care, treatment, and loss of work and that the value of a human life is \$5,000 we have a total loss in the United States every year of \$400,000,000 from one of the so-called preventable diseases. Reduce the prevalence of this single disease one-half, which has been accomplished in Europe and can be done here, and the question as to what public sanitation has accomplished will be answered from an economic point of view.

We would not think of establishing a vicious circle between our mouths and the drainage of our houses and stables, and yet practically we have suffered this to be done upon the erroneous assumption that rivers purify themselves. While a certain degree of purification is possible by natural means, such as dilution with unpolluted water, deposition of suspended matter, the agency of aquatic animals and plants, the bacteria of nitrification, the destructive influence of sunlight upon microorganisms, and the chemical affinity of certain bodies, I am glad that biologists have about come to the conclusion that "no river is long enough to purify itself."

What has been said of typhoid fever is equally true of other water-borne diseases like cholera, dysentery, cholera morbus, diarrheal diseases, and the transmission of the eggs of intestinal and other parasites, because the germs or eggs of these diseases are present in the intestinal tract and presumably also in sewage-contaminated water. Thus, for example, the cholera epidemic at Hamburg in August, 1892, resulting in 17,020 cases, with 8,605 deaths, was caused by a band of gypsies camped on the banks of the river Elbe, and the discharges of one of its members suffering from cholera were emptied into the river, which at that time was served to the inhabitants of Hamburg without filtration. The epidemic spared the adjoining city of Altona, which derives its water from the same river after receiving the sewage of Hamburg, with its 800,000 people, but Altona filtered its water and Hamburg did not.

PREVENTION OF RIVER POLLUTION.

When we remember that the general mortality of London a century ago was still 40 per 1,000, while at the present time it is between 20 and 21 per 1,000, and that no two factors have contributed so much to the prolongation of human life as the improvement of the air we breathe and the water we drink, it must be apparent that it is high time for civilized communities to take steps toward removing the danger to be found in rivers which are the sewers and at the same time the sources of public water supplies. "One of the most pressing needs, therefore, is an investigation into the pollution of water supplies, when such pollution effects or threatens to effect the sanitary condition of the people of more than one State," because the individual States are powerless to protect themselves against the misdeeds of their neighbors.

Mr. Bartholett's bill for the appointment of a river pollution commission, first introduced five years ago, has not yet become a law. England enjoyed the benefit of such a commission as early as 1855, and in order to prevent, remedy, and remove the danger of polluted water supplies adopted a comprehensive system for the disposal of sewage and of water

filtration, the fruits of which are shown by a marked decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever, diarrheal diseases, and consumption, amounting in some localities to over 50 per cent.

I maintain that no community or individual has a right to pollute streams used for public water supplies any more than a man has to contaminate his neighbor's well. This principle is very well appreciated by some of the nations in Europe. Thus the inhabitants of a town in Belgium suffered from the effects of a river polluted by the French, and the French Government not only compelled the offending city to dispose of its sewage by irrigation, but granted a subsidy for this purpose.

All that is needed in this country is a correct appreciation of the dangers, and the first step in this direction is the appointment of a commission. The Marine-Hospital Service, which has for a number of years satisfactorily performed the functions of a national board of health, could, with the aid of the hydrographers of the Geological Survey and special agents of the Department of Agriculture, perform this duty without any great expense to the Government.

PURIFICATION OF SEWAGE BY IRRIGATION.

After determining the extent and dangers of river pollution, the remedy can be applied, and consists in the adoption of a system in which the sewage and noxious waste waters are utilized and disposed of by irrigation on so-called sewage farms, and the effluent and purified waters are returned to the stream.

This system has been in vogue in some European cities for many years. The city of Berlin purchased about 20,000 acres of land and, notwithstanding the enormous outlay of a little over \$3,000,000 for the land and over \$10,000,000 for the sewer system, operates these farms at a net profit of about \$60,000 per annum. The city employs men condemned to the workhouse as laborers at the farms and practically converts vagabonds into producing classes, with a fair prospect, too, that many of these individuals will continue their honest efforts to become self-supporting citizens; moreover, the old manor houses of the individual farms are utilized as country homes for convalescents, and thus the beneficent effects of this system are felt in more than one direction.

It is a matter of great satisfaction, therefore, that within the past ten or twelve years over one hundred communities in the United States have established plants for the disposal of sewage. The first attempt in the establishment of a sewage farm in this country was made at the Augusta, Me., State Insane Asylum in 1872, since which time 78 plants for the disposal by irrigation and 15 by chemical treatment, etc., have been established, and over 40 more projected. I have prepared Table No. 1 from data obtained in Mr. George W. Rafter's Brochure No. 22 of the United States Geological Survey, 1899, on Water Supply and Irrigation. Among the more prominent and successful sewage farms may be mentioned Brockton and South Framingham, Mass.; Bristol, Conn.; Plainfield, N. J.; Altoona and Wayne, Pa.; Pullman, Ill.; Hastings, Nebr.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Helena, Mont.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Fresno, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redding, and Santa Rosa, Cal.

Disposal of sewage by land treatment.

Name of place, town, or city.	Population.	When established.	Number of acres.	Remarks.
Far Rockaway, N. Y. ...	2,288	1895	.....	Broad irrigation.
Hemlock Lake, N. Y. ...	1,000	1896	.....	Pail system.
Vassar College, N. Y. ...	.....	1895	Several.	Broad irrigation.
Atlantic City, N. J.	{ 13,000 to 150,000	.....	.....	} Filtration [not efficient]; no attempts to raise crops.
East Orange, N. J.	13,282	1888	.....
Essex Falls, N. J. ....	.....	1897	.....	Chemical treatment supplemented by filtration; no attempts to raise crops.
Freehold, N. J.	2,932	1893	16	Filtration.
Lawrenceville School, N. J. ....	.....	1893	.....	Broad irrigation, 16 acres in Hungarian grass. Broad irrigation and intermittent filtration.
Morris Plains Asylum, N. J. ....	.....	1897	.....	Sedimentation and subsurface irrigation.
Plainfield, N. J.	13,000	1895	.....	Broad and intermittent filtration [corn crops].
Princeton College, N. J. ....	.....	.....	4	Broad and intermittent filtration.
Summit, N. J.	3,502	1892	26	Do
Westfield, N. J.	3,000	1897	12	Broad and intermittent filtration and broad irrigation.
Altoona, Pa.	30,337	1897	70	Irrigation; corn crops.
Norristown Insane Asylum, Pa.	1,500	1885	.....	Broad irrigation; 5 crops of grass annually.
Wayne 997	.....	1891	11	Broad irrigation; 5 crops of grass annually.
Weston State Insane Asylum, W. Va. ....	.....	1891	27	Chemical precipitation supplied by broad irrigation.
Paris, Tex.	8,254	1897	10	Intermittent filtration; alfalfa crops.
San Antonio, Tex.	36,673	1895	530	Irrigation; contemplate farming.
Postoria, Ohio.	2,070	1895	.....	Land purification.
Oberlin, Ohio.	4,376	1893	15	Broad irrigation.
Pullman, Ill.	11,000	1881	1,500	Sewage farm yields a net profit of \$8.10 per acre.
Rochester Insane Asylum, Minn.	1,050	1890	.....	Chemical precipitation, supplemented by intermittent filtration.
Hastings, Nebr.	13,584	1892	20	Sewage farm.
Colorado Springs 11,140	.....	1889	35	Sewage farm; 15 acres in alfalfa, 10 acres vegetable.
Trinidad, Colo.	5,523	1892	.....	Sewage farm; blue grass.
Helena, Mont.	13,134	1889	40	Sewage farm; vegetables and nursery stock.
Salt Lake City, Utah... 44,843	.....	1896	183	Sewage farm; 80 acres in cultivation.
Phoenix, Ariz.	3,153	.....	160	Sewage farm; garden truck.
Fresno, Cal.	10,818	1890	80	Do.
Los Angeles, Cal.	50,395	1895	2,200	Sewage farm; grain, orchard, alfalfa, vegetable.
Pasadena, Cal.	4,882	1893	300	Do.
Redding, Cal.	1,821	1889	100	Sewage farm; corn, potatoes, vegetable.
San Luis Obispo, Cal... 2,995	.....	1888	.....	Broad irrigation.
Santa Rosa, Cal.	5,220	1889	18	Farm for vegetables.
Augusta, Me., State Insane Asylum. ....	.....	1872	Few.	Produces hay and garden crops.
Concord, N. H., State Insane Asylum. ....	.....	1872	Few.	Pumped to the irrigated area for crops.
Amherst, Mass.	4,512	1881	.....	Settling banks and absorption ditches; 3 heavy crops of hay raised annually.
Brockton, Mass.	27,294	1894	30	Crops of pease, beans, tomatoes, corn, cabbages, etc.
Gardner, Mass.	8,424	1891	2	Intermittent filtration; no farm.
Greenfield, Mass.	5,252	1882	.....	Meadow irrigation.
Lenox, Mass.	2,889	1876	14	Subsurface and surface irrigation; no farm.
Marlboro, Mass.	13,805	1893	37	11 acres used for farming purposes.
Concord Reformatory, Mass. ....	.....	.....	.....	Irrigation; grass and corn crops.
Medfield, Mass.	1,493	1886	1	Sedimentation and upward filtration.
Natick, Mass.	9,818	1896	12	Filtration.
Norfolk County Jail, Mass. ....	.....	.....	.....	Land disposal plant; no details.
North Brookfield, Mass 8,747	.....	1893	20	Broad irrigation; good crops.
Pegan Brook, Mass. ....	.....	.....	4	Filtration.
Waltham School, Mass 8,747	.....	.....	.....	Intermittent subsurface irrigation.
Sherborn Prison, Mass 8,747	.....	.....	.....	Subsurface irrigation.
South Framingham, Mass. ....	.....	.....	.....	Indian corn, crops standing sold for \$30 to \$40 per acre.
Wellesley College, Mass.	500	1893	1.55	Intermittent filtration.
Westboro, Mass.	5,195	1892	33	One half of the land classed as swamp and meadow.
Worcester Insane Asylum. ....	.....	.....	30-40	About 14 acres used for farming purposes.
Central Falls, R. I.	20,355	1892	35	Filtration.
Pawtucket, R. I.	32,577	1893	4	Do.
Cranston State Institute, R. I. ....	.....	1895	500	Irrigation.

Disposal of sewage by land treatment.—Continued.

Name of place, town, or city.	Population.	When established.	Number of acres.	Remarks.
Bristol, Conn	7,382	1893	80	Broad irrigation and intermittent filtration; 6 acres in use.
Danbury, Conn.....	16,552	1897	.....	Intermittent filtration.
Lake Wauremaug, Conn .....	.....	.....	.....	Dry-earth system and fluid waste by filtration.
Litchfield, Conn.....	3,304	1890	4	Irrigation.
Meriden, Conn.....	21,682	1891	150	Broad irrigation and intermittent filtration; no attempt at farming.

Disposal of sewage by chemical and patented processes.

Name of place, town, or city.	Population.	When established.	Remarks.
Rockingham County Poor Farm, New Hampshire.	1,000	1895	Collecting tanks, sludge utilized for compost; patented process owned by the Glover Company.
Mystic Valley, Mass.....	.....	1887	By chemical precipitation.
Worcester, Mass	98,678	1890	Chemical purification works.
Danbury, Conn.....	16,552	1897	Wolf's disinfecting process with sodium hypochlorite; recently purchased land for intermittent filtration.
Brewsters, N. Y.....	.....	1893	Electrical treatment, simply a process of disinfection by sodium chloride; hypochlorite produced by electrolysis.
Brooklyn, Twenty-sixth Ward, N. Y.....	.....	.....	Chemical purification; J. J. Powers's patent.
Chautauque Assembly, N. Y.....	(a)	1893	Chemical precipitation.
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	8,217	1894	Chemical purification.
Bath Soldiers and Sailors' Home, New York.....	1,500	.....	Chemical purification. Powers's patent.
Batavia State Institution for the Blind, New York.....	.....	1891	Chemical purification.
Long Branch, N. J.....	{ 7,000-8,000 80,000-100,000 }	1886	{ Chemical precipitation and mechanical separation.
Reading, Pa.....	58,661	1895	Proprietary process.
Alliance, Ohio.....	6,707	1899	Chemical purification.
Canton, Ohio	26,189	1893	Do.
Wayne County Poor Farm.....	.....	1896	Chemical precipitation.

a Several thousand.

Heretofore it has not been considered necessary to prevent the pollution of rivers affected by tide waters. Dr. Conn, of the Wesleyan University, in 1894, traced, however, an outbreak of typhoid fever to raw oysters which had been fattened in a place where they were liable to contamination by sewage from typhoid patients, and since then numerous instances have been reported elsewhere. It has been shown that typhoid fever germs remain viable in oysters from fourteen to thirty days, and the medical officer of the local Government board of England, in the twenty-fourth annual report, points out the danger of many of the oyster beds on the English coast from sewage pollution, all of which indicates that even this newly discovered source of danger should be guarded against.

PURIFICATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

[Comparative efficiency of sand and mechanical filters.]

The primary object of disposing of sewage by means of irrigation is the prevention of the so called water-borne diseases. I do not believe, however, that this method alone can be relied upon, as instanced by the cholera epidemic at Hamburg and typhoid fever epidemics at Plymouth

and Cumberland, where the dejecta of a single patient were sufficient to cause the mischief, hence prevention of river pollution should be supplemented by filtration of the water supply on a large scale, of which there are 2 systems, the American or mechanical system, and the English or natural sand filtration.

Time will not permit me to enter into their respective merits except to say that the mechanical filters, as first pointed out by Mr. Hill, have accomplished very little in the reduction of typhoid-fever death rates in cities where they are used. In the subjoined table 5 American cities using these mechanical devices are compared with 5 cities in Europe using water from sand filters, with an average for the year 1895 for the American cities of 46.8 typhoid deaths per 100,000 living, against 6 deaths per 100,000 for the foreign cities. That is to say, the American rate was almost 8 times greater than the foreign rate.

<i>Europe (sand filtration).</i>			<i>United States (mechanical filters).</i>	
	Before filtration.	After filtration.		
Berlin	100	5	Davenport.....	26
Breslau	113	9	Atlanta	43
Hamburg	21	9	Chattanooga.....	48
Rotterdam .....	.....	2	Quincy, Ill	58
The Hague.....	.....	5	Knoxville	59
			Average.....	46.8
Average.....	78	6		

Lest this comparison between foreign and domestic cities be considered unfair, I have prepared Table No. 3, showing the average number of deaths from typhoid fever in several American cities before and after filtration. From this table we learn that while sand filters accomplished a reduction of 78.5 per cent in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, the mechanical filters actually produced an increase of 20.43 per cent; and even if we eliminate from our consideration Elmira, Lexington, and Newcastle, where an increase was noted, the reduction of typhoid fever in consequence of mechanical filtration amounts to only 26 per cent, as compared with 78.5 per cent by the process of sand filtration.

TABLE 3.—Showing the average number of deaths from typhoid fever per annum before and after filtration.(a)

Sand filters.

Name of town.	Average number of deaths from typhoid fever per annum before filtration.	Average number of deaths from typhoid fever after filtration.	Reduction.	Number of years upon which statistics are based before and after filtration.	Remarks.
Lawrence, Mass.....	52	13.5	<i>Per cent.</i> 73.5	5	Filter established September, 1893.
Ashland, Wis.....	39	4.5	88.5	2	Filter established September, 1895.
Hamilton, N. Y.....	0.66	0.33	50	3	Filter established in 1896.
Mount Vernon, N. Y..	3.4	1.8	47	5	Filter established in 1894.
	95.06	20.43	78.5	.....

Mechanical filters.

Macon, Ga.....	10.5	7	33	4	Filter established in 1893.
Atlanta, Ga.....	61	46	25	3	Filter established in 1881.
Oakland, Cal.....	19	17	11	5	Filter established (Hayatt), 1892.
Reading, Mass.....	4	1	75	1	Filter established (Warren), July, 1896.
Terre Haute, Ind.....	21.6	15	31	5	Filter established (National filter), July, 1890.
Elmira, N. Y.....	10	11	10	1	Filter established April, 1898.
Newcastle, Pa.....	13	23	115	1	Filter established (New York), April, 1897.
Lexington, Ky.....	18	64.2	256	4	Filter established June, 1895.
	157.1	189.2	Increase, 20.43prct.	.....

a This table is based upon an investigation undertaken by a committee of the medical society of the District of Columbia, which is not yet complete.

Plague in San Francisco.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 24, page 1475.]

[Telegrams.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1900.

Wire on what ground the habeas corpus was granted in the case of the quarantined Chinaman. Also has the correspondence in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of June 1, showing plague in San Francisco and approval of President for making regulations, been submitted in evidence. Wire whether this is not considered by the court sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the President that the plague exists as contemplated in the law of 1890. If court raises quarantine, immediately wire grounds given for this action.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

WYMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1900.

Claims in habeas corpus case that Chinese had been caught in quarantine lines, only been Chinese quarter one hour, had not had plague, nor was suffering from plague. Judge De Haven granted discharge. * * * The quarantine officer claimed probable exposure could not not substantiate. * * *

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 15, 1900.*

Federal court orders raising local boards quarantine of infected area, claiming under Constitution racial discrimination made. Has not touched upon presence or absence plague. Have put in operation regulations as stated yesterday.

KINYOUN.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16, 1900.*

Wire details as to inspection certificates required of persons leaving San Francisco for other States, and how enforced by border inspectors.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 16, 1900.*

Inspection certificates now being issued to persons desiring leave are to the effect that holder has complied with quarantine laws and regulations, and free from infection of plague or danger of carrying same. Certificates issued only after satisfactory evidence furnished by party desiring travel that there is no danger of carrying plague infection.

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 16, 1900.*

Have been informed to-day Judge Morrow orders lifted quarantine Chinese quarter on grounds racial discrimination severe and oppressive. Measures not accomplishing object suppressing disease, but increasing danger if disease exists. Large number from infected district now going several parts of State. Only few so far attempting travel to other States. Southern Pacific issues orders on advice counsel refuse tickets Asiatics. * * * Is now issuing tickets to whites provided they assume responsibility quarantine State border. Have protested against this, demanding parties obtain certificate first. About 600 certificates issued to-day. Parties leaving State. Very little delay. * * *

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 16, 1900.*

Have just had served on me order of court citing me to appear Monday to show cause why not punished for contempt on account of restraining order issued May 28. Complaint charges I have prevented Wong Wai leaving San Francisco to travel *Eureka*. My orders to transportation companies distinctly state from one State to another and does not touch upon passage within State except in so far as coming in contact with Federal quarantine where certificates have been issued to those entitled to them to facilitate vessels discharge and landing passengers.

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 17, 1900.*

Following telegram from acting assistant surgeon at Needles: "Am notified by Train Master Allen that the railroad company will not allow further inspection of trains. Conductors are directed not to give me information, and to take up my transportation if presented. Advise me as to trains to-night."—Signed JENKINS. Wire action to be taken.

KINYOUN.

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

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

Consult United States district attorney. Be guided by his advice in all quarantine procedures. Request him also to appear for you before the court Monday.

By direction Secretary of the Treasury.
Surgeon KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 18, 1900.*

Discharge all except border inspectors. Direct them to await orders for present.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 18, 1900.*

Withdraw all inspections until further orders.
KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 18, 1900.*

Secretary of the Treasury has sent following to the Attorney-General:
"Please instruct the United States district attorney by wire at once to appear and defend Surgeon Kinyoun who has been cited before court this morning for contempt. Department is convinced no intention on part of Surgeon Kinyoun to disobey injunction." Signed Acting Secretary.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

WYMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 18, 1900.*

United States district attorney, according to orders, appeared for me this morning before Judge Morrow in contempt proceedings. United States district attorney stated to the court that no intentional desire on part of myself violating orders of the court. Since inspections withdrawn and myself promising no action taken unless in conference with United States district attorney would request contempt proceedings held in abeyance. Morrow asserts contempt proceedings must be answered. No power in this country to set aside or construe orders of the court save the court itself. No regulation now existing or pending must be executed or enforced unless by direct order of the court. The court standing in readiness at any time to modify orders if emergency demands. Case postponed for one week returnable at any time. Answer filed with district attorney denying facts as stated in citation contempt proceedings. * * *

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 18, 1900.*

Telegram ordering withdrawal inspectors just received. Have complied. Is it purpose of Bureau to discharge all inspectors now or hold? Wire instructions.

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 18, 1900.*

According to orders suspended inspections also supervision freight to Texas; railroads now anxious we continue fumigation freight. Will Bureau authorize?

KINYOUN.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1900.*

Replying to yours of yesterday under circumstances Bureau will not undertake fumigation of freight.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1900.*

Forward copies of the proceedings of the court in the habeas corpus case and in the case enjoining the local board of health from quarantining infected area; also, copies of all the proceedings relating to your citation for contempt. Wire, if you can, what are the specific findings or orders of the court which your acts are said to be possibly in contempt of. The ground for your citation is not clear to Bureau unless inspection service is by inference in violation of the findings of the court; also, proceedings in case where court forbid removal of Chinese to detention camp.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

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

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.—INTERSTATE INSPECTION.

Inspection at Yuma, Ariz.

YUMA, ARIZ., *June 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 7, 1900: Inspection Southern Pacific Railway passengers, 65; inspection of persons from San Francisco, 14; inspection of Asiatics, 3.

Have found no cases of suspicious illness or of plague. I report the details of my work to Dr. Kinyoun daily.

Respectfully,

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

Inspection at Needles, Cal.

NEEDLES, CAL., *June 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of work for the week ended June 8, 1900: Number of Chinese inspected, 5; passed, 5; rejected, none. Number of Japanese inspected, 19; passed, 19; rejected, none. Number of passengers other than Asiatics inspected, 560; passed, 560; rejected, none. One dead Japanese was shipped to this point and I made a personal examination of the corpse. Finding that death was due to accident, the body was turned over to the coroner of this county and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Having heard of the illness of a native of Japan near Barstow, I went to that point but found that if any such case existed, it was probably at Mojave, or beyond the limit of my transportation. I therefore returned, not missing the inspection of any east-bound train. Referring again to the Indians here, I find that several additional deaths have recently occurred. I have, as yet, been unable to arrive at the cause. They appear to be, however, very sudden, and to occur in the person of

young, strong, and previously healthy subjects. The difficulty in procuring sufficient data to make more exact reports of this class of cases, was referred to in my former report. I will, nevertheless, spare no effort to get at the bottom facts in the matter. From information received, apparently authentic, I learn that in 1 case at least, the subject died, after an illness of not more than four days, and as far as I could understand my informant, there was swelling in the glands of the axilla and groin, with softening and suppuration, as well as swelling of other glands of the body. Not wishing to cause any undue excitement about cases which may be purely syphilitic in origin, I have had to be guarded in my inquiries, and particularly so, in view of the difficulty in getting information, because of Indian secretiveness and superstition.

• Respectfully,

J. F. T. JENKINS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of Chinatown in Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with your telegram of the 10th instant, I have just concluded, with Health Officer Powers of Los Angeles, what was, for all practical purposes, a house-to-house inspection of that portion of this city known as Chinatown. The estimated population of this latter district is 5,000. I called upon the director of the census for more accurate figures, but failed to get any information from him. The floating population of Chinatown is estimated at 1,000 daily. In the area referred to there are a large number of resorts either kept or frequented by white persons of the lowest order, and therefore an inspection of Chinatown naturally included an inspection of these places and their inmates. Chinatown, roughly speaking, covers an area of six 700-foot city blocks. It receives the surface drainage of the business portion of Los Angeles, and is situated, for the most part, on an average level of 20 feet below the latter.

There are no sewers in this part of town and the sewage is either piped off to neighboring mains or else is let into cesspools. The houses are in no instances above 2 stories in height and 6 per cent of them are built of brick, fairly well constructed, and kept in a fair degree of cleanliness. The remaining 40 per cent are constructed of wood and are built flat upon the ground with no air space for ventilation underneath. All of these are in an exceedingly filthy condition. Fortunately there are a number of fair sized back yards in every block which gives the sunlight fair play and which prevents, to a certain extent, the overcrowding of men and animals. None of the streets are paved and only about 20 per cent of the sidewalks are cemented. The remainder of the sidewalks are covered with planks which have been in use for a great many years and are now old and rotten, and filth underneath these must be enormous. I could find no evidence of the existence of any cases of plague here either in the past or at the present time. In the year 1899 there were 39 deaths among the Chinese in Los Angeles. From January 1, to the present date there have been 22 deaths among them. Of the latter number 13 were from tuberculosis, 1 from Bright's disease, 1 by violence, 1 suicide, 1 typhoid fever, 2 heart disease, 1 gastritis, 1 sclerosis of the liver, and 1 from pleurisy. The deaths for the present year were as follows: January 3, 2 tuberculosis; February 3, 2 tuberculosis; March 4, 1 tuberculosis; May 7, 4 tuberculosis; June to date, 3, 2 tuberculosis. Of the 6 people in Chinatown, I saw 4 cases of tuber-

culosis in the last stage and 2 cases less far advanced and 1 case of specific hemiplegia.

To summarize, the points in favor of the Chinatown of Los Angeles are, first, the entire absence of cellars under the houses; second, the presence of abundant air space among the back yards; third, the small percentage of overcrowding. The points against Chinatown are, first, the absence of artificial drainage; second, the perfectly flat surface on which the town is built; third, the lack of paved sidewalks and streets; fourth, the large number of old wooden structures built flat on the ground; fifth, the presence of a large area of old wooden sidewalks; sixth, the presence everywhere of a large number of animals, particularly cats.

The conditions above mentioned have been protested against a great number of times, but without avail, by Health Officer Powers, who is an exceptionally earnest and capable sanitarian. While I believe Chinatown to-day to be in a very bad condition from a sanitary standpoint, I find considerable improvement during the past three months owing to Dr. Powers's untiring energy and the support which he has received at the hands of the board of health of this city. We found that three Chinamen have arrived in the past thirty days from the Chinatown of San Francisco. I personally examined 1 of these and found him to be in good health. The other 2, however, we were unable to find.

I leave to-morrow for San Francisco, via Fresno and Merced.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., June 9, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following summary of work at this station for the week ended June 9, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 213; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 20; inspection of immigrants and their families, 23; disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., of immigrants, 10; disinfection soiled linen, Pullman, from Mexico, 313; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 244; vaccinations, 4.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., June 13, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended June 9, 1900: Persons on Mexican National Railroad inspected and passed, 366; immigrants inspected and entered, 17; immigrants vaccinated, 8; immigrants refused entry, 2. June 4, refused entry to 1 Italian, 6 days out from Vera Cruz, Mexico; no baggage. June 9, refused entry to 5 persons from Tuxpan via Tampico; destination Louisiana; no baggage.

Respectfully,

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Smallpox situation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last letter to you relative to the smallpox situation, dated May 29, 1900, 4 new cases have been reported and 2 have been discharged from the hospital, cured.

There were, therefore, at 4 o'clock p. m. this day, 5 cases of smallpox in this District, all confined in the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last letter, dated June 11, 1900, relative to the smallpox situation, 8 new cases have been reported. There are, therefore, to day in this District 13 cases of smallpox, all confined to the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

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

FLORIDA.

Inspection of smuggling smacks off Anclote Key, Fla.

U. S. S. W. D. BRATTON,
Port Tampa, Fla., June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the cruise of the Marine-Hospital Service quarantine steamer *Bratton* for the period extending from June 5 to 11, inclusive:

The *Bratton* left Port Tampa on the morning of the 5th instant and headed for Anclote, arriving there at 3.30 p. m. of the same day, and anchored in the harbor. At that time no smacks were in sight and only one or two small coasters were in the harbor.

At daybreak on the 6th a smack was sighted heading for entrance of harbor, but as soon as it became light enough for him to recognize the *Bratton* he went about and headed for sea, at the same time hoisting the United States flag.

All day of the 7th was uneventful and no smacks were seen and only 1 sponger, the *Ioua*, of Key West, came into the harbor and anchored about 1 mile northwest of the *Bratton*. Although this vessel was anchored in the roadstead, he showed no anchor lights.

On the 8th spongers were coming into the harbor all day, and by nightfall between 40 and 50 were at anchor about 1 mile inshore from the *Bratton*.

On the morning of the 9th smacks began coming in and anchored about 2½ miles offshore, and at 2 p. m. there were 8 of them anchored close together. At 2.30 p. m. a small sloop was seen communicating with smacks, but before we could get underway he escaped and was soon lost to sight in the heavy rain squalls which were occurring every few minutes. At 4 p. m. quite a heavy gale was blowing and heavy sea prevented boarding and work was abandoned for the day, the *Bratton* anchoring between the smacks and the sponge fleet.

On the morning of the 10th we got underway at 4.30 a. m. in a heavy rain storm and went out to the smacks and attempted to board and inspect. The *Regla* was boarded by myself and Inspector Browder and was found to have certificate of disinfection dated June 1, and her crew of 6 men were well. She was found with a considerable quantity of aguardiente aboard, but as they claimed stress of weather no seizure was made. We then boarded the *Antonio Barba*, and he also was found to have certificate of disinfection, dated May 28. The weather became so bad that I was compelled to discontinue my work on account of the

very frail boats with which the *Bratton* is equipped, and we anchored a short distance from the smacks in order to prevent any communication from shore. The storm continued all day and by night was a heavy gale.

On the morning of the 11th, the weather had moderated very much, and at 4.45 the work of inspecting was begun again, although quite a heavy sea was running and boarding could not be attempted from the *Bratton*, and was somewhat dangerous from our light boats. The following smacks were boarded and inspected and all were found to have certificates of disinfection from Havana, but almost all of them had either large quantities of aguardiente, or empty containers, and, in lieu of the liquor, from 1 to 4 live hogs: The *Maria*, with crew of 8 men; the *Santi aguila*, with crew of 8 men; the *Reemplago*, with crew of 6 men; the *Vergen el Carmen*, with crew of 7 men, and the *Javarina*, with crew of 7 men. The work of boarding from the small boats had to be abandoned on account of dangerous seas, and we then got as near the remaining smacks as possible and ordered them to get out of the harbor as soon as weather permitted. The following smacks were warned in this manner: The *Angelita*, 6 men; the *St. Jos*, 8 men; the *Constante Martinez*, 7 men; the *Paquet*, 6 men; the *Antonio Ypago*, 6 men; the *Francisco Condon*, 7 men; the *Pelar Antonia*, 7 men, and the *No. F 1185*, 6 men.

The *Antonio Ypago* defied us and refused to move out farther than he then was (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from shore), and as all these vessels are armed and we were without arms of any kind I threatened to ram him with the *Bratton* if he did not move out. He then went out about half mile farther and hove to. Coal was almost out and we were compelled to leave for Port Tampa, as none is obtainable at Anclote. At this time all smacks save the *Ypago* were from 5 to 8 miles offshore and we headed south, but when about 10 miles down the coast we saw that the smacks had gone about and were again headed for Anclote. Our coal was so low, however, that it was impossible to return, and we continued on our route to Port Tampa, arriving there at 2 p. m. Much rough weather was encountered on this trip and the *Bratton* proved herself to be a very able sea boat and behaved very well.

In conclusion. I have to respectfully inform the Bureau that it seems that these vessels are informed in Havana that when they are disinfected they will be allowed to enter the harbors on this side, and this leaves them with the impression that they may bring in all the aguardiente they wish without molestation.

I would, therefore, suggest that they be informed that they are subject to the customs inspection in addition to Marine Hospital inspection in order to avoid misunderstandings and possible trouble with them on this side, as they make no distinction between the two inspections now and think that a certificate of disinfection exempts them from all.

Respectfully,

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

ILLINOIS.

Smallpox at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., June 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 9, 1900, 1 new case of smallpox and no deaths, in this city. Total number cases reported to date, 108 cases and 6 deaths.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

INDIANA.

Smallpox at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the number of smallpox cases in the isolation hospital for the week ended June 10, 1900: On hand June 3, 1900, 15; admitted during the week, 1; discharged during the week, 5; died during the week, none; remaining, 11.

Respectfully,

W. A. KORN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

OHIO.

Smallpox case on steamship Lizzie Bay, at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a colored roustabout suffering with smallpox applied for relief at this hospital this morning. The man arrived in this city last night on the steamer *Lizzie Bay*, having shipped from Gallipolis, Ohio, June 10. The patient was immediately removed to the pesthouse. The boat has been inspected and crew vaccinated.

Respectfully,

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

Smallpox at Charlestown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I visited Charlestown, W. Va., yesterday in accordance with your order, saw and diagnosed 8 or 10 cases of smallpox. Most of the cases seen were very mild; 2 were quite severe, 1 of them being almost confluent. I am informed by the physicians in Charlestown that the disease has existed in that place for six or eight weeks, and Dr. Neill, the city physician, estimates that there have been, since the beginning, approximately 40 cases.

A meeting of the council and the physicians of the town was called at 8 p. m., and by invitation I addressed them, giving a description of the methods to be adopted in suppressing the disease. Several of the mild cases were on the street as late as last night. * * *

A temporary hospital will be erected to-day in the outskirts of the town and the sick and suspects removed to the hospital and adjacent detention camp.

House-to-house inspection and vaccination were begun to-day.

The mayor and health officer request that Assistant Surgeon Currie be returned to Charlestown in a couple of days to demonstrate practically the method of disinfection. I would recommend that this request be granted.

I have returned to Washington this afternoon and resume my regular duties.

Respectfully,

P. M. CARRINGTON,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 4, and 37 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Oakland.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 65, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of May, 1900, from 167 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 911,234, show a total of 1,230 deaths, including diphtheria, 22; enteric fever, 10; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 14, and 127 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 96, including enteric fever, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Hartford.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 84, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 1,750,000. Total number of deaths, 2,291, including diphtheria, 111; enteric fever, 23; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 48; whooping cough, 16, and 254 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 2,105, including diphtheria, 88; enteric fever, 14; measles, 31; scarlet fever, 47; whooping cough, 11, and 234 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1900. Total number of deaths, 2,547, including diphtheria, 82; enteric fever, 27; measles, 37; scarlet fever, 21; whooping cough, 13, and 295 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—Davenport.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including 7 from tuberculosis.

Des Moines.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 69, including scarlet fever, 1, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 668—white, 376; colored, 292, including enteric fever, 11; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 60, and 74 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fitchburg.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 30,523. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Lawrence.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 59,072. Total number of deaths, 132, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 3, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newton.—Month of May, 1900. Census population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 30, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 9, 1900, from 77 observers, indicate that cholera morbus, diarrhea, and remittent fever increased and pneumonia and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 172, measles at 91, scarlet fever at 67, enteric fever at 31, whooping cough at 24, diphtheria at 22, smallpox at 9, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 6 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis.*—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 647,000—white, 610,000; colored, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 1,020—white, 902; colored, 118, including diphtheria, 24; enteric fever, 4; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 3; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 100 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of April, 1900, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,400,000; show a total of 12,486 deaths, including diphtheria, 277; enteric fever, 96; measles, 191; scarlet fever, 92; whooping cough, 117, and 1,302 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Buffalo.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 399, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 5; measles, 5, and 54 from tuberculosis.

Kingston.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including measles, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Oil City.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*Laredo.*—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including enteric fever, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population,

90,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including enteric fever, 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Tacoma.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 9 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended June 9, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, June 10, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 9, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 3	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	95
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	61
Do....	Steamship Kansas.....	Liverpool, England.....	14
Do....	Schooner C. B. Harrington.....	Port Muton, Nova Scotia.....	2
June 4	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	17
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	12
Do....	Schooner May F. Smith.....	Port Muton, Nova Scotia.....	2
June 5	Steamship Turcoman.....	Liverpool, England.....	17
June 6	Steamship Georgian.....	.....do.....	20
Do....	Schooner Emma E. Potter.....	Clementsport, Nova Scotia.....	2
June 7	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	102
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	92
June 8	Steamship Florida.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	88
Do....	Steamship Mancunia.....	Rio Grande, Nicaragua.....	1
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	East London, South Africa.....	25
June 9	Steamship Irishman.....	Liverpool, England.....	16
	Total .....	.....	566

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 9, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 9, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 9, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 3	Steamship Etruria	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	358
Do.....	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	248
Do.....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	824
Do.....	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	1,785
June 4	Steamship Statendam	Rotterdam.....	1,075
Do.....	Steamship Cymric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	1,221
Do.....	Steamship Albano.....	Hamburg.....	779
June 5	Steamship Hispania .....	.....do.....	196
Do.....	Steamship Laurentian	Glasgow.....	50
Do.....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	920
Do.....	Steamship Hesperia.....	Genoa and Naples.....	748
June 6	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	552
Do.....	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	771
Do.....	Steamship Königin Luise.....	.....do.....	1,261
June 7	Steamship Lahn.....	.....do.....	629
June 8	Steamship Milano.....	Hamburg.....	557
Do.....	Steamship Palatia.....	.....do.....	1,998
June 9	Steamship Columbia.....	.....do.....	461
Do.....	Steamship Astoria.....	Glasgow.....	271
Do.....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	650
Do.....	Steamship Vincenzo Florio.....	Genoa and Naples.....	903
	Total		16,257

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 16, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, June 16, 1900.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 11	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	239
June 12	Steamship Alabama.....	St. Lucia.....	1
June 13	Steamship Glenveck.....	Marseilles.....	1
June 14	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	514
	Total		755

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana during the week ended June 9, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 9, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 9, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 3	Steamship Bergen.....	Cartagena.....	1
Do....	Steamship Martin Saenz.....	Geneva, Spain, and Canary Islands.....	85
June 4	Steamship La Normandie.....	St. Nazaire and Spain.....	96
Do....	Steamship Reina Maria Cristina.....	Bilbao, Santander, and Corunna.....	182
June 5	Steamship Vigilancia.....	Progreso and Vera Cruz.....	15
June 6	Steamship Ithaka.....	Tampico.....	1
Do....	Steamship Miguel Jover.....	Spain and Canary Islands.....	212
June 7	Steamship Uto.....	Tampico.....	1
June 8	Steamship Veritas.....	Vera Cruz.....	1
	Total.....	.....	594

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Manzanillo, June 2, 1900.

MANZANILLO, CUBA, June 2, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 2, 1900: May 27, 1900, German steamship *Schleswig*, from Truxillo, Honduras, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

R. DE SOCARRAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago de Cuba, during the week ended June 2, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 2, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 2, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 31	British schooner Maggie Louise.....	Lucea, Jamaica	14
Do.....	Haitian schooner Idamente.....	Port au Prince, Haiti	26
Do.....	Spanish steamship Euskaro.....	Liverpool via Cuban ports.....	1
June 1	British schooner Annie E. Wood.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	30
	Total .....	.....	71

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at San Juan during the week ended June 5, 1900..

SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 2, 1900: May 28, Spanish steamship *Isla de Panay* from Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Las Palmas, Santa Cruz de la Palma, with 8 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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.....	June 16			
2	Beaufort, S. C.....	do.....			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	June 9	Sp. bktn. Nueva Paula	June 9	Havana
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	June 16			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	June 9			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	June 16			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	June 9			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	June 9			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Am. sc. Hildegard	June 3	Caibarien
			Am. sc. L. T. Whitmore	do.....	Vera Cruz
			Br. ss. Henley	June 7	Para
11	Los Angeles, Cal.....	May 31			
		June 7			
12	Newbern, N. C.....	June 16			
13	Pascagoula, Miss.....	June 9			
		June 16			
14	Port Angeles, Wash.....	June, 2			
15	Port Townsend, Wash.....	June 9	Am. ss. Cottage City	June 6	Skagway
			U. S. rev. cutter McCulloch	June 7	San Francisco
16	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	June 16			
17	San Diego, Cal.....	June 9	Am. str. Santa Rosa (a)	June 4	San Francisco
			Am. ss. Corona (a)	June 8	do
18	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	U. S. A. transpoat Mead (a)	May 31	Manila
			U. S. A. transport Grant	June 9	do
19	San Pedro, Cal.....	May 31			
		June 7			
20	Savannah, Ga.....	June 9			
21	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....			
22	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Br. ss. Widdrington	June 5	Havana via Cardenas
23	Washington, N. C.....	do.....			
		June 16			
CUBA:					
24	Caibarien.....	June 2			
		June 9			
25	Cardenas.....	June 2			
		June 9			
26	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
27	Daiquiri.....	June 2			
28	Gibara.....	do.....			
29	Guantanamo.....	do.....	Prov. flag sc. Expres de Gibara	May 31	Santiago
30	Havana.....	June 9			
31	Isabela de Sagua.....	June 2			
32	Manzanillo.....	do.....			
33	Matanzas.....	June 9	U. S. S. transport Sedgwick	June 4	New York
			Ss. Laura	June 6	Key West
			Ss. Olinda	June 7	New York
			Ss. Dartmoor	June 8	Cardenas
34	Nuevitas.....	June 2			
		June 9			
35	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 2	Argentine ss. Presidente Sarmiento	May 31	La Guayra
			U. S. A. transport Crook	do.....	San Juan
			U. S. S. Eagle	June 2	Nipe Bay

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	Brunswick	Held for disinfection.....			1
4					18
5				No transactions.....	
6					2
7					3
8					1
9					6
10	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 9	No transactions.....	
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Not known.....	do.....		1 case malaria.....	
11					2
12				No transactions.....	1
13					2
14				No transactions.....	2
15	Seattle.....	Partial disinfection	June 8	Crew bathed; clothing disinfected; case of smallpox removed at Seattle; part of crew detained.	11
	Port Townsend...	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	June 7		
16				No report	
17	San Diego.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	June 4		1
	do.....	do.....			
18	San Francisco.....	Held to complete 14 days' detention.	June 8	3 cases of smallpox en route; 1 death at quarantine.	12
	do.....	Held for disinfection			
				259 oriental steerage passengers on Jap. ss. Hongkong Maru bathed and baggage disinfected.	
19					2
				do.....	2
20					1
21					5
22	Mobile	Disinfected.....	June 6		
23				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
24					5
					4
25					15
					16
26					17
27					2
28				No report.....	
29	Havana	Held.....	June 1	For autopsy on body of cook.	5
30					15
31					2
32					5
33	Matanzas.....	Passed without inspection..	June 4		2
	do.....	do.....	June 6		
	do.....	do.....	June 7		
	do.....	do.....	June 8		
34					4
					6
35	Havana	Boarded and passed.....	May 31		12
	New York.....	do.....	do.....		
	Santiago.....	do.....	June 2		

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
36	PHILIPPINES: Manila	May 5	Am. ss. San Jorge.....	Apr. 22	Calbologan, P. I..
		May 12			
37	Puerto Rico: Ponce.....	June 2			
		38	San Juan.....	do.	
39	Subports— Aguadilla.....	May 26			
		June 2			
40	Arecibo.....	do.			
		Do.....			
41	Arroyo.....	do.			
		Do.....			
42	Humacao.....	do.			
		Do.....			
43	Mayaguez.....	do.			
		Do.....	Ss. Mortera.....	May 28	Puerto Plata.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	June 16			
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.....	June 9			
		June 16			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	June 9	Nor. ss. Gyller.....	June 8	Progreso.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	June 2			
12	Key West, Fla.....	June 9	U. S. s. tug Potomac.....	June 8	Nuevitas.....
13	Mayport, Fla.....	June 16			
		do.			
14	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	June 2	Rus. bk. Westbury.....	May 28	Demerara
			Rus. bktn. Andreas Weide	May 31	Bahia.....
		Ger. ss. Pioneer.....	do.	Matanzas.....	
		Br. ss. Attractor.....	June 1	Cardenas and Tortugas Quar- antine.	
		Nor. ss. Hydra.....	June 2	Havana	
		Barge Colleen.....	do.	do.....	
		June 9	Rus. bk. Westbury (a).....	May 28	Demerara
			Rus. bktn. Andreas Weide (a).....	May 21	Bahia.....
		Nor. ss. Hydra (a).....	June 2	Havana	
		Barge Colleen (a).....	do.	do.....	
Bk. John R. Stanhope.....	June 3	do.....			
Rus. sc. Riga.....	do.	Trinidad.....			
Br. ss. Widdrington	June 8	Havana, Carde- nas, and Tortu- gas Quarantine.			
15	New Bedford, Mass.....	June 16			
16	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
17	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
18	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
19	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
20	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
21	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
22	Port Royal, S. C.....	June 9			
23	Providence, R. I.....	June 16			
24	Quintana, Tex.....	June 9			
25	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	June 2	Sp. bk. Dorotea (a).....	May 9	Fernando Po.....
			Bk. Lottie Moore (a).....	May 22	Havana
			Sp. ss. Alicia.....	May 24	do.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
36	Manila.....	Disinfected.....	May 4	1 case of plague..... 2 cases malarial fever on Am. sc. St. Susanna.	83 75
37					3
38					14
39				No transactions.....	
40					1
41				No transactions.....	
42					2
43					1
44					1
45					2
46				No transactions.....	
47					1
48	San Juan.....	Held to complete period.....			1

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					1
8				No report.....	1
9					
10	Galveston.....	Fumigated and held.....			14
11				No report.....	
12	Key West.....	Remanded to Tortugas for disinfection.			14
13				No report.....	10
14	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.....			16
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Held to complete period.....	June 2		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	June 8		21
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Held to complete period.....	June 4		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	June 3		
	do.....	Held to complete period.....			
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					1
23				No transactions.....	
24					7
25	Port Tampa.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.			12
	Apalachicola.....	Disinfected.....	May 29		
	Punta Gordo.....	do.....	May 31		

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to June 22, 1900.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Huntsville.....	Apr. 4.....	19	0	
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5..	86		
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-May 19..	76	1	
Whistler.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3..	2		
Total for State.....		183	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		140	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-Apr. 21..	337	18	
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.....		377	18	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18.....	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		98	17	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-June 4..	48		
Archuleta County.....	May 1-June 4..	3		
Boulder County.....	do.....	1		
Conejos County.....	Apr. 25.....	1		
Douglas County.....	Apr. 2-May 1..	4		
El Paso County.....	Feb. 12-June 4..	14		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26..	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 28..	2		
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4-May 19..	22		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1..	2		
Logan County.....	Apr. 2-June 4..	10		
Mesa County.....	May 26-June 4..	2		
Otero County.....	Apr. 6-May 19..	3		
Pueblo County.....	Apr. 13-May 19..	3		
Rio Grande County.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 19..	17	2	
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
San Miguel County.....	Apr. 24-May 19..	2		
Weld County.....	Feb. 23-May 9..	9		
Total for State.....		149	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		136	9	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-June 9..	1	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0	0	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-June 16..	38	5	
Total for District, same period, 1899.....		87	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Jan. 7-June 2...	25		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	2		
Total for State.....		27		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		225		
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		
Lee County.....	May 8.....	1		
Liberty.....	Jan. 20.....	8		
McIntosh County.....	do.....			Several cases.
Polk County.....	Apr. 28.....	30		
Rome.....	May 29.....	1		
Savannah.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Warren County.....	May 8.....	1		
Wayne County.....	do.....	3		
Waycross.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18...	23		
Total for State.....		201	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		346		
Illinois:				
Aurora.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 7...	38		
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-June 9...	107	6	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-June 16...	40	1	
Danville.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1		
Rockford.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	2		
Springfield.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 13...	3		
Alexander County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...			Smallpox reported.
Bond County.....	do.....			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.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Illinois—Continued.</i>				
Williamson County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....			Smallpox reported. Do.
Winnebago County.....	do.....			
Total for State.....		173	7	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		48		
<i>Indian Territory:</i>				
Choctaw Nation.....	Dec. 18.....	75		
Total for same period, 1899.....		0	45	
<i>Indians:</i>				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	1		Many cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....			
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	1		Smallpox reported. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. February 28, 750 cases in the State, March 31, 56 cases in the State.
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-June 9.....	105		
Gibson County.....	Mar. 31.....			
Greene County.....	do.....			
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-June 2.....	34		
Jackson County.....	Mar. 31.....			
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	4		
Madison County.....	do.....	14		
Marion County.....	Mar. 31.....			
Posey County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	26		
Washington County.....	Mar. 31.....			
Total for State.....		184		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		105	1	
<i>Iowa:</i>				
Des Moines.....	Feb. 1-May 31.....	25	0	
Ottumwa.....	Apr. 15-Apr. 21.....	1		
Polk County.....	Feb. 8.....	16	0	
Total for State.....		42		
Total for same period, 1899.....		13	2	
<i>Kansas:</i>				
Anthony.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Arkansas City.....	do.....	9	1	
Atchison County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 28.....	11		
Barber County.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	95	1	
Burlingame.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	5		
Burns, Marion County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	4		
Butler County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Centralia.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	2		
Cherokee County.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	51	5	
Chautauqua County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Dickinson County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	10		
Douglas County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	39		
Emporia.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	10		
Florence.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Franklin County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	31		
Galena and Cherokee County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	31		
Grantville.....	do.....	1		
Greenwood County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	12		
Hartford.....	do.....	2		
Harvey County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	8		
Holliday.....	do.....	1		
Horton.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	6		
Hutchinson.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	29	1	
Junction City.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	8		
Kansas City.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	46		
Kingman County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	27	2	
Labette County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	98		
Lyon County.....	do.....	100		
Manhattan.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	5		
Marion County.....	do.....	1		
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
McCune.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	9		
McPherson.....	do.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Mound City.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	2		
Nemaha County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	59		
Newton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	11		
Neosho.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	5		
Oswatimle.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	11		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Osage County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	8	.....
Oswego, Labette County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...	17	0	
Ottawa.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30...	23	.....
Paola.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	7	.....
Parsons County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	9	2	
Pittsburg.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	10	.....
Pottawatomie County	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	40	.....
Reno County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1	.....
Rice County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	13	.....
Salina.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30...	60	.....
Saline County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	8	.....
Sedgwick County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	18	.....
Seneca.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Shawnee County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	73	.....
Summer County.....	.....do.....	121	.....
Summerfield.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Tonganoxie.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	64	1	
Topeka.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30...	113	4	Many cases.
Wabunsee County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	29	.....
Waterville.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
White Water, Butler County..	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1	.....
Wichita.....	Jan. 1-June 9...	123	1	
Woodson County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 28...	7	.....
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City).....	.....do.....	44	.....
Yale.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	33	.....
Total for State		1,208	18	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		213	22	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-June 16...	160	1	Extinct.
Lexington.....	Mar. 25-May 5...	10	.....
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22...	10	.....
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18	.....
Total for State.....		187	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		513	4	
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
Assumption.....	.....do.....	8	4	
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7	.....
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-June 9...	384	30	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 7...	29	3	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 8...	.....	.....	Several cases.
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
E. Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
East Carroll Parish	Feb. 4-Apr. 14...	3	.....
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-June 9...	1,336	402	
Ouachita.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 28...	6	1	
Point Coupée.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7	.....
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5	.....
Richland.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	5	.....
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-May 26...	257	19	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	.....
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 17...	21	.....
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 17...	2	.....
St. Mary Parish.....	Apr. 1-Feb. 6...	50	.....
St. Landry Parish.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 6...	732	27	
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	11	.....
Texas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35	.....
Vermillion.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 3...	17	.....
Webster.....	Mar. 18-Mar. 24...	2	.....
Total for State		3,380	490	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		243	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine:				
Portland	Mar. 18-June 9...	10	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		165		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Apr. 8-May 19...	8	0	
Charles County.....	May 31.....	7		
Total for State		15		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		31	0	
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Dec. 30-May 19...	7		
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...		1	
Chicopee.....	May 6-May 12...		1	
Fall River.....	May 19-June 16...	14		
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1		
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-June 16...	9	1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	5		
Total for State		36	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		49	3	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Feb. 18-May 19...	30	2	
Grand Rapids.....	Mar. 4-June 16...	19		
Total for State		49	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		22	1	
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea	Jan. 1-Apr. 27...	26	0	City.
Anoka County	Mar. 1-Apr. 27...	48		
Butterfield	Jan. 1-June 16...	13	0	Village.
Carlton County	Apr. 6-May 15...	6		
Chippewa County.....	May 15-May 30...	5		
Cottonwood County	May 29-June 16...	1		
Dodge County.....	Apr. 1-May 15...	2		
Dassel.....	May 29-June 16...	11		
Duluth.....	Jan. 1-June 16...	34	0	Do.
East Grand Forks.....	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	1		
Faribault County	do.....	1	0	
Fergus Falls	Apr. 6.....	2	0	City.
Freeborn County	Jan. 1-Apr. 27...	36	0	
Goodhue County	Apr. 1-May 15...	4		
Hennepin County.....	Apr. 6-May 28...	12		
Houston County.....	May 29.....	6		
Janesville.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Village.
Jasper.....	May 29.....	2		
Jordan.....	Jan. 1-June 16...	46	0	Do.
Kandiyohi County.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 27...	5		
Le Sauer County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 20...	1	0	
Little Falls.....	May 15-June 16...	10		
Martin County.....	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	3		
Meeker County.....	Apr. 6-June 16...	4		
Minneapolis.....	Oct. 1-June 9...	409	9	
New Richland.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Do.
Northfield.....	Jan. 1-May 29...	40	1	City.
Owatonna.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	4	0	Do.
Pine County.....	May 29-June 16...	7		
Pipestone County.....	May 15-June 16...	6		
Pope County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 27...	8		
Ramsay County.....	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	1		
Rice County.....	Jan. 1-May 15...	21	0	
Sheldon.....	May 29.....	4		
St. James.....	Jan. 1-May 15...	18	0	Village.
St. Paul.....	Mar. 1-June 16...	23	0	
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	2	0	
Wadena County	May 15-June 16...	5		
Watonwan County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	9	0	
Waverly.....	May 29.....	4		
Wilkin County.....	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	6		
Worthington.....	May 15.....	1		
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-June 16...	22	0	
Total for State.....		876	10	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		32		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Greenwood	Jan. 21-Feb. 17...	303	9	Epidemic prevails.
Hinds County.....	Mar. 7.....			
Total for same period, 1899.....		23	3	
Missouri:				
Paris	Sept. 3-Feb. 5...	87	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-May 20...	89	1	
Total for State		126	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		171	20	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Feb. 7.....	100		
Total for same period, 1899.....		2		
Nebraska:				
Dubois.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15...	2	2	
Guide Rock.....	do.....	7	0	
Liberty.....	do.....	13	0	
Omaha.....	Dec. 1-May 12...	31	0	
Total for State.....		53	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		374	3	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 9.....	2		
New Jersey:				
Union County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1...	3		
Morris County.....	do.....	12		
Middlesex County.....	do.....	1		
Hudson County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		32		
New Mexico:				
Capitan.....	May. 1.....	2		
Folsom.....	Mar. 21.....	4		
Total for Territory.....		6		
New York:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
Buffalo.....	Apr. 27-May 9...	3		On ss. John Oades.
New York City.....	Jan. 7-June 9...	35	2	
New York Quarantine.....	May 11-May 26...		1	On ss. Lahn.
Total for State		40	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		31	15	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	28		
Alexander County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	3		
Beaufort.....	Dec. 27.....	1		
Bertie County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Buncombe County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	15		
Burke County.....	do.....	1		
Cabarrus County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	6		
Cartaret County.....	do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-May 30...	32	0	
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	38		
Chowan County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	6		
Coowell County.....	do.....	1		
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	7		
Davidson County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	30	1	
Davie County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	15	1	
Durham County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	3		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	2		
Gates County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	15		
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15.....			Numerous cases.
Guilford County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 31...	144		
Halifax County.....	do.....	67		
Harnett County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	5		
Henderson County.....	do.....	1		
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	11	1	
Iredell County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Johnston County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Mecklenburg County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	24		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
North Carolina—Continued.					
Moore County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	68		Smallpox reported present.	
Nash County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	14			
Newbern	June 6.....				
New Hanover County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	7		A number of cases.	
Northampton County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 31...	10			
Orange County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	21			
Person County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	17			
Randolph County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	13			
Richmond County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	27			
Robeson County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	28			
Rockingham County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	120	6		
Rowan County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	54			
Rutherford County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...				
Stanley County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	8			
Stokes County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	4			
Surry County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	84			
Union County.....	.....do.....	5		
Vance County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	1			
Warren County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1			
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 31...	4			
Total for State		840	9		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		174	1		
Ohio:					
Allen County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 18...	7			
Ashtabula County.....	.....do.....	5		
Auglaize County.....	.....do.....	10		
Brown County.....	.....do.....	4		
Butler County.....	.....do.....	4		
Clark County.....	.....do.....	1		
Columbiana County.....	.....do.....	19	2	
Coshocton County.....	.....do.....	2		
Cuyahoga County:					
Brooklyn Township.....	May 19.....	2			
Cleveland.....	June 9.....	394	6		
Dayton.....	June 2.....	1			
Dover Township.....	May 19.....	1			
Glenville.....	.....do.....	4		
Mayfield Township.....	.....do.....	14		
Newburg.....	.....do.....	7		
Lakewood.....	.....do.....	2		
Darke County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 18	7			
Defiance County.....	.....do.....	8		
Delaware County.....	.....do.....	44		
Franklin County:					
Columbus.....	.....do.....	17		
Fulton County.....	.....do.....	2		
Geauga County.....	.....do.....	3		
Greene County.....	.....do.....	20	2	
Hamilton County:					
Cincinnati.....	.....do.....	46	1	
Hyde Park.....	.....do.....	1		
Hancock County.....	.....do.....	1		
Hardin County.....	.....do.....	3		
Henry County.....	.....do.....	96	3	
Huron County.....	.....do.....	9		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	2		
Licking County.....	.....do.....	1		
Lorain County.....	.....do.....	85		
Lucas County:					
Toledo.....	.....do.....	1		
Madison County.....	.....do.....	45		
Mahoning County:					
Youngstown.....	.....do.....	11		
Medina County.....	.....do.....	2		
Morrow County.....	.....do.....	4		
Portsmouth.....	June 2.....	1			
Putnam County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 18...	6			
Stark County:					
Beach City.....	.....do.....	1		
Canton.....	.....do.....	10		
Trumbull County.....	.....do.....	18	1	
Union County.....	.....do.....	2		
Washington County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for State		924	15		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		1,018	21		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Blaine County.....	.....do.....	1	
El Reno.....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	Smallpox epidemic.
Enid.....	Dec. 27.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	.....do.....		
Logan County.....	.....do.....	10	0
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....			
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....			
Shawnee.....	.....do.....	12	0
Watonga.....	.....do.....	1	0
Yukon.....	.....do.....	6	0
Total for Territory.....		55		
Total for Territory, same period, 1899.....		38	13	
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Feb. 12.....	1		
Portland.....	Jan. 23-May 17..	8		
Total for State.....		9		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		1	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 21..	14	2	
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31..	1		
Crawford County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..	2		
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	3	1
McKeesport.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 10..	3	1	
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-June 16..	16		
Pittsburg.....	May 6-June 2.....	6		
Susquehanna County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..	15		
Westmoreland County.....	.....do.....	3	
Total for State.....		61	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		667	17	
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-June 2..	27		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		140	10	
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9		
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24		
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-June 2..	582	5	
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8		
Nashville.....	Dec. 24-May 5..	27		
Total for State.....		650	5	
Total for State from Oct. 1, 1899, to Mar. 5, 1900.....		2,591	413	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		125		
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..			
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		
Colmesnell.....	.....do.....	1	
Corpus Christi.....	May 4.....	1		
Corsicana.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	3		
Dallas.....	.....do.....	7	
Denison.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..			
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	6		
Several cases.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1		Several cases.
Farmersville.....	.....do.....	25	
Fannin County.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 23..	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-Apr. 8...	195	3	
Hill County.....	Jan. 14-May 28..	140	1	
Hillsboro.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28..	4		
Honey Grove.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	30		
Houston.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27..	12		
Hunt County.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	1		
Index.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	30		
Joaquin.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13..	3		
Leesburg.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28..	2		
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-Apr. 30..	7	1	
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.....		541	13	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		903	141	
Utah:				
Morgan County.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 1-June 2...	69		
Ogden.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30..	21	1	
Total for State.....		86	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0	0	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 17..	4		Smallpox reported
Bath County.....	Mar. 13.....	7		
Caroline County.....	Mar. 31.....	1		
Danville.....	Mar. 21-Mar. 28..	30		
Norfolk.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Petersburg.....	Dec. 1-May 26...	6		
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 26..	96	21	
Richmond.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	35	0	
Roanoke.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31..	44	0	
Southampton.....	Apr. 27.....			
Total for State.....		224	21	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		2,179	33	
Washington:				
Centralia.....	Feb. 26.....	150		
Pierce County.....	Feb. 7.....	1		
Seattle.....	Feb. 15-June 1...	7	0	
Spokane.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 21..	375	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington—Continued.				
Tacoma	Feb. 12-May 19...	30	1	
Walla Walla	Feb. 21.....	2		
Total for State		375	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		14	0	
West Virginia:				
Calhoun County	Jan. 31.....			Cases reported.
Fayette County	Jan. 26.....	18		
Gilmer County	Jan. 31.....			Do.
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...	35	1	Do.
Webster County.....	Feb. 8.....	10		
Total for State.....		95	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0	0	
Wisconsin:				
Douglas County	Apr. 14-May 22...	8		
Door County.....	May 22.....	8		
Eau Claire County.....	Mar. 26-May 22...	12		
Kewaunee County.....	May 22.....	6		
La Crosse County.....	Mar. 21.....	6		
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Lemonweir.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauston.....	Jan. 24.....	1		
Pierce County.....	Apr. 14-May 22...	9	1	
St. Croix County.....	.....do.....	97		
Superior.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	4		
Waupaca County.....	May 22.....	3	1	
Waushara County	Mar. 26.....	1		
Total for State		161	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		30	3	
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne	Apr. 16-May 19...	8		
Rock Creek	May 26.....	22		
Sweetwater County.....	Mar. 13-May 26...	33		
Uintah County.....	Mar. 3-May 26...	27		
Total for State		90		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		6		
Grand total		12,196	665	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		8,383	407	

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.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	June 16	8,338	0														
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	169	16						2			1				3
Bay City, Mich.....	June 9	27,839	2														
Do.....	June 16	27,839	6	1													
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	18	2													
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	178	20							1	2					
Bristol, R. I.....	June 9	5,478	4														
Camden, N. J.....	June 16	58,313	31	1									3				
Charleston, S. C.....	June 9	a 54,955	b 22	2							3						
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	7														
Chicago, Ill.....	June 16	1,099,850	374	54							7	4	11		4		6
Chicopee, Mass.....	June 9	14,050	8	1											1		
Do.....	June 16	14,050	7														
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	June 9	11,288	4														
Cleveland, Ohio.....	June 16	261,353	94			2				3					1		1
Concord, N. H.....	June 9	17,044	12	1													
Covington, Ky.....	June 16	37,371	13														
Cumberland, Md.....	do.....	12,729	2														
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	18	3						1							
Detroit, Mich.....	June 9	205,876	78	4						1	1						
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	3														
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	11	1						1			1				
Evansville, Ind.....	June 16	50,756	14	4													
Everett, Mass.....	June 9	11,068	4	1													
Fall River, Mass.....	June 16	74,398	33	4						1							1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 9	22,037	8														
Gloucester, Mass.....	June 16	24,651	10										1				
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.....	60,278	11	1													
Green Bay, Wis.....	June 10	9,069	3														
Greenville, S. C.....	June 9	8,607	2														
Haverhill, Mass.....	June 16	27,412	7														
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	9														
Honolulu, H. I.....	June 2	44,500	12	2						1							
Indianapolis, Ind.....	June 9	105,436	44	6							1						
Jackson, Mich.....	do.....	20,795	3														
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.....	17,201	11	2						1							
Jersey City, N. J.....	June 10	163,003	65	2						1			4				
Johnstown, Pa.....	June 16	21,805	8														
Lawrence, Mass.....	June 9	44,654	23	1													
Lebanon, Pa.....	June 16	14,664	5														
Lexington, Ky.....	June 9	21,567	11	3													
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	50,395	33	9							1						
Lowell, Mass.....	June 16	77,696	24	4													
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	17	2						1							
McKeesport, Pa.....	June 9	20,741	7	3													
Malden, Mass.....	do.....	23,031	9	1													
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	10,092	0														
Medford, Mass.....	June 16	11,079	3										1				
Melrose, Mass.....	June 9	8,519	4														
Michigan City, Ind.....	June 3	10,776	3														
Do.....	June 10	10,776	3														
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 9	204,468	59	6							4	1	1	1			
Minneapolis, Minn.....	June 2	164,738	44	3		1				1	1	1					
Do.....	June 9	164,738	35	3								2					
Mobile, Ala.....	June 16	31,076	20	1													1
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	46	2						1							
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	19														
Newburyport, Mass.....	June 9	18,947	1	1													
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	171	21		21				7	1			1		2	
Newton, Mass.....	June 16	24,370	5														
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	c 3,654,594	1,193	167							12	9	53	17	10		
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	4														
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	9														
Oakland, Cal.....	May 12	48,682	15	3							1						
Do.....	May 19	48,682	15	1							1						
Do.....	May 26	48,682	13	2													2
Do.....	June 2	48,682	15	3													
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 9	140,452	22									1					
Oneonta, N. Y.....	June 16	6,272	1														
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	May 5	14,001	4	3													

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 6; colored, 16. c Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—																
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	May 12	14, 001	4	2																
Do.....	May 19	14, 001	3																	
Do.....	May 26	14, 001	2																	
Do.....	June 2	14, 001	2	1																
Palmer, Mass.....	June 16	6, 520	1																	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	June 9	27, 633	14							1										
Do.....	June 16	27, 633	5																	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1, 046, 964	455	53						13	3	12	11	2						
Pittsburg, Pa.....	June 9	238, 617	102	10						3	2	2	6	2						
Plainfield, N. J.....	June 16	11, 267	4	1																
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	do.....	12, 394	4																	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	June 9	22, 206	6	1																
Providence, R. I.....	June 16	182, 146	53	8						2										
Rockford, Ill.....	May 5	23, 584	7								1									
Do.....	May 12	23, 584	7	1								1								
Do.....	May 19	23, 584	9	1								1								
Do.....	May 26	23, 584	5																	
Salem, Mass.....	June 9	30, 801	13								1									
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44, 843	15	1																1
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16, 159	3																	
San Jose, Cal.....	June 2	18, 060	4																	
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	June 9	5, 864	4																	
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11, 979	12	2						1										
Somerville, Mass.....	June 16	40, 152	17	3																
Spokane, Wash.....	June 9	19, 922	7	1								1								
Springfield, Mass.....	June 16	44, 179	19	3																
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	9, 250	1																	
Tacoma, Wash.....	June 9	36, 006	8	2																1
Taunton, Mass.....	June 16	25, 448	9	2																
Waltham, Mass.....	June 9	18, 707	5									2								
Warren, Ohio.....	June 16	5, 973	2																	
Washington, D. C.....	June 9	230, 392	80	12						4	1	1								2
West Tampa City, Fla.....	do.....	4, 000																		1
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	34, 522	10							1			1							2
Wichita, Kans.....	June 16	23, 853	3																	
Yonkers, N. Y.....	June 15	32, 033	16	1																
Youngstown, Ohio.....	June 16	33, 220	6										1							

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 18, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	55	3		.78		.28
Portland, Me.....	64		0	.77		.27
Northfield, Vt.....	65		5	.84		.44
Boston, Mass.....	66	2		.70		.60
New Haven, Conn.....	67		1	.63	.37	
Albany, N. Y.....	70		2	.84	.46	
New York, N. Y.....	69	1		.70	.00	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	72		2	.98	.12	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	71		1	.71	.59	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	70		2	.91	.49	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	66		0	.77	1.33	
Baltimore, Md.....	73		3	.91	2.69	
Washington, D. C.....	73		5	.91	3.31	
Lynchburg, Va.....	74		2	.77	5.03	
Cape Henry, Va.....	73	3		.91	.49	
Norfolk, Va.....	74	2		.98	.62	
Charlotte, N. C.....	76	2		1.05	1.05	
Raleigh, N. C.....	76	2		.85	2.45	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	75		1	1.06	.94	
Hatteras, N. C.....	74	4		1.04		.54
Wilmington, N. C.....	76		0	1.37	.33	
Columbia, S. C.....	78	2		.97	1.13	
Charleston, S. C.....	79	1		1.32	.08	
Augusta, Ga.....	79		1	1.12	.38	
Savannah, Ga.....	79		1	1.69		.79
Jacksonville, Fla.....	80		0	1.28		1.08
Jupiter, Fla.....	79	1		1.59		1.09
Key West, Fla.....	83		3	.98	7.02	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		1	.91		.01
Tampa, Fla.....	80		0	1.78	1.32	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80		2	1.28	3.02	
Mobile, Ala.....	80		2	1.39	5.11	
Montgomery, Ala.....	80		2	1.12	.08	
Meridian, Miss.....	78		2	1.06	3.24	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80		2	.98		.28
New Orleans, La.....	81		1	1.62		.62
Shreveport, La.....	81		1	.91		.91
Fort Smith, Ark.....	77		0	1.01		.51
Little Rock, Ark.....	78		2	1.01	.79	
Palestine, Tex.....	79	1		1.01	.09	
Galveston, Tex.....	82	2		1.26		1.26
San Antonio, Tex.....	81	1		.63	.07	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80	2		.65		.65
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	79		5	1.17	5.13	
Nashville, Tenn.....	77	1		1.00	.10	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	76		0	1.05	.15	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	74	2		.98	.42	
Lexington, Ky.....	74		2	.98		.68
Louisville, Ky.....	76		0	1.05		.55
Indianapolis, Ind.....	73		3	1.12		1.12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75		1	1.16		1.06
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		1	.82		.62
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	74		2	.98		.98
Pittsburg, Pa.....	72		2	.77	.33	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	64		4	.81		.71
Rochester, N. Y.....	67		1	.77		.77
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66		0	.84		.64
Erie, Pa.....	68		2	.93		.53
Cleveland, Ohio.....	68		2	.91		.81
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71		3	.95		.15
Toledo, Ohio.....	71		5	.84		.64
Detroit, Mich.....	69		5	.84	.06	
Lansing, Mich.....	67		3	1.04		.64
Port Huron, Mich.....	65		5	.84		.04
Alpena, Mich.....	61		3	.91		.91
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	62		6	.72		.72
Marquette, Mich.....	60		2	.84		.84
Escanaba, Mich.....	60		0	.98		.98
Green Bay, Wis.....	71		9	.77		.77
Grand Haven, Mich.....	65		3	.97		.77

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 18, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'y.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	64		4	.98		.88
Chicago, Ill.....	67		7	.91		.61
Duluth, Minn.....	58	0		1.12		1.12
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	68		2	1.10		.30
La Crosse, Wis.....	70		4	1.11		1.11
Dubuque, Iowa.....	71		3	1.26		1.16
Davenport, Iowa.....	72		4	1.04		.94
Des Moines, Iowa.....	72		4	1.36	.54	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	73		3	1.09		.89
Hannibal, Mo.....	73		1	1.02		.62
Springfield, Ill.....	74		4	1.08		.38
Cairo, Ill.....	76		2	1.05	.65	
St. Louis, Mo.....	76		4	1.26	.04	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	75		3	1.03	.27	
Springfield, Mo.....	74		2	.95	2.75	
Kansas City, Mo.....	74		4	1.18		.48
Topeka, Kans.....	74		4	1.30		.80
Wichita, Kans.....	75		3	1.31		.11
Concordia, Kans.....	75		3	1.07		.97
Lincoln, Nebr.....	71		3	1.03	.67	
Omaha, Nebr.....	73		3	1.38	.82	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	73		5	.82	.88	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	70		2	.98	.22	
Valentine, Nebr.....	70		2	.84		.74
Huron, S. Dak.....	70		4	.84	3.06	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	72		4	.89	1.81	
Moorhead, Minn.....	67		3	1.12		.72
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	65	1		.88	.82	
Williston, N. Dak.....	64	2		.84		.54
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	61	5		.76		.44
Helena, Mont.....	59	3		.61		.51
Miles City, Mont.....	67	3		.79		.79
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	67		3	.95	.45	
Spokane, Wash.....	61	5		.48		.38
Walla Walla, Wash.....	64	6		.35		.25
Baker City, Oreg.....	55	7		.35	.95	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	60	2		.21		.11
Pocatello, Idaho.....	62	2		.28		.18
Boise, Idaho.....	64	4		.20		.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	67			.17		
Lander, Wyo.....	62			.28		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	62	2		.34		.34
North Platte, Nebr.....	69	1		.84	.26	
Denver, Colo.....	67	1		.28	.02	
Pueblo, Colo.....	68	2		.28		.08
Dodge City, Kans.....	74		2	.77	1.03	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	77		1	.68		.08
Amarillo, Tex.....	73			.84		
Abilene, Tex.....	79	3		.77		.77
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	66	0		.21		.01
El Paso, Tex.....	80	2		.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	83		1	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	85		3	.00		.00
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	59	5		.28		.08
Tacoma, Wash.....	59	5		.42		.32
Astoria, Oreg.....	55	3		.63		.33
Portland, Oreg.....	62	2		.46		.06
Roseburg, Oreg.....	60	4		.32	.48	
Eureka, Cal.....	55	1		.31	.09	
Redbluff, Cal.....	74		4	.12	.28	
Carson City, Nev.....	61		1	.09	.21	
Sacramento, Cal.....	68		2	.06		.06
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	0		.07		.07
Fresno, Cal.....	73		1	.00		.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	2		.01		.01
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62	3		.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	64		2	.04	.06	

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague situation in Sydney.

[Communicated by Department of State.]

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, *May 9, 1900.*

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that the bubonic plague is still with us in Sydney, though it seems now to be declining, not only in the number of cases, but in its virulence. The invasion of this colony by the disease has very materially affected general business, and trade between the colonies has suffered out of all proportion in the seriousness of the outbreak, as measured either by the number of cases or the number of deaths.

The authorities are thoroughly awake to the necessity of drastic measures, but there is an apathy among the people quite inexplicable, considering the education and general intelligence of the community.

The following is a copy of my remarks on to-day's bill of health per steamship *Mariposa*:

The bubonic plague has been continually present in Sydney since January 24 last. It is said to be in a mild form. Up to the 1st day of March there had been 5 cases and 2 deaths. Since the 1st of March there have been 192 cases and 61 deaths. During the seventy days in which the 61 have died of plague about 859 have died from other causes.

There are drastic measures being enforced to stamp out the disease, and there is now a decline in the number of new cases reported. The sensation in the other colonies has intensified the desire of Sydney people to prevent the spread of the plague, and on all steamers every possible precaution is being used to that end.

The American vessels are carefully fumigated after docking, and then they are moored off from the wharves, the gangways are carefully watched, cables tarred and tinned, the crews kept under close observation, and no animals, birds, or pets of any kind are allowed to be taken on board.

It is absolutely impracticable here to follow out the instructions laid down in our quarantine regulations. There are no appliances for the work, and the very best that can be done is too ineffective to be of value as a preventive. The best efforts are but playing with a scorpion, and increase the danger by deceptive impressions. Passengers come from other colonies, from the interior, often within a few hours of sailing, and all attempt to gather and fumigate baggage is little better than a farce. The voyage covers twenty-three days, and if danger outlasts this period it can only be warded off at the port of entry.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. BELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

AUSTRIA.

Measures for preventing the introduction of plague.

[Communicated by Department of State.]

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, *May 21, 1900.*

SIR: I beg to inclose herewith my translation into English of ordinances relative to the prevention of the introduction of plague into the Hungarian crown lands, lately issued by the royal Hungarian ministers of commerce and interior. An ordinance containing provisions similar to those of the latter ordinance will have been issued by the ban of the province of Croatia Sclavonia.

Respectfully,

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation from Hungarian.—Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, No. 33551 (IV).]

Ordinance relative to preventing the introduction of the plague now rife in Egypt, addressed to the office of the royal Hungarian State railways and the various autonomous steam railways, to the various steamship companies, to the various port and telegraph officers, and finally to the royal Hungarian maritime government.

In view of the cases of plague that have occurred in Port Said, and in conjunction with the royal Hungarian ministers of the interior, finance, and agriculture, as well as with the Austrian Imperial Royal Government, I hereby prohibit the import and transit of the following merchandise and objects of Egyptian origin for the purpose of preventing any introduction of the plague from Egypt:

1. Used underclothing, old and worn garments (articles for personal use), and used bedding; whenever such objects are landed as baggage or as household effects in transfer, they are subject to the special regulations in force as to health police examination and procedure at the time of passing the frontier.
2. Rags, including those baled by hydraulic pressure for wholesale shipment.
3. Used sacks, rugs, and embroideries already in use.
4. Fresh or incompletely air-dried, as well as unlimed or otherwise (with sulphate of lime, arsenic), uncured raw hides.
5. Fresh (raw) animal products, such as bones, claws, hoofs, bladders, and fresh undried or unsalted entrails whenever such objects are animal waste, further hair and bristles.
6. Human hair.

The transit of the above-named merchandise or objects, even though their import into a neighboring state for transit or import purposes has been allowed, is only to be permitted in case they are so packed under seal that any access to them en route will be impossible.

This ordinance takes effect on the day of its reception by the respective customs or post-office.

Dated at Budapest May 7, 1900.

For the minister :

CSORGEO,
Secretary of State.

To the foregoing ordinance the ordinance of the royal Hungarian prime minister, as acting minister of the interior, in his order under date of May 12, 1900, and signed by Ignacz Szell, secretary of state, adds the following :

“While informing the county and city authorities of this order for their guidance and information, I call upon them at the same time to hold travelers arriving in their district from Egypt under two days' medical inspection, remarking that such inspection may consist only of daily visitation by the physician and may extend to limitation of the traveler's personal liberty only in case the Government inspection should disclose symptoms suspicious of plague, in which case the isolation of the individual is to be effected immediately in the most careful

manner, and a report thereof is immediately to be made as prescribed in the ministry's No. 112301, 1899."

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
United States Consul.

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this port during the week ended June 2, 1900: Seven vessels cleared for ports in the United States, 6 of which carried cargo. The steamship *Switzerland* sailed for Philadelphia on the 31st ultimo with 518 steerage passengers; steamship *Southwark*, for New York, carried 105 cabin and 796 steerage passengers. One passenger was refused passage aboard the *Switzerland* and none on the *Southwark*.

Respectfully,

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

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

BRAZIL.

Leper returned from New York was not passed at Rio de Janeiro—Case of leprosy.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *April 30, 1900.*

SIR: From the United States immigration service at New York this consulate-general has been informed, under date of March 2, that the passenger Archibald Mandeville, from here, had arrived there, but has been ordered to be sent back to this place on account of leprosy.

There is a mistake in this. I have learned that the said passenger did not embark here, but at Barbados, and that he has been returned to that place.

Therefore, no mistake has been made by this consulate, or personally by myself, and I beg to report this in my defense and for the sake of my professional responsibility.

Respectfully,

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

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

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 8, 1900.*

SIR: I inclose the weekly report of the registrar-general, which bespeaks the favorable health conditions which prevail in this colony. There is a moderate outbreak of chicken pox in this town. I have this morning inspected the steamer *Managua*, Olsweik, for Mobile, and the *Stillwater*, Galt, for New Orleans; passengers and crews of both quite well; 27 pieces of baggage fumigated.

Respectfully,

N. K. VANCE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 1st instant to date.

BELIZE, June 7, 1900.

Certified by medical practioner—

Enteric fever (a).....	1
Phthisis.....	1
Spinal concussion (a).....	1
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	3

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended June 2. The following vessels have cleared from this port direct for the United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
May 30	Steamship Kitty	Mortansen ..	18	Mobile, Ala.....	0	0
May 31	Steamship Anselm	Frazier.....	38	New Orleans, La....	2	5
June 1	Steamship Hispania	Frockberg... .....do	21	.....do	1	2
June 2	Steamship Beverly	Israel	35	.....do	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and the surrounding country are very good. No deaths during the week.

Respectfully,

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

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 9, 1900, 22 deaths have occurred in this city, 6 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. One death occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases exist in the city. Death rate for the week is 28.67. Malaria seems to be increasing from the fact that the rainy season has apparently begun.

On the 7th instant the transport *Sedgwick* sailed from this port for Havana, with a number of passengers from Santa Clara, being mainly the widows and children of soldiers who have died recently from yellow fever. They all had certificates from the post surgeon, certifying to their nonexposure to any source of infection from yellow fever for the ten days preceding. Their baggage was all thoroughly disinfected by

a Died in hospital.

steam and formaldehyd and properly labeled, at this port. Since my last report I have not received any communication from Santa Clara regarding the yellow fever situation there.

From unofficial sources I have learned that 5 soldiers suffering from yellow fever were returned to Santa Clara from the command now out on a practice march. Of this number 1 succumbed to the disease, and I believe that among the cases reported on hand in my letter of last week 2 have since died. I expect to get a statement of the cases and deaths in a day or so from the post surgeon, and will forward to the Bureau full details.

Seventeen vessels were inspected and passed at this port during week ; 5 bills of health were issued. No alien steerage passengers were landed at this port during the week.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 5 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week ; no contagious diseases reported. Four vessels were inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 2 deaths during the week ; no contagious diseases reported. Six vessels were inspected during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

United States army transport *Sedgwick*, 29 pieces baggage disinfected and passed ; 16 pieces baggage inspected and passed. Steamship *Saratoga*, 11 pieces baggage inspected and passed. Schooner *Fred. A. Small*, 2 pieces baggage inspected and passed. Forty-five health certificates have been issued to passengers going to the United States during the week.

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *June 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of this port for the week ended June 9, 1900, including the mortuary statistics for the week ended June 6, 1900: The general health of the city continues good. As has been observed, meningitis has been a very prominent cause of death for the last two months, and I have asked the sanitary inspector to find out what pathological conditions are included under this diagnosis. There is no epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in town and the number of deaths are entirely too great to be from any other kind. I await his explanation. Two deaths from yellow fever are reported in the mortuary statistics. No new cases have been reported this week, although 5 suspicious cases have been investigated by the yellow fever board, none of which were yellow fever. This shows no disposition to conceal cases.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

For the week ended June 9, 1900.

Passengers examined.....	394	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	28
Passengers vaccinated	45	Baggage disinfected for passengers,	
Vessels disinfected.....	6	pieces.....	361
Viveros disinfected.....	16	Number of immigrants.....	594
Vessels inspected and entered.....	15		

Mortuary report for week ended June 6, 1900.

Enteritis.....	14	Malaria.....	5
Yellow fever	2	Tuberculosis.....	16
Typhoid fever	4	Tetanus.....	7
Pernicious malarial fever	2	Deaths from all causes.....	109
Meningitis.....	6		

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended June 2, 1900:

Matanzas.—Thirteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 14.98 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; neoplasia, 3; enteritis, 2; heart disease, 1; other causes, 3. The following cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported: Diphtheria, 2; infectious fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1.

Four vessels arrived at this port during the week. Three of these were foreign vessels and 1 coasting vessel, of which 3 were inspected and passed and 1 passed without inspection. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

The German steamship *Pionier* and the American brig *L. F. Munson*, bound for Mobile, Ala., were disinfected at this port. Four health certificates were issued, 3 of these to persons taken at this port by the master of the American brig *L. F. Munson* as members of the crew and 1 to a person leaving the island via Havana, Cuba. Fifty-seven bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected, of which 36 bundles belonged to the German steamship *Pionier* and 21 bundles to the American brig *L. F. Munson*.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 15 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, 4; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 7. No case of a particularly infectious or contagious character was reported. The rate of mortality for the week was 31.51 per thousand. Fifteen vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were foreign vessels and 10 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the rate of mortality for the week has been 35.21 per thousand. Two foreign vessels arrived during the week. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 8 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 6 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week, all from general diseases. No case of a particularly infectious or contagious character was reported. Three foreign and 2 coasting vessels arrived at the port

of Caibarien during the week. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 2 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.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended June 9, 1900:

Matanzas.—Thirteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 14.98 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, 2; neoplasia, 2; pneumonia, 1; malaria, 1; nephritis, 1; other causes, 6. The following cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported: Diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1. Five foreign vessels and 1 coasting vessel arrived during the week. Two of these were inspected and passed and 4 passed without inspection. Six bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Fifty-four health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 8 of these via Havana. Ninety-seven pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 6 pieces were disinfected.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas. The principal causes of death were as follows: Heart disease, 2; enteritis, 2; malaria, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 4. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. The rate of mortality for the week was 23.10 per thousand. Seven foreign vessels and 9 coasting vessels arrived during the week. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the rate of mortality for the week ended June 9, 1900, was 23.49 per thousand. No vessel arrived during the week. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 6 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 5 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week, showing a mortality of 7.78 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, 2; pernicious fever, 1; other causes, 2. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Two foreign and 2 coasting vessels arrived during the week. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 2 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.

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *June 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 9, 1900: Six vessels arrived, and 9 bills of health were issued at this port; there were 3 deaths. The sanitary condition is being made better every day. There is no quarantinable disease here and none reported from Puerto Principe, or from any point in the district. Gibara reports 5 arrivals, 6 bills of health issued, and 6 deaths.

There have been no other cases of yellow fever at Holguin. Puerto Padre reports 5 arrivals, 6 bills of health issued, 1 death, and sanitary condition good. Baracoa reports 4 arrivals and 4 bills issued, 7 deaths, number of cases of measles decreasing, and no quarantinable disease.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

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

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 6, 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 June 2, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 31 deaths for this period, an increase of 8 over the preceding week. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 1; malarial fever, 7; intestinal diseases, 4; pneumonia, 3; heart disease, 3; other causes, 10. Population, 43,000; mortality, 37.48. Thirty nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers bound for the United States on the U. S. army transport *Crook*. Their baggage was treated according to regulations.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports that there were 6 deaths during that period, the principal causes being bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 1; enteritis, 1; other causes, 3.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 15 deaths for the period, the principal causes being enteritis, 3; malarial fever, 2; pneumonia, 2; bronchitis, 2; rickets, 2; other causes, 4. At Playa del Este (entrance to the harbor) on board the schooner *Expresse de Gibara* 1 death from hypertrophy of heart.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports nothing of interest. No quarantinable disease has been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended June 2, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—				Inspected and passed—				
		Formalin.		Steam.		Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Bundles.	Valises.					
June 2	U. S. A. T. Crook.....	2	1	10	4	1	4	2	18	16

DENMARK.

Quarantine measures against Hull rescinded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the United States minister at Copenhagen writes, under date of the 28th ultimo, that the quarantine measures adopted by the Danish Government against Hull on November 18 last were rescinded on the 22d of May.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in Montreal.

MONTREAL, CANADA, June 4, 1900.

The smallpox situation 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.
Paspebiac	Bonaventure	1,749	Jan. 6	0	113	1	112	0	23	0
Rimouski town.....	Rimouski	2,649	Feb. 3	9	57	.....	54	3	22	1
Rimouski (rural).....	do		Mar. 18	0	32	.....	32	0	11	0
St. Gabriel	do		Apr. 9	18	26	.....	22	4	4	3
Ste. Blandine.....	do	595	Apr. 8	0	6	.....	6	0	2	0
St. Anaclet.....	do	742	Apr. 1	8	16	.....	14	2	2	1
St. Valérien.....	do	814	May 6	12	15	.....	5	10	3	3
Sacré-Cœur.....	do	668	Apr. 13	1	1	.....	1	0	1	0
St. Michel Archange.....	Quebec	1,300	Apr. 15	4	6	.....	6	1	1	1
Montreal City.....	Montreal	275,000	Apr. 22	0	3	1	.....	2	2	50
St. Cunégonde	Hochelaga.....	8,000	May 6	0	1	.....	1	1	1	50
Eaton.....	Compton	(?) 800	May 12	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Gaspé Bay, South.....	Gaspé	(?)1,000	May 20	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1

a Date of last report, May 15. b Except the civic hospital.

The Gaspé patient is a stranger who left Bradford, Pa., on May 11.

Municipalities in which no new case has occurred for thirty days or more after the quarantine on the last house has been raised are omitted from the above list.

Respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,
Secretary.

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

EGYPT.

Report of plague at Port Said and Alexandria.

CAIRO, EGYPT, May 12, 1900.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch, No. 31, of yesterday, I have to inclose a copy of the official report on the outbreak of the plague at Port Said and Alexandria this year, by H. H. Pinching-Bey, director-general of the sanitary department, and I also inclose a copy of a memorandum by the same official on the outbreak of the plague at Alexandria in 1899.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. LONG,
Agent and Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Official report on the outbreak of plague.

CAIRO, May 9, 1900.

The following is the report of the director-general of the sanitary administration on the outbreak of plague in Port Said and Alexandria. This report was sent in to the ministry of the interior yesterday.

On the evening of April 30 the sanitary administration received a telegram from the sanitary inspector of Port Said informing them of 2 deaths that had occurred among some Greeks living in a house in the European quarter of the town, and that the circumstances attending these deaths gave rise to grave suspicions. He asked that Dr. Bitter might be sent at once to examine into these cases and determine the nature of the illness which caused death.

Drs. Graham Bey and Bitter left Cairo for Port Said on May 1 and on May 2 Dr. Graham Bey telegraphed that the above-mentioned 2 cases were undoubtedly plague. Before this telegram had been received supplementary doctors and expert disinfectors had been dispatched from both Cairo and Alexandria to Port Said, taking with them a considerable quantity of disinfectants and all the necessary equipment of a hospital so as to be ready in the event of its being needed. As soon as Dr. Bitter was convinced that plague existed at Port Said he instituted an inquiry with the view of discovering whether any cases had existed previous to those which had been reported by the sanitary inspector of the town. The result of this inquiry was to establish beyond doubt the fact that such cases had occurred before the sanitary administration had received any notification. During the month of April 3 death certificates had been handed in by doctors practicing in the town in which the cause of death given was influenza with "phlegmons," cerebral influenza, etc. Death had ensued after four or five days. From notes of these cases, obtained through the courtesy of the doctors attending them, it is evident that they were typical cases of plague of a virulent kind.

One of the first of this nature which was established was that of Giorgi Basili, who was taken ill on March 28 and died on April 7 with pneumonic symptoms and cervicular bubos. There was no increase in the general mortality which might have led one to suppose the existence of an infectious disease, but this only confirms our previous experience that the plague in the beginning is a disease that develops very slowly. It is truly matter for regret that the administration was not immediately warned of the first suspected cases, as these measures could have been taken sooner, and the disease immediately stamped out. However, as happily it was notified before any large number of cases had occurred and before the disease had taken hold of the town, it is to be hoped that the rigorous application of measures similar to those adopted in Alexandria last year will have the effect shortly of checking its spreading further, if not of stamping it out.

Nevertheless, to attain this result, it is indispensable not only that all the functionaries of the Government should lend their assistance to the sanitary authorities, but also that all classes of the population in Port Said, without distinction, should loyally cooperate for the same object.

The diagnosis of these cases as plague was not determined until after the most serious examination by the sanitary authorities, who have had considerable experience in the disease.

It must not be forgotten that plague exists in a virulent form at Aden and in certain of the Red Sea ports, all in the close neighborhood of Egypt, and it is to the general interest, and especially to that of the inhabitants of Port Said, that the disease actually existed in their town, a disease which the sanitary authorities have declared on absolutely conclusive proof to be plague, should be smothered as soon as possible. This result can not be obtained, it is needless for me to say, if the newspaper editors continue to publish articles throwing doubt upon the diagnosis of the disease, articles which are read by ignorant people who do not fail as a consequence to put all kinds of obstacles in the way of carrying out the measures which the sanitary authorities consider necessary.

In order to show that the preceding remarks are not made without cause, I can not do better than quote an extract of a report of Dr. C. J. Grassi, chief of the sanitary service of Egypt at the time when the plague appeared in Alexandria in 1835:

"The sanitary measures taken only tended to retard the propagation of the disease. People had already penetrated into the town and disseminated the plague in many of the quarters.

"For two months all apparently went well, although during this time there were a few cases of disease which were at least suspicious. But this apparent tranquility was a cause of danger, because it encouraged inexperienced and presumptuous doctors, who at

the commencement had refused to lend credence to the existence of the peril, to remain obstinate in their error, and also communicated the same sense of false security to the minds of the population, who refused to believe in the terrible prediction of the impending calamity.

"But the anxious hopes of the public and the ill-founded triumph of the inexperienced doctors was of short duration.

"During the month of November new cases appeared in many parts of the town, and their numbers increasing during the months of December, January, February, and March, the mortality in the last month amounted in Alexandria to 200 per day.

"Toward the spring equinox the disease diminished a little, and by the end of May the death rate had fallen to 4 or 5 a day.

"Although the opinions of the opposition doctors had no value whatever to common-sense people, they had nevertheless disastrous consequences in that the committee and the Government had been induced by them to suspend the application of all general measures."

The plague is not a disease like cholera, which develops very rapidly in a center, in consequence of, let us say, the contaminations of the water by feces. It is, on the contrary, a disease which is slow in its development. It is communicated from person to person directly either by clothes, infected linen, expectorations, etc., in such a manner that if the first cases are discovered and a complete disinfection of the infected belongings is made, the stamping out of the disease may be hoped for, but if, on the contrary, stringent measures are not taken, and they are allowed to scatter themselves in the town, Egypt will without doubt be subjected to the same unhappy lot as is India at this moment, and which she herself experienced in the first half of the nineteenth century.

On the 4th instant I visited Port Said personally and assured myself that all necessary measures had been taken and put in force in a most satisfactory manner by Drs. Graham Bey and Bitter.

A hospital exists there ready to receive from 40 to 50 patients. Gangs for disinfecting, general lime washing, as well as the cleaning of the town, have been organized; many of the consuls are doing their best to help the sanitary authorities to apply to their colonies the measures which they consider necessary.

On May 6 a native woman was found dead in the Karmous quarter of Alexandria. She had been ill for two days, and had a large tumor on each side of her neck. The body was taken to the Government hospital, and on bacteriological examination the glands of the neck were found to contain plague bacilli in large quantities. The case was officially notified to the president of the quarantine board on the evening of the 7th instant. Inquiries made by Dr. Gotschlich show that this woman lived in a room with 3 others, all employed in ragpicking in a large depot. The woman herself was not employed in this work, but she went daily to the depot to carry food to the others. It is possible that among these rags are to be found some infected with plague and that the woman may have thus contracted the disease, especially as the depot was filled with dust and rag heaps. We have not sufficient evidence to be able to give any formal opinion as to the manner in which Port Said has become infected, but it is a matter of common knowledge that a large industry and commerce of second-hand goods is carried on between provision boats and the crews of passing vessels. These crews exchange cast-off belongings for provisions, cigarettes, etc. Close to the house, in which 3 cases of plague occurred, is to be found a large store of this description of goods.

PINCHING,
Director-General.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 1]

Memorandum by Mr. H. H. Pinching, director-general of the sanitary department, on the outbreak of plague at Alexandria, 1899.

CAIRO, January 30, 1900.

A suspicious case of plague was announced by Dr. Gotschlich, sanitary inspector attached to the municipality of Alexandria, on May 4, 1899. It occurred in the person of a Greek boy who had been admitted into the Greek hospital, and though the symptoms and bacteriological examination of the contents of the bubo gave rise to a grave suspicion, the sanitary department did not feel justified, on the strength of this 1 case, in proclaiming the country infected.

On May 20, a similar case was admitted into the Greek hospital, which, on investigation, proved beyond doubt that we were in the presence of plague. The 2 cases were at once reported to the quarantine authorities, who in turn informed the several powers. All precautions had been taken with regard to the person and effects of the first case, and a minute inspection had been made of the houses in the neighborhood in which the

young man lived, with a view of discovering if any other cases existed, but nothing giving rise to suspicion was found.

It transpired, after these cases were announced, that there had been a similar case admitted into the Greek hospital in the month of April, where the authorities had treated it as an ordinary case of glandular inflammation; the boy, a Greek, had recovered and been discharged. We may assume that this was a case of plague, but further researches have supplied no evidence, founded on any credible authority, which could warrant the assumption that plague existed in Alexandria previous to this date.

Immediately the cases were announced in Alexandria, the sanitary department took over from the municipality the whole responsibility of carrying out the sanitary measures considered necessary for combating the disease; the Government obtained a vote of money from the Caisse de la Dette for this purpose, and supported in every way the department in its efforts to keep the disease within bounds.

The staff of doctors was greatly increased, and a systematic inspection of all houses within the infected quarter was carried out; lime-washing gangs were formed, and a plan for keeping large bodies of the working classes under observation organized.

At first the disease was confined to the Hammamil quarter, which is chiefly inhabited by Europeans of the lower class, but as time went on cases were notified from almost all the quarters of the town.

The measures adopted in Alexandria were as follows:

Immediate isolation of the plague case in either the Government or Greek hospital, where special wards existed for the treatment of infectious diseases; removal of all persons who had been in contact with the case to the quarantine station at Gabbari, where they were kept under observation for a period of seven days, fed at the expense of the Government, and all males of 16 years and upwards paid 3 piasters daily as compensation for wages lost while in quarantine.

When a case was found to have died outside the hospital, the body was removed to the mortuary, where it was prepared for burial, all precautions being taken to provide against dissemination of the infection, while the persons who had been in contact with the case were sent on to Gabbari for the purpose of undergoing there the seven days' isolation imposed.

The persons who had been in contact with plague cases on arrival at Gabbari were obliged to remove all clothing, take a bath, and dress in clothes provided by the Government until their own clothes had been passed through the disinfecting stoves.

One case of plague only occurred among the contacts during the time Gabbari was occupied. All articles of clothing, bedding, furniture, carpets, curtains, etc., were removed in special carts from the infected houses, and were disinfected by superheated steam in the stoves at the Government hospital. At the commencement of the outbreak, 2 of these stoves existed at the Government hospital and 2 at the quarantine station at Gabbari, but measures were taken to supplement these machines by others, which were at once ordered from Germany.

The house where the case had occurred was then thoroughly disinfected by a gang of trained disinfectors by means of a solution of 1-1000 perchloride of mercury; after this a gang of lime washers followed on and lime washed the house throughout with a solution of lime freshly slaked; the mud floors were strewn with quicklime, and the houses were then closed until the proprietors came out of the quarantine establishment.

Carts were also sent round to remove the rubbish from inside the house; this included all old grass mats, soiled rags, cushions, etc., which were taken outside the city and burned—the mats and cushions being replaced by new ones at the expense of the Government. It is worthy of note that no second case of plague occurred in any house which had been disinfected.

Whenever a succession of cases was reported from any quarter, a systematic cleaning of the whole quarter was undertaken at once, and all the houses in the neighborhood cleansed and lime washed.

A list is appended of the number of houses lime washed, sacks of rubbish removed, etc., from May 20 up to the present date: Houses and rooms disinfected, 169; rooms lime washed, 111,676; sacks of rubbish destroyed, 43,049; mats given gratuitously to replace those destroyed, 14,074; pillows, 5,912; stables disinfected, 854; number of supplementary agents employed, 732; persons isolated, 672.

From May 20 to November 2, when the last case was notified, there was a total of 93 cases, 48 of which recovered and 45 died.

Out of the total number, 65 cases occurred among the native population, and 28 among the European, of which 2 were of French nationality, 1 Italian and 25 Greek.

Twenty-one cases died out of hospital, and were discovered only after death; the bodies of these people were buried with all due precautions, and all sanitary measures were taken, such as isolation of "contacts" and disinfection of houses and surroundings.

As a further measure of precaution in the event of the disease assuming serious proportions, it was thought advisable to obtain the services of 3 doctors from England who had had experience of plague work in India. These officials arrived in Alexandria in July.

In combating the disease, reliance was placed entirely on practical sanitary measures, and no attempt was made to put into practice the prophylactic treatment with Haffkine's serum. From the statistics published by Mr. Haffkine it appears to have been established beyond doubt that this serum is endowed with a certain limited power of protection, though it must be admitted that the degree and duration of the protection are both alike unascertained.

Under the circumstances, it was considered advisable that the sanitary department should be in a position to afford persons desiring it the opportunity of being injected with the serum; large quantities were, therefore, prepared in the bacteriological laboratories of Cairo and Alexandria, and it now remains ready for use should occasion arise.

From the limited experience I had of the disease in Alexandria, I can not but think that plague behaves in much the same manner as other infectious diseases; that is, if the early cases are not discovered, it assumes proportions which baffle the efforts of the sanitary authorities to extinguish it; but if, on the other hand, early notification is received of the first cases occurring in a community, and stringent measures are at once taken, the disease may be as effectually dealt with as smallpox or scarlet fever.

It is in countries where the disease has assumed serious proportions, that is to say, when the infection has attained dimensions beyond control of sanitary measures, that the treatment by Haffkine's serum will have its use; but the idea that it should supplant practical sanitary measures while the infection is still a limited one is at once illusory and dangerous.

If it is desired to combat such a disease as plague, the measures to be efficacious must also be practical, and any suggestion of purchasing immunity from the disease by injecting with serum the whole population of a town like Alexandria must be considered as entirely impracticable. Fifty medical men employed solely on this duty would take some months before they accomplished the task, provided the operation were carried out with every technical precaution.

Whether the disease has been entirely extinguished in Alexandria it is yet too soon to say; it is now nearly three months since the last typical case occurred, though a single suspicious case was reported as recently as the 7th instant. The mortality of the town since June has been lower than the average of the last ten years.

The precautionary measures have in no way ceased, and the town is still being most carefully inspected; lime washing and cleansing of dirty quarters continue; the examination of the dead is carried on with the greatest strictness to render certain that no case which might escape detection during life is buried without the necessary precautions being taken. It is not proposed that any abatement of these measures should take place for at least another two months, after which it may be possible to gradually reduce them if no more cases of plague arise.

No serious difficulties were found in carrying out any of the measures considered necessary at Alexandria, though many of them appeared irksome at the time to the general public, who did not realize the gravity of the situation when only 1 or 2 cases of plague were occurring daily in a city of some 380,000 inhabitants.

The consular authorities in Alexandria rendered every assistance in their power to the sanitary officials; the Greek representative, whose community furnished the large proportion of the cases, especially interested himself in the measures, and was zealously devoted to furthering the work of the sanitary authorities.

Damanhour, a town about 40 miles to the south of Alexandria, was the only other town in Egypt where cases of plague occurred. These 2 cases were discovered, one in the person of a Greek employed in a grocer's store in the town, the proprietor of which had made his purchases from a house in Alexandria, where cases of plague had occurred; the other in the person of a native who was employed as a porter at the railway station and transferred all merchandise from the railway trucks to the stores.

Strict watch was kept in all the towns throughout the country, with a view to detecting at once any cases of disease giving rise to suspicion. Many such cases were notified to the department, but bacteriological examination invariably proved that they were not cases of plague.

H. H. PINCHING,
Director-General Sanitary Department.

*Report from Liverpool.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool for the week ended June 2, 1900: The health of Liverpool remains good. Two cases of smallpox with 2 deaths, and 2 cases of typhus fever with no deaths are reported for the week ended May 31, 1900. Bills of health were issued to 18 vessels during the week; of these 6 were cleared without inspection; 1 supplemental bill of health was issued to a vessel clearing from Glasgow via Liverpool. Twelve hundred and seventy-eight emigrants were inspected and passed during the week. Ninety-eight packages, the effects of 88 Russian and Syrian emigrants, were disinfected and labeled. The situation in regard to freight from infected localities remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report from Southampton.*SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *June 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended June 2, 1900:

Wednesday, May 30, issued supplemental bill of health to the North German Lloyd steamship *Lahn*, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. Eighteen cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

Friday, June 1, issued supplemental bill of health to the Hamburg-American steamship *Columbia*. Nineteen cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

Saturday, June 2, cleared the American line steamship *St. Louis*, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 293 steerage, 149 second-cabin, and 186 first-cabin passengers, and 309 small and 133 large pieces of luggage. One passenger with fever, cause unknown, was held for observation, and 20 passengers infected with vermin were held for cleansing. I disinfected 13 large pieces of luggage for this ship.

Respectfully,

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

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

FRANCE.

*Report from Havre.*HAVRE, FRANCE, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on June 2 the steamship *La Gascogne* sailed from this port with 635 steerage passengers. All these passengers were vaccinated and inspected as usual, 2 being rejected on account of diseases of the scalp.

The freight shipped from Havre for United States ports continues to be of the best class, and the health of the city remains good.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report from Marseilles.*MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual report and to transmit the abstract of bills of health for the week ended June 2, 1900:

June 2, steamship *Chateau Yquem*, Marseilles to New York via Naples, general cargo, crew 58, was inspected; steamship *Olbia*, Marseilles to New Orleans via Palermo to embark 800 Italian emigrants for New Orleans, general cargo, crew 42, was inspected.

I inclose newspaper clippings in regard to the plague at various places that have communication with this port. During the past week I have inspected quite a large number of goat and sheep skins, all being either salt or arsenic cured.

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

*Report from Bremen.*BREMEN, GERMANY, *June 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week 1,644 emigrants sailed from this port for America. There were 9 detentions as follows: Trachoma, 5; conjunctivitis follicularis (severe), 3, and favus, 1. The weekly health report for Bremen shows 6 cases of scarlet fever, 4 of diphtheria, and 1 of typhoid fever. The city and vicinity continues free from quarantinable diseases.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Reports from Hamburg.*HAMBURG, GERMANY, *June 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 2, 1900. The steamship *Palatia* sailed Sunday, May 27, carrying 2,198 steerage passengers; the steamship *Batavia* sailed May 30, with 859 steerage passengers, and the express steamer *Columbia* sailed May 31, carrying 475 steerage passengers. All of the above vessels are of the Hamburg-America Line. The number of steerage passengers for the week was therefore 3,542, and with this large number the steamship company has finally caught up with its emigrant traffic, and has succeeded in forwarding all but some 50 of those who were waiting for transportation. Bills of health were issued to 8 vessels during the week, of which 4 carried cargo.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Correction.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *May 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to say that there is a slight error in my report of April 7 on the subject of methods of killing rats in Hamburg, which

was published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of April 27, 1900. The preparation called "pictolin" there referred to is not of French origin, as I at first understood, but is manufactured in Berlin.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Sanitary report from Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the past week the health status of Livingston has been very good. Only 1 death reported—adult female, from tuberculosis.

I have inspected the steamship *Stillwater*, which entered and cleared here to-day. Number of passengers, 2; number of crew, 32; cargo, general merchandise. All in good sanitary condition. No passengers from here. No further news concerning San Salvador.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Cablegram.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, H. I., *June 5, 1900,*

via San Francisco, June 12, 1900.

No plague in Hawaii since March 31.

CARMICHAEL.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *June 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 2, 1900, 4 vessels cleared from this port, 3 for the United States, and 1 for Cuba. Four passengers left for the United States and 2 for Cuba. Five pieces of baggage were disinfected. General health conditions at this port continue good.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *June 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended Thursday, June 7, 1900. I inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared from this port during the week. The health and sanitary condition of the port and adjacent country continue satisfactory. One death reported for

week—male, native; cause, remittent fever and alcoholism combined with neglect.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected and cleared during the week ended Thursday, June 7, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
June 4	Nor. steamship Bratton..	Hahn.....	15	Mobile	0	0
June 4	Nor. steamship Oregon..	Hegge.....	23	New York.....	0	0
June 6	Am. S. S. Stillwater.....	Galt.....	32	New Orleans	11	30

IRELAND.

Report from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *June 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health and sanitary report and to report on the transactions for the week ended June 2, 1900, as follows: May 27, Cunard Line steamship *Etruria* sailed for New York. Twenty-six second-cabin, 165 steerage passengers with 280 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. Between Liverpool and this port a steerage passenger (male) died on the *Etruria*. He had been on a prolonged spree and was found lying face downward in his bunk asphyxiated. The body was buried here. May 31, White Star Line steamship *Oceanic*, for New York. Twenty saloon, 20 second-cabin, and 236 steerage passengers with 520 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. May 31, American Line steamship *Penland*, for Philadelphia. Eleven second-cabin and 58 steerage passengers with 63 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Respectfully,

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

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

ITALY.

Modification of quarantine regulations against Argentina and Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1900.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a note from the Italian ambassador at this capital, stating that his Government has, in view of the cessation of the plague in the Argentine Republic and Hawaii, rescinded its sanitary ordinance of January 31 *in toto* and that of February 10 in part.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

*Report from Genoa.*GENOA, ITALY, *June 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended June 2, 1900: On May 31, the steamship *Ems*, North German Lloyd Line, cleared for New York. Seventeen cabin and 110 steerage passengers and 118 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. A family of German emigrants, consisting of 4 members from Sao Paulo, Brazil, and 2 third-class passengers from Bombay, India, were detained for observation and disinfection of their effects. These people reached Europe through Marseilles without having undergone the usual quarantine measures, and their presence at Genoa, seeking exit, indicated a desire to avoid the restriction imposed at other ports.

A quantity of hides from Bombay and Beirut offered for shipment to New York this week were withdrawn after it was learned that disinfection would be required. It is thought that these articles will be sent first to Hull or London, where it is said that ample accommodations for a cheap disinfection of this class of freight can be found.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *May 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended May 30, 1900, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

On May 24, the steamship *Vincenzo Florio*, of the Italian Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 9 cabin and 870 steerage passengers and 190 pieces of large and 970 pieces of small baggage. Twenty-one pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On May 25, the steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. There were inspected and passed 23 cabin and 747 steerage passengers and 142 pieces of large and 720 pieces of small baggage. Eleven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On May 25, the British steamship *Derwen*, bound, in water ballast, for Delaware Breakwater, Delaware.

On May 26, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 893 steerage passengers and 129 pieces of large and 1,121 pieces of small baggage. Seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On May 30, the steamship *Trojan Prince* of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 13 cabin and 1,024 steerage passengers and 85 pieces of large and 1,085 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

*Plague in Osaka and other localities.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *May 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my report of May 13 cases of plague have occurred in Osaka as follows: May 14, 1; May 16, 1; May 17, 2; May 21, 1; May 22, 1.

In Shidzuoka, where the first case was reported on the 7th instant, 3 more instances of the disease have been detected, on May 14, 16, and 17, respectively.

On the 17th instant a case of plague was found upon the Japanese steamship *Taichu Maru* upon her arrival at Nagasaki from Formosa, and the ship was accordingly quarantined.

This makes a total of 30 cases since the reappearance of the disease in Japan April 8, viz, at Osaka, 25; in Shidzuoka, 4; Nagasaki, 1; all of which have been fatal.

Cases suspected to be of pest have also been reported as follows: At Hamamatsu, a town on the trunk line of railway between Shidzuoka and Osaka, on May 17, 1; at Yokohama, May 20, 1; in Chiba Ken, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Yedo, nearly opposite Yokohama, on May 22, 1; and at Kioto, which is near Osaka, on May 23. 1. All of these cases, however, with the exception perhaps of that at Hamamatsu, which is still *sub judice*, appear to have been mistakenly diagnosed as plague.

It is evident that there was some truth in the charges which were made against the authorities of Osaka, and of which I wrote to you, to the effect that they had concealed the fact of the reappearance of plague in that city, for, in the Official Gazette of May 14, the governor of Osaka Fu is publicly reprimanded for having failed to report it to the home department.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Quarantine regulations in Japan.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *May 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a circular issued this day by the sanitary inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service at this port, extending the requirements as to quarantine and disinfection of emigrants from plague-infected districts.

Respectfully,

JOHN MCLEAN,

Vice Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure with dispatch No. 201—Yokohama.]

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *May 10, 1900.*

Plague having appeared at Shidzuoka the provisions of circular from this office of date April 15, as regards the anteembarkation quarantine and disinfection of all steerage passengers from, or having passed through, infected districts, are extended to such passengers from the ken of Shidzuoka, or coming by rail from any point south of the same, or who from any direction have passed through said ken on their way to Yokohama.

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

Approved:

JOHN MCLEAN,

Vice Consul-General of the United States, In Charge.

MEXICO.

*Report from Vera Cruz.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *June 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 9: Cases of yellow fever, 17; deaths from yellow fever, 10; cases of smallpox, 2; deaths from smallpox, 2; deaths from all causes, 40. For the corresponding week of last year there were 70 deaths from yellow fever and 112 deaths from all causes.

During the past week I have inspected and issued bills of health to 7 vessels and issued health certificates to 56 passengers.

On the 7th I issued a health certificate to a Mr. P. K. Tanner, a non-immune in apparent good health, bound for New York direct. On the 8th, when I went aboard the steamship *Orizaba* for the last inspection, I found that Mr. Tanner had a temperature of 104° F., and other symptoms that made the case very suspicious. He was sent ashore, and the steamer sailed for Havana and New York a few minutes later. The diagnosis of yellow fever has not yet been made by the attending physician. This is the first case that has occurred between the time of issuing the certificate and the sailing of the ship, and to prevent any more such narrow escapes I will issue certificates to immunes only and those nonimmunes that present good evidence of having arrived from noninfected territory within the twelve hours just preceding the application for a certificate.

Respectfully,

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

MEXICO.

Yellow fever in Laguna.

[Telegram.]

LAGUNA, VIA GALVESTON, TEX., *June 16, 1900.*

Yellow fever has appeared.

GERMAN HAHN,
Consular Agent.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NETHERLANDS.

*Report from Rotterdam.*ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of this station for the week ended June 2, 1900: Seven vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Spaarndam*, of the Holland-America Line, sailed for New York on the 31st ultimo carrying 30 cabin and 534 steerage passengers; 304 pieces of baggage were inspected and 78 disinfected and so labeled. The health of this port continues good.

Respectfully,

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

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *June 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Two steamships have been inspected, the *Utstein*, with 3 passengers and 5 pieces of baggage, disinfected, and the *Breifond*, with no passengers nor baggage. The list of deaths for the week follows: One English male infant, of dentition; 1 native female child, of tuberculosis; 1 native male child, of dysentery; 1 native male child, of dropsy. The health conditions of Bluefields and vicinity continue very satisfactory.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report of plague in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., *May 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that the plague situation in Manila for the week ended May 5, 1900, shows a slight improvement. During this period there were 9 cases and 7 deaths from the disease, 6 being among the Chinese. During the same time there were 2 cases of smallpox.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

Mortality during April, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., *May 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit for your information, statistics of the total number of deaths occurring in Manila, P. I., during the month of April, 1900, as follows:

Bubonic plague (Chinese 29, Filipinos 9).....	38
Influenza.....	4
Enteric fever.....	5
Dysentery.....	42
Malarial fever, pernicious.....	7
Malarial fever.....	26
Beriberi.....	25
Anthrax.....	2
Leprosy.....	1
Septicæmia.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	147
Tetanus.....	8
Cancer.....	1
Ricketts.....	7
Diseases cerebro-spinal system.....	233
Diseases circulatory system.....	29
Diseases respiratory system.....	48
Diseases gastro-intestinal tract.....	90
Diseases genito-urinary system.....	5
From other causes.....	49
Chinese, causes not reported.....	33
Total deaths from all causes.....	804

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

*Vaccination of the crews at Manila.*MANILA, P. I., *May 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the vaccination of crews of the island steamers was completed during the month of April, being discontinued on the 22d ultimo. The data relative to this work is as follows: Total number vaccinated, 3,073; number revaccinated, 1,662; giving 1,411 successful results on the first vaccination. Of the second vaccinations about one-half were successful. Taking into consideration that all were vaccinated, irrespective of old scars, and that a certain number of this class will wash the virus off, the results obtained with the carabao vaccine was highly satisfactory.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Correction.*MANILA, P. I., *May 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to an apparent typographical error in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of March 16, 1900, under the head of my report from Cadiz, Spain, dated February 16, 1900, wherein 1 death from plague is reported to have occurred in that city in January, 1900.

Reference to press copy of this report shows the death to have been due to pelagra.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce.*PONCE, P. R., *June 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended June 2, 1900, and mortality statistics for the past two weeks. I also inclose the monthly report of immigrants inspected and a summary of the work of this station for the month of May, 1900: In that time 2 vessels have been held in quarantine and 21 pieces of baggage disinfected. One steamer with 129 emigrants left this port for Daiquiri, Cuba, their vaccination certificates stamped before departure. Thirty-one immigrants were inspected and passed. During the past week 1 more case of smallpox has been reported to me, making 3 cases now under treatment and closely quarantined. There are also 14 cases of so-called chicken pox more or less closely quarantined. These cases are, I believe, discrete smallpox or varioloid as the cases occur in adults and in the same houses or neighborhood with the smallpox.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Summary of transactions of Service during the month of May, 1900.

Total number of deaths reported during May, 1900.....	(a) 443
Total number of deaths reported during May, 1899.....	(a) 165
Total number of births reported during May, 1900.....	(a) 169
Total number of births reported during May, 1899.....	(a) 80
Total number of vessels inspected during May, 1900.....	21
Total number of bills of health issued during May, 1900.....	26
Total number of vessels in quarantine during May, 1900.....	2
Number of passengers whose baggage was disinfected during May, 1900.....	10
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected during May, 1900.....	21
Number of vaccination certificates stamped during May, 1900.....	132
Number of vessels inspected during May, 1899.....	28
Number of vessels which sailed during May, 1899.....	45
Number of immigrants inspected during May, 1900.....	31

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, plays, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended June 2, 1900.

Infectious diseases :		Diseases of the respiratory system.....	7
Dysentery.....	18	Diseases of the circulatory system.....	2
Malarial fever.....	14	Diseases of the nervous system.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	4	Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.)	37
La grippe.....	2		
Tetanus.....	2	Total.....	194
Septicæmia.....	1		
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	106	Births during same period.....	67

Monthly report from San Juan and subports.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Service at this station and the 5 subports of the island during the month of May, 1900:

Thirty-five vessels were inspected, 3 of which were held in quarantine. They were the Spanish steamers *Montserrat* and *Ciudad de Cadiz* and the U. S. transport *Wright*. The 2 former were from Havana—the *Montserrat* direct and the *Ciudad de Cadiz* by way of Central and South American ports. They were permitted to transact business in quarantine under guard.

The *Wright* arrived disinfected from Santiago de Cuba, but was held to complete the five days' period. She brought 2 immune passengers for this port.

Three passengers were detained under observation during the month. Seventy pieces of baggage were disinfected during the same period, 60 from the *Ciudad de Cadiz* and 10 pieces of steerage bedding from Spanish ports. The inspection of all baggage of steerage passengers from Spain is still being maintained.

The weather continues warm and the rainy season has begun. The health of the city and vicinity is fair, and there are no quarantinable diseases. Ninety deaths and 48 births were reported for the month. The usual list of the causes of deaths is inclosed herewith.

The sanitary inspectors at the subports report that their respective localities are free from quarantinable diseases. For the month 197 deaths are reported at Mayaguez, 119 at Arecibo, 42 at Humacao, 42 at Aguadilla, and 17 at Arroyo.

During the month 10 vessels were inspected at Mayaguez, 10 at Hum-

a These figures are for the city proper, the plays, and surrounding country.

acao, 2 at Arecibo, 5 at Arroyo, and 1 at Aguadilla. The steamer *Mortera* which arrived at Mayaguez from Santiago de Cuba on May 28, disinfected, was held to complete the five-day period.

On May 5 the Governor of the Island, Hon. Charles H. Allen, accompanied by General Davis, visited the station on Miraflores Island.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

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

Enteritis.....	13	Bright's disease.....	2
Athrepsia.....	6	Aortic aneurism.....	1
Old age.....	1	Artero-sclerosis.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage (traumatic).....	1	Cirrhosis of the liver.....	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	12	Erysipelas.....	1
Drowned.....	2	Eclampsia.....	1
Enteric tuberculosis.....	3	Gastric fever.....	1
Rachitis.....	5	Peritonitis.....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	3	Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	4	Uræmia.....	1
Measles.....	4	Cancer of stomach.....	1
Tetanus infantum.....	2		
Cachexia.....	1	Total.....	90
Malaria.....	2		
Pernicious fever.....	1	May, 1899—	
Cerebral congestion.....	3	Deaths.....	63
Typhoid fever.....	2	Births.....	72
Nephritis.....	1	May, 1900—	
Anæmia.....	2	Births.....	48
Broncho-pneumonia.....	4	Deaths.....	90
Acute bronchitis.....	5		

TURKEY.

Examination of plague case at Smyrna—Spread of plague on Turco-Persian frontier.

[Report No. 246.]

Plague in Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 25, 1900.*

SIR: I announced in my last report the plague case which occurred in Smyrna. I also reported that as soon as the news of said plague case arrived the sanitary inspector-general, Dr. Cozzonis, was, by decision of the superior sanitary commission, sent to Smyrna in order to make the necessary inquiries and take the direction of the sanitary service. At the same time, the director of the institute pasteur of this town was sent to Smyrna, as well as another microscopist, Dr. Naury.

The result of the microscopical examination of the case has been reported to the Ottoman Government by cipher telegram, and at the same time the assurance has been given that there is no fear of spread.

I have at hand the sanitary report sent by Dr. Mizzi, the sanitary physician in Smyrna, from which report I give the following details:

Dr. Mizzi was invited by Dr. Amado to examine the patient, a poor old man, aged 60, living in an underground paltry place, damp, less than 2 meters square. He was lying down ill, suffering, according to Dr. Amado, from influenza. It was on the 9th instant that Dr. Mizzi

was invited to see the patient and he found him with the following symptoms: Fever, 40.3 C., severe headache, slight bleeding from the nose, slight bronchitis, and pains in the back and loins. The patient was visited for the first time by his physician on the 5th instant.

On the 6th, he complained of a pain on the right groin, from which pain the patient had been suffering since the 3d instant. A bubo was ascertained there of the size of an egg; the temperature of the body was 39.5°C. and the patient was delirious. Dr. Mizzi ascertained besides the above-mentioned bubo, lens-shaped spots all over the body. The bubo which was in the triangle of scarpa was very painful whenever touched, or not touched. The other ganglia above the ligamentum poupartii were enlarged. He presented the furred tongue, white without any characteristic sign. Dr. Mizzi states that the patient did not present a typhic condition nor any immediate danger of death, though the condition was very grave. No other bubo was observed besides the above-mentioned one. The patient has never quitted Smyrna, and being a basket maker, he works with straw coming exclusively from Adrianople. Dr. Mizzi having considered said case as a suspicious one, he reserved his opinion for a bacteriological examination. He immediately reported the case to the governor of Smyrna, Kiamil Pasha, and all the necessary steps have been taken.

At the same time he had a medical consultation, to which, besides Dr. Amado, the physician of the military hospital as well as the civilian physician of the Moslem hospital of said town were invited. He did not wire to the board of health until after said consultation. The condition of the patient was worse on the 8th instant. The temperature was 38.9 C. with pulse 120, the abdomen swollen, the tongue dry and red, stupor. The 9th, after the patient had been moved, the condition was better. He has been moved to the country on a hill, where he was quite isolated. The temperature was 38.3 C., pulse 90, intelligence clear, tongue dry and cracked, abdomen less swollen. No change in the condition of the bubo.

On the 10th of May the temperature was 38.5 C., pulse 103, weakness, apathy, features strained, tongue dry, diarrhea, which was fetid, urine normal. The ganglia of the crural region were united, thickened, flattened, of the size of a child's fist, the skin red, the pain always very severe but supportable. The 11th of May the temperature was 38 C., pulse 90; slight improvement. The 12th the temperature was 38.8 C., pulse 95; no change in the situation. At this date he was submitted to the injection of 40 c. c. of antiseptic serum. The 13th the temperature was 37.3 C., pulse 80, and in the evening of the same date the temperature was 39.2 C., pulse 94; improved appetite, tongue not dry; again an injection of 50 c. c. of said serum. The 14th, temperature 37.7 C., pulse 90; in the evening, 38.4 C., pulse 90; the improvement continuous; the faeces better; the patient can move easily; the size of the enlargement of the ganglia was less. From the spot where the injection was made sero-pus was forming; again an antiseptic injection of 40 c. c. of said serum.

On the 15th of May the patient had improved still more; his temperature was 38.8 C. and the pulse 100; no diarrhea, and he was able to get up. Dr. Mizzi's report ends there. Dr. Naury, who has made the bacteriological examination with Dr. Nicolli, reports that the 10th of May he took some pulp from the bubo. The microscope showed nothing abnormal. The inoculation on the rabbits did not give any result until on the 15th of May. The culture did not give any result until three days

later, evidently on account (he states) of the extremely weak number of the germs. The cultures are quite characteristic, and their inoculation on the guinea pigs had the effect of classic lesions. No dead rats have been seen anywhere in the town.

I am glad to state that no fresh plague case has been observed in Smyrna. I forward a copy of the telegrams which have been received from Smyrna concerning said case, as well as the copy of the decisions taken by the superior sanitary commission.

PLAGUE IN THE HEDJAZ.

The sanitary news from the Hedjaz states that in Djiddah from April 26, 31 plague deaths have been registered. In Yambo said deaths are 22 from March 28.

PLAGUE IN DJIVANRO.

In Djivanro, on the Turco-Persian boundary line, plague is spreading. It is announced that it has spread to the villages of Suraam Serai.

FALSE SANITARY NEWS.

According to the newspapers published in Bulgaria, 2 plague cases have been observed in Salonica. I am able to state that said news is not confirmed.

HEALTH OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In Constantinople public health is improving. We have to deal always with influenza, which is getting milder, and diphtheria, which is always very light. The number of deaths registered from the 9th to the 20th instant is 388, of which 2 were from diphtheria, 3 from measles, and 13 from typhoid fever.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

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

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Victoria—Melbourne.*—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 477,790. Total number of deaths, 571, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 17, and 83 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Quebec—Sherbrooke.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 10,470. Total number of deaths, 18. No contagious diseases.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 72. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended May 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 113, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 3, and 1 from smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 26, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the aggregate

population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 27.4, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 12.3.

London.—One thousand four hundred and forty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 56; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 50; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 7. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand. In Greater London 1,920 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 19 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 20 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 26, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Newtownards, viz, 5.7, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 70.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 176 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 26, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.6, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 21.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 606, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 3; smallpox 1, and 36 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 201,425. Total number of deaths, 544, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 1, and 51 from tuberculosis.

Genoa.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 226,432. Total number of deaths, 562, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 12, and 45 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended May 20, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever and 1 from plague reported.

MEXICO—Tuxpan.—Two weeks ended May 21, 1900. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to June 22, 1900.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Oman.....	Mar. 10.....			Cholera reported.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-May 15...		199	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Apr. 14.....		1,212	
Kurrachee.....	May 7-13.....	2		
Madras.....	Apr. 7-May 4.....		2	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 28...	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3...	5	2	
Casa Branca.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...		10	
Jemdiahy.....	.....do.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Apr. 13...		272	
Santos.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 8...		160	
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...		5	
Sorocaba.....	.....do.....		200	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-May 12...		5	
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...		1	
	Mar. 1-June 5...	35	9	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	Apr. 20.....	1		
San Juan.....	May 6.....	1		
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 10.....	7		On training ship Lancaster in quarantine.
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	70	22	No report received for week ended February 24.
	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	41	17	
	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	5	2	
	May 3-June 6...	5	2	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....		1	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	1	1	
Neuvas.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Quemados.....	May 16-May 23...	3		
Santa Clara.....	May 26-June 3...	7	4	In barracks.
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...		3	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	May 13.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	May-Dec., 1899.....	730	353	
Laguna.....	Mar. 4.....		1	Several cases.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-June 9...		61	
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	Apr. 8.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...		5	
	Apr. 11.....	38		
West Indies:				
Curaçoa.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1		

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 25-May 19...	331	376	
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7.....		15	
Matrah.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 10...		34	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 12...	46	16	Plague reported epidemic.
Rosario.....	Jan. 25.....			

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Jan. 16.....	2	.....	Plague reported.
Sydney.....	Jan. 20-Apr. 21...	191	63	
Brasil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos...	Dec. 31.....	3	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	2	1	
	Apr. 20.....	.....	6	
	Apr. 8-May 19.....	23	.....
	May 6-June 9.....	106	39	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 13.....	39	15	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31...	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30...	11	10	Do.
	Mar. 25-Mar. 31.....	4	4	
	Apr. 7-May 5.....	121	98	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 11-May 19.....	8	3	Among pilgrims.
El Tor.....	May 9.....	.....	.....
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-May 28.....	41	21	Reported.
Suakim.....	May 9.....	.....	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 12...	46	25	
	Jan. 1-Apr. 12.....	239	176	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo.....	Feb. 13.....	1	.....
Kahului.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 25...	8	1	
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 31...	71	61	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28...	.....	17	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	.....	283	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	10	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	.....	45	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	11	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,207	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....	.....	122	
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	539	
Bombay City.....	Nov. 19-May 15.....	.....	9,349	
Broach District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28...	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	.....	1,890	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,839	
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	.....do.....	.....	119	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	.....	144	
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	.....	20	
Kurrachee City.....	Nov. 19-May 13.....	.....	2,404	
Kurrachee District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28...	.....	1,364	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	.....	164	
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	.....	115	
Kolhapur State.....	.....do.....	.....	1,839	
Mahi Kantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	.....	145	
Palanpur State.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	.....	22	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	.....	514	
Rainagiri District.....	.....do.....	.....	311	
Rewakantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Apr. 23...	.....	26	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 21...	.....	707	
Savantvadi State.....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Savanur State.....	.....do.....	.....	33	
Shikarpur District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Sholapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,688	
Surat District.....	.....do.....	.....	179	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	.....	868	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28...	.....	.....
Bellary District.....	.....do.....	.....	50	
Chingleput District.....	.....do.....	.....	2	
Kurnool District.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Madras City District.....	.....do.....	.....	.....

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind— <i>Cont'd.</i>				
Madras Presidency— <i>Continued.</i>				
North Arcot District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		7	
Salem District.....	do.....		408	
Nilgris.....	Apr. 14-Apr. 21.....	1		
South Canara District.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 14.....		1	
Nellore District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 14.....			
Trichinopoly District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 14.....			
Coimbatore District.....	do.....		24	
Vizagapatam.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 14.....		1	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	Jan. 6-Apr. 28.....		249	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....		197	
Bangalore District.....	do.....		571	
Kolar District.....	do.....		13	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....		89	
Mysore City.....	do.....		141	
Mysore District.....	do.....		181	
Tumkur District.....	do.....		133	
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....		81	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 28.....		112	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....		595	
Naldurg District.....	do.....		272	
Bidar District.....	do.....		3	
Aurangabad District.....	do.....		9	
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		10	
Nagpur City.....	do.....		463	
Nagpur District.....	do.....		87	
Nimar District.....	do.....		1	
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....		268	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....		10	
Patiala State.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28.....		11	
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....			
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		6,847	
Berhampore District.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28.....		1	
Burdwan District.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 28.....		17	
Cuttack.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 28.....		3	
Howrah District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		119	
Hooghly District.....	do.....		45	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....		39	
Nadia District.....	do.....		4	
Bagalpur.....	Apr. 14-Apr. 28.....		4	
Khulana District.....	do.....		1	
Dacca District.....	do.....			
Darbhanga District.....	do.....		21	
Durbungah.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 14.....		2	
Midnapore District.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 28.....		13	
Monghyr District.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 28.....		1,093	
Mozufferpore.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 28.....		18	
Murshidabad.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 14.....		1	
Rangoon District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 14.....		1	Imported.
Patna.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		14,408	
Puri.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 28.....		2	
Saran District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		1,163	
Shahabad District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 7.....		1	
Tipperah District.....	do.....			
Singbhoom District.....	do.....			
Balasore District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		3	Imported and suspected.
Rajputana.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 7.....		7	Do.
Jeypore.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 14.....		1	
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad District.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 28.....		89	
Burma.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 7.....		1	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26.....		52	
	Apr. 8-May 25.....		25	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4.....		8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....		1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 26.....		19	
Fukuoka Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21.....		1	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Japan—Continued.</i>				
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 21-May 25...	25	4	
Wakayama Ken.....	do		1	
Kurdistan.....	Apr. 26	158	123	
<i>Madagascar:</i>				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 16...	51	42	
Mauritius.....	Jan. 25-Dec. 23...	3,001	2,500	Estimated. Year 1899.
	Apr. 19.....	1		
<i>New Caledonia:</i>				
Noumea.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 4...	123	77	
<i>Paraguay:</i>				
Asuncion.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...		14	
	Jan. 22-Feb. 16...		6	
<i>Persia:</i>				
Djivanro.....	Mar. 29.....			Plague reported.
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Malabon.....	Apr. 20.....	2		
Manila.....	Jan. 20-May 5...	222	168	Reported present.
San Pedro Macote.....	Apr. 20.....			
<i>Portugal:</i>				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1		
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1		
<i>South Africa:</i>				
Cape Town.....	Mar. 6.....	4		On ss. Kilburn from Rosario.
<i>Spain:</i>				
Tuy.....	Feb. 12.....	1		
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Smyrna.....	May 29.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

<i>Argentina:</i>				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 23.....		10	
<i>Austria:</i>				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-May 26...	157	1	
<i>Belgium:</i>				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-May 26...	87	37	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-May 26...		14	
<i>Brazil:</i>				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.....		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Apr. 13.....		576	
<i>British Columbia:</i>				
Grand Forks.....	Mar. 7-Apr. 10...	3	0	
Nakusp.....	Feb. 23-Apr. 10...	1	0	
Nelson City.....	Feb. 16-Apr. 10...	2	0	
Nelson District.....	Feb. 8-Apr. 10...	1	0	
Rossland.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 10...	5	0	
<i>China:</i>				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	1	
	Mar. 4-May 5...	16	3	
<i>Colombia:</i>				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 31...		6	
<i>Cuba:</i>				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	34	0	
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2		On ss. Santanderino
<i>Egypt:</i>				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-May 20...		136	
<i>England:</i>				
Birmingham.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	2		
Leeds.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 3...	1		
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-May 26...	110	14	
London.....	Dec. 10-May 26...	102	4	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-May 19...	40		
<i>Formosa:</i>				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	23		
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	31		
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	134	2	
<i>France:</i>				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-May 19...		29	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31...	225	25	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-May 12...	50	13	
Paris.....	Jan. 14-June 2...		19	
Rheims.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...		4	
St. Etienne.....	May 1-May 15...	4	1	
St. Nazaire.....	Mar. 8.....	32	4	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Jan. 1-May 12...	6	1	
Königsberg.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	9	3	
Stettin.....	May 20-May 26...	1	.....
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-May 27...	72	7	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-May 26...	107	43	
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-May 15...	.....	3,028	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 14...	.....	301	
Ceylon.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 27...	.....	5	
Madras.....	Jan. 13-May 11...	.....	11	
Kurrachee.....	Jan. 15-May 13...	272	125	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	May 5-May 12...	1	.....
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 23...	5	.....
Palermo.....	Mar. 13-Mar. 24...	.....	1	
Rome.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 7...	.....	2	
Venice.....	Apr. 15-Apr. 21...	.....	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	4	.....
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 3...	2	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17...	2	1	
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	44	8	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-June 9...	.....	73	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 29...	298	166	
C. Porfirio Diaz.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 7...	7	2	
Guadalajara.....	Apr. 21.....	150	.....
Monclova.....	Mar. 17.....	150	.....
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-June 9...	.....	85	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	55	0	
Gloucester County.....	Jan. 25-Apr. 15...	55	0	
Madewaska.....	Apr. 15.....	3	.....
Moncton.....	Jan. 19.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Northumberland County.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 15...	1	0	
Restigouche County.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 15...	155	0	
Westmoreland County.....	Jan. 18-Apr. 15...	3	0	
Woodstock.....	Apr. 23.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Ontario:				
Amherstberg.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...	4	.....
Brant County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Apr. 18...	240	0	
Frontenac County.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Kent County.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 14...	2	0	
Lambton County.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 24...	4	0	
Lanark County.....	May 18-June 1...	6	.....
Middlesex County.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 24...	4	0	
Thunder Bay County.....	May 1-June 1...	16	0	
Renfrew County.....	Apr. 23-May 18...	1	0	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	May 23-June 1...	4	.....
Simcoe County.....	May 18-June 1...	2	.....
York County.....	Feb. 13-Feb. 24...	17	0	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Feb. 4-Apr. 7...	26	1	
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Mar. 11-June 2...	5	.....
Quebec:				
Bonaventure County.....	Oct. 16-June 4...	313	3	
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Apr. 17...	288	1	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 17...	5	1	
Montreal.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 17...	1	.....
Quebec County.....	Apr. 15-May 15...	7	.....
Rimouski County.....	May 15.....	86	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-May 19...	98	25	
Odessa.....	Dec. 3-May 26...	191	44	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	15	
.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	.....	38	
.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	.....	21	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-May 19...	459	122	
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	3	.....
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-May 19...	.....	76	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
Glasgow.....	Apr. 8-May 26...	83	5	
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 3-June 2...	.....	23	
Galicia.....	May 5.....	.....	.....	Many cases.
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-May 19...	.....	225	
Valencia.....	Mar. 18-May 19...	.....	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-May 5...	.....	62	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24...	8	.....
Zurich.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Mar. 26...	.....	3	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 4...	.....	11	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-May 5...	4	.....
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Apr. 8-Apr. 14...	.....	1	
Yucatan:				
Merida.....	May 22.....	1	.....

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.				
Ottawa	May 19	62,000	31															
Do.....	May 26	62,000	30															
Do.....	June 2	62,000	30															
Palermo	May 26	300,000	111															
Panama	June 5	16,000																
Paris	June 2	2,511,629	969					1		9	8	13	31	6				
Port au Prince	May 28	60,000	25															
Do.....	June 5	60,000	26															
Port Said.....	May 21	47,000	30		a 18													
Do.....	May 28	47,000	34		3													
Prague	May 26	198,468	141	23						1								3
Puerto Cortes.....	June 5	2,000	1															
Queenstown.....	June 2	9,500																
Rotterdam	do	323,487											2					
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	June 9	2,150	0															
St. Johns, New Brunswick.	do	45,000	12															
St. Helena.....	June 12	4,270	5															
St. Petersburg.....	June 19	1,267,023	663															
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	June 9	3,000	2															
Singapore.....	Apr. 28	97,111	148	21														
Do.....	May 5	97,111	176	25														
Solingen	May 26	16,000	14															
Southampton	June 2	105,831	32															3
Stettin.....	May 26	153,000	94									1	1					
Stuttgart	May 31	162,934	88															
Tampico.....	May 27	14,000	12															
Do.....	June 3	14,000	15															
Teneriffe.....	May 19	33,500	18	3							1							
Do.....	May 26	33,500	12	2							1							
Trapani	do	48,743	14															
Trieste	do	166,499	84									1						
Tuxpan	June 4	10,000	6															
Utila.....	May 26	800	0															
Do.....	June 2	800	0															
Valencia	do	203,958	95															
Venice	May 18	172,924	66															
Vera Cruz.....	June 2	25,000	48	9			9	7										
Do.....	June 9	25,000	40	5			8	1										
Victoria, British Columbia.....	May 12	20,000	5															
Do.....	May 19	20,000	10															
Do.....	May 26	20,000	5	1														
Do.....	May 31	20,000	5															
Yokohama.....	May 19	189,455								1			1					
Zurich.....	May 26	164,149	49															1

a Since April 20.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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