

Public Health Reports

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

VOL. XV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 29, 1900.

No. 26.

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.

CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN QUARANTINE INSPECTION SERVICE.

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

SIR: In view of the recommendations which follow, namely, to recall a number of the officers who have been detailed to serve in the offices of the United States consuls at foreign ports, leaving a few of the officers as a skeleton organization and for the purpose of observation and conveying information to the Bureau, I have to invite your attention to the letter of November 22, 1899, giving my reasons for requesting authority for the detail of these officers. As stated in my letter of November 22, plague existed at that time in Oporto and Lisbon, Portugal; there were rumors of it in Spain and France, and a cablegram had just been received at the Department of State announcing a case of the plague at Trieste, and it had also been found upon one or two of the ships arriving at European ports, and as illustrating the possibility of its transmission across to America, attention was called to its having appeared at Asuncion, Paraguay, and Santos, Brazil. It was also officially reported at Kolobovka, Russia.

In accordance with the recommendations made in my letter of November 22, 1899, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service are now serving in the offices of the United States consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Queenstown, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, Marseilles, Naples, and Genoa.

In the meantime, however, instead of an extension of the plague, as was anticipated, it has been suppressed in Portugal, and no further cases have been reported in Trieste, Asuncion, Santos, or Kolobovka. At the present writing, so far as known, the plague does not exist in any European port.

The services of these officers in foreign ports have been valuable, but for some little time I have felt that the emergency was not sufficient to warrant the expense of maintaining all of them abroad. Indirectly they have been of great utility to the Immigration Bureau and I am informed that the number of cases requiring rejection arriving at New York has been materially diminished since these officers were sent abroad. On this account an effort was made to have the Immigration Bureau bear a portion of the expense, but this has been declined.

Another reason for the recommendation which is to follow is that the emigrants at foreign ports, on account of the closeness of the inspection, I am informed, are persuaded by the Canadian steamship lines to embark upon their vessels with a view to reaching the United States through Canada and without the close surveillance which is exercised at foreign ports of emigrants leaving for the United States.

While a medical officer has been and is now stationed at Quebec with a view to inspecting any emigrants bound for places in the United States, this inspection service can not prevent large numbers of emigrants, who might be rejected on arrival at the United States or abroad, from finding their way to this country through a Canadian port.

I understand that a bill has been introduced by the Immigration Bureau to provide for certain stations on the border and restricting the entry of emigrants to these designated stations. Until this bill becomes a law, or some other means is provided for an efficient restraint on the Canadian border, emigrants will continue to come that way, for the Canadian government has no immigration law or regulations conforming to our own. In times of great epidemics the quarantine regulations are virtually the same, and therefore at such times the utility of the foreign inspection service is not impaired, but when there is no prevailing epidemic in Europe the effect of our own foreign inspection service is to cause a diversion of traffic to the Canadian lines as before stated.

In view of the recent outbreak of plague in San Francisco and the great probability that yellow fever will reappear in Florida, and possibly in other Southern States, during the coming summer, the services of these officers are very necessary in the United States.

I have given this matter very careful consideration and with reluctance have come to the conclusion that for the reasons herein given it is desirable to withdraw the major portion of our medical officers from foreign ports. In my opinion, the proper arrangement would be to provide for the permanent detail of medical officers at the United States consulates in the principal ports abroad, and at the same time, either by law provide for the inspection of immigrants on the border or make

arrangement with the Canadian government by which the same restraints would be enforced by them as are enforced by the Immigration Bureau in this country. Until such arrangement can be made, and for the reasons above given, I recommend now the withdrawal of the medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service from the offices of the United States consuls at the several ports, excepting Naples, but for the purpose of observation and for the purpose of maintaining a skeleton organization, recommend that at the following-named 4 places authority be granted to assign 4 of the officers now serving in Europe—Berlin, London, Paris, and Vienna.

These officers to be attached to the offices of the United States consuls-general and that their duties be as follows, namely, to keep thoroughly informed upon the progress of epidemic diseases, which they can do by being provided with proper letters of introduction to our ministers, through visits to the bacteriological laboratories, which are good fields for information, and by keeping in touch with the United States consuls. They will also be directed from time to time to visit the different consulates and to witness the methods of enforcing the quarantine regulations in vogue, and give such advice or information relating thereto to the several consuls as may seem to be proper.

Should the plague or cholera become epidemic in any European city or country, the Bureau would then have at its disposal, already on the ground, a corps of trained officers who could immediately be called upon for duty in any specified port or ports.

Exception is made in the case of Naples, because the officer at that port was detailed by special request of the United States consul, and it is believed advantageous to retain him there, and he will act in the same capacity as those detailed to the consulates-general, in addition to his other duties.

Respectfully,

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

Approved: O. L. SPAULDING, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 14, 1900.

Approved: WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In accordance with the above-outlined plan the following details have been made: P. A. Surg. A. R. Thomas, office of United States consul-general, London, England; P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene, office of United States consul-general, Berlin, Germany; Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs, office of United States consul-general, Paris, France; Asst. Surg. J. F. Anderson, office of United States consul general, Vienna, Austria, and Asst. Surg. V. G. Heiser, office of United States consul, Naples, Italy.

Plague in San Francisco.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 25, pages 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560.]

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1900.

Wire me full text any additional interstate quarantine regulations now in force bearing directly on supervision persons from infected areas or exposed to a quarantinable disease. Only copy on file dated September 27, 1894, require this to-morrow morning court. Also does Bureau hold regulations May 22 apply specially to San Francisco and are not at present general, and was not their intention and purpose to suppress plague in San Francisco or prevent its spread?

KINYOUN.

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

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

No additional interstate regulations promulgated but regulations May 22 were intended to apply at San Francisco, and were promulgated immediately after my letter to Secretary Treasury May 21, setting forth facts at San Francisco and indorsed by Secretary and President.

WYMAN.

Surgeon KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 25, 1900.

Case called this morning. Judge Morrow admits all evidence for consideration and review bearing on my official acts here, not confining inquiry to specific charge. Have insisted district attorney lay before court full facts. Trial progressing.

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 25, 1900.

Court orders telegrams and records of office to be inspected by opposing counsel and submit all papers deemed pertinent for court's consideration. Case continued to-morrow.

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 26, 1900.

Case adjourned until Monday next awaiting arrival important witness for prosecution * * * Attorneys have abandoned portion proceedings.

KINYOUN.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 27, 1900.

No further developments except suspected case one week ago Examination not yet completed; believe on account of length of time between

death and discovery will yield negative results. * * * Have cultures from Paris arrived? * * *

KINYOUN.

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

JUNE 28, 1900.

Forty tubes virus Danysz and literature expressed you to-day.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *Quarantine Station, Angel Island, Cal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 27, 1900.*

There have been reported 10 cases confirmed by bacterial examination from March 7 to June 2, and 4 or 5 under investigation since then, 1 reported as suspicious June 14 was reported confirmed by bacterial examination June 22. Since last date none reported.

WYMAN.

State Health Officer W. F. BLUNT, *Austin, Tex.*

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

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

Inspection at Needles.

NEEDLES, CAL., *June 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 15, 1900: Number of Chinese inspected, 3; passed, 3; rejected, none. Number of Japanese inspected, 9; passed, 9; rejected, none. Number of passengers other than Asiatics inspected, 743; passed, 743; rejected, none.

Respectfully,

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

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., June 16, 1900.—I have the honor to submit herewith the following summary of work at this station for the week ended June 16, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 115; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad trains, 15; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 37; refused admittance on account of phthisis pulmonalis, 2; disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., of immigrants, 21; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 312; vaccinated, 6. I am reliably informed there is yellow fever at Vera Cruz and other places in Mexico. I therefore request every passenger in Pullman and first and second class arriving on the Mexican Central to sign the following declaration:

“I certify that I am successfully vaccinated; that neither myself or baggage have been in any city, place, house, or tent said to be infected with contagious disease for the last twenty days.”

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., June 17, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended June 16, 1900: Inspected persons on Mexican

National Railroad, 483; immigrants inspected and passed, 19; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 6.

Respectfully,

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

End of smallpox in Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, ILL., June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 16, 1900, there were no new cases of smallpox in this city. This is the first week since November 18, 1899, that there have been no new cases to report.

The city pesthouse was vacated by June 10, 1900, having been continuously occupied since November 18, 1899, a period of six months and twenty-two days. In that time there were 108 cases, with 6 deaths reported. Of the deaths, 4 were negroes and 2 were whites; all with the confluent type of the disease. The majority of the cases were mild, but a large number had the confluent form. Upon personal inquiry and visitation I found none of the patients had ever been successfully vaccinated, while over 90 per cent had never been vaccinated at all. The foci of infection were legion, several centers being within the city, while many cases were imported from near-by States. One patient, white, school-teacher, had 2 distinct attacks and recovered. There were no deaths from the disease among the patients of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in West Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., June 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts in connection with the smallpox situation in this city:

First. The hearing before Judge Faulkner on the question of a restraining injunction has been indefinitely postponed.

Second. I now have the camp, consisting of 12 acres, inclosed with an 8-strand barbed wire fence, and have finished the erection of 2 smallpox hospitals, 2 detention buildings, 1 mess hall, 1 guardhouse, and 1 bath house.

The various sections of the plant are roped off in what I consider a satisfactory manner. The camp is lighted by 3 arc lights and has telephonic connection. The necessary work would have been completed forty-eight hours earlier but for an unusual downfall of rain, lasting that length of time, during which it was impossible to prevail upon the men to work. I now have 14 patients in the smallpox hospital and the camp will be open for the reception of suspects at sunrise to-morrow.

Respectfully,

W. CHESTER BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CAMP WASHINGTON,
Charlestown, W. Va., June 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at the present time the personnel within the limits of this camp is as follows: Medical officer, 1; captain of guard, 1; sergeant of guard, 1; commissary of subsistence, 1; laborer, 1; guards, 14; patients with smallpox, 30; suspects, 53; total, 102.

Respectfully,

W. CHESTER BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Case of smallpox in Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 22, 1900.

SIR: A man was admitted to Wheeling hospital in the night of 12th instant. On the 14th the case was diagnosticated as smallpox and patient removed to Municipal Hospital. It is a severe case of discrete form, almost confluent on face; originated in Murray, Hocking County, Ohio.

Respectfully,

S. L. JEPSON, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Steamers bringing immigrants to Port Townsend do not comply with the law.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., June 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it is extremely difficult to make the steamship companies bringing immigrants to this port live up to the letter of the law. They are continually introducing tramp vessels among their regular liners, whose officers are unfamiliar with our requirements, and, being inadequately instructed by the company before departure, small and great irregularities as a consequence are continuously occurring. The vessels are by no means kept in as hygienic a condition as they should be. This is bad enough on board of steamers coming from clean ports, but from infected places, like Hongkong, it certainly is a source of great danger. The steamship *Queen Adelaide*, of the Northern Pacific Line, came in yesterday in a condition almost beyond belief. Her water-closets were filthy, her deck and forecastle covered with refuse of all kinds, and her steerage simply indescribable. * * *

A mass of old matting, the remains of food, dust, and dirt to the depth of 1 inch covered the floor, and other discarded articles and old lumber were scattered around. * * * Sixteen men could not be accounted for. * * * As required by the bill of health, the doctor could not speak English. I started to send this vessel to the station for a thorough mechanical cleaning up. After considerable reflection I decided to allow this one to pass and address a letter to the company, informing them of these matters and giving them notice that a recurrence of such conditions would most certainly lead to the detention and disinfection of their vessels here. I wrote them a letter on the same line some weeks ago, and now, with this second notice, consider they had fair warning and would justly deserve any penalty that may be inflicted for a repetition of this offence.

In regard to the matter of surgeons on board, I would invite your attention to the fact that they are placing Japanese on board in this capacity, who can not speak English, who appear to have no medical qualifications, and who are held in no respect by the masters of the vessels. It is impossible to obtain any intelligent information from them concerning any cases of illness that may have occurred en route, and as far as we are concerned they might just as well make no pretense of carrying a surgeon.

I think something should be done to compel them to carry men who speak English and one of some medical intelligence. I have notified the company concerning all these matters, and think that if the vessel is held here for a few days, they would soon rectify them. There are other sufficient reasons, as covered by the regulations, for which we could hold the vessel besides that of pure filthiness, and I have written

this letter in order that you may have a clearer understanding of the condition of affairs in case I should wire you of the redisinfection of a vessel here.

Respectfully,

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

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

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths, 181, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 781—white, 571; colored, 210, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 7; measles, 1; whooping cough, 6, and 92 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 113,273. Total number of deaths, 164, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 3, and 29 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 16, 1900, from 76 observers indicate that enteric fever, whooping cough, and phthisis pulmonalis increased and scarlet fever, intermittent fever, pleuritis, influenza, measles, and cholera morbus decreased in area of prevalence.

Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 170, scarlet fever at 61, enteric fever at 27, diphtheria at 25, whooping cough at 23, smallpox at 8, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 4 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Joseph*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including 8 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 527, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 22; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 4; smallpox, 3, and 58 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 21,500. Total number of deaths, 40, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended June 16, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, June 18, 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 10	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	114
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	80
June 11	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	28
June 12	Steamship Virginian.....	London, England.....	20
June 13	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
June 14	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	111
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	62
June 15	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	57
Do....	Schooner Vesta.....	Chester, Nova Scotia.....	4
Do....	Steamship Florida.....	Charlottowne, Prince Edward Island...	37
Do....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	888
June 16	Steamship Sachem.....	.....do.....	20
	Total .....	.....	1,425

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 23, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, June 23, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 18	Steamship Rhyndland	Liverpool and Queenstown	323
Do.....	Steamship Maryland.....	London	3
Do.....	Steamship Gut Heil.....	Havana.....	1
June 20	Steamship Livonian.....	Glasgow	2
June 22	Steamship Siberian	do	1
	Total .....	.....	330

J. L. HUGHES,
*Commissioner.**Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos during the week ended
June 16, 1900.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *June 18, 1900.*SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 16, 1900: June 14, steamship *Martin Saenz*, from Barcelona and West Indian ports, with 12 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana during the week ended June 16, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 16, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 16, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 10	Steamship Traveller.....	Liverpool, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Cartagena, and Corenas.	2
Do....	Steamship City of Washington.....	Tampico	1
June 12	Steamship Whitney	New Orleans and Key West.....	18
Do....	Steamship Orizaba.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	26
June 13	Brig Pedro	La Ceiba.....	2
	Total.....	.....	49

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago de Cuba, during the week ended June 9, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 9, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 9, 1900: June 7, Haytian schooner *James Stafford*, from Port au Prince, Hayti, with 10 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 11, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 9, 1900: June 3, French steamship *Olinde Rodrigues* from Havre, Bordeaux, St. Thomas, with 14 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 23			
2	Beaufort, S. C.	do.....			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	June 16	Sp. bktn. Nueva Paula (a)	June 9	Havana
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	June 23			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	do.....			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	June 16			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	June 23			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	June 16			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	Sp. ss. Teodoro de Larri- naga.	June 14	Havana.....
11	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....			
12	Newbern, N. C.	June 23			
13	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....			
14	Port Angeles, Wash.....	June 9			
15	Port Townsend, Wash	June 16			
16	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	do.....	Br. bk. Montreal	June 9	Buenos Ayres.....
			Ger. ss. Gutheil.....	June 16	Havana
		June 23	Nor. ss. Georg Dumois.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....
			Br. bk. Montreal (a).....	June 9	Buenos Ayres.....
			Nor. ss. Georg Dumois (a)	June 16	Philadelphia
17	San Diego, Cal.....	June 16	Br. bk. Kings County	June 22	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Br. ss. Carlisle City.....	June 10	Hongkong via Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokoha- ma, and Hono- lulu.
			Am. str. Santa Rosa (a)....	June 12	San Francisco.....
			Am. ss. Corona (a).....	June 16	do.....
18	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	U. S. A. transport Mead (a)	May 31	Manila.....
			U. S. A. transport Grant..	June 9	do.....
19	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....			
20	Savannah, Ga.....	do.....			
21	South Atlantic Quarant- ine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	Am. sc S. M. Bird.....	June 12	Havana
22	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Navy coal barge No. 2.....	June 10	Nuevitas.....
23	Washington, N. C.....	June 23			
	CUBA:				
24	Caibarien.....	June 16			
25	Cardenas.....	do.....			
26	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
27	Daiquiri.....	June 9			
28	Gibara.....	do.....			
29	Guantanamo.....	do.....			
30	Havana.....	June 16			
31	Isabela de Sagua.....	June 9			
32	Manzanillo.....	do.....			
33	Matanzas.....	June 16	Sp. ss. Catalina.....	June 11	Havana
			Ger. ss. Pionier.....	June 12	do.....
			Sc. B. Frank Neally.....	June 11	Miami.....
			Ger. ss. Lauenberg.....	June 13	Sagua la Grande..

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....		No report.....	
4				No transactions.....	
5					3
6				No report.....	
7				do.....	
8				No transactions.....	
9					2
10	Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....			
11					1
12					1
13				No transactions.....	1
14					
15					10
16	Philadelphia.....	Disinfected and held for report from hygienic laboratory.			23
	do.....	Held to complete 5 days' period.			
	Mobile.....	Undergoing disinfection.....			
	Philadelphia.....	Held for report from hygienic laboratory.			25
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	June 17		
	Philadelphia.....	Dunnage disinfected.....	June 23	Crew bathed.....	
17	San Diego.....	Held for disinfection of luggage and bathing of steerage passengers.	June 11		
	do.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	June 12		2
	do.....	do.....	June 16		
18	San Francisco.....	Disinfected with sulphur ..	June 14	187 crew and 183 passengers bathed and baggage disinfected; 2 cases smallpox in detention hospital.	22
	do.....	Held for disinfection of baggage.	June 12	Packed effects of cabin passengers disinfected (51), 570 steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected. 514 Chinese and 43 Japanese steerage passengers on American steamship China from Hongkong bathed and effects disinfected; 19 Chinese crew bathed and effects disinfected.	
19					2
20					3
21	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....		1 case malarial fever on Br. ss. Lynton from New York soon after leaving previous port of departure, Mauritius.	5
22	Key West.....	Bedding and clothing disinfected.	June 12		1
23				No transactions.....	
24					4
25					11
26					16
27				No report.....	3
28					2
29					13
30				No report.....	
31					6
32					2
33	Matanzas.....	Disinfected.....	June 11		
	do.....	do.....	June 12		
	do.....	Passed without inspection.	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	June 13		

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
	Matanzas.....		Nor. ss. Mathilda	June 13	Cardenas.....
			Br. sc. Boniform.....	.....do.....	Mobile.....
			Vivero Dominguito Saldifias.	.....do.....	Florida coast.....
34	Nuevitas.....	June 16			
35	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 9			
	PHILIPPINES:				
36	Manila	May 19			
	PORTO RICO:				
37	Ponce.....	June 9			
38	San Juan.....	do.			
	Supports.....				
39	Aguadilla.....	do.			
40	Arecibo.....	do.			
41	Arroyo.....	do.			
42	Humacao.....	do.			
43	Mayaguez.....	do.			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	June 23			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	June 16			
		June 23			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Oedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	June 6	Br. ss. Traveller	June 14	Havana
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	June 11			
12	Key West, Fla.....	June 23			
13	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
14	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	June 16	Rus. bktn. Andreas Weide (a).	May 31	Bahia.....
			Br. ss. Widdrington (a)....	June 8	Havana and Tortugas Quarantine.
			Bge. Henry L. Gregg.....	June 12	Havana
			Br. ss. Rutherglen.....	June 16	Akyab, Port Said, and Huelva.
			Br. ss. Sturton.....	do.	Vera Cruz.....
			Ger. ss. Pioneer.....	do.	Matanzas
			Barge Monroe.....	do.	Havana
15	New Bedford, Mass.....	June 9			
		June 16			
16	New Orleans, La.....	June 23			
17	Newport, News, Va.....	do.			
18	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
19	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
20	Paseo Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
21	Port Royal, S. C.....	June 23			
22	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
23	Quintana, Tex.....	June 16			
24	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	June 23			
25	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	June 9	Sp. bk. Dorotea (a).....	May 9	Fernandina.....
			U. S. yacht Kanawha.....	June 6	Havana
			Sc. Alice Crabtree.....	June 7	Matanzas.....
			Sc. Maria O. Teel	June 8	Tampico

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	Matanzas.....	Passed without inspection..	June 18	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
35	.....	1 passenger on prov. flag ss. Reina de los Angeles from Havana detained to complete period.	.....	.....	9
36	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
39	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
41	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

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	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
8	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
10	Galveston.....	Fumigated and held.....	.....	.....	17
11	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
13	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
14	Mobile.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	June 12	.....	15
.....	do.....	Held to complete period....	June 10	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Held to complete period.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	No transactions..	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
25	Port Tampa.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	June 3	.....	15
.....	do.....	Held for observation 5 days.	.....	.....	.....
.....	Apalachicola.....	Disinfected.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Port Tampa.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to June 29, 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...	85		
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 9...	54		
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		
Fremont County.....	May 1-June 13...	9		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26...	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 23...	2		
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4-June 1...	23		
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		
Weid County.....	Feb. 23-May 9...	9		
Total for State.....		165	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.		360	.....
Illinois:				
Aurora	Feb. 11-Apr. 7...	38	.....
Cairo	Dec. 24-June 9...	107	6	
Chicago	Dec. 27-June 23...	47	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.
Platt 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.
Illinois—Continued.				
Williamson County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...			Smallpox reported. Do.
Winnebago County.....	do			
Total for State.....		180	7	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		49		
Indian Territory:				
Choctaw Nation.....	Dec. 18.....	75		
Total for same period, 1899...		0	45	
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		Many cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....			
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		Smallpox reported. Do.
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-June 16...	107		
Gibson County.....	Mar. 31.....			Do.
Greene County.....	do			
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-June 2...	34		Do.
Jackson County.....	Mar. 31.....			
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4		Do.
Madison County.....	do	14		
Marion County.....	Mar. 31.....			Do.
Posey County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	26		
Washington County.....	Mar. 31.....			February 28, 750 cases in the State. March 31, 56 cases in the State.
Total for State.....		187		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		105	1	
Iowa:				
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	
Kansas:				
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		
Osawatimie.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	11		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Oaage 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		
Sumner 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.
Wabaunsee 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...	128	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 23...	172	2	Extinct.
Lexington	Mar. 25-May 5...	10		
Louisville	Jan. 12-Feb. 22...	10		
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18		
Total for State.....		210	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		513	4	
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		Several cases.
Assumption.....	.....do.....	8	4	
Avoyelles	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7		
Caddo	Jan. 21-June 16...	386	30	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 7...	29	3	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...			
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	Do.
Lincoln	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Livingston	Jan. 13.....			
Madison.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 3...	12	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-June 16...	1,371	418	
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-June 16...	259	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...	782	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		3,419	506	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		244	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 23...	19		
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1		
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-June 23...	10	1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	5		
Total for State		42	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		53	3	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Feb. 18-May 19...	30	2	
Grand Rapids.....	Mar. 4-June 23...	20		
Total for State		50	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 23...	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...	28	0	
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	2	0	
Wadena County	May 15-June 16...	5		
Watsonwan 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.		48		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Biloxi.....	June 1.....	1	.....	Epidemic prevails.
Greenwood.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17...	303	9	
Hinds County.....	Mar. 7.....	.....	.....
Total for State.....		304	.....
Total for same period, 1899.....		23	3	
Missouri:				
Paris.....	Sept. 3-Feb. 5...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-May 20...	89	1	
Total for State.....		126	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		236	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.....		376	3	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 9-June 16...	11	.....
New Jersey:				
Union County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1...	3	.....
Morris County.....	.....do.....	12	.....
Middlesex County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Newark.....	June 10-June 16...	6	.....
Hudson County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		23	.....
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	17	
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...	33	.....
Chowan County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	6	.....
Coswell County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Currutuck 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	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	11	1	Smallpox reported present.
Iredell County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Johnston County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Mecklenburg County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	24		
Moore County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	68		
Nash County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	14		
Newbern.....	June 6.....			
New Hanover County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	7		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 31...	10		
Orange County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	21		
Person County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	17		A number of cases.
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		Total for State.....
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.....	Jan. 1-June 23...	434	6	
Dayton.....	Jan. 1-June 2...	1		
Dover Township.....	Jan. 1-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.....	Jan. 1-June 16...	12		
Medina County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 18...	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	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Union County	Jan. 1-Apr. 18...	2	.....
Washington County .....	.....do	1	.....
Total for State		965	15	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		1,040	21	
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported
Blaine County.....	.....do	1	.....
El Reno.....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	
Enid.....	Dec. 27.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	.....do	.....	.....	Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County.....	.....do	10	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	No cases at present.
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Shawnee.....	.....do	12	0	No cases at present.
Watonga.....	.....do	1	0	
Yukon.....	.....do	6	0	Do.
Total for Territory.....		55	.....
Total for Territory, same period, 1899.		38	13	
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
Portland.....	Jan. 23-June 15...	11	.....
Total for State.....		12	.....
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 23...	17	.....
Pittsburg.....	May 6-June 16...	8	.....
Susquehanna County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	15	.....
Westmoreland County .....	.....do	3	.....
Total for State		66	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		667	17	
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-June 16...	29	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		141	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-June 23...	32	.....
Total for State.....		655	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	.....
Angelina County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23...	15	.....
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	19	.....
Beaumont.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	.....
Belleville County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2	.....	Smallpox reported.
Boggy Fork.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	15	.....
Bonham.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....	.....
Bowie County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23...	5	.....
Brenham.....	.....do	5	1	
Brookshire.....	.....do	1	.....
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Caldwell.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	2	.....
Carminie.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	10	.....
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Chappel Hill.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	Several cases.
Colmesnell.....	do.....	1	.....
Corpus Christi.....	May 4.....	1	.....
Coriscana.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	3	.....
Dallas.....	do.....	7	.....
Denison.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....	.....
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	6	.....
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1	.....
Farmersville.....	do.....	25	.....
Fannin County.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 28...	1	1	
Floydada.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	Do.
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 16...	74	.....
Ogden.....	Mar. 1-May 31...	24	1	
Total for State.....	99	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	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Centralia	Feb. 26	150		
Pierce County	Feb. 7	1		
Seattle	Feb. 15-June 1	7	0	
Spokane	Jan. 1-June 16	376	2	
Tacoma	Feb. 12-June 16	31	1	
Walla Walla	Feb. 21	2		
Total for State		567	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899		18	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		
Wheeling	June 12	1		
Total for State		96	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	4	
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		12,566	682	
Grand total, same period, 1899		8,649	500	

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.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	June 23	8,338	2										
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	178	17					3		5	2	
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	27,839	6	1							1		
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	12	2							1		
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	178	21							8	5	
Cambridge, Mass.....	June 16	70,028	17	6							2		
Do.....	June 23	70,028	18	2									
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	58,313	28	1							1		
Charleston, S. C.....	June 16	454,955	37	2					2				
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	10						1				
Chicago, Ill.....	June 23	1,099,850	388	37					3	1	18	3	7
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	14,050	9	1									
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	June 16	11,288	3										
Do.....	June 23	11,288	2	1									
Cleveland, Ohio.....	do.....	261,353	102						6		2	1	1
Clinton, Mass.....	June 16	10,424	6	1									
Do.....	June 23	10,424	1	1									
Concord, N. H.....	June 16	17,044	4	1									
Covington, Ky.....	June 23	37,371	12	2		1							
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	18										
Detroit, Mich.....	June 16	205,876	69	5					1		1		
Dubois, Pa.....	May 26	6,149	2										
Do.....	June 2	6,149	1										
Do.....	June 9	6,149	2										
Do.....	June 16	6,149	3										
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	2										
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	9	1					1				
Evansville, Ind.....	June 23	50,756	14										
Everett, Mass.....	June 16	11,068	5						1				
Fall River, Mass.....	June 23	74,398	37	4									
Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 16	22,037	7	1									
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	June 23	60,278	20	2									
Green Bay, Wis.....	June 17	9,069	3										
Greenville, S. C.....	June 16	8,607	2						1				
Do.....	June 23	8,607	3										
Hamilton, Ohio.....	June 16	19,565	6										
Haverhill, Mass.....	June 23	27,412	8	5									
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	14	1							1		
Indianapolis, Ind.....	June 16	105,436	55	7									
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.....	17,201	9	1									
Jersey City, N. J.....	June 17	163,063	65	13							4		1
Johnstown, Pa.....	June 23	21,805	8									1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	June 16	32,011	5								1		
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.....	44,654	19	3					1		1		
Lexington, Ky.....	do.....	21,567	10	1						1		1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	50,395	39	8					5				
Lowell, Mass.....	June 23	77,696	28	2					1				
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	13	4					2				
McKeesport, Pa.....	June 16	20,741	14							1		1	1
Malden, Mass.....	do.....	23,081	7								1		
Do.....	June 23	23,081	7	3							1		
Manchester, N. H.....	June 16	44,126	10	2									
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	10,092	4										
Medford, Mass.....	June 23	11,079	6										
Melrose, Mass.....	June 16	8,519	3										
Michigan City, Ind.....	June 17	10,776	4										
Do.....	June 24	10,776	5										
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 16	204,468	77	16					1	3	1	3	
Newark, N. J.....	June 9	181,830	87	9						3	3	2	
Do.....	June 16	181,830	78	16					1	2	4		
Do.....	June 23	181,830	69	8					1		2		1
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	17	1								1	
Newburyport, Mass.....	June 16	13,947	6	3									
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	191	23		6			3				
Newton, Mass.....	June 23	24,379	12										
Newport, R. I.....	June 16	19,457	8										
New York, N. Y.....	June 23	c 3,654,594	1,153	135					9	8	30	14	8
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	5										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do.....	6,272	0										
Palmer, Mass.....	do.....	6,520	3									1	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	do.....	27,633	10									1	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,046,964	380	42					5	3	20	2	2

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 12; colored, 25.

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Pittsburg, Pa	June 16	238,617	102	13					2			7	1
Pittston, Pa.....	do.....	10,302	4										
Do.....	June 23	10,302	3								1		
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	2										
Port Huron, Mich.....	May 19	13,543	2										1
Do.....	May 26	13,543	3	1									
Do.....	June 2	13,543	4										1
Do.....	June 9	13,543	8	1									
Do.....	June 16	13,543	4										
Portland, Me.....	do.....	36,425	11	2									
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	June 23	12,394	5									1	
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	53	4					2				
Quincy, Mass.....	June 16	16,723	7	1									
Do.....	June 23	16,723	3								1		
Reading, Pa	June 18	58,661	24	3					1			1	1
Do.....	June 25	58,661	20	2									
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	June 16	44,843	14										
San Jose, Cal.....	June 9	18,060	10	3									
Do.....	June 16	18,060	3										
Scranton, Pa	June 9	75,215	33										
Do.....	June 16	75,215	31						1	2	1		
Do.....	June 24	75,215	22								3		
Shreveport, La.....	June 16	11,979	13	1									
Somerville, Mass.....	June 23	40,152	10									1	
Spokane, Wash.....	June 16	19,922	6										
Springfield, Mass.....	June 23	44,179	17	2									
Tacoma, Wash.....	June 16	36,006	7										
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18,707	5										
Warren, Ohio.....	June 23	5,973	1										
Washington, D. C.....	June 16	230,392	121	7					2			3	2
Wichita, Kans.....	June 23	23,853	10	2									
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	27,132	6										
Winona, Minn.....	June 16	18,206	2										
Worcester, Mass.....	June 8	84,655	41	6							1	2	1
Do.....	June 15	84,655	30	6									
Youngstown, Ohio.....	June 23	33,220	14	4					1				1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 25, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	57	1		.84		.84
Portland, Me.....	65	1		.77		.87
Northfield, Vt.....	66		4	.84		.84
Boston, Mass.....	68		0	.70	.20	
New Haven, Conn.....	69		1	.69		.69
Albany, N. Y.....	71	1		.84		.74
New York, N. Y.....	71	1		.75		.75
Harrisburg, Pa.....	72		0	.98		.28
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74		2	.77		.77
New Brunswick, N. J.....	72		2	.91		.91
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70		4	.77		.77
Baltimore, Md.....	76		4	.91		.91
Washington, D. C.....	76		4	.96		.96
Lynchburg, Va.....	76		6	.80		.20
Cape Henry, Va.....	75		3	.91		.21
Norfolk, Va.....	77		5	.88		.88
Charlotte, N. C.....	78	8		1.07	1.08	
Raleigh, N. C.....	79	7		.94	2.66	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	75	8		1.13		.43
Hatteras, N. C.....	76	4		1.12	.38	
Wilmington, N. C.....	79	7		1.40		.60
Columbia, S. C.....	79	5		1.01	.89	
Charleston, S. C.....	80	4		1.40	2.30	
Augusta, Ga.....	80	6		1.12	1.48	
Savannah, Ga.....	80	4		1.63	1.47	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	8		1.34	2.56	
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	0		1.49		.19
Key West, Fla.....	83	1		.93		.78
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		7	.96	3.84	
Tampa, Fla.....	81		1	2.13		.53
Pensacola, Fla.....	80		2	1.33	3.47	
Mobile, Ala.....	80		2	1.43	2.37	
Montgomery, Ala.....	81		5	1.12	1.88	
Meridian, Miss.....	78		4	1.17	5.23	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80		6	.98	3.92	
New Orleans, La.....	81		1	1.65	.15	
Shreveport, La.....	81		3	.85	2.25	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	78		2	.98		.78
Little Rock, Ark.....	78		4	.93		.73
Palatka, Tex.....	80		0	.88		.48
Galveston, Tex.....	83		3	1.09		2.71
San Antonio, Tex.....	82		2	.57		.57
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81		3	.57		.37
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80		6	1.08		.78
Nashville, Tenn.....	78		6	1.05	.85	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77		7	1.09		1.11
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75		3	.98		.58
Lexington, Ky.....	75		3	1.03		.83
Louisville, Ky.....	77		3	1.01		.61
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74		2	1.11	.49	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	76		2	1.07		.87
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		1	.77		.17
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	75		3	.98		.18
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73		1	.84		.74
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	66		2	.83		.73
Rochester, N. Y.....	68		0	.74		.64
Buffalo, N. Y.....	67	1		.80		.70
Erie, Pa.....	69		1	.89		.89
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69		3	.86		.76
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71		3	.88	.42	
Toledo, Ohio.....	72		4	.80	.40	
Detroit, Mich.....	70		2	.84		.44
Lansing, Mich.....	69		1	1.00		.60
Port Huron, Mich.....	66		0	.81		.71
Alpena, Mich.....	63	1		.85	.15	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	62	2		.77		.27
Marquette, Mich.....	62		0	.84		.44
Escanaba, Mich.....	64		0	.88		.68
Green Bay, Wis.....	69		3	.71		.11
Grand Haven, Mich.....	67		1	.88		.68

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 25, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	66		2	.98		.38
Chicago, Ill.....	70		6	.90		.30
Duluth, Minn.....	61	3		1.07		.97
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	69	3		1.01		.71
La Crosse, Wis.....	70	2		1.09		.99
Dubuque, Iowa.....	71		1	1.26		.56
Davenport, Iowa.....	73		1	.96		.36
Des Moines, Iowa.....	71	1		1.21		1.11
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74	0		1.05		.35
Hannibal, Mo.....	74	0		.93		.13
Springfield, Ill.....	74		2	.99		.49
Cairo, Ill.....	77		5	1.05	1.95	
St. Louis, Mo.....	77		3	1.16		.46
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	76		2	1.00	.90	
Springfield, Mo.....	75		3	.91		.41
Kansas City, Mo.....	76		2	1.12	.28	
Topeka, Kans.....	75		1	1.26		1.26
Wichita, Kans.....	77		3	1.22		1.22
Concordia, Kans.....	74	2		.98		.98
Lincoln, Nebr.....	73	1		.98		.98
Omaha, Nebr.....	74	0		1.37		1.37
Sioux City, Iowa.....	73	0		.77	.13	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	71	5		.98		.98
Valentine, Nebr.....	68	8		.81		.61
Huron, S. Dak.....	68	6		.84		.84
Pierre, S. Dak.....	70	6		.81		.81
Moorhead, Minn.....	65	7		1.16		.76
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	66	10		.80		.30
Williston, N. Dak.....	64	16		.84		.84
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	62	16		.75		.75
Helena, Mont.....	60	14		.55		.55
Miles City, Mont.....	69	13		.65		.65
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	65	11		.83		.33
Spokane, Wash.....	63	9		.85		.05
Walla Walla, Wash.....	67	7		.33	.27	
Baker City, Oreg.....	57	13		.32		.22
Winnemucca, Nev.....	65	9		.14		.14
Pocatello, Idaho.....	64	12		.22		.22
Boise, Idaho.....	67	11		.14		.14
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	69	11		.14		.14
Lander, Wyo.....	64	8		.28		.28
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	64	4		.30	.40	
North Platte, Nebr.....	71	3		.80		.80
Denver, Colo.....	69	5		.32		.32
Pueblo, Colo.....	72	2		.31		.31
Dodge City, Kans.....	76		2	.77		.77
Oklahoma, Okla.....	78		4	.54		.54
Amarillo, Tex.....	74		2	.79		.79
Abilene, Tex.....	81		3	.74		.74
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	2		.21	.09	
El Paso, Tex.....	83	1		.08	.22	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	84	6		.02		.02
Yuma, Ariz.....	86	2		.00		.00
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	60	2		.28	1.62	
Tacoma, Wash.....	59	3		.42	1.68	
Astoria, Oreg.....	56	4		.62	3.78	
Portland, Oreg.....	62	2		.40	.80	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	62	2		.28	.52	
Eureka, Cal.....	55	5		.21	1.09	
Redbluff, Cal.....	77	1		.07	.43	
Carson City, Nev.....	62	8		.07		.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	69	3		.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	2		.06		.06
Fresno, Cal.....	76	4		.00		.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	63	5		.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	66	4		.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	64	0		.00		.00

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARGENTINA.

End of bubonic plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am advised by the Argentine minister at this capital that his Government officially declared, on the 6th instant, the territory of the Republic free from the bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BELGIUM.

Reports from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued during the week ended May 9, 1900, at Antwerp, Belgium.

Bills of health were issued to 4 vessels, all of which carried cargo. Steamship *Westernland* sailed for New York on the 9th instant, carrying 48 cabin and 398 steerage passengers. Eight were rejected at the examination held previous to the embarkation.

The health at this port continues good with the exception of a few cases of smallpox.

Respectfully,

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

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

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, June 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the occurrence of 1 case of smallpox in Antwerp during the week ended June 2, 1900, was omitted from the weekly abstract of bills of health. There were no deaths from the disease during this term.

Respectfully,

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

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

BRAZIL.

Plague at Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 27, 1900.

SIR: In my report dated April 28 I mentioned the new cases of plague, that have been made known here. By telegram and also in that report I

have communicated, that the question had been considered finished, as no further cases had been observed. Notwithstanding sporadic cases have appeared, but they have been treated with great discretion. Brazil has celebrated, during the week beginning the 3d of May, the fourth centennial of its discovery, and this national celebration would be essentially affected by the publication or notification of those occurrences.

Sometime ago I learned that continually, principally in the last days of past week, cases of plague had been observed. I had occasion to see both patients and also numerous bacteriological preparations made from them so that I had by my own observation the most certain conviction of the existence of plague at Rio de Janeiro.

In consideration of the presence of a United States squadron in this port, I gave information of my observations to the minister. Then, on the 19th, in conformity with the consul-general, I transmitted the following dispatch: "Since April 8 there have been 19 cases of plague at Rio de Janeiro; since Wednesday, 4. The new cases can not be traced to foci already located. I believe the facts are being suppressed. Private rumors exaggerate. Probably the State health authorities will quarantine. This will be decided within four days." Since that time up to the 22d 2 cases more have been observed; on the 23d, 3 cases.

It is not possible to report correctly on the origin and the spread of the disease. It might be proper to admit that the plague bacillus had been imported a few months ago and had been left here in different places by circumstances that have not been explained. On the other hand, however, it is possible that the plague bacillus may have already existed here at Rio de Janeiro for a long time, and that the disease had been previously classified as "lymphetitis pernicioso," under which diagnosis persons have perished from time to time. Yet it has recently been shown that cases thus diagnosed have proved, under the light of modern investigation, to be really cases of plague. Moreover, a few days ago a patient was transported in a comatose state to the yellow-fever hospital. The diagnosis of yellow fever was made by several physicians. However, by the bacteriological examination the existence of the plague bacillus was shown. Therefore, as from April 8 up to the present 24 cases of plague have been observed, it may be very probable that under other denominations in reality more cases have occurred.

I certainly desire that the health authorities may succeed in destroying entirely the germ of plague at Rio de Janeiro. But I am inclined to consider it somewhat possible that we may become accustomed to the constant appearance of sporadic cases of plague.

It seems that the conditions at Rio de Janeiro are not very favorable to an extensive epidemic.

This opinion of a continual existence of plague at this city is also based on a recent observation in which in the organs of a dead rat was found the specific germ. Rats exist here in such abundance that their destruction is almost impossible. That important fact is a very probable explanation of the diffusion of the disease.

At a later period a similar observation was made on other rats, and I had occasion to verify for myself the correctness of the examination. Attention has just now been called to the fact that at several places, especially at the custom-house, a large mortality among rats has been observed.

On the 23d there were in the isolation hospital 15 patients, of whom 4 are almost convalescent. On the 22d the port of Rio de Janeiro was declared suspected and the respective measures were published. There-

fore, I sent you the following dispatch: "Plague slowly increasing. Epidemic, rats. Diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. By order of the President quarantine was declared against Rio de Janeiro."

Among many measures of merely local interest adopted by the authorities the following may be of general interest for the countries outside of Brazil:

Vessels have been prohibited from lying alongside warehouses and docks.

Rigorous disinfections have been ordered in the baggage warehouses, adjoining the national laboratory for analyses, at which dead rats were found some days ago.

At other Brazilian ports passengers arriving from Rio de Janeiro will be subjected to rigorous medical observations for ten days, counting from the date of departure.

The importation of second-hand clothing and rags of any origin, except the wearing apparel in the baggage of passengers, has been prohibited at Brazilian ports.

On the arrival of a vessel carrying third-class passengers the sanitary port authorities may refuse free pratique until the baggage of the said passengers shall have been disinfected.

In order to prevent the exportation of articles subjected to plague germs from this city by way of the port of Santos, vessels from that port are subjected to the same sanitary precautions as those from Rio de Janeiro, and will consequently have to undergo under similar circumstances disinfection at the quarantine station at Ilha Grande.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

In consequence of interruption of the regular information, I have not been able to obtain the figures for the recent official sanitary weekly reports. To-day I can supply them and I add them as follows:

During the week ended April 20 there were 300 deaths from all causes, an increase of 36 as compared with the preceding week; 18 deaths from *accessio perniciosa*, an increase of 5; 9 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 6; 5 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 2; 5 deaths from typhoid fever, none before; 1 death from measles, none before; 4 deaths from beriberi, the same as before; 63 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 10.

During the week ended April 27 there were 282 deaths from all causes, 16 deaths from *accessio perniciosa*, 15 deaths from yellow fever, 8 deaths from smallpox, 1 death from typhoid fever, 1 death from diphtheria, 2 deaths from plague, 2 deaths from beriberi, and 52 deaths from tuberculosis.

During the week ended May 4 there were 291 deaths from all causes, 16 deaths from *accessio perniciosa*, 13 deaths from yellow fever, 3 deaths from smallpox, 2 deaths from typhoid fever, 1 death from diphtheria, 5 deaths from beriberi, and 51 deaths from tuberculosis.

During the week ended May 11 there were 248 deaths from all causes, 12 deaths from *accessio perniciosa*, 9 deaths from yellow fever, 2 deaths from smallpox, 4 deaths from typhoid fever, 1 death from diphtheria, 1 death from beriberi, and 48 deaths from tuberculosis.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bill of health of this office:

May 1, steamship *Endeavour*, British, for Port Eads. May 2, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York. May 3, steamship *Catania*, Ger-

man, for New York. May 8, bark *Homeward*, Norwegian for Ship Island. May 10, ship *Kings County*, British, for Philadelphia; steamship *Asti*, German, for New York. May 12, barkentine *Good News*, American, for Baltimore. May 14, steamship *Handel*, British, for New York. May 17, ship *Elerslie*, British, for Ship Island. May 18, steamship *Cyprian Prince*, British, for New York. May 22, steamship *Ragusa*, German, for New York.

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 15, 1900.*

SIR: The health of this town continues excellent, and equally favorable reports come in from the outlying districts. The death from enteric fever at the hospital last week is the only case of that disease reported since I arrived. I inclose herewith the official weekly report. The mail steamer *Breakwater* (Rivara) leaves for New Orleans this a. m.; only 1 passenger from this place—he is passing through the States to England. We are having light rainfalls almost every day, which temper the atmosphere and render it not unpleasant. Thermometer registers from 79° to 88° F.

Respectfully,

NORWOOD 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 8th instant to date.

BELIZE, *June 14, 1900.*

Certified by medical practioner—	
Apoplexy	1
Valvular disease of the heart.....	1
Certified by district commissioner or police—	
Natural causes.....	1
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	3

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

CHINA.

Plague in Amoy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram has been received from the consul at Amoy, China, of this date, reading as follows: "Plague."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, June 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the period ended June 13, 1900. The following vessels have been inspected and cleared: June 2, steamship *Banes*, Tronstad; 16 crew; 1 passenger; Mobile; 3 pieces of baggage; steamship *Colombia*, Hirtzberg; 17 crew; no passengers; Mobile. June 6, steamship *Esther*, Olsen; 15 crew; no passengers; Mobile; steamship *Brookline*, List; 32 crew; 3 passengers; Baltimore; 4 pieces of baggage. June 8, steamship *Dudley*, Andersen; 18 crew; no passengers; Mobile. June 9, steamship *Schleswig*, Schluter; 22 crew; no passengers; Baltimore. June 13, steamship *Barnstable*, Higgins; 30 crew; no passengers; Philadelphia; steamship *Simon Dumois*, Nierewegaar; 13 crew; no passengers; Mobile; steamship *Bod*, Johannesen; 17 crew; 1 passenger; 3 pieces of baggage; Mobile.

The health and sanitary conditions of Bocas and vicinity continue satisfactory.

The following deaths have been reported to me: One female native, septicæmia; 1 male negro, railroad injury; 1 male native, heart disease.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended June 9. 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.
June 5	Steamship Jamaica	Peterson.....	16	New Orleans, La.....	0	0
June 6	Steamship Ethelwold.....	Henshaw	23	.....do	0	0
June 7	Steamship Olympia	Seiders.....	38	.....do	0	0
June 9	Steamship Holstein.....	Aarhuns.....	21	.....do	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port or vicinity are good. Three deaths occurred during the week—June 7, an adult, 23 years, from anæmia; June 8, an adult, 22 years, from bilious remittent fever, and June 9, a child, 2 months old, from enteritis.

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 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 16, 1900, 23 deaths have occurred in this city—3 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 7 from tuberculosis. Three deaths occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported. Sixteen vessels have been inspected at this port during the week. Six vessels have been issued bills of health for other ports.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 3 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week; no contagious diseases. Health of port good. Inspected 5 vessels at Casilda during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 3 deaths in that city during the week; no contagious diseases reported. Health of port good. Inspected 5 vessels at Santa Cruz during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Havana—Case of yellow fever on the Orizaba, from Vera Cruz.*

HAVANA, CUBA, June 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the sanitary condition of this port for the week ended June 16, 1900, together with the mortuary statistics for the week ended June 13, 1900.

The mortuary report shows no deaths from yellow fever, although 2 have occurred since. Six new cases, independently of the 1 from the *Orizaba*, have been reported for the week ended June 16. All of these are, as hitherto, in the neighborhood of the Prado, about the crossing of Vertudes and San Miguel streets, the lower end of the Park of the Queen. I do not mean that all are on the Prado, but all the recent cases have occurred within two squares of this corner.

I am informed that 1 case sickened at Quemados, probably received infection in Havana. The outbreak at Quemados has assumed considerable proportions, considering the small number of Americans available for it. A census taken by Major Kean, chief surgeon of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, shows 129 nonimmunes, exclusive of Cuban children. Of these to date about 17 have sickened. There is no fever in Camp Columbia, and energetic measures are being taken, to wit, the removal of all susceptible material, to prevent its further spread in Quemados or reaching that place.

The death rate of the city is extremely low, the number of deaths for the past week being only 85, against an average of about 110 or 120 for the past year, and normal.

The work on the bay has been progressing smoothly, the *Protector* having been taxed to her utmost capacity the last three days of the week.

A case of yellow fever was found aboard the *Orizaba* from Vera Cruz, it being 1 of her crew, the barber. The man states he had not been ashore in Vera Cruz, but it is highly probable that he was. The man was immediately removed and such disinfection as was possible was done for the vessel. She cleared the same day, the compartments in and adjacent to the one in which he lay being left filled with formaldehyd

under seal to be opened by the health officer of New York. The patient died last night.

The *Parana*, sent to Mariel on account of coming from a plague port, cleared therefrom for New York on June 12. She was delayed to some extent but from no fault of this Department.

I subjoin the report of the work of the station.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report for the week ended June 16, 1900.

Passengers inspected 340 | Passengers vaccinated..... 48

OUR OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	11	Pieces of baggage disinfected for pas-	
Viveros disinfected.....	9	sengers.....	270
Vessels inspected and entered.....	13	Pieces of express disinfected.....	182
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	33	Immigrants inspected.....	49

Mortality report for the week ended June 13, 1900.

Congestion of brain	2	Valvular disease of the heart.....	6
Acute Bright's disease.....	2	Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	3
Beriberi.....	1	Meningitis	9
Enteritis.....	11	Malaria.....	1
Yellow fever	0	Tuberculosis.....	15
Pernicious malarial fever.....	6	Total deaths from all causes.....	85

HAVANA, CUBA, June 25, 1900.

United States disinfecting steamer *Sanator* arrived this morning.

CARTER.

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

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, and Caibarien—Yellow fever at Santa Clara and Trinidad.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 19, 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 16, 1900:

Matanzas.—Eleven deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 12.67 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; tetanus, 2; enteritis, 1; rickets, 1; dysentery, 1; bronchitis, 1; other causes, 3. One case of typhoid fever was reported. Nine vessels arrived during the week; of these, 4 were inspected and passed and 5 passed without inspection. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The Spanish steamship *Catalina*, bound for New Orleans, and the German steamship *Pionier*, bound for Mobile, Ala., were disinfected at this port. One health certificate was issued to a person leaving the island via Havana, Cuba. Two hundred and thirty six bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected; of these, 193 bundles belong to the steamship *Catalina* and 43 bundles to the steamship *Pionier*.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 17 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week, showing a mortality of 35.71

per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; malaria, 2; typhoid fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; heart disease, 1; pernicious fever, 1; atresia, 1; other causes, 7. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Eleven vessels arrived in Cardenas during the week; 5 of these were foreign vessels and 6 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate for the week ended June 16 was 35.21. No vessels arrived during the week. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 8 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 3 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week as follows: Pulmonary consumption, 1; whooping cough, 1; aortic insufficiency, 1. 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. The death rate for the week was 2.01.

I have the honor to append herewith telegrams received from Chief Surg. Frank J. Ives, of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, with reference to the yellow fever outbreak in the barracks in the city of Santa Clara:

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANTA CLARA, June 19, 1900.

There are 5 cases yellow fever now under treatment here, 3 of which appeared three days ago and 2 a day or two ago; therefore this makes in all 23 cases and 7 deaths. The command moved into the field again yesterday.

IVES,
Chief Surgeon.

Dr. G. M. GUITÉRAS, *Matanzas.*

SANTA CLARA, June 20, 1900.

One case, civilian, reported yesterday from Trinidad; no new cases here. One of our 5 died last night.

IVES,
Chief Surgeon.

Dr. G. M. GUITÉRAS, *Matanzas.*

Yellow fever at Santa Clara.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of telegram received from Chief Surgeon Frank J. Ives, relative to yellow fever at Santa Clara.

SANTA CLARA, June 21, 1900.

Three new cases developed to-day and 1 suspect. Of the new cases one is Dr. Wheate. The suspect is a member of the hospital corps.

IVES,
Chief Surgeon.

Dr. G. M. GUITÉRAS, *Matanzas.*

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS.

Passed 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 13, 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 9, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 24 deaths reported in the civil population, a decrease of 7 from the preceding week. The principal causes of death were: Tuberculosis, 4; malarial fever, 4; intestinal disease, 5; tetanus, 2; heart disease, 2; other causes, 7; total, 24. Population, 43,000; mortality, 29.

Forty-two certificates were issued to passengers on the steamship *Saratoga* bound for New York. Two pieces of baggage were disinfected and 118 pieces were inspected and passed.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 7 deaths for the period, the causes being as follows: Malarial fever, 2; typhoid fever, 1; tetanus, 1; cholera infantum, 1; meningitis, 1; heart disease, 1; total, 7. Population, 14,464; mortality, 25.16.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 12 deaths for the period, the principal causes being: Malarial fever, 2; intestinal disease, 6; tetanus, 1; other causes, 3; total, 12.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported. No quarantinable diseases 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 9, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—				
		Formalin.			Steam.							
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
June 8	American steamship Saratoga.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	20	46	35	

EGYPT.

Plague in Alexandria in 1899.

CAIRO, EGYPT, *May 23, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to the Department's Instruction No. 129, of March 7 last, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Treasury Department asking for all the information obtainable regarding the methods employed at Alexandria in stamping out the plague at that place in 1899, I have now to inclose a partial report on the subject, which I have just obtained from Pinching-Bey, the director-general of the sanitary department, who informs me that his complete report will be published in about

two months, and that this office shall be supplied with a copy of the same, when it shall be duly forwarded.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. LONG,
Agent and Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Plague.

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 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 March, 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 supplied no evidence, founded on any creditable 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 quarters 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 have 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 upward 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 of 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 and lime washed the houses throughout with a solution

of lime freshly slaked ; the mud floors were strewn with quick lime 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 given gratuitously to replace those destroyed	5, 912
Stables disinfected.....	854
Number of supplementary agents employed, including physicians	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 23 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 a doubt that this serum endowed with a certain limited power of protection, though it must be admitted 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 impractical. 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 early to say. It is now nearly three months since the last typical case, 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 cleaning 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. There, 2 cases were discovered, 1 in the person of the 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.

The pilgrimage of 1899 was declared "unclean" by the quarantine board and all pilgrims had therefore to undergo the regulation number of days of quarantine at Tor, and the Egyptian pilgrims in addition four days' quarantine at Abou Zulima before being allowed to enter Egypt.

Of late years whenever the pilgrimage had been declared "unclean" by the quarantine board, the sanitary department has endeavored to examine all pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz, and keep them under observation in their homes for a period of seven days after arrival. This supervision of pilgrims on returning to Egypt entails a large amount of extra work on the Department. The issue of passports by the governors and moudirs was carried out with more regularity in 1899, but this service does not yet work as satisfactorily as it should; for example, in Cairo 498 passports were issued, but on the return of the pilgrims it was possible to trace 153 of this number, it being declared that they do not belong to the town, though the governor is supposed to issue passports to bona fide residents in Cairo only.

Out of the total, 5,679, pilgrims reported from Suez as arriving from the Hedjaz, 5,531 of them were traced and kept under observation by the medical officers attached to the sanitary department for a period of seven days and no suspicious cases of disease were discovered among them.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *June 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, during the week ended June 9, 1900: The health of Liverpool remains good, 2 cases of smallpox being the only instances of quarantinable disease reported for the week ended June 7, 1900. Eleven vessels cleared for United States ports during the week. Eleven hundred and eighty-four emigrants were inspected and passed. Six packages of bedding belonging to a party of Italians en route from Buenos Ayres to Philadelphia 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 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended June 9, 1900:

Sunday, June 3, issued supplemental bill of health to the North German Lloyd steamship *Friedrich der Grosse*, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. I inspected and passed 3 steerage and 56 first-cabin passengers, with the luggage of the former.

Wednesday, June 6, issued supplemental bill of health to the North German Lloyd steamship *Kaiserin Maria Theresia*, also bound for New York. Thirty-seven cabin passengers were inspected and passed for this ship.

Friday, June 8, issued supplemental bill of health to the Hamburg-American steamship *Auguste Victoria*, en route to New York. Fifty-two cabin passengers were inspected and passed for this ship.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

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

SIR: I have the honor to state that the steamship *La Champagne* sailed from this port for New York on June 9, with 691 passengers, of which 566 were third class. These latter were inspected and vaccinated, as usual, none being rejected. Thirty-four packages of bedding and 7 trunks were disinfected prior to sailing.

The health of Havre remains good, with the exception of a few cases of smallpox, all confined to one quarter of the city.

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 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report and to transmit the abstract of bills of health for the week ended June 9, 1900. June 7, the ship *Landseer*, Marseilles to New York, crew 19, general cargo, was inspected and passed.

The mayor of the city of Marseilles has offered a reward of 5 centimes for each rat and 2½ for each mouse produced dead or alive. The city is also undergoing a more or less thorough cleaning. These measures are being taken as precautions against the plague at Suez. Other than the inspection of a large number of hides, there is nothing new to report. I inclose clippings in regard to the plague in Egypt.

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 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1,373 emigrants sailed from this port for America during the past week. The falling off in the number was likely due to the holiday season, Whitsuntide, though the time of year has arrived when we might expect a lull in the emigration. A case of smallpox developed on the steamer *Grosser Kurfurst*, on her last voyage to New York. It was in the person of a Russian emigrant, a child 6 years of age. Fortunately the case was in one of the small compartments where only the family was located. The patient was at once isolated in the hospital and the exposed members of the family were confined to the separate compartment.

On arrival at the New York quarantine the patient and the family were removed from the steamer, and also the passengers occupying the adjacent compartment. The steamer was then allowed to proceed to her dock. The infected portions of the steamer were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with sulphur and carbolic acid solution.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Hamburg.*

HAMBURG, June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 9, 1900: The steamship *Patricia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed Sunday, June 3, carrying 1,012 steerage passengers; the steamship *Barcelona*, of the Union Line, sailed June 6, carrying 109 steerage passengers for the Hamburg-American Line, and the express steamer *Augusta Victoria*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed June 7, carrying 374 steerage passengers. The number of emigrants for the week was therefore much smaller than usual, and this was due to the Whitsuntide religious holidays coming at the beginning of the week. Bills of health were issued to 8 vessels during the week, all of which carried cargo.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, June 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit my report for the week ended June 12: State of health of this port remains good. No contagious disease here or in the vicinity. Number of deaths for the week, 1 adult male, senile debility; estimated population, 800. Inspected following ships: June 6, steamship *Managua* entered and cleared for Mobile via Belize. Number of crew, 16; number of passengers, 2. Cargo, green fruit and coffee. All in good sanitary condition. June 12, steamship

Breakwater. Number of passengers, 15; number of crew, 35. Cargo, general merchandise. Sanitary condition good. Entered and cleared to-day.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Reports from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *June 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 9, 1900, 5 vessels cleared from this port for the United States, 4 passengers left, and 7 pieces of baggage were disinfected. June 4, steamship *Jarl*, for New Orleans, La. June 7, schooner *Emma Grau*, for Tampa, Fla. June 8, steamship *Alliance*, for New Orleans, with 2 passengers. June 9, steamship *Condor*, for New Orleans, with 2 passengers; steamship *Usk*, for Mobile, Ala.

With the exception of numerous cases of malarial fever the general health of this port and surrounding territory continues good.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *June 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended Thursday, June 14, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The health and sanitary condition of the port and adjacent country continue satisfactory. No death reported for the week.

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 14, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
June 8	Am. ss. Jas. Oteri, jr.....	Marullo	19	New Orleans .....	.....	.....
June 9	Am ss. S. Oteri.....	De Luca.....	30	.....do	4	8
June 13	Am. ss. Breakwater.....	L. Rivara.....	35	.....do	3	4

ITALY.

Quarantine against Paraguay for plague discontinued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that I am in receipt of a note from the Italian ambassador at this capital stating that his Government

revoked, on the 19th instant, its ordinance of September 23 last declaring Paraguay infected with the bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, June 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended June 9, 1900. On June 5, the steamship *Archimede*, Italian General Navigation Company, cleared for New York via Naples. There were passed 11 cabin and 46 steerage passengers and 45 pieces of baggage. The contents of 10 pieces of baggage, the effects of 2 cabin passengers from Bombay, were disinfected in steam.

On June 7, the steamship *Werra*, North German Lloyd Line, cleared for New York via Naples. Fifteen cabin and 140 steerage passengers with 120 pieces of baggage were passed. The 4 steerage passengers from Sao Paulo, Brazil, held over from last week, embarked on this vessel. Their baggage was detained for completion of disinfection.

The steamship *Archimede* carried considerable freight that came originally from infected places, namely, 274 bales of dry hides from Aden and Hodeidah, Arabia. The invoices were accompanied by certificates of disinfection bearing the consular seal and signature.

There was also a quantity of coffee from Port Said that had been in Genoa since May 21. This shipment was deemed safe on account of its character and the lapse of time (over thirty days) since last exposure.

Respectfully,

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

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

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 6, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On May 31, the steamship *Karamania*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 774 steerage passengers and 94 pieces of large and 881 pieces of small baggage. Seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. On June 1, the steamship *Ems*, of the North German Lloyd Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 35 cabin and 825 steerage passengers and 191 pieces of large and 863 pieces of small baggage. Twenty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. On June 6, the steamship *Chateau Yquem*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1 cabin and 1,141 steerage passengers and 204 pieces of large and 1,445 pieces of small baggage. Twenty-nine pieces of baggage were infected by steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

NAPLES, ITALY, *June 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 13, 1900, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

On June 8, the steamship *Werra* of the North German Lloyd Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 20 cabin and 810 steerage passengers and 180 pieces of large and 820 pieces of small baggage. Eighteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. On June 9, the Italian bark *Angelo Castellano*, bound in sand ballast for Savannah, Ga. On June 9, the steamship *Archimede* of the Italian Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 9 cabin and 471 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large and 540 pieces of small baggage. Sixty-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. On June 13, the steamship *Bolivia* of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 3 cabin and 1,079 steerage passengers and 112 pieces of large and 1,288 pieces of small baggage. Twelve pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

IRELAND.

*Reports from Queenstown.*QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *June 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly abstract of bills of health and consular sanitary report and to report on the transactions for the week ended June 9, as follows: June 3, Cunard Line, steamship *Campania*, for New York, 7 saloon, 30 second-cabin, and 199 steerage passengers, with 480 pieces of baggage, passed. June 7, White Star Line steamship *Teutonic*, for New York, 9 saloon, 22 second-cabin, and 213 steerage passengers, with 450 pieces baggage, passed. June 7, American Line steamship *Rhyndland*, for Philadelphia, 2 second-cabin and 41 steerage passengers, with 43 pieces of baggage, passed. June 8, Dominion Line steamship *New England*, for Boston, 14 saloon, 19 second-cabin, and 468 steerage passengers, with 900 pieces baggage, passed. One case trachoma (female steerage passengers) refused passage on the *New England*.

Respectfully,

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

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

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *June 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly abstract of bills of health, and to report on the transactions at this port for the week ended to-day, as follows: June 10, Cunard Line steamship *Servia*, for New York, 3 saloon, 21 second-cabin and 108 steerage passengers, with 175 pieces baggage, passed. June 13, Cunard Line steamship *Ivernia*, for Boston, 1 saloon, 4 second-cabin and 169 steerage passengers, with 285 pieces baggage, passed. June 14, White Star Line steamship *Germanic*, for New York, 12 saloon, and 123 steerage passengers, with 200

pieces baggage, passed. June 14, American Line steamship *Waesland*, for Philadelphia, 4 second-cabin, and 49 steerage passengers, with 58 pieces baggage, passed.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Status of plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since May 25, the date of my last report, cases of plague have been returned as follows: At Osaka, May 24, 1; May 26, 2; May 30, 1. In Shidzuoka Ken, at 3 different points, May 22, 1; May 25, 1; May 29, 1; May 30, 1; and May 31, 1. This makes a total since the renewed outbreak of the disease of 38 cases, 29 at Osaka and 9 in Shidzuoka Ken. The case in quarantine at Nagasaki, reported in my last, has been followed by no second.

Disease of a suspicious character has been reported also from Akita Ken, in the extreme northern portion of Nippon, on May 25, and from Nara, a city near Osaka, on May 31. The Akita case is almost certainly not one of plague.

It is announced that the authorities of Osaka are about to attempt the immunization of the entire population of the city by the use of Haffkine's prophylactic. Should this experiment be carried out under correct conditions, it will afford an almost unexampled test of the value of the treatment.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Quarantine regulations against plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 3, 1900, requesting me to forward recent reports of the Japanese Government as to methods employed in combating the plague, which you understand to have been published in English, and also asking for copies of Professor Kitasato's latest report on the bacillus pestis.

In reply I would say that I have no knowledge of any such reports of the Japanese Government as you speak of and know of no recent report of Professor Kitasato on the plague bacillus. I have, however, communicated with the home department and with Professor Kitasato and will notify you of the result of my applications as soon as possible.

Meanwhile I inclose a copy of the regulations for the management of plague, being those which were adopted at the first outbreak of the disease at Kobe and Osaka last winter, originally drawn up by the Japanese sanitary officials and slightly modified later by the acceptance of some of the suggestions made by the advisory board of foreign physicians, of the organization of which I notified you under date December 28, 1899.

These regulations are, in all essentials, those which are now in force in this ken, and are, practically, adopted in other districts as well,

although I believe some question has arisen, as the result of laboratory experiments, as to the value of acid sulphuric as a germicide.

The health guilds referred to are ward organizations, partly a survival of the old feudal institutions, are composed of the master of the ward and a committee of citizens, and are expected to keep themselves informed as to the condition of their districts and to cooperate with the police and the sanitary officials of the Government.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

HOME DEPARTMENT, *December 21, 1899.*

The following rules, now enforced in the city of Kobe, should be enforced in any locality where the pest has appeared.

First. Strictly isolate patients suffering or suspected to be suffering from pest.

Second. Segregate strictly all healthy persons found in the house where a case of pest has occurred, including any recent visitors to the house.

Third. Make thorough and complete disinfection.

Fourth. Enforce house-to-house visitation and personal examination of inmates in all poor localities, "kichinyado" (low class lodging houses), etc., and make every possible effort to discover cases of pest under any circumstances.

Fifth. Station physicians in all principal railway stations, taking proper precautions should any case of pest be found there.

Sixth. Make every effort to catch and destroy house rats.

Seventh. Pay special attention to watching carefully all places crowded with people, such as factories, workshops, theaters, etc.

Eighth. Destroy all rubbish by fire.

Ninth. Make strict medical inspection of shipping daily.

The foregoing precautionary measures, now in operation in Kobe, will be put in force in Yokohama immediately on the outbreak of pest.

Instructions as to precautionary measures against pest issued by the governor of Kanagawa Ken December 9, 1899.

SECTION I. In every locality from which communication with infected places, either by land or sea, is possible the following instructions shall be carried out without delay:

First. All hospitals for infectious disease, and all houses for isolation of suspects, must be supplied at once with all necessary equipment. In addition to this, segregation camps for the well who may have been exposed to infection must be provided, and hospitals, isolation quarters, and segregation camps must be connected with the police stations by telephone.

Second. Preparations for the examination and treatment of pest patients must be made by the engagement of physicians, nurses, laborers, etc., and the equipment of these with all needful apparatus and material, such as disinfectants and the like. So far as possible sanitary laborers should form a permanent staff, a certain number being trained for disinfection of buildings and effects, others for transportation of the sick, the dead, and infected materials. These men should be kept for, and exercised in, one line of work. This staff should be lodged and retained at the segregation camp.

Third. Make every effort to prevent the dissemination of infection by continuous and strict enforcement of all cleansing measures, including the thorough ventilation of and admission of light and sun to houses.

Fourth. See that the following new articles are added to the by-laws of the health guilds of the various wards, and that all the regulations of these guilds are strictly enforced.

(a) So far as practicable, restrict all unnecessary communication with infected districts, either by land or sea.

(b) See that all persons arriving from places infected by pest are immediately reported to the chairman of the guilds; and that the condition of health and the movements of such persons are carefully watched during a period of ten days from the time at which they left the infected locality, subjecting them to medical examination by an official physician if deemed necessary.

(c) Make every effort to catch and destroy by fire rats and insects, such as fleas, lice and flies, infesting dwelling houses. Do not, however, handle these animals with bare hands.

(d) Forbid the entrance into houses of any pilgrims, peddlers, or beggars who may have been in pest-infected places.

(e) Instruct all people to expose no part of the body to injury, so far as possible, especially by going barefoot, and to be careful not to receive, or, if received, quickly to treat, even any slight wounds, such as chilblains, chaps, hangnails, and the like.

(f) Instruct the people not to handle or purchase any old clothing, wadding, rags, etc., the origin and history of which are unknown.

(g) The chairmen and members of the committee of the health guilds should frequently inspect the districts in which they serve, reporting to the police, or to the city, town or village officials, whenever any person arrives from any infected place, as well as when he left the infected locality.

SEC. II. The following measures must be enforced upon the detection of any case of pest:

First. Send the patient, or patients, immediately to the infectious disease hospital, or, if merely suspicious, to the isolation quarters, with their effects, for proper treatment.

Second. Whenever it is at all possible to do so, destroy by fire the house first infected in any district, with its contents, after surrounding it with a close, high, temporary fence of wire netting to prevent the escape of rats.

When not burned down, houses in which pest has broken out should be disinfected according to the following methods:

(a) Collect and destroy by fire all clothing, carpets, mats or matting, and any pieces of cloth or paper, etc., which have been used by the patients, as well as any other articles which can be supposed to be infected, after having thoroughly sprinkled or wetted them with sublimate solution. Valuable clothing or bedding may, however, be disinfected by prolonged boiling in water or by steam in a proper apparatus, which must always be in working order at the segregation camp.

(b) All articles, such as furniture and the like, not coming under the previous article should be exposed to the sun outside of the house for at least two days, after having been washed with sublimate solution. All rubbish on or beneath the floors should also be collected and burned.

(c) The room in which the patient lay, as well as any others suspected of being infected, should be thoroughly washed with sublimate solution.

(d) Disinfect the vessels for receiving feces or urine with solution of sulphuric acid, 1-2000, and the ground beneath the floor and any unfloored spaces with the same.

Third. Remove all apparently healthy inmates, with their effects, at once from an infected house to the segregation camp, or if there is none, to some house in a suitable locality selected for this purpose.

(a) Disinfect either by prolonged boiling in water or by steam in a proper apparatus, all clothing or bedding used by the patient within fifteen days previous to the manifestation of the disease in him, as well as the clothing and bedding used by the other inmates of the house. This disinfection must be done at the segregation camp.

(b) Cause all inmates of the infected house to take baths, using soap, and then to put on clean, disinfected clothes. After the bath their bodies must be wiped with a cloth soaked in sublimate solution, 1-10000. These baths should be given at the segregation camp and the water used thrown away after having added to it some pure sulphuric acid.

Fourth. Apply the whole, or so much as may seem necessary, of the preceding 2 articles to houses which have had communication with that in which pest has broken out.

Fifth. Thoroughly clean, and disinfect with sulphuric acid solution, all water-closets, drains, rubbish boxes, and other unclean places, of every house comprised within the limits of isolation, and collect from the same all rubbish, burning it in a proper place.

Sixth. Within the isolation limits cleanse the houses every day, taking especial pains to catch and kill all rats and such insects as lice, fleas, bedbugs, and flies, endeavoring to prevent their escape outside of the isolated area, and destroying them by fire together with all rubbish collected.

Seventh. Take special care with regard to the general health of all within the isolation limits. See that all wounds or injuries, even the most trifling ones, receive immediate medical treatment, and prevent the people from using unboiled water or raw vegetables.

Eighth. In handling clothing or other articles suspected of being infected, inclose them in sacks soaked in sublimate solution, or in oiled paper wet with the same, when they are taken for disinfection. The sacks will be furnished as part of the equipment of the disinfecting staff.

Ninth. Corpses of pest patients should be wrapped in cloths saturated with sublimate solution, then again in oiled paper, and placed in coffins tightly made of boards not less than 1 inch in thickness, and finally cremated at the place assigned for that purpose.

Sec. III. The following regulations must be observed by all persons engaged in preventive disinfection, the medical treatment of the sick, or in transporting or handling corpses or infected articles:

First. Wash even the most trifling wounds or injuries of the body with sublimate solution, and then apply collodion or good adhesive plaster.

Second. When sending patients to hospital send at the same time, and with the patient, the clothing and bedding in use by them when taken ill and during the sickness, using for this purpose the sacks belonging to the disinfecting staff and stretchers freshly covered with oiled paper. The bodies of the patients should be covered with cloth and their faces with a layer of sublimate cotton, in order to prevent the dissemination of infection by the way. The stretcher and patient should be covered, over all, with a large sheet of cloth wet with sublimate solution.

Third. All clothing and bedding which has been used by the patient, together with the body cloths and oiled paper from the stretchers, must be burned as soon as the patient is admitted to the hospital.

Fourth. Select nurses from among healthy persons and see that they are free from even trifling wounds, including chilblains, chaps, or hangnails. The nails of nurses should be carefully cut short so as to prevent the accumulation of dirt under them. When any wounds or abrasions, even the slightest, are discovered among the nurses or other attendants, they must be immediately washed with sublimate solution and covered with collodion or good adhesive plaster.

Fifth. Nurses and other hospital attendants must be prevented from communicating with persons outside for a period of ten days after they have ceased to come into contact with the sick, and have been disinfected and have changed their clothing for clean disinfected apparel.

Sixth. All coolies and laborers engaged in sanitary work connected with pest must be made to wear "tsntsusodi" (tight-sleeved coats), "juban" (tight-sleeved undercoats), "momohiki" (tight trousers), and "tabi" (native socks), and due attention must be paid to any wounds or injuries of these people as provided in Article I, of this section. Over their clothing, as provided above, all these sanitary laborers should wear a large sack overall of cloth, tight at the neck and wrists and reaching to the feet, covering the whole body, and should wear also cotton gloves which have been dipped into sublimate solution and then dried.

Seventh. Coolies and laborers must be quartered in special boarding houses at the segregation camp, and their communication with outside people strictly prevented.

Eighth. All clothing worn by persons engaged in preventive disinfection, or about the sick, must be frequently changed, and, when taken off, first soaked in sublimate solution and then disinfected either by prolonged boiling in water, or by steam in a proper apparatus. All engaged in sanitary work connected with pest should take a daily bath, after which the body should be wiped with a cloth or sponge dipped in 1-10000 sublimate solution. Before changing clothes or preparing for the bath, the hands should be specially disinfected in 1-1000 sublimate solution. No eating, drinking, or smoking, should be allowed while on duty, and, before doing either when off duty, the hands should be washed and disinfected as just provided.

Ninth. In any case suspected to be of pest, with cough and dyspnoea, the face of the patient should, during examination or transfer, be covered by a cloth, or better, by sublimate cotton, and the physician and all attendants should, as soon as the nature of the case is suspected, cover their mouths and noses with a flat sponge, not less than 4 inches in diameter, which has been wrung out of 1-1000 sublimate solution; and this must be retained over the mouth and nose until the work is finished. This applies equally to all engaged in cleaning and disinfecting the house after the patient's removal.

NOTE.—The standard solution of sublimate referred to should be of a strength of, bichloride of mercury 1 part to water 1,000 parts, and to prevent accident and to render it easily recognized, should be colored a light pink by fuchsin or other anilin dye. This solution kills the bacillus of pest the instant it comes in contact with it.

The standard solution of sulphuric acid referred to should be of a strength of sulphuric acid 1 part to water 2,000 parts, and, as it is exceedingly cheap, safe, and easily prepared, can be used with the greatest freedom.

*Plague in Osaka—Use of Haffkine's serum.*KOBE, JAPAN, *May 31, 1900.*

SIR: The plague seems to have obtained a firm footing in Osaka, 31 cases having occurred in the ken since the renewal in April last to the present time.

May 6, the first case appeared north of Osaka. A man returned from Osaka to his home in Kakegawacho, Shidzuoka Ken, was taken ill and died on the 10th instant, when, on analytical examination, plague bacilli were found; since when 10 cases of plague have occurred in Shidzuoka Ken to the present time.

May 3, the Osaka jail authorities began taking all possible preventive measures, and new convicts are isolated in a quarter for three days and their clothing thoroughly disinfected by steam process.

The police take active measures for the capture of rats on board steamboats and junks lying in the river and waterways around Osaka, and the authorities have distributed bread containing germs to destroy the rats in Nishiku, that being the center of infection in Osaka.

May 3, 500 persons were inoculated with Haffkine's serum as a preventive measure and 100 more are applying for the same treatment.

May 16, medical inspection of passengers arriving by train from Osaka and beyond, at Kobe was commenced—also passengers arriving by steamers are subjected to same treatment at Kobe and Hiogo landing places. The mayor of Kobe issued instructions on May 15 to enforce cleaning of houses, drains, etc., to capture all rats possible, and to report all cases of illness with fever.

The governor of Osaka Fu received instructions from the home minister to enforce complete disinfection, in the presence of police authorities, on rags, waste cotton, waste paper, packed feathers, and such goods which are easily infected with plague germs, prior to their export from Osaka.

May 12, 500 employees of Osaka Legyo Kaisha, a company, the wife of 1 of whose employees died that day from plague, were immediately inoculated with the Haffkine serum.

May 18, the Osaka city authorities decided to enforce inoculation with Haffkine's serum on the whole population of the city, the injection to be carried out free of charge, and to increase the number of medical men employed by 106.

May 26, 700 residents of Osaka were injected with Haffkine's serum.

On a case of plague being discovered or suspected, the patient is immediately treated with "Yrsin serum" and removed to the Momoyama Hospital; all the inmates of the house and the immediate neighbors are treated with Haffkine's serum and sent to the Honjo or to the Ikeda isolation quarter and there treated as suspected cases.

I am pleased to be able to report that so far there has been no case in Kobe or nearer than Osaka.

Respectfully,

J. BUCKWILL FOWLER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, June 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 16: Cases of yellow fever, 26; deaths from yellow fever, 15. Cases of smallpox, 7; deaths from smallpox, 5. During the week I have inspected 8 vessels and signed the bills of health. I issued 126 certificates to passengers for United States and Cuban ports; 331 passengers left here for United States, Cuban, and European ports, via New York and Havana. Mr. Tanner, the gentleman who was sent ashore from the *Orizaba* on the 8th, died on the 13th from yellow fever. With the exception that yellow fever is growing progressively worse, there is nothing else to report.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

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

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, June 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this station for the week ended June 9, 1900: Four vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Rotterdam*, of the Holland-American Line, sailed for New York on the 7th instant, carrying 56 cabin and 628 steerage passengers. One hundred and ninety-eight pieces of baggage were inspected and 44 disinfected and labeled.

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 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Three steamships, the *Suldal*, *Fulton*, and *Hiram*, left for New Orleans carrying 3 passengers and 7 pieces of baggage. One steamship, the *Jno. Wilson*, left for Mobile with no passengers. These ships were inspected and baggage disinfected; copies of certificates are herewith inclosed, also one for the brigantine *F. Schepp*, which cleared for New York via Corn Island and Colon.

Only 1 death occurred in Bluefields this week—a native child of anæmia.

The sanitary conditions of this port and vicinity are very good.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

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

NORWAY.

Quarantine against Egypt and Manila on account of plague.

CHRISTIANA, May 31, 1900.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send duplicate copies of a proclamation issued by the Norwegian Government declaring quarantine against the harbors of Egypt and the harbor of Manila. The proclamation annuls the previous declaration of quarantine against the harbors of Paraguay.

I also inclose translation of the proclamation.

Respectfully,

HENRY BORDEWICH,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Circular from the justice and police department of the Royal Norwegian Government.

CHRISTIANA, May 26, 1900.

On the 23d instant is issued a royal circular as follows:

In conformity to paragraph 2 in law relating to quarantine regulations of July 12, 1848, it is hereby announced that the harbors of Egypt and the harbor of Manila are, until further orders, declared infected with the oriental plague, and that the regulations contained in the above-mentioned law and in circular of September 12, 1899, regarding quarantine are to be enforced at once.

At the same time it is also announced that the ports of Paraguay, which in circular of October 27, were declared infected with plague, no longer shall be considered so infected.

With which all concerned respectfully have to comply.

Which is hereby announced, while it will be remembered that, in accordance with earlier circulars, of February 1, 1897, June 27 and August 22, 1899, and March 10 and April 18, 1900, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Formosa, Mauritius, Argentina, the Sandwich Islands, and New Caledonia, as well as the city of Sydney, in Australia, shall until further orders be considered infected with the oriental plague.

EINAR LÖCHEN.
GEORG JOHANNESSEN.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended June 9, 1900.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported during the week, occurring in the jail where the former cases originated. Five cases are now under treatment in the city, but none have appeared in the port, which is 3 miles distant from the city.

This is the spring rainy season and heavy rains are falling nearly every day.

Respectfully,

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

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

SCOTLAND.

*Report from Glasgow.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *June 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 2, 1900: May 29, the steamship *Astoria* sailed for New York. Thirty-eight cabin and 224 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. Sixty bundles of bedding were disinfected for this vessel.

May 31, the steamship *Sardinian* sailed for New York. Twenty-five cabin and 59 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. Four bundles of bedding were disinfected. On the same date the steamship *Ethiopia* sailed for New York. Forty-nine cabin and 91 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. Twenty-one bundles of bedding were disinfected.

Four other vessels sailed during the week, 3 of which carried cargo and the fourth in ballast.

Thirty-nine cases of smallpox and 9 cases of typhus are reported for the week ended June 1.

I inclose herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health issued.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

*Plague in Smyrna.*SMYRNA, TURKEY, *May 29, 1900.*

SIR: I beg to confirm my telegram of even date as follows:

“SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington.—Plague.—LANE, *United States Consul.*”

In connection therewith I desire to say that for some days there has been rumor of plague, but it was impossible to determine positively the nature of the disease until yesterday, the 28th instant.

The 2 authorities now admit 2 cases and 1 death.

Respectfully,

RUFUS W. LANE,

United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 247.]

*Second plague case in Smyrna.*CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 6, 1900.*

SIR: May 28, a second plague case was registered at Smyrna. It was in a young man, a carpenter, 23 years old, who has not had any communication with the first case of plague which I have already reported. The symptoms of said second case presented were high fever, 40.5° C., pulse, 120, and painful enlargement of the right ganglia cruris. Both cases were isolated outside of the city, and all the necessary steps have been taken in order to prevent the spreading of the evil. The superior sanitary commission has decided on fresh quarantine steps, a French copy of which I have the honor to forward.

Plague in the Turkish provinces.

At Djivanro the epidemic of plague does not appear to spread. It is always limited in that district of Kurdistan. Since the first appearance of said epidemic 180 plague deaths have been registered there. In Assy no fresh plague case has been registered since May 20. In the Hedjaz plague still exists. Sixty seven deaths from said disease have been registered in Djiddah since its appearance up to the 4th instant. In Yambo said number is 40 up to May 29.

Sanitary news from Egypt and Persia.

The sanitary reports from Alexandria state that since May 7, up to the 4th instant, 4 plague deaths have been registered in Alexandria. At Port Said 17 plague deaths have been registered from April 17 up to June 4. On May 2, 1 plague case was observed at Suakim. One case from said disease has been registered since May 30 at Darnieth. From Teheran it is announced that cholera broke out at Kishine.

Public health in Constantinople.

In Constantinople public health is improving. From May 21 to the 4th instant 409 deaths have been registered. Of these, 2 are from diphtheria, 2 from measles, and 10 from typhoid fever.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

WEST AFRICA.

Yellow fever at Goree-Dakar.

GOREE-DAKAR, WEST AFRICA. *May 30, 1900.*

SIR: Since April 16 there have been several cases (about 10, I think) of yellow fever in the colony, mostly at Dakar, which has had the effect of causing all line steamers to refuse to communicate; and with a view, if possible, to stamp out the disease before it becomes epidemic, local quarantines have been instituted, so that each place in the colony is quarantined against every other place.

The disease has appeared altogether out of season, and so far there has been neither heat nor dampness sufficient to account for it. The thermometer, nights, throughout April, did not average higher than 19° C.—about 66° F. Some suppose, however, that the disease may have been produced by the extensive dredging operations which have been going on for about six months in Dakar Harbor with a view to make of it eventually a first-class naval port, and this view seems to be corroborated by the fact that since the work stopped, four or five days since, new cases have not been reported. The first cases, too, were nearly all fatal, but the last patients are convalescing.

The worst feature in the prospect is that the "rainy season" is close at hand, and if the germs are prevalent when that season begins the chances would be in favor of a continuance of the disease until checked by the harmattan wind, which comes on in November.

I have not telegraphed, because the disease is not yet declared epidemic and no vessels have lately left this vicinity for the United States.

Respectfully,

P. STRICKLAND,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle*.—Three months ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 12, and 2 from whooping cough.

Three months ended March 31, 1900. Total number of deaths, 52, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 7; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 4, and 4 from whooping cough.

New South Wales—Sydney.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 438,300. Total number of deaths, 436, including enteric fever, 12; whooping cough, 1; bubonic plague, 29, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Victoria—Brisbane.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 105,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever and 1 from scarlet fever reported.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 61, including 5 from enteric fever.

Month of March, 1900. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from enteric fever.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended June 11, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 10, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended June 7, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 12, 1900. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including whooping cough, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Manitoba—Winnipeg*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from measles and 3 from smallpox reported.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 78, including enteric fever, 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, 4 from measles, and 2 from whooping cough reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 2, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 25.5, and the lowest in Croyden, viz, 11.1.

London.—One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven deaths were

registered during the week, including measles, 68; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 48; enteric fever, 10, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand. In Greater London 1,984 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 24 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 19 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 2, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Carrickfergus, viz, 35.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 157 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 2, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 23.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 575, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox 1, and 25 from whooping cough.

NICARAGUA—*San Juan del Norte.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 6. No contagious diseases.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 846. One death. No contagious diseases.

Month of April, 1900. Four deaths. No contagious diseases.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 541, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 11; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 21, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

[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 29, 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. 28.....		1,304	
Kurrachee.....	May 7-13.....	2		
Madras.....	Apr. 7-May 4.....		2	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 28..	1		
Persia:				
Kishma.....	June 6.....			Cholera reported.

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	
Jendiah.....	.....do.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-May 11.....		316	
Santos.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 8.....		160	
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		5	
Sorocaba.....	.....do.....		200	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-June 2.....		8	
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	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	41	17	No report received for week ended February 24.
	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	5		
	May 3-June 6.....	5	2	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....		1	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 17.....	1	1	
Neuvas.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Quemados.....	May 16-June 17.....	17		
Santa Clara.....	May 20-June 20.....	23	8	In barracks.
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30.....		3	
Trinidad.....	June 19-June 21.....	4		
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	May 13.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	May-Dec., 1899.....	790	353	
Laguna.....	Mar. 4.....		1	Several cases.
Progreso.....	June 9-June 15.....	2	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-June 16.....		76	
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	Apr. 8.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
	Feb. 11-Mar. 3.....		5	
	Apr. 11.....	38		
West Africa:				
Goree-Dakar.....	Apr. 16-May 30.....	10		
West Indies:				
Curaçoa.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10.....	1		

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

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden	Feb. 25-May 26...	398	391	
Beni-Shekir, Yemen	Dec. 7		15	
Djiddah	June 4		69	
Matrah	Feb. 21-Mar. 10...		34	
Yambo	May 29		40	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Jan. 13-Mar. 12...	46	16	
Rosario	Jan. 25			Plague reported epidemic.
Australia:				
Adelaide	Jan. 16	2		Plague reported.
Brisbane	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	4		
Sydney	Jan. 20-May 19...	239	82	
Brazil:				
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:				
Amoy	June 23			Do.
Hongkong	Nov. 12-Dec. 30...	11	10	
	Mar. 25-Mar. 31...	4	4	
	Apr. 7-May 19...	276	240	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 11-May 19...	8	3	
El Tor	May 9			Among pilgrims.
Port Said	Apr. 20-May 28...	41	21	
Suakim	May 9			Reported.
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. 23...		17	
Ahmednagar District	do		233	
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. 23...		0	
Cutch State	do		1,890	
Dharwar District	do		1,830	
Hyderabad (Sind) District	do		119	
Janjira State	do		144	
Kaira District	do		1	
Kanara District	do		20	
Kurrachee City	Nov. 19-May 20...		2,478	
Kurrachee District	Nov. 19-Apr. 23...		1,364	
Kathiawar State	do		164	
Khandesh District	do		1	
Kolaba District	do		115	
Kolhapur State	do		1,839	
Mahf Kantha State	do		0	
Nasik District	do		145	
Palanpur State	do			
Panch Mahals District	do		0	
Poona City	do		22	
Poona District	do		514	
Ratnagiri 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	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Thana District	Nov. 19-Apr. 21...		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			
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		191	
Tumkur District	do		133	
Chitaldrug District	do		81	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 28...		112	
Lingsugur District.....	do		595	
Naldrug 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	
Cuttock	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			
Balassore 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	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26...	52	52	
	Apr. 8-May 31...	29	25	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4...	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 26...	20	19	
Fukuoka Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21...	1	1	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 21-May 31...	30	9	
Wakayama Ken.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Kurdistan.....	Apr. 26.....	158	123	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 16...	51	42	
Mauritius.....	Jan. 25-Dec. 23...	3,001	2,500	Estimated. Year 1899.
	Apr. 19.....	1	.....
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 4...	123	77	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	.....	14	
	Jan. 22-Feb. 16...	.....	6	
Persia:				
Djivanro.....	Mar. 29-June 6...	.....	180	
Philippine Islands:				
Malabon.....	Apr. 20.....	2	.....
Manila.....	Dec. 27-May 14...	204	146	
San Pedro Macote.....	Apr. 20.....	.....	.....	Reported present.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1	.....
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1	.....
South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Mar. 6.....	4	.....	On ss. Kilburn from Rosario.
Spain:				
Tuy.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	May 29.....	2	1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28...	.....	10	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-June 2...	168	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-June 2...	88	34	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-May 26...	.....	17	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15...	.....	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-May 11...	.....	594	
British Columbia:				
Grand Forks.....	Mar. 7-Apr. 10...	3	0	
Nakusp.....	Feb. 28-Apr. 10...	1	0	
Nelson City.....	Feb. 16-Apr. 10...	2	0	
Nelson District.....	Feb. 8-Apr. 10...	1	0	
Roseland.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 10...	5	0	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	1	
	Mar. 4-May 19...	17	3	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 31...	.....	6	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	34	0	
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2	.....	On ss. Santanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-May 20...	.....	136	
England:				
Birmingham.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	2	.....
Leeds.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-June 9...	116	14	
London.....	Dec. 10-June 9...	120	4	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-June 9...	41	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	23	.....
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	31	.....
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	143	2	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-May 26...	.....	32	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31...	225	25	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-June 9...	53	13	
Paris.....	Jan. 14-June 9...	.....	22	
Rheims.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	.....	4	
St. Etienne.....	May 1-May 15...	4	1	
St. Nazaire.....	Mar. 8.....	32	4	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Jan. 1-May 12...	6	1	
Königsberg.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	9	3	
Stettin.....	May 20-May 26...	1	.....
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-June 10...	73	7	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-June 9...	111	45	
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-May 15...	.....	3,069	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 28...	.....	301	
Ceylon.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 27...	.....	5	
Madras.....	Jan. 13-May 18...	.....	12	
Kurrachee.....	Jan. 15-May 20...	310	141	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	May 5-May 12...	1	.....
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 28...	5	.....
Palermo.....	Mar. 18-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. 18-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 16...	.....	94	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	55	0	
Gloucester County.....	Jan. 25-Apr. 15...	55	0	
Madawaska.....	Apr. 15.....	3	.....
Moncton.....	Jan. 19.....	.....	.....
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. 28.....	.....	.....
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. 28-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	.....

Cases reported.

Smallpox reported.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-May 26...	107	29	
Odesa.....	Dec. 3-June 2...	202	45	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		15	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...		38	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...		21	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-June 2...	739	142	
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	3		
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-May 26...		79	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
Glasgow.....	Apr. 8-June 15...	183	6	
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1		
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...		5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 3-June 9...		21	
Galicla.....	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.

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.
Acapulco.....	June 9	6,000	6										
Alexandretta.....	June 2	8,000	6										
Amherstburg.....	June 9	2,300	0										
Amsterdam.....	do.	526,072	166										2
Antofagasta.....	Apr. 30	16,000	78										4
Antwerp.....	June 2	293,111	89	13					1				
Athens.....	June 9	200,000						2	4	1		2	2
Barranquilla.....	June 2	40,000	28	4			3						1
Belfast.....	do.	39,000	134							11		1	1
Belize.....	June 14	13,000	3										
Belleville.....	June 18	10,442	4										
Bergen.....	May 30	68,000	36										
Bluefields.....	June 10	3,018	1										
Brussels.....	June 2	600,000	167							1		1	2
Budapest.....	May 28	640,000									6	2	5
Do.....	June 3	640,000								1	2	3	2
Calcutta.....	Apr. 28	681,560	786	343		92		41					
Callao.....	May 20	25,000	36	5									
Catania.....	June 7	124,000	64	1					2				
Christiana.....	June 2	226,000	72									2	4
Do.....	June 9	226,000	74									1	1
Colombo.....	May 19	130,000	101							3			
Colon.....	June 12	8,000	3										
Corunna.....	June 9	40,500	23					1		1	1		
Curaçao.....	do.	30,303	9										
Dublin.....	June 2	349,594	157						2	1	1		
Dundee.....	do.	167,584	51										
Edinburgh.....	do.	302,262	110									1	
Flushing.....	May 19	19,034	6										
Do.....	May 26	19,034	5										
Do.....	June 2	19,034	6										
Do.....	June 9	19,034	9										
Funchal.....	June 3	36,982	19										
Do.....	June 10	36,982	21										
Ghent.....	June 2	163,030	72										
Gibraltar.....	June 10	25,900	8										
Girgenti.....	June 2	24,423	7										
Glasgow.....	June 8	743,969	296					1		1		3	14
Gothenburg.....	June 2	125,000	29										
Do.....	June 9	125,000	41									1	
Guayaquil.....	May 19	50,000	133										
Do.....	May 26	50,000	144							2			
Halifax.....	May 16	48,000	10										
Hamburg.....	June 2	691,349	212							2	5	1	11
Hongkong.....	May 12	248,710		56									
Do.....	May 19	248,710		86									
Kurrachee.....	May 20	98,195	261	74			16						
Kingston.....	June 22	18,300	7										
La Rochelle.....	May 6	30,000	6							2			
Do.....	June 3	30,000	11										
Leeds.....	June 2	431,287	159							3	2	3	6
Do.....	June 9	431,287	150									5	6
Leghorn.....	May 26	104,705	24										1
Do.....	June 2	104,705	38										1
Leith.....	do.	78,509	19										1
Liege.....	do.	171,824	46										
Liverpool.....	do.	668,645	264							2	2	3	
Livingston, Guatemala.....	June 12	1,000	1										
London.....	June 2	6,625,145	1,984						15	8	35	92	67
Lyons.....	May 26	466,028	183					3		2	1		2
Do.....	June 2	466,028	177						2	1	2	1	1
Madras.....	May 11	452,518	365			1		1					2
Do.....	May 18	452,518	333					1					5
Mainz.....	June 2	84,000	35										
Do.....	June 9	84,000	42							1	1	3	1
Manchester.....	June 2	560,864	222							1	1	1	3
Mannheim.....	May 25	133,769	52										
Do.....	June 2	133,769	41										
Maracaibo.....	do.	50,000	26										
Matamoras.....	June 16	16,604		1									
Melbourne.....	May 5	477,000								1		4	
Do.....	May 12	477,000								3		4	
Messina.....	June 2	107,000	31	4									
Do.....	June 9	107,000	20	2									
Moscow.....	May 26	1,000,000	671					4		4	5	9	31

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.
Munich	June 2	463,000	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Newcastle-on-the-Tyne .....	.....do.....	234,367	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Nottingham	June 9	250,000	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Nuremberg	May 19	241,406	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Odessa	June 2	434,600	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Osaka and Hiogo	May 26	236,159	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Palermo	June 2	300,000	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....do.....	100,000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Do	June 9	100,000	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Praque	June 2	198,468	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Progreso	June 8	45,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	June 15	48,000	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cortes	June 13	2,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims	May 19	101,963	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 26	101,963	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 20	779,000	300	63	.....	.....	9	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1
Do	Apr. 27	779,000	282	52	2	.....	15	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 4	779,000	291	51	.....	.....	13	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Do	May 11	779,000	248	48	.....	.....	9	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Rotterdam	June 9	323,487	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
St. John, New Brunswick	June 16	45,000	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena	May 19	4,270	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg	May 26	1,267,023	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	June 16	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield	June 2	365,249	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	8
Smyrna	May 27	300,000	69	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Do	June 3	300,000	65	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	June 2	105,831	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 9	105,831	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields	June 2	105,677	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland .....	.....do.....	147,398	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Teneriffe .....	.....do.....	33,500	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Trapani .....	.....do.....	48,743	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan	June 11	10,000	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	May 26	172,924	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Do	June 2	172,924	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	June 16	25,000	52	5	.....	.....	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	May 26	1,656,662	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	18
Do	June 2	1,656,962	683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	24
Warsaw	May 19	615,848	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	3
Do	May 26	645,848	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Windsor	June 16	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	June 9	21,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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