

# Public Health Reports

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## UNITED STATES.

### *Precautions against plague—(Continued from last issue).*

#### USE OF THE ANTIPESTE SERUM IN THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE AND IN IMMUNIZING AGAINST THE DISEASE.—IMMUNIZATION AGAINST PLAGUE BY COMBINED USE OF ANTIPESTE SERUM AND HAFKINE PROPHYLACTIC.

The report of Chalmette and Salimbini (Annales of the Institut Pasteur, December, 1899) shows as a result of their observations and experiments during the plague epidemic in Oporto, Portugal, that much larger doses of the antipesteserum may be used and are sometimes demanded than had heretofore been deemed sufficient.

Their report also shows that while the use of the Haffkine Prophylactic may be attended with danger among those who had been exposed to the infection of the disease prior to the inoculation, the use of a preliminary immunizing dose of antipesteserum, followed by the injection of a dose of the Haffkine Prophylactic, removed this element of danger and conferred an immunity of probably longer duration than would be produced by the exhibition of the serum alone. The following letter embodying these points was therefore addressed to Surg. D. A. Carmichael at Honolulu, for his information and guidance.

At the same time, a further supply of 1,900 doses of the Haffkine Prophylactic, prepared in the hygienic laboratory of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, was sent him for use in the prevention of the spread of the disease.

JANUARY 27, 1900.

SIR: You are informed that, according to the experience of Chalmette in the outbreak of plague at Oporto, it was found that larger doses of antipesteserum are needed to insure a cure than was at first announced.

Between 160 and 200 c. c. should be given during the first forty-eight hours of the disease. In severe cases 20 or 40 c. c. of this amount should be injected into a vein.

In immunizing with the serum, use 5 to 10 c. c. every fifteen days.

In case the Haffkine's Prophylactic can not be administered on account of exposure to the disease the mixed plan of immunization may be used. This consists of giving 5 or 10 c. c. of anti-pesto serum, and, three days later, 1 c. c. of the Haffkine's Prophylactic.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.*

Surg. D. A. CARMICHAEL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Honolulu, Hawaii.*

#### THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

[Circular No. 54—State Board of Health of Maine—Revised Edition of 1900.]

That insidious disease which we call consumption, phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs, is the most terrible destroyer of lives with which civilization has to contend.

At the present time the fact of the infectiousness of consumption is firmly established in a scientific way, and enough is known of the natural history of the infective agent, the *bacillus of tuberculosis*, and of the ways in which it is communicated to man, to enable us to lay down rules for the prevention of the disease with more positiveness than was formerly possible.

The source of infection is two-fold—from one human being to another and from tuberculous animals to man. The tuberculosis of animals and human consumption are of the same nature.

From domestic animals, there is danger of contracting the disease by the use of the flesh, and especially by the use of the milk from those which are tuberculous. Many children die in their earlier years from various tubercular diseases, tubercular inflammation of the brain, "consumption of the bowels," etc. Many of these deaths are due to living amid infectious surroundings and breathing infected air, but a considerable portion die from infection received in the milk of tuberculous cows, or in that from mothers suffering from tuberculosis in some form.

By far the greatest source of infection, however, is consumptive human beings, but, fortunately, the ways in which the contagion is disseminated are but few, and by intelligent care they may be effectually controlled.

From the human source, we may consider the expectoration (the sputum) as practically the one great danger. The consumptive sputum usually contains an abundance of the infection, the bacilli, and these microscopic organisms are found to be capable of retaining their vitality

and their infectious qualities for a long while, even after the sputum has been thoroughly dried.

As a general proposition the statement is true that the breath of the patient is not infectious, and that the same may be said of the sputum so long as it remains moist. Later experimental work, however, indicates a possibility of infection in the immediate vicinity of hard, open-mouthed coughing.

Another line of investigation has proved that the careless consumptive patient is a focus of infection, and a danger to all persons who come much in proximity to him, especially to those who dwell in the same rooms with him.

The reason of this is that the expectoration of the patient, spit upon floors, carpets, pocket handkerchiefs, or clothing, becomes dried and pulverized, and, floated in the air, still contains the infectious germs, and can not be inhaled without great danger.

Though infection may be regarded as the principal, the essential, cause of consumption, there are nevertheless various untoward influences which have much to do with increasing the death rate from this disease, and they should never be disregarded. The most important of these are the breathing of impure air—that of unventilated sleeping rooms, living rooms, schoolrooms, and offices—the use of food not sufficiently nutritious, and dwelling upon a damp soil.

Heredity, formerly thought to be a potent cause of pulmonary consumption and other forms of tuberculosis, is now known to have but little part in the causation of the disease. Since the infectiousness of the disease has been shown, family groups of consumption, "house epidemics," are now referred to infection rather than to hereditary influence. Though heredity is possible, the best authorities, the world over, now teach that cases of hereditary transmission of tuberculosis are very rare.

#### PREVENTION.

##### *Rules for the patient.*

Two facts should encourage the patient: One is that there is always an intrinsic tendency to recovery in the earlier stages of the disease, and that, under modern treatment, a large percentage of cases do recover; the other is that there is no reason for any person to think that he is doomed by heredity, no matter what his family history may be.

It should be impressed upon consumptive patients and other persons living with them that the sputum (what they cough up) is dangerous and must be properly disposed of. It must not become dry. There are several ways in which the sputum may be safely cared for.

A. Pressed paper spitcups, costing but little, are on the market. One or several can be used daily and, after it has been used, each cup with cover and contents can be burned.

B. Paper cups held in a metal frame may be used. After use, the cup and contents are burned.

C. Metal or porcelain spitcups or spittoons, each containing a small quantity of disinfecting solution 1, 2, or 3, may be used.

The final disposal of the sputum may be:

1. By pouring it down the water closet.

2. By cremation when practicable. (a) In a small fire outdoors. (b) In the house heater, using a stout sheet iron box with a handle three feet long. Partly fill the box with sawdust, or fold a paper inside it; pour in the contents of the spitcup or cuspidor; with the direct draft of the heater open, invert the box over the firepot, holding the box in place a moment until the flame or the heat sterilizes it. When the sputum is to be cremated, but a small quantity of the disinfecting solution should be used in the spittoon.

3. By setting the vessel aside, preferably in a warm place, so that the disinfectant may act eight or twelve hours longer. The quantity of disinfecting solution should be in excess of that of the sputum. Then bury or otherwise dispose of it so that flies and the domestic animals can not reach it.

The patient should have two spit cups or spittoons for alternate use. A cover should exclude flies. Cleansing can be done with washing soda and boiling water, or soap and hot water.

D. Knopf's aluminum pocket spit flask is very convenient, especially when the patient is away from home, is traveling, or is confined to his bed.

E. When away from his room, the patient may spit into Japanese paper napkins, to be put immediately into a rubber tobacco pouch until they can be burned.

F. Spitting into handkerchiefs should be avoided. If occasionally forced to do this, the handkerchief should be boiled before the sputum dries. Handkerchiefs upon which the sputum is allowed to dry surround the user with a halo of infection, infect the pocket and everything else they touch, and lessen the patient's chance of recovery. After coughing, the lips should not be wiped with the handkerchief used for the nose. The lips may be wiped with paper napkins, to be burned later.

Repress cough as much as possible. Cough gently, with the mouth closed as much as possible. Never swallow the sputum, by so doing, you favor the extension of the disease to the intestinal tract.

Do not soil personal or bed clothing with the sputum nor the hands when avoidable. Wash the hands often. Male patients who wear a mustache or beard should keep it closely clipped.

Do not infect the immediate surroundings of the home, nor sit upon the grass or hay or anywhere else where the sputum may be eaten by cattle, chickens, or other animals.

*Rules for attendants.*—The floors, woodwork, and furniture of rooms

in which consumptive patients stay should be wiped with a damp cloth, not dusted nor swept in the dry way.

Clothing may be disinfected by boiling, as in ordinary laundry processes. Rooms may be disinfected with formaldehyd fumigation—large doses—supplemented with the washing of the floor with solution 7. This should be done every few weeks when practicable, while the rooms are occupied by the patient. If the floor or other surfaces are accidentally soiled with sputum, the spots should be wet and rubbed thoroughly with solution 7, 1, 2, or 3.

Rooms for consumptives should have no fixed carpets. A few rugs may replace them. They should frequently be carried into the open air and exposed to the action of direct sunshine several hours at a time. For the thorough disinfection of them, steam is the best. The tableware of the patient, the knife, fork, cup, and spoons particularly, should be kept separate and washed by themselves in scalding water.

In addition to the danger from infectious dust, if it is allowed to be diffused through the air, there are other possible ways of communicating the infection. It may be carried directly to the mouth by the fingers, or indirectly by handling articles of food. After soiling the hands, cleanse them carefully. Guard against inoculating cuts or abrasions of the hands with the sputum.

#### *Rules for everybody.*

A. Anything tending to lower the tone of the general health may act as a predisposing cause—insufficient nutriment, overwork, loss of sleep, worry, close and dusty air. Avoid these. Give sleeping rooms a prolonged airing and sunning by day, and as much night ventilation as is practicable. The dwelling place should be dry naturally or made so artificially. If it is thought that there is a family predisposition to consumption, an outdoor occupation should be chosen. Live in the open air and sunshine as much as possible.

B. Every new case of tuberculosis comes from some earlier case. The germs of this disease retain their vitality and their infectivity a long time under favoring conditions. Therefore do not bring into your house clothing formerly used by consumptives unless it has been thoroughly disinfected; do not move into an infected house or rooms until the thoroughness of the disinfection is unquestionable; do not put to your mouth pipes, wind instruments, money, or anything else that has been used or handled by consumptives; do not buy bread, milk, or other articles of food, not to be cooked, from consumptives; kissing, particularly lip to lip, is unsafe if one party to the act is tuberculous; thorough cooking for meat, or a temperature somewhat below the boiling point, 176 F., for ten minutes for milk, will render these safe articles of food.

By observing the rules which are expressed and suggested in the foregoing, the principal, if not all, danger of infection may be avoided.

The open air treatment of consumptives and those who are threatened with tuberculous disease has given much better results than any other. Particularly in Germany, and to some extent in this country, such treatment has been systematized in "sanitaria" for consumptives. Here the patients have the advantage of a life under medical regulation, nutritious food, and such exercise or rest as each case requires; but the chief curative agent is an abundance of fresh air. Even in cold winter weather, patients, after a period of gradual habituation, and always guided by the judgment of the physician, pass almost the whole day in the open air, walking or sitting, or lying on resting places comfortably wrapped in blankets and furs. The results obtained in these institutions have been very successful even in those with climatic conditions less favorable than those of many parts of Maine. An abundance of pure air is the all important thing.

## DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

*Solution 1.*

Carbolic acid (pure liquefied)..... 7 ounces.  
Water..... 1 gallon.

Mix. This is approximately a 5-per cent solution. For the disinfection of clothing this solution, mixed half and half with water, will do.

*Solution 2.*

Lysol..... 5 ounces.  
Water..... 1 gallon.

Mix. This may be used as a substitute for solution 1, one-half the strength sufficing for uncolored clothing. Many colors are changed by it.

*Solution 3.*

Solutol (crude or pure).....  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.  
Water..... 2 or 3 gallons.

Mix. This is a very efficient disinfectant for excreta, tuberculous sputum, and gross disinfection generally. If to be used in dwelling houses, or wherever the odor of the crude product would be offensive, pure solutol should be used.

*Solution 7.*

Solution of formaldehyd (formalin).... 6 ounces.  
Water..... 1 gallon.

Mix. This mixture contains a little less than 2 per cent of formaldehyd.

It is a good plan to dissolve 4 or 5 tablespoonfuls of common salt in each quart of solution 1 or solution 2, thereby increasing considerably the disinfecting power of the solution.

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

*Infection of vessels with yellow fever at Panama.*

COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE,  
Astoria, Oreg., January 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report certain facts concerning the yellow fever infection of vessels at Panama, as learned from vessels arriving at this station during the past three months. During the past summer, yellow fever broke out on apparently an unusually large number of

vessels lying at anchor at Panama, and of those bound for this country, 6 entered this port. Of the 6, 4 had yellow fever aboard while at Panama. The record for the 4 was bad—49 cases and 15 deaths. On 1 vessel, the *Edenballymore*, there were 18 cases and 6 deaths from yellow fever, the captain, his wife, and mate being numbered among the dead.

It has been my endeavor to attempt to learn the source of infection, and it may be of some use and interest to state what could be learned on this point. The history of one ship is approximately that of all six. All went to Panama with coal (either from Newcastle or Cardiff), and discharged coal at one of the four little island coaling stations, situated from 2½ to 3 miles offshore and 3 miles from Panama; each took in rock ballast from another island 8 miles away and sailed without cargo for this port. I would respectfully call attention to the rough chart, inclosed herewith, showing the situation of the islands. The four small ones—Flamenco, San José, Perico, and Ilenao—are said to be mere coaling stations. Flamenco is the main one, and has on it only the coal bunkers and other buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with about 200 employees, many of whom live in Panama. It is said there has been no yellow fever among the employees on any of these islands this last summer. The British steamship *Haddon Hall*, which is the last arrival from Panama, gives a clear history, to which I would invite your attention, as the history of the other vessels is similar to this. The *Haddon Hall* arrived at Panama September 14, anchoring a few ship's lengths off the island of Flamenco, and began discharging her cargo of coal into lighters. The captain states that there was no communication with the island or shore on the part of the crew.

Learning that yellow fever had broken out on another ship which had been unloading coal at the same place, he decided to have no help from the island come aboard, as did the other ship, and set the crew to unloading the cargo. On October 5, twenty days thereafter, 2 men were taken sick with yellow fever. The island authorities at once sent the ship to the island of Taboga, 8 miles away, claiming it was for their own protection; and the 2 cases were removed to a hospital there. After a week, during which there were no more cases, the ship was brought back to Flamenco and resumed discharging coal. Three days thereafter, 3 cases of yellow fever occurred in one night, 2 more the next morning, and 3 more the next day. The ship was then sent back to Taboga, the cases removed, and the ship discharged her cargo into lighters without returning to Flamenco. From that date, October 16, there was no more fever. There occurred in all 10 cases and 3 deaths of yellow fever. The ship sailed November 12 and arrived here January 12 without having any further sickness.

The ballast, consisting of clean hard rock, was taken on from Taboga after the cases of fever had occurred. No help from ashore came aboard the vessel until after the crew was reduced by yellow fever. The water supply was from Taboga, and is the same used since the last case of sickness occurred without causing further trouble. The captain states that he neither saw nor heard of a case of fever on the island of Flamenco, and while he went to the city of Panama at times, he always returned before night, did not visit any sick, and was not sick himself while in port.

The history of the other infected ships—the *Edenballymore*, 18 cases and 6 deaths; *Glenholm*, 13 cases and 6 deaths; *Aldebaran*, 8 cases—is practically the same as that of the *Haddon Hall*. The fever aboard the *Glenholm*, which also had 1 case of yellow fever en voyage, did

not break out, however, until the process of taking in ballast had begun, and I regarded this as the probable source of infection until the other ships arrived with a history showing infection previous to the taking in of ballast. The ballast was obtained from the island of Taboga, which, it is said, is free of yellow fever except at the quarantine, and is used for this reason as a safe and cool place for summer residence for the better class of citizens of Panama.

It seems, therefore, almost certain that the infection was carried by the air to these ships. If it is true that the little island coaling stations were not infected, as stated by the ship's captain (which I doubt), it would appear that the only other source of infection was from offshore winds, in which case we would have evidence of the rather remarkable circumstance of yellow-fever infection being carried a distance of at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles by winds.

It might be of some interest from a sanitary point of view, as well as affording the information whereby vessels bound for the United States during the coming summer can be protected against similar infection by yellow fever, to find out whether the four island coaling stations at Panama are infected with yellow fever.

Respectfully,

HILL HASTINGS,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky.*

CAIRO, ILL., January 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended January 20, 1900, 5 new cases of smallpox in this city, and no deaths, making 39 cases and 4 deaths reported to date.

The master of one of the steamers making daily trips between here and Paducah ascertained from the mayor of Paducah that there are 18 or 19 cases of smallpox in that city.

Respectfully,

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

*Case of smallpox on the tug Helen at Cape Charles.*

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE STATION, January 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following detailed report concerning the case of smallpox—already reported—on board the Chesapeake and Ohio tug *Helen*, from Newport News, Va.:

My first information concerning the case was received about the middle of the day, January 21, when the local quarantine officer from Newport News came aboard the *Helen*, within hailing distance of the *Jamestown* and informed me that he had a case of smallpox on board; that the city board of health of Newport News would not admit to the pesthouse and that he knew nothing else to do but to turn everything over to the Marine Hospital Service. Consequently the *Helen* was anchored here in the harbor, and I being unable to communicate with the Bureau—telegraph office being closed until 7 p. m.—went aboard and vaccinated the crew of 8, not including the sick man.

In the meantime Dr. W. F. Creasy, president board of health, Newport News, Va., came to see me, and informed me that the Bureau had been notified, and that instructions would be sent to me by the Bureau. Dr. Creasy, however, was rather undecided as to whether it was his duty to allow the patient to go to the pesthouse, and wanted to make a test case of the matter and have it settled. Late in the evening I was



informed by the Bureau that full instructions would be sent me the following day, which instructions were received about 6 p. m., January 22, directing me to communicate with Dr. Creasy and complete arrangements for sending the patient to the pesthouse in Newport News, which was done, the tug *Helen* being sent direct to Newport News, where the patient was discharged into a pest wagon, returning to this station about 10 p. m. I will say that discharging the patient in Newport News at night was much preferable to daylight.

The case in question is that of Junius Bonds, a negro, who hails from Norfolk, being employed as oiler on the vessel. He usually spent every other night at his home in Norfolk, and his infection, like that of the other case reported by me, is supposed to have been gotten there. He presented a well marked case, as he had never been vaccinated, his eruption just passing from the vesicular to the pustular form when he left this station.

As to the disinfection of the vessel, I have the honor to state that she is a comparatively new tug, well constructed for steam heating, and I was able to use steam in the disinfection of all of her compartments. Steam was turned into all of her compartments for forty five to sixty minutes at a time for three different times from eight to ten hours apart, a discontinuous disinfection so to speak, with a temperature from 120° F. up, breaking my thermometer at a 140° F. and destroying the paint on the walls. As the crew did not sleep on board they had very little dunnage, most of what they did have having been burned in the furnace before arriving at this station.

The remainder, however, after being disinfected in situ was to-day placed in the steam chamber. The fore-castle, water-closet, and deck, as well as the bilge, were washed with the mercuric solution. In my opinion the disinfection has been most efficient. The vessel and crew will be kept under observation as usual, and any unsuccessful vaccinations will be revaccinated to-morrow, though most of them show signs of success.

Respectfully,

T. B. McCLINTIC,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in Chattanooga, Tenn.*

PORT OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the development and rapid spread of smallpox at this port. There are 9 cases in the city and suburbs. The disease so far is of a very mild type. The health authorities are enforcing vaccination and a rigid quarantine. All cases are sent to the pest house as soon as found and their houses are fumigated.

Respectfully,

J. T. SHEPHERD,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in Evansville, Ind.*

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the number of smallpox cases in the isolation hospital for the week ended January 21, 1900: On hand January 14, 1900, 14; admitted during week, 3; discharged during week, 1; died during week, none; remaining, 16.

Respectfully,

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

*Kansas quarantines against Kay County, Okla., on account of smallpox.*TOPEKA, KANS., *January 19, 1900.*

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that the Kansas State board of health has ordered a quarantine against Kay County, Okla.; also against the cities of South McAlester, Wagoner, and Muskogee, Ind. T. I have positive information from reliable sources that there are from 400 to 600 cases of smallpox in Kay County, Okla. It seems to me a condition exists in said county which would warrant the Service in sending assistance into that Territory. I believe, so far as smallpox is concerned, it is the worst infected county in the United States. A number of towns and cities in Kansas have already been infected with smallpox from this Territory. Since my last report to you smallpox has appeared in the following places which have been infected from Kay County, Okla., viz: Arkansas City, Winfield, Wellington, Wichita, and Newton. Inclosed herewith you will find copy of proclamation issued by our State board of health concerning this epidemic in Kay County, Okla.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN,  
*Secretary.*

[Inclosure.]

## SMALLPOX PROCLAMATION.

*To whom it may concern:*

Whereas, it appears that the disease of smallpox, the same being an infectious or contagious disease, is now prevalent all over Kay County, Okla., which is immediately south of the southern line of Kansas, and,

Whereas, there is great danger of the citizens of the State of Kansas, and especially the citizens of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper counties of said State, by reason of their railroad connections and proximity, becoming exposed and liable to become sick with said infectious or contagious disease, by coming in contact with persons from said infected district, by reason of such exposure,

Now, therefore, the State board of health of the State of Kansas, by virtue of the authority in it, vested by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that said counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper and the State of Kansas shall be and are from this date declared under quarantine against said infected district, for a period of thirty days, and all rules and orders to carry out and rigidly enforce this proclamation must be strictly obeyed as long as the same shall be in force.

And this proclamation shall apply to any and all persons passing to or through said infected district, or traveling to or through said infected district, by carriage, wagon, horseback, or otherwise, and all such persons are hereby prohibited from entering said counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper, and also the State of Kansas, and any and all persons in said counties and State are hereby prohibited from going to or through said infected district, and returning into said counties and State, until this quarantine shall have been raised.

And any person or corporation owning, occupying or controlling any house, building, dwelling, premises or places, of whatsoever kind, or any railway train, passenger coach or other public vehicle or conveyance, who shall violate or refuse to obey any of the rules, regulations, or orders of said Board, when duly made and published, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not more than \$500 for each offense, or be confined in the county jail for a period of thirty days or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

And also, all mail and packages, from said infected district, shall be thoroughly purified and disinfected before the same shall be transported into said counties and State for distribution.

The sheriffs of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper counties, Kansas, are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to carry out and enforce this proclamation.

Dated at the City of Topeka, Kansas, January 18, A. D., 1900.

[SEAL.]

W. B. SWAN, M. D.

*Secretary and Executive Officer, Kansas State Board of Health.*

*Kay County, Okla., quarantines against Kansas.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1900.

SIR: This office is to-day in receipt of the following telegram from the Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Fort Worth, Tex.:

Kay County, Okla., quarantined against State of Kansas requiring mail and merchandise from that State to be thoroughly disinfected. Persons from Kansas prohibited from entering Kay County. Superintendent Taft at St. Louis notified.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. WHITE,  
General Superintendent.

*Vaccination of crews at Mobile, Ala.*

MOBILE, ALA., January 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that at the request of the local board of health, I have to-day begun the vaccination of crews of all vessels from river points entering this port.

Respectfully,

W. P. M. MCINTOSH,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report on the investigation of smallpox in North Carolina and Georgia.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to your telegraphic instructions of January 13, 1900, to proceed to Greensboro, N. C., and Jesup, Ga., for the purpose of conferring with the authorities of those places relative to the smallpox situation. I arrived at Greensboro, N. C., on the afternoon of January 14, 1900, and had an interview with the mayor, Z. V. Taylor. I was given the following statement of the situation: Last spring there were several cases of smallpox in and around Greensboro, but the disease was stamped out, and no further trouble occurred until about December 1, 1899. About this date an eruptive disease, diagnosed as chicken pox by some of the local physicians, and smallpox by others, made its appearance at a tile factory, some 4 miles from Greensboro.

Some three or four weeks ago the disease appeared in Greensboro, and much difference of opinion existed among the local physicians as to its diagnosis. However, as the disease continued to spread rapidly, the mayor determined to settle the question of diagnosis and adopt measures to prevent its further spread. With this object in view he requested, through the State board of health, the detail of an officer of the Marine Hospital Service to determine the diagnosis and indicate the measures necessary for its suppression, it being understood that the diagnosis of such an officer would be accepted as final.

On the following morning, accompanied by the mayor and Dr. Broadnax, I visited some 6 or 8 cases in the city and found them all to have smallpox. The cases were all negroes and the disease was of the prevailing mild type. I found 1 case in a prisoner in the county jail, and 1 in a pupil in the colored agricultural and mechanical college.

I also visited the Proximity Cotton Mills located a short distance out of Greensboro. Here there is a community of some 2,000 persons, chiefly employees of the mills and their families. I found 1 case of smallpox in the person of one of the white employees, in the fourth day of the eruption.

I was informed by Dr. Broadnax that he had treated 27 cases in the city within the past month. It was not possible to say how many cases existed in the city, as no inspection had taken place before I left, but the authorities were making preparations for a thorough inspection. When I informed the mayor that the disease was smallpox, he requested that I have a talk with the citizens, and explain the situation to them, and the measures necessary for its suppression. In accordance with this request, I met a mass meeting of the citizens in the county courthouse, at 4.30 p. m., and discussed the situation with them.

When smallpox made its appearance in the city last spring, compulsory vaccination was ordered and enforced. The "dry point" was used, and many inflamed arms resulted, consequently there is much opposition to vaccination at the present time.

I explained the difference in the preparation of the "dry point" and the glycerinized lymph. I also assured the audience that they need apprehend no such results from glycerinized lymph as had followed the use of the "dry point."

After my remarks, several prominent citizens, including the mayor, requested that I vaccinate them, which I did. I am gratified to be able to state that after my assurances in regard to the glycerinized lymph much of the opposition to vaccination was dissipated. I outlined the measures necessary to suppress the disease, and Mayor Taylor, who is a young man of energy and determination, at once proceeded to put my suggestions into execution. I furnished him with copies of the Service précis on smallpox, and plan of organization for its suppression. I have since learned that all the suggestions contained in those pamphlets are being thoroughly carried out.

I left Greensboro on the evening of January 15 and arrived at Jesup, Ga., the following morning. I met Mayor T. C. Slover and Drs. Tuten and Drawdy. I was informed that there was only 1 case of smallpox in the place. Two cases had appeared on January 5, 1 a white man and the other a negro, both having contracted the disease at the same time at Everett City, Ga. The negro had died a few days before my arrival. I saw the remaining case and found it to be smallpox in the eleventh day of the eruption and of a mild type. I gave the authorities the usual advice, met and discussed the situation with the citizens at a mass meeting, and explained the difference between glycerinized lymph and the "dry point," and vaccinated several persons.

I left Jesup at 5 p. m. for Brunswick, Ga., where I saw Dr. Butts, the health officer of the city. I learned that there were 20 cases of smallpox in the city, all negroes but 1. The cases had all made their appearance in a section of the city known as "Hell's half acre," inhabited almost entirely by negroes. All the cases and suspects had been removed from the city and were quarantined. Vaccination in the infected district had been performed. The suspects had not been disinfected before isolation, so I suggested that this be done. I left Brunswick at 8.30 p. m. for Atlanta.

I learned that smallpox existed at the following points in Georgia in this section, viz, Everett City, 2; Johnsons Station, Liberty County, 8; Waycross, 6; Backsley, Appling County, 1, and Sand Hill, Nahunta, and Pie, all in Wayne County, 1 each. The disease is scattered all along the southeastern and southern central part of Georgia. A few months ago it also existed in the southwestern part of the State. I was informed that smallpox was prevailing in the northern part of Alabama, and in Mississippi, in the neighborhood of Jackson. The health officer of Florida informs me that there are 13 distinct foci in as many counties

in Florida, all under the control of his office. He states that the disease could be eradicated from Florida but for the fact that it is being led into the State from the neighboring States.

The disease, so far as I have seen, is still of the same mild type that has prevailed for the past few years, with a tendency to become more severe. Occasionally, severe confluent cases are found. The death rate continues very low, probably about one-half of one per cent.

I rejoined my station on January 18, 1900.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox in St. Louis, Mo.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., *January 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that there have been 3 new cases of smallpox and no deaths reported in this city for the week ended January 22, 1900.

Respectfully,

WM. G. STIMPSON,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.*

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*Eagle Pass, Tex., January 20, 1900.*—I have the honor to report that during this week 25 persons have been refused admission into this country, said persons having come from districts in Mexico where smallpox was existing in epidemic form.

On Saturday, January 14, 2 gentlemen were placed in the detention camp and kept there for a period of six days, their baggage, etc., being disinfected in the meantime. These 2 Americans came from a district in Mexico where yellow fever was existing, or was supposed to be existing. The gentlemen were unable to take the oath that they had not been exposed to yellow-fever contagion.

Rumors are still rife to the effect that a number of Mexican cities along the Mexican International Railroad are suffering from severe smallpox epidemics. Every precaution is being taken here and in fact all along the river to keep out the disease and we are not apprehensive.

Respectfully,

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

*El Paso, Tex., January 20, 1900.*—I have the honor to report summary of work during the week ended January 20, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 235; inspection of Mexican Central Railroad freight crew, 22; inspection international bridge, 178; inspection of immigrants, 33; vaccination of immigrant children and others, 22; disinfection of baggage and household goods, 17; disinfection of soiled linen brought to El Paso laundry, 313 pieces.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Laredo, Tex., January 20, 1900.*—I heard a rumor two days ago of smallpox at Minera, Tex., about 37 miles northwest of Laredo. I at once wrote Dr. Henry Spohn, a reliable physician, who informed me that 1 Mexican who crossed the frontier at Minera, from Columbia, Mexico, had smallpox—a mild case. Ten days after arrival at Minera, Tex., he was taken with fever, and on the fourth day was breaking out with smallpox. He was at once isolated and put under guard. I wrote

to-day requesting the United States customs inspector on duty at the ferry to make inquiries and also examine the death register at Columbia, Mexico.

On the Texas side, opposite Columbia, Mexico, there are 2 small mining towns about 2 miles distant from each other, and there is a great deal of intercourse between them and Columbia, Mexico; also persons from Columbia coming to Laredo or other interior Texas points cross the frontier at Columbia so as to reach the railroad which connects Laredo, Tex., with the coal mines. I have made inquiries here about Columbia, Mexico, but no person knew of there being smallpox there. Columbia, I believe, has about 600 or 800 inhabitants. If I hear more rumors of smallpox at Columbia, Mexico, will wire for authority to make personal investigation.

*Laredo, Tex., January 19, 1900.*—I have a tent fitted with the stove, and am prepared to take charge of any person found with a contagious disease. Tent at present serves as a protection to the attendant who is in charge of the detention camp; also as a waiting room for myself while there awaiting passenger trains from Mexico.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to February 2, 1900.*

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Alabama:</b>				
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	6		
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 25...	4		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26...	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1...	2		
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
Total for State .....		14		
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 27...	4		
<b>Florida:</b>				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16.....	1		
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...	2		
Total for State.....		3		
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11.....	16		
Brunswick.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 19...	20		
Darien.....	Jan. 17.....	2		
Jesup.....	Jan. 20.....	2		
Liberty.....	do.....	8		
McIntosh County.....	do.....			Several cases.
Savannah.....	do.....	1		
Wayne County.....	do.....	3		
Waycross.....	do.....	7		
Total for State .....		60		
<b>Delaware:</b>				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...		1	
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Caïro.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 20...	39	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 13...	8		
Total for State.....		47	4	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Indian Territory:</b>				
Choctaw Nation .....	Dec 18.....	75		
<b>Indians:</b>				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		Many cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	20		
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	1		
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4		
Madison County.....	.....do.....	14		
Posey County.....	.....do.....	26		
Total for State .....		67		
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	4		
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 25...	2		
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18		
Total for State.....		24		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 20...	8		Several cases.
De Sota.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50		
Iberia.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 20...	4		
Iberville.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	2		
Lafayette.....	.....do.....	130	1	
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....			
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 20...	117	5	
Point Cooper.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	1		
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	51	5	
St. James.....	.....do.....	1		
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
Total for State .....		366	11	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston .....	Dec. 30-Jan. 6...	2		
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...		1	
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...		1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3		
Total for State .....		5	2	
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Greenwood .....	Jan. 22.....	100		
<b>Missouri:</b>				
Paris.....	Sept. 3-Dec. 29...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	15		
Total for State .....		52	4	
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha .....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	6		
<b>New York:</b>				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
New York City.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	5		
Total for State .....		6		
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Beaufort.....	Dec. 27.....	1		Numerous cases.
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	10		
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15.....			
Guilford County.....	.....do.....	23		
Halifax County.....	.....do.....	50		
Mecklenburg County.....	.....do.....	1		
Northampton County.....	.....do.....	1		
Rowan County.....	.....do.....	16		
Vance County.....	.....do.....	1		
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Total for State .....		107		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12...	5		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 20...	48		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>				
Hamilton .....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	1		
Youngstown.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 22...	8	0	
Total for State .....		62		
<b>Oklahoma Territory:</b>				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Blaine County .....	do .....	1		
El Reno .....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	
Enid.....	do .....	4	0	
Kay County.....	do .....			Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County .....	do .....	10	0	
Oklahoma City.....	do .....	14	0	No cases at present.
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Noble County.....	do .....			Do.
Shawnee.....	do .....	12	0	No cases at present.
Watonga.....	do .....	1	0	
Yukon .....	do .....	6	0	Do.
Total for State .....		55	0	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 20...	5		
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	2		
Total for State .....		8		
<b>South Carolina:</b>				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	4		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24		
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9		
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 27...	247		
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8		
Nashville .....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	8		
Total for State .....		296		
<b>Texas:</b>				
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	10		
Beaumont .....	do .....	2		
Bowie County.....	do .....	2		
Bellville County.....	do .....			Smallpox reported.
Cass County .....	do .....	1		
Denison.....	do .....			Several cases.
Floydada .....	do .....	1		
Fort Stockton.....	do .....	4		
Grimes County .....	do .....	6		
Honey Grove.....	do .....			Smallpox reported.
Houston .....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	5		
Index .....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	30		
Navarro County.....	do .....	3		
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Seguin .....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...			Do.
Smithville .....	do .....	7		
Tyler.....	do .....	1		
Temple .....	do .....	2	1	
Total for State.....		76	1	
<b>Utah:</b>				
Salt Lake City .....	Dec. 24-Jan. 6...	10		
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Norfolk .....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Portsmouth .....	Dec. 24-Jan. 20...	44	9	
Total for State.....		45	9	
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Fayette County.....	Jan. 26.....	18		
Harrison County.....	do .....	5		
Lewis County.....	do .....	1		
McDowell County.....	do .....	1		
Monongalia County.....	do .....	1		
Total for State.....		26		



*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos during the week ended January 20, 1900.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 22, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 20, 1900: January 20, steamship *India*, from Barranquilla, with 2 immigrants, 1 Venezuelan, and 1 Colombian.

Respectfully,

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

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended January 20, 1900.*

HAVANA, CUBA, January 20, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 20, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 15	Steamship Catalufia.....	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, San Juan.	131
Do....	Steamship Santanderino.....	Liverpool, Santander, Corunna, Vigo....	168
Do....	Steamship Seneca.....	New York.....	4
	Total .....		303

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Manzanillo during the week ended January 6, 1900.*

MANZANILLO, CUBA, January 6, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 6, 1900: January 3, Spanish steamer *Juan Forgas*, from Barcelona, with 5 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. DE SOCARRA,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended January 6, 1900.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 6, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 6, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 1	Spanish steamship Juan Forgas.....	Barcelona, Spain.....	11
Jan. 5	British schooner Golden Rule.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	22
Jan. 6	German steamship Galicia.....	Hamburg, Germany.....	4
	Total .....		37

Respectfully,

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

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended January 13, 1900.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 13, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 13, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 8	Spanish steamship J. Jover Serra.....	Barcelona, Spain.....	17
Do....	Haitian schooner Idamante.....	Port au Prince, Haiti .....	11
	Total.....		28

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 20, 1900.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, January 21, 1900.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 20, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 14	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	47
Do....	Steamship Boston .....	do.....	45
Jan. 15	Steamship Anglian.....	London, England.....	13
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	2
Jan. 18	Steamship Halifax .....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	19
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	59
Do....	Steamship Boston .....	do.....	46
Jan. 21	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	48
Do....	Steamship Boston .....	do.....	28
	Total .....		307

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 20, 1900.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, January 22, 1900.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 20, 1900 ;  
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Jan. 14	Steamship Etruria .....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	62
Do....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	93
Jan. 15	Steamship Aragonia.....	Antwerp.....	222
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	240
Jan. 16	Steamship Astoria .....	Glasgow .....	83
Do.. ..	Steamship Auguste Victoria.....	Genoa and Naples.....	463
Jan. 17	Steamship Amsterdam .....	Rotterdam.....	287
Do....	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	185
Jan. 18	Steamship Lahn .....	Bremen.....	301
Do....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	432
Total.....		.....	2,368

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended January 27, 1900.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, January 27, 1900.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900 ;  
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Jan. 21	Steamship Corean.....	Glasgow .....	1
Jan. 24	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	51
Jan. 27	Steamship Hannover .....	Bremen .....	412
Total.....		.....	464

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

## REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Jan. 27	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
3	Beaufort, N. C. ....	Jan. 20	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Jan. 27	Nor. bk. Oregon .....	Jan. 24	Rio de Janeiro....
			It. bk. Pedro .....	.....do.....	Havana .....
4	Cape Charles, Va .....	.....do.....	Am. sc. Geo. R. Vreeland (a) .....	Jan. 17	Newport News....
5	Cape Fear, N. C. ....	.....do.....	Am. tug Helen.....	Jan. 21	.....do.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Jan. 30	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
7	Delaware Breakwater	Jan. 20	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.		.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship	.....do.....	Br. bktn. Mersey (a) .....	Jan. 8	Santos.....
	Island, Miss.		.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Jan. 27	Am. bktn. Emita.....	Jan. 15	.....do.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Jan. 20	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
		Jan. 27	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Jan. 20	Br. bk. Dominion.....	Jan. 14	Honolulu.....
			Am. sc. Eric .....	Jan. 15	.....do.....
			Am. bk. B. P. Cheyney.....	Jan. 19	.....do.....
			Am. sc. Ethel Zane.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
			Am. sc. Esther Buhne.....	Jan. 20	.....do.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine,	Jan. 27	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	Del.		.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 20	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....do.....	Br. bktn. Planter.....	Jan. 14	Honolulu.....
			.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
			Am. ss. China.....	Jan. 15	Hongkong .....
			.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
			Br. ss. Doric.....	Jan. 19	.....do.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island,	.....do.....	Am. bk. Annie Reed (a) .....	Jan. 8	Santos.....
	Ga.		.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key	Jan. 27	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	West, Fla.	Jan. 20	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	Jan. 27	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	CUBA:		.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
22	Caibarien.....	Jan. 20	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
23	Cardenas.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Jan. 13	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
26	Gibara.....	Dec. 23	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Jan. 6	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
28	Havana .....	Jan. 20	Sp. ss. Santanderino.....	Jan. 15	Liverpool and
			.....do.....	.....do.....	Spanish ports.
			Sp. floating drydock.....	Jan. 14	Havana .....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
30	Manzanillo.....	Jan. 18	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
31	Matanzas.....	Jan. 20	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
32	Nuevitas.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	Jan. 13	U. S. army transport	Jan. 7	Guantanamo.....
			Wright.	.....do.....	.....do.....
			U. S. army transport Mc-	Jan. 12	San Juan.....
			Clellan.	.....do.....	.....do.....
	PORTO RICO:		.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
34	Ponce.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
35	San Juan.....	Jan. 13	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	Subports—		.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
36	Aguadilla.....	Jan. 6	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
37	Arecibo.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
38	Arroyo.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
39	Humacao.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
40	Jobos.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
41	Mayaguez.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....

a Previously reported

**AND INSPECTION STATIONS.**

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report .....	
3				do .....	2
	Brunswick.....	Ballast discharged.....			
	do .....	Held for discharge of ballast.			2
4	Hampton Roads.....	Held.....			6
	do .....	Held for disinfection.....			
5					1
6					3
7					2
8				No report .....	
9				No transactions.....	
10	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	Ship Island.....	do .....			
11				No transactions.....	
12					2
					1
13	Tacoma.....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 18		7
	Seattle.....	do .....	Jan. 19		
	Port Townsend.....	Being disinfected .....			
	do .....	do .....			
	do .....	do .....			
14					11
15					1
16	San Francisco.....	Hold and fore-castle disinfected to kill vermin.	Jan. 16	Crew bathed and effects disinfected.	15
	do .....	Partial disinfection .....	Jan. 15	187 Asiatic steerage passengers on ss. China bathed and effects disinfected.	
	do .....	do .....	Jan. 20	Crew and 93 Asiatic steerage passengers on ss. Doric bathed and effects disinfected.	
17				No transactions.....	
18					8
19	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....			4
	do .....	do .....			
20				No transactions.....	8
21				do .....	
22					5
23					13
24					8
25					1
26				No report .....	
27				do .....	
28	Havana .....	Inspected and sent to Mariel Quarantine.	Jan. 17	2 cases of smallpox.....	23
	do .....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 14	Several suspicious cases..	
29					1
30					10
31					5
32				No report .....	
33	Santiago .....	Boarded and passed.....	Jan. 7		
	New York.....	do .....	Jan. 12		11
34				No report.....	
35					9
36				No report.....	
37				do .....	
38				do .....	
39				do .....	
40				do .....	
41				do .....	

**REPORTS FROM STATE AND**

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

**MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.**

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

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

**ALABAMA—Mobile.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 89, including enteric fever, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Montgomery.**—Three months ended December 31, 1899. Census population, 21,883. Total number of deaths, 83, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**CALIFORNIA—San Francisco.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 571, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 11; measles, 1, and 83 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**ILLINOIS—Chicago.**—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 1,961, including diphtheria, 93; enteric fever, 44; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 35; whooping cough, 5, and 204 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**IOWA—Des Moines.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 78,000. Total number of deaths 66, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**MASSACHUSETTS—Lawrence.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 58,500. Total number of deaths, 84, including diphtheria, 8, and 8 from tuberculosis.

**MICHIGAN.**—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 20, 1900, from 75 observers, indicate that enteric fever and measles increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 184, measles at 105, scarlet fever at 100, enteric fever at 53, diphtheria at 42, whooping cough at 32 places, cerebro spinal meningitis at 1 place, and smallpox at 1 place.

**MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 225,602. Total number of deaths, 156, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 1, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**OHIO—Bellaire.**—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 8; whooping cough, 2, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Columbus.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 120, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Toledo.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 136, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**TENNESSEE—Memphis.**—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 61,747—white, 31,417; colored, 30,330. Total number of deaths, 1,369—white, 615; colored, 754; including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 23; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 189 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**WASHINGTON—Seattle.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated pop-



ulation, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 54, including enteric fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Tacoma.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including scarlet fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.**—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 285,000. Total number of deaths, 320, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 4; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 7; whooping cough, 3, and 29 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Jan. 27	105,287	42	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.....	8,338	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	225	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	1
Baton Rouge, La.....	Jan. 20	10,478	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 27	10,478	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.....	Jan. 20	13,197	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	27,839	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Jan. 27	35,005	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	208	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	12	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	Jan. 13	27,294	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	27,294	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler, Pa.....	Jan. 16	8,734	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	Jan. 27	70,028	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	58,313	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Carbondale, Pa.....	Jan. 14	10,832	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 21	10,832	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Jan. 20	a54,955	b26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	14,050	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 27	14,050	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Jan. 20	11,288	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Jan. 19	296,908	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Jan. 27	261,353	116	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass.....	do.....	10,424	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	Jan. 20	205,876	87	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Dover, N. H.....	do.....	12,790	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubois, Pa.....	do.....	6,149	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 27	6,149	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Jan. 20	9,416	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	Jan. 27	50,755	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett, Mass.....	Jan. 20	11,068	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	Jan. 27	74,398	29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Jan. 20	22,037	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	Jan. 5	29,084	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 12	29,084	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester, Mass.....	Jan. 27	24,651	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	Jan. 21	9,069	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.....	Jan. 27	8,607	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Ohio.....	Jan. 20	19,565	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	Jan. 27	27,412	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Jan. 6	35,000	c40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston, Tex.....	Jan. 13	27,557	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	27,557	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington, W. Va.....	do.....	10,100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Jan. 21	105,436	31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Jackson, Mich.....	Jan. 6	20,798	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	20,798	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	20,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 27	20,798	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	Jan. 21	163,003	79	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 8; colored, 18.

c Plague, 6.

## 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.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Johnstown, Pa.....	Jan. 27	21,805	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	Jan. 13	32,011	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	32,011	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lansingburgh, N. Y.....	Jan. 13	10,550	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	10,550	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	do	44,654	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon, Pa.....	Jan. 27	14,664	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	Jan. 25	161,129	72	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	Jan. 27	77,696	36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	do	19,709	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport, Pa.....	Jan. 20	20,741	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	Jan. 27	11,286	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden, Mass.....	do	23,031	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	Jan. 20	44,126	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Massillon, Ohio.....	Jan. 13	10,092	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	10,092	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.....	Jan. 27	11,079	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Michigan City, Ind.....	do	10,776	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Jan. 20	204,468	93	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	.....
Do.....	Jan. 27	204,468	72	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Jan. 20	164,738	35	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Jan. 27	31,076	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	Jan. 21	76,168	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Newark, N. J.....	Jan. 20	181,830	93	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	3	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	Jan. 27	40,733	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	Jan. 20	13,947	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London, Conn.....	do	13,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	Jan. 21	242,039	171	14	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....
Newton, Mass.....	Jan. 27	24,370	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do	a3,550,053	1,281	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	53	32	9
Norristown, Pa.....	do	19,791	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Adams, Mass.....	do	16,074	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Jan. 20	140,452	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Jan. 27	6,272	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer, Mass.....	do	6,520	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.....	Jan. 7	41,024	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 14	41,024	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 21	41,024	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Jan. 27	1,046,964	498	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	23	4	5
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Jan. 20	238,617	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	2	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do	17,281	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittston, Pa.....	Jan. 27	10,302	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.....	do	11,267	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.....	Jan. 13	36,425	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do.....	Jan. 20	36,425	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 27	36,425	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	do	12,374	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.....	do	13,268	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	do	22,206	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do	132,146	24	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1
Quincy, Mass.....	do	31,494	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.....	Jan. 29	58,661	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.....	Jan. 20	30,801	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 6	16,159	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	16,159	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	16,159	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan, Wis.....	do	16,359	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	Jan. 27	40,152	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.....	Jan. 20	40,179	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 27	40,179	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.....	do	9,250	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	Jan. 20	36,006	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	do	25,448	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	do	18,707	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio.....	Jan. 27	5,973	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Jan. 20	230,392	106	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
West Tampa, Fla.....	do	4,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do	35,013	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa.....	Jan. 27	27,132	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	do	61,431	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.....	Jan. 20	18,208	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	18,208	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Jan. 27	33,220	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 24, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	19	8	.....	.91	1.33	.....
Portland, Me.....	22	9	.....	.84	.47	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	13	13	.....	.70	.04	.....
Boston, Mass.....	27	10	.....	.98	.....	.35
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34	7	.....	.76	.12	.....
Nantucket, Mass.....	29	11	.....	.84	.07	.....
Woods Hole, Mass.....	30	8	.....	.84	.....	.03
Block Island, R. I. ....	30	10	.....	.98	.....	.36
New Haven, Conn.....	27	12	.....	.98	.21	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	22	10	.....	.64	.84	.....
New York, N. Y.....	30	12	.....	.91	.31	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	31	9	.....	.84	.12	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32	10	.....	.77	.03	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	29	11	.....	1.13	.24	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	32	11	.....	.84	.....	.02
Baltimore, Md.....	34	11	.....	.76	.....	.07
Washington, D. C.....	33	11	.....	.77	.....	.12
Lynchburg, Va.....	37	9	.....	.92	1.86	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	40	12	.....	.98	.57	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	41	10	.....	.86	.23	.....
Charlotte, N. C.....	41	7	.....	1.19	.....	.70
Raleigh, N. C.....	39	13	.....	.81	.....	.09
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	42	10	.....	1.25	1.35	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	45	.....	.....	1.86	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	47	9	.....	.91	3.20	.....
Columbia, S. C.....	46	5	.....	.84	.....	.40
Charleston, S. C.....	50	5	.....	.91	.48	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	47	4	.....	1.05	.....	.35
Savannah, Ga.....	51	5	.....	.77	1.72	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56	3	.....	.77	.....	.56
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	1	.....	.79	.20	.....
Key West, Fla.....	70	1	.....	.49	.31	.....
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	42	8	.....	1.39	.....	.29
Tampa, Fla.....	58	4	.....	.56	.01	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	53	3	.....	1.12	.....	.13
Mobile, Ala.....	50	4	.....	1.20	.....	.70
Montgomery, Ala.....	49	3	.....	1.20	.....	.18
Vicksburg, Miss.....	47	5	.....	1.32	.....	1.05
New Orleans, La.....	54	4	.....	1.19	.....	.82
Shreveport, La.....	46	7	.....	1.05	.18	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	35	13	.....	.45	.27	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	39	12	.....	1.12	.....	.16
Palestine, Tex.....	44	8	.....	1.02	.....	.06
Galveston, Tex.....	52	5	.....	.84	.....	.75
San Antonio, Tex.....	50	8	.....	.85	.....	.35
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	53	7	.....	.72	.....	.72
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	40	10	.....	1.26	.....	.40
Nashville, Tenn.....	38	11	.....	1.19	.34	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	41	8	.....	1.43	.21	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	38	9	.....	1.26	.16	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	35	14	.....	.92	.65	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	29	15	.....	.63	.06	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	33	14	.....	.77	.60	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	28	15	.....	.76	1.11	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	32	15	.....	.70	1.22	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	31	12	.....	.75	.....	.18
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	24	8	.....	.66	.82	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	24	11	.....	.74	.82	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	12	.....	.63	.94	.....
Erie, Pa.....	27	12	.....	.77	.21	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26	13	.....	.56	.12	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	26	11	.....	.49	.....	.09
Toledo, Ohio.....	26	11	.....	.43	.....	.17
Detroit, Mich.....	24	12	.....	.42	.....	.02
Lansing, Mich.....	21	12	.....	.42	.05	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	21	14	.....	.47	.10	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	18	15	.....	.56	.....	.12
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	15	13	.....	.42	.....	.35
Marquette, Mich.....	16	16	.....	.45	.....	.44
Green Bay, Wis.....	14	15	.....	.52	.....	.10
Grand Haven, Mich.....	24	10	.....	.59	1.08	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	19	16	.....	.49	.77	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	23	12	.....	.47	.54	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	10	21	.....	.21	.....	.21

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 24, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	11	21	.....	.21	.....	.11
La Crosse, Wis.....	14	14	.....	.28	.11	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	17	15	.....	.35	.26	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	20	15	.....	.35	.60	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	16	18	.....	.28	.....	.27
Keokuk, Iowa.....	23	13	.....	.35	1.31	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	24	16	.....	.44	.33	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	35	11	.....	.88	.37	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	31	12	.....	.49	.....	.14
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	29	8	.....	.42	.90	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	31	11	.....	.50	.82	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	25	12	.....	.26	.....	.24
Topeka, Kans.....	26	9	.....	.28	.....	.25
Wichita, Kans.....	31	9	.....	.25	.25	.25
Council Bluffs, Mo.....	21	16	.....	.21	.....	.21
Lincoln, Nebr.....	16	21	.....	.20	.....	.20
Omaha, Nebr.....	19	16	.....	.14	.....	.13
Sioux City, Iowa.....	18	17	.....	.19	.....	.05
Yankton, S. Dak.....	13	24	.....	.14	.....	.12
Valentine, Nebr.....	12	27	.....	.14	.....	.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	4	29	.....	.08	.08	.08
Pierre, S. Dak.....	12	26	.....	.12	.....	.12
Moorhead, Minn.....	3	27	.....	.16	.....	.16
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	4	25	.....	.14	.....	.14
Williston, N. Dak.....	2	31	.....	.14	.....	.14
<b>Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	6	34	.....	.21	.....	.21
Helena, Mont.....	12	25	.....	.34	.....	.34
Miles City, Mont.....	17	30	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	18	22	.....	.07	.....	.07
Spokane, Wash.....	20	19	.....	.56	.....	.51
Walla Walla, Wash.....	23	17	.....	.54	.....	.37
Baker City, Oreg.....	23	11	.....	.35	.....	.34
Winnemucca, Nev.....	24	14	.....	.24	.....	.24
Boise, Idaho.....	24	15	.....	.55	.....	.47
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	26	11	.....	.33	.....	.29
Lauder, Wyo.....	12	18	.....	.21	.....	.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	23	9	.....	.07	.....	.01
North Platte, Nebr.....	19	18	.....	.08	.....	.02
Denver, Colo.....	27	11	.....	.14	.....	.08
Pueblo, Colo.....	28	9	.....	.07	.....	.03
Dodge City, Kans.....	24	14	.....	.07	.....	.05
Oklahoma, Okla.....	31	11	.....	.42	.....	.42
Amarillo, Tex.....	30	11	.....	.14	.....	.14
Abilene, Tex.....	42	8	.....	.17	.....	.17
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	27	8	.....	.14	.06	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	43	3	.....	.14	.....	.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	49	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Seattle, Wash.....	38	8	.....	1.19	.....	.92
Tacoma, Wash.....	39	.....	.....	1.44	.....	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	37	9	.....	1.61	.....	1.08
Roseburg, Oreg.....	39	8	.....	1.89	.....	1.11
Eureka, Cal.....	46	.....	.....	1.92	.....	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	45	6	.....	1.04	.....	1.01
Carson City, Nev.....	31	10	.....	.59	.....	.59
Sacramento, Cal.....	46	0	.....	.84	.....	.80
San Francisco, Cal.....	50	0	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Fresno, Cal.....	45	.....	1	.23	.....	.23
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	51	6	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Los Angeles, Cal.....	53	6	.....	.60	.....	.60
San Diego, Cal.....	53	6	.....	.49	.....	.49
Yuma, Ariz.....	54	6	.....	.07	.....	.07

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

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

[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 23, 1899, to February 2, 1900.*

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

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 26...	.....	10	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16...	.....	157	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentine:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 15...	.....	37	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla .....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	.....	1	
Panama .....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 20...	13	5	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...	.....	3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 5...	.....	5	

## PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos...	Dec. 31.....	3	.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 23...	39	13	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31...	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong .....	Nov. 12-Dec. 9...	2	2	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 12...	35	21	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu .....	Dec. 11-Jan. 17 ...	.....	35	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 16...	.....	14	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	.....	100	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	7	
Aundh State .....	.....do.....	.....	18	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	6	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	742	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....	.....	92	
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	245	
Bombay City.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 26...	.....	934	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,004	
Hyderabad (Sind) District	.....do.....	.....	43	
Janjira State .....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	.....	5	
Kurrachee City.....	.....do.....	.....	9	
Kurrachee District.....	.....do.....	.....	20	
Kathiawar State .....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Khandesh District .....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	.....	22	
Kolhapur State.....	.....do.....	.....	1,042	
Mahi Kantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Nasik District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 26...		42	
Palanpur State.....	do.....			
Panch Mahals District.....	do.....		0	
Poona City.....	do.....		10	
Poona District.....	do.....		379	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....		101	
Rewakantha State.....	do.....		0	
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 9...		3	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 16...		390	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....		1	
Savanur State.....	do.....		17	
Shikarpur District.....	do.....		0	
Sholapur District.....	do.....		563	
Surat District.....	do.....		80	
Thana District.....	do.....		97	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do.....			
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do.....			
Bellary District.....	do.....		6	
Chingleput District.....	do.....			
Kurnool District.....	do.....			
Madras City District.....	do.....			
North Arcot District.....	do.....		2	
Salem District.....	do.....		46	
Nellore District.....	do.....			
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....			
Coimbatore District.....	do.....		23	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	do.....		93	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....		40	
Bangalore District.....	do.....		231	
Kolar District.....	do.....		3	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....		80	
Mysore City.....	do.....		63	
Mysore District.....	do.....		97	
Tumkur District.....	do.....		61	
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....		30	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	do.....		94	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....		244	
Naldurg District.....	do.....		123	
Bidar District.....	do.....		3	
Arangabad District.....	do.....			
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	do.....		10	
Nagpur City.....	do.....		19	
Nagpur District.....	do.....		12	
Nimar District.....	do.....			
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....		15	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....			
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....			
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	do.....		237	
Howrah District.....	do.....		1	
Hooghly District.....	do.....			
24-Parganas District.....	do.....			
Nadia District.....	do.....			
Khulana District.....	do.....			
Dacca District.....	do.....			
Darbhanga District.....	do.....			
Saran District.....	do.....		16	
Shahabad District.....	do.....			
Tipperah District.....	do.....			
Singbhoom District.....	do.....			
Balasore District.....	do.....		1	Imported and suspected. Do.
Rajputana.....	do.....		1	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 27...		42	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4...	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 23...		6	

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Japan—Continued.</i>				
Wakayama Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21...	.....	1	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Fukuoka Ken.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
<i>Madagascar:</i>				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 16...	51	42	
<i>New Caledonia:</i>				
Noumea.....	Jan. 1.....	9	5	
<i>Paraguay:</i>				
Asuncion.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 21...	.....	9	
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Manila.....	Jan. 16.....	5	.....	
<i>Portugal:</i>				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1	.....	
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1	.....	

## SMALLPOX.

<i>Argentina:</i>				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	3	
<i>Austria:</i>				
Prague.....	Dec. 30.....	52	1	
<i>Belgium:</i>				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30...	22	11	
<i>Brazil:</i>				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 15...	.....	285	
<i>Cuba:</i>				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	34	0	
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2	.....	On ss. Santanderino.
<i>Egypt:</i>				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31...	.....	9	
<i>England:</i>				
London.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 6...	21	1	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....	
<i>France:</i>				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 30...	.....	4	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	17	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 8...	3	.....	
<i>Germany:</i>				
Koenigsberg.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	.....	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 31...	4	1	
<i>Greece:</i>				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 6...	23	5	
<i>Hungary:</i>				
Budapesth.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....	
<i>India:</i>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26...	.....	122	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 16...	.....	11	
Ceylon.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 16...	.....	1	
<i>Italy:</i>				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	2	.....	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	1	.....	
<i>Mexico:</i>				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	.....	26	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 13...	.....	4	
<i>New Brunswick:</i>				
Campbellton.....	Jan. 22.....	5	0	
<i>Ontario:</i>				
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Jan. 14...	238	0	
Kent County.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 14...	2	0	
Lambton County.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 14...	2	0	
Middlesex County.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 14...	1	0	
<i>Quebec:</i>				
Bonaventura County.....	Jan. 16.....	3	.....	
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Jan. 18...	260	0	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 3...	2	0	
<i>Russia:</i>				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 23...	17	1	
Odesa.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30...	18	6	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30...	62	19	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 23...	.....	22	
<i>Scotland:</i>				
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....	

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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Cadix.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	81	5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 6...	6	5	
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 6...	6	44	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 9...	9	5	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25...	25	1	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 24...	24	6	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	2	1	

## EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 4, 1900.]

## PLAGUE.

*Portugal—Lisbon.*—A soldier of the garrison, who had been on leave at Oporto, has been attacked with plague according to advices of December 27. Comprehensive measures of disinfection and isolation have been instituted.

*British India.*—During the week ended December 2, 1899, the plague epidemic showed a marked decline. The total number of plague deaths reported during the official week was 1,946; preceding week, 2,080. The first number includes 300 cases which had occurred previously in the city of Hyderabad, but had not been reported. In the city of Bombay the number of plague deaths during the same period fell from 136 to 129, and in the Presidency of Bombay, including the several cities and districts belonging to it, fell from 1,714 to 1,274. From the central provinces 11 plague deaths were reported during the same week, and from the Punjab no deaths were reported. In the State of Mysore the status of the epidemic is unchanged. In Calcutta the number of plague deaths reported rose from 48 to 52, and in the province of Madras from 17 to 23.

*MOZAMBIQUE.*—According to advices of November 18, plague is not extinct in Magde, but appears to be completely localized. At Lorenzo Marques no suspect plague case is reported. Notwithstanding the number of refugees, the insufficient food supply for them, and the weather conditions at present prevailing, the sanitary status is good.

*PARAGUAY.*—According to the statement of the national board of health, there were 27 plague deaths during the month of October, of which 23 occurred in Asuncion and 4 in neighboring localities. From November 3 to 16, 8 plague deaths occurred in and near Asuncion; also 6 cases and 2 suspect cases.

*NEW CALEDONIA—Nouméa.*—According to advices of December 27, 6 plague deaths are reported.

## CHOLERA.

*TURKEY.*—According to a report in the Times of India, of November 8, 1899, the cholera epidemic which broke out with violence in Bassorah, Fao, and other localities in Turkish Arabia has spread to



Arabia and certain districts of Persia. It is believed that cholera was imported into Turkish Arabia, by way of Gwadar. According to advices of November 26, an epidemic disease of a very virulent character has broken out in the Sultanate of Mascat, and has made great progress since the beginning of October. Whether the epidemic, which in certain places in the Sultanate numbers more than 300 cases daily, is cholera or plague, is very difficult to determine, as both diseases are designated in Arabic by the same word, *aaun*.

The disease prevailing in the interior of Oman and along the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Mosena seems to have reached Jask, on the Persian Gulf, from the south coast of Beloochistan, and from there penetrated to Oman. This route would lead to the conclusion that the disease is plague, while its clinical characteristics more resemble cholera.

BRITISH INDIA—*Calcutta*.—During the week ended December 2, 1899, 27 cholera deaths were reported.

#### ARGENTINA.

##### *Plague at Rosario.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, D. C., January 29, 1900.*

SIR: The Department incloses herewith for the information of your Department a translation of a cipher message received on the 28th instant from the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the South Atlantic Station.

Respectfully,

J. D. LONG,  
*Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation—Cablegram.]

PUEBLO ENSENADA, *January 28, 1900.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*: Bubonic plague is officially reported to be epidemic here at Rosario at a distance of 190 miles. Squadron Montevideo.—SCHLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., January 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to quote for your information the following telegram, dated the 26th instant, from the United States chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres:

Bubonic plague last night officially confirmed existing in Rosario; strict sanitary measures adopted with regard to Rosario; 2 cases suspected to be plague announced here. Writing.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,  
*Secretary of State.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

#### BRAZIL.

##### *Reports from Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 27, 1899.*

##### *Plague at Santos and Sao Paulo.*

SIR: It is evident that the plague at Santos is stationary. Since my last report, no new cases have occurred there. Of the 12 patients at the

isolation hospital, none have died, 3 have been discharged; of the other 9, there are 8 doing well and 1 is still seriously ill.

In view of the decrease of plague at Santos, the Brazilian Government has made known that ships, coming from that port, may pass the quarantine at the Ilha Grande; thereafter, they are admitted to each national port; of course, they must not carry suspicious merchandise.

Unfortunately, the hope that the plague would be extinguished in Brazil has been disappointed by the appearance of 3 fatal cases at Sao Paulo. The particulars are as follows:

On December 15 there died at No. 53 Episcopal street the merchant, S. M. de Cruz, who was buried with the certificate of syncope cardiaca in consequence of pneumonia. One of Cruz's brothers, who nursed him during his illness, was attacked a few days ago by a very serious spell of pneumonia. His physician, surprised at the violence of the disease, has made known the case as suspicious to the sanitary authorities. This Joaquin Cruz was transported to the isolation hospital and died there on the 26th.

By the examination made in the bacteriological institute by Lutz, it was ascertained that it was in fact a case of plague-pneumonia.

The third patient, Soao Aranha, living in the Amador Bueno street, was treated by his physician at first as a typhoid patient. However, in consideration of the fact that Aranha made visits to Cruz during the latter's illness, he was removed to the isolation hospital, where he died on the 25th. Aranha's necropsy was made by Lutz and Terni, who have ascertained that it was also a case of plague-pneumonia.

Since that time no other certain or suspicious case of plague has occurred at Sao Paulo. Seventeen persons who have made visits to the above-mentioned deceased from plague, have been obliged to remain in the isolation hospital, where they were inoculated with Yersin's serum. It has not been possible to discover any connection between the first place, at which plague occurred at Sao Paulo, and the infected part of Santos, or any circumstances relating thereto.

Dr. Terni is the Italian professor, director of the bacteriological laboratory at Messina, who had been expected here, as I have already reported. Dr. Terni prepares after his own method a serum for treatment, and also a vaccine for prophylactic purpose. It may be mentioned that Dr. Terni has confirmed also, that the disease prevailing at Santos, is really bubonic plague, which he has ascertained by clinical and bacteriological investigations.

#### *Quarantine station at Tatuoca.*

On December 20 there was published an edict that in the State of Para there has been established a quarantine station at Tatuoca, which has been placed under the direction of the inspector of the third sanitary maritime district.

#### *Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.*

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended December 8: There were 321 deaths from all causes, an increase of 50 as compared with the foregoing week; 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as before; 8 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 52 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 11; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 4; 3 deaths from measles, none before; 5 deaths from berberi, an increase of 4, and 53 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 14.

*Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.*

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary condition during the month of September. The total number of deaths was 2,672, a decrease of 214 as compared with the month of August. From tuberculosis there died 147 persons, an increase of 20, and from malaria 50, a decrease of 28.

From typhoid fever there died 43 persons (11 at the city of Sao Paulo, and 5 at Sorocaba), an increase of 5; from yellow fever, 1 person (at Santos), the same as before; from smallpox, none, a decrease of 2; from measles, 14 persons, an increase of 8; from scarlet fever, 2 persons, an increase of 1.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 3 deaths from diphtheria, 66 deaths from whooping cough, 8 deaths from erysipelas, 15 deaths from dysentery, 25 deaths from influenza, 7 deaths from leprosy, 1 death from cholera, 2 deaths from diarrhea infectiosa, and 1 death from varicella.

*Bills of health.*

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health at this office: December 16, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York; steamship *Corrientes*, French, for New Orleans. December 18, steamship *Bellender*, British, for New York; steamship *Hogarth*, British, for New York. December 20, steamship *Tiger*, Norwegian, for Baltimore.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Plague at Santos and Sao Paulo—Continued.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 31, 1899.*

SIR: I had just finished my report when I learned that there have occurred some new cases of plague. There was 1 case at Santos, and also 1 case at Sao Paulo, that of the bookkeeper of Cruz, who died of the plague.

Moreover, it has been stated that at Conceicao dos Guarulhos there have occurred 3 suspicious cases. The patients are a merchant and his 2 sons. The 3 patients have been transported to the isolation hospital at Sao Paulo, where the diagnosis of plague was confirmed.

Therefore, at the present time there are at the isolation hospital at Santos 10 patients of plague and at Sao Paulo 4 patients.

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.*

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended December 15. There were 302 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 19, as compared with the preceding week; 14 deaths from accessio pernicioso, an increase of 7; 13 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 5; 28 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 24; 1 death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 5 deaths from measles, an increase of 2; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 4, and 60 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 7.

*Bills of health.*

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: December 29, steamship *Kaffir*

*Prince*, British, for New York. December 30, steamship *Olbers*, Belgian, for New York; barkentine *Good News*, American, for Baltimore.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

BRAZIL.

[Cablegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 28, 1900.*

Quarantine against Rio raised.

HAVELBURG,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Smallpox in Pernambuco.*

BARBADOS, *January 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have to report that Pernambuco was on the 16th instant declared infected with smallpox, a bill of health dated December 29, 1899, having been received here, indorsed by the British consul at Pernambuco. During the fortnight ended December 15, 5 deaths from smallpox were reported.

Antigua has imposed quarantine against Lisbon and taken it off Bahia.

Respectfully,

J. F. MCKINSTRY,

*Clerk, Quarantine Board.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Smallpox in the Province of Quebec.*

MONTREAL, *January 18, 1900.*

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

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.(a)	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
St. Philippe de Néri.....	Kamouraska .....	1,049	Aug. 18	4	6	0	2	4	4	3
Mont-Carmel.....	do.....	1,075	Sept. 5	0	196	0	196	0	49	0
St. Paschal.....	do.....	3,109	Oct. 15	0	24	0	23	1	4	1
Ste. Hélène.....	do.....	1,518	Nov. 15	0	3	0	3	0	1	0
St. Germain.....	do.....	600	.....do.....	0	31	0	28	3	7	1
Amqui.....	Matane.....	2,500	Dec. 16	0	2	0	.....	2	1	1
Mann.....	Bonaventure.....	808	Jan. 16 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	0	.....	1	1	1
Shoolbred and Nouvelle	.....do.....	2,150	Jan. 16 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	0	.....	1	1	1
Montreal City.....	.....	275,000	Jan. 16	1	1	0	.....	1	1	(c)

a Date of last report January 3.

b Approximately.

c Hospital.

The origin of the outbreaks in Mann and in Shoolbred and Nouvelle is being investigated by our inspector.

The Montreal patient is an individual who, on December 30, left

Campbellton, a town in New Brunswick, situated on the Restigouche River opposite Mann.

Respectfully,  
 ELZÉAR PELLETIER,  
*Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.*  
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *January 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended January 20, 19 deaths have occurred in this city, 3 from malaria, 5 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis. Nine of these deaths were in the civil hospital. Death rate for the week is 24.76. No contagious diseases reported in the city. Inspected 8 foreign vessels during the week and issued 6 bills of health. Inspected and passed 250 bundles of hides, shipped to Hamburg, Germany, via New York, on the steamship *City of Washington*.

*Casilda.*—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 10 deaths in the city of Trinidad, 3 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. The total number of cases of varioloid has reached 34; no deaths have occurred; nearly all are convalescent. Am very careful about allowing any baggage, especially bedclothing, to be moved by any of the patients from their houses. No foreign vessels have been inspected at this port during the week.

*Santa Cruz del Sur.*—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death during the week, from malaria; no contagious diseases reported. Steamship *Volund* from Barranquilla, inspected at this port during the week.

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

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

*Report from Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *January 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended January 20, 1900:

Two cases of yellow fever were reported during the week and no deaths. Four cases remained under treatment on January 20, 1900. This is a very satisfactory showing and is a marked decrease from the previous week.

There were 81 deaths from all causes reported during the week, showing a mortality of 19.13 per thousand. These figures compare favorably with the mortality of most large cities in other parts of the world. The weather has continued cool with considerable rain.

The Spanish steamship *Santanderino* arrived from Liverpool and Spanish ports on the 15th instant, with 2 cases of smallpox on arrival at this port. As already reported, the vessel was immediately sent to Mariel Quarantine Station, where the passengers and nonimmune members of the crew were disembarked, and the vessel returned to this port for disinfection, after which she was released from quarantine and permitted to discharge her cargo.

Bureau telegram stating that all quarantine restrictions at Miami

were removed was received on the 19th instant, and the proper steps were at once taken to remove the restrictions in vogue at this port.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Spanish floating dry dock in this port was disinfected by the barge *Protector* on the 14th instant.

On the 18th instant, a general inspection of the entire station was made by the medical officer in command. The station in general was found to be in fair condition, and many minor deficiencies found were corrected. It is proposed to continue these inspections once a week, as they have an excellent moral effect in keeping the different departments running smoothly and in harmony.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual mortality table for the week ended January 20, 1900, and also a report of baggage disinfected by the barge *Protector* during the same period.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

# CUBA.

*Vital statistics of Havana for the year 1899.—Estimated population, 220,000.*

[By JOHN G. DAVIS, Major and Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Sanitary Officer.]

	Deaths-
Angina pectoris.....	19
Alcoholism.....	49
Aorta, diseases of.....	40
Anæmia.....	63
Appendicitis.....	7
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	1
Asthma.....	7
Asphyxia.....	23
Biliary colic and calculi.....	5
Bronchitis.....	153
Brain, compression of.....	82
Brain arterial embolism.....	33
Brain, concussion of.....	76
Brain, softening of.....	92
Bright's disease, acute.....	75
Bright's disease, chronic.....	65
Burns.....	20
Beriberi.....	14
Cancer.....	142
Cholera infantum.....	7
Cystitis.....	5
Diabetes.....	11
Dysentery.....	63
Diphtheria.....	39
Dropsy.....	63
Decay, senile.....	33
Eclampsia, puerperal.....	57
Epilepsy.....	7
Erysipelas.....	7
Enteritis.....	1,163
Emphysema, pulmonary.....	1
Fever, yellow.....	103
Fever, gastric.....	22
Fever, puerperal.....	10
Fever, pernicious.....	97
Fever, typhoid.....	240
Fever, borras.....	4
Gangrene.....	34

*Vital statistics of Havana, etc.—Continued.*

Deaths.

Glanders.....	2
Heart, affections of.....	629
Hemorrhage, puerperal.....	2
Hemophilia.....	5
Hydrophobia.....	1
Hamoptisis.....	1
Infection, intestinal.....	22
Indigestion.....	1
Icterus.....	11
La grippe.....	30
Liver, inflammation of.....	11
Liver, abscess of.....	14
Liver, cirrhosis.....	170
Liver, hydatides of.....	3
Locomotor ataxia.....	4
Lungs, congestion of.....	53
Leprosy.....	11
Lymphangitis.....	10
Laryngitis.....	5
Myelitis.....	20
Measles.....	72
Meningitis, cerebral.....	397
Malaria.....	822
Metrorrhagia.....	3
Maxillary necrosis.....	1
Marasmus.....	178
Neurasthenia.....	2
Occlusion, intestinal.....	28
Orchitis, acute.....	1
Pneumonia, catarrhal.....	135
Pneumonia, lobar.....	187
Peritonitis, acute.....	30
Peritonitis, traumatic.....	6
Pyæmia.....	36
Pleurisy.....	12
Paralysis, agitans.....	1
Prostatic fistula.....	1
Poisoning.....	35
Rachitis.....	150
Rheumatism, chronic.....	4
Sclerosis, arterial.....	484
Smallpox.....	4
Stomach, ulceration of.....	7
Stomatitis.....	2
Scrofula.....	3
Syphilis.....	21
Strangulated hernia.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	1,307
Tetanus.....	124
Tumor.....	5
Tabes, mesenteric.....	1
Tapeworm.....	1
Uræmia.....	35
Wounds, contused.....	30
Wounds, knife.....	10
Wounds, gunshot.....	71
Total.....	8,153

*Deaths by nationality.*

Cubans.....	5,853
Spaniards.....	1,704
Americans.....	102
Chinese.....	168
African negroes.....	116

*Deaths by nationality.—Continued.*

Mexicans .....	25
Porto Ricans.....	24
English.....	13
French.....	11
Italians.....	11
Germans.....	4
Other countries.....	21
Unknown.....	101
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8, 153</b>

*Deaths by months.*

January .....	1, 260
February .....	842
March.....	810
April.....	648
May.....	635
June .....	638
July.....	680
August .....	620
September.....	496
October.....	497
November .....	493
December .....	534
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8, 153</b>

*Contagious and infectious diseases reported.*

Diseases.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	282	2	284
Tuberculosis .....	654	326	980
Diphtheria.....	169	21	190
Measles .....	2, 992	1, 535	4, 527
Typhoid fever.....	187	39	226
Pernicious malarial fever.....	121	14	135
Scarlet fever.....	11	0	11
Smallpox .....	11	0	11
Varioloid.....	76	2	78
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4, 503</b>	<b>1, 939</b>	<b>6, 442</b>

*Yellow fever.*

Months.	Cases	Deaths.
January.....	2	1
February.....	0	0
March.....	2	1
April.....	5	2
May.....	2	0
June.....	4	1
July.....	6	2
August.....	34	13
September.....	54	13
October.....	63	25
November.....	42	18
December.....	70	22
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>103</b>



*Yellow fever by nationality.*

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Spaniards .....	163	58
Americans .....	82	32
English .....	10	4
Germans .....	8	1
Cubans .....	3	2
Swiss .....	3	2
Norwegian .....	3	0
Italians .....	2	2
Russians .....	2	0
French .....	2	1
Belgians .....	1	1
Roumanian .....	1	0
Swede .....	1	0
Dutch .....	1	0
Turks .....	1	0
Danes .....	1	0
Total .....	284	103

*Marriages recorded during the year.*

White .....	1, 137
Colored .....	46
Total .....	1, 183

*Births recorded during the year.*

Births.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.
White male.....	1, 350	493	1, 843
White female.....	1, 241	522	1, 763
Colored male .....	35	258	293
Colored female.....	39	243	282
Total.....	2, 665	1, 516	4, 181
Apparent excess of deaths over births .....			3, 972

*Sanitary report for 1899.*

Examinations of premises.....	41, 552
Written notices issued.....	34, 241
Premises disinfected .....	9, 039
Carts of rubbish removed.....	4, 576
Examinations of cesspools.....	25, 497
Cesspools cleaned.....	6, 769
Analyses of food products.....	207
Bacteriological examination.....	36
Food products destroyed.....	347
Horses treated during the year.....	298
Horses returned to owners .....	203
Horses killed afflicted with glanders.....	94
Horses under observation .....	1
Number of times sewer and catch basins have been cleaned and disinfected..	40, 579
Number of new water service to private houses .....	1, 234
Number of times public urinals in Havana have been cleaned and disinfected..	4, 879
Average number of gallons of electrozone applied daily to street sewers and houses.....	24, 000
Number of lineal feet of old sewers cleaned and disinfected.....	253, 583
Area of street cleaned daily, square meters.....	1, 731, 982
Area of pavement renewed, square meters.....	400, 298
Number of houses in which plumbing modifications have been made.....	2, 424

Cart loads of refuse material removed from April to December 140,511, increasing from 10,808 in April to 14,420 in December, 1899.

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, January 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended January 20, 1900:

*Matanzas.*—Twenty-five deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 32.63 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; pneumonia, 6; enteritis, 2; cancer, 2; atresia, 2; diphtheria, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 8. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Diphtheria, 3; infectious fever, 2; measles, 3. Five vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Seven health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Eight pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

*Cardenas.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 13 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Thirteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 6 of these were foreign and 7 coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

*Isabela de Sagua.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports, 1 vessel was inspected on arrival, and 1 bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel. No sanitary report was received for the week.

*Caibarien.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 2 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Five vessels were inspected on arrival; 4 of these were foreign vessels and 1 a coasting vessel. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 1 certificate of inspection to a coasting vessel.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

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

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

*Reports from Santiago and Manzanillo.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended January 13, 1900:

*Santiago.*—A total of 24 deaths was recorded for this period, with the causes given as follows: Malarial fevers, 8; intestinal diseases, 4; tuberculosis, 2; heart disease, 2; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 7; total, 24. Population, 43,000; mortality, 29.16.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported for the past three weeks and the probabilities for a healthy winter are more certain, as the temperature is delightfully cool and the town is kept clean.

Malarial fevers abound and bronchial and lung diseases prevail to a great extent.

*Manzanillo.*—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 5 deaths during the week as follows: Malaria, 2; tuberculosis, 2; eclampsia, 1. No yellow fever or smallpox reported.

*Daiquiri.*—No report.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,

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

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

## ENGLAND.

*Influenza in London.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *January 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the epidemic of influenza which has been prevalent here for the past five or six weeks appears to be on the increase. Three hundred and forty deaths are attributed to it in the registrar-general's report for the past week, against 316 for the week previous.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report from Liverpool.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *January 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended January 13, 1900: The health of Liverpool remains good, no quarantinable disease being reported. Sixteen vessels have cleared for United States ports during the week. Of these, 11 have been inspected and 5 have been cleared without inspection. All immigrants were inspected, preference being given to passenger steamers. The method of procedure in regard to passenger steamers is as follows: All immigrants are inspected on the dock, their cards are stamped and their baggage labeled. The second-cabin passengers are inspected as they go aboard the tender or steamer. The crew is inspected on board ship at the same time that the board of trade inspection is made. The steerage compartments and forecabin are inspected prior to the embarkation of the immigrants. At present it has been found impossible to inspect the holds and bunkers of any vessels save those sailing in ballast. No inspection has been commenced as yet of first-class passengers.

In regard to freight nothing of especial interest has occurred except the appearance of a little freight from Oporto. Wine, new wood fiber, and cocoa berries transhipped at Oporto have been passed as new material incapable of conveying infection.

I take pleasure further in reporting that the consular officers at this port have offered me every facility in the carrying on of the work of inspection.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Reports from Southampton.*SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected during the week ended January 6, 1900:

Wednesday, January 3, steamship *Trave* of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 36 first and second cabin passengers, and Saturday, January 6, steamship *Saint Paul* of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 116

steerage passengers and 73 for the second cabin, and 350 pieces of small and 65 of large baggage.

I have the honor to send herewith the abstract of the bills of health issued to these vessels.

Respectfully,

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

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

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *January 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected during the week ended January 13, 1900:

Wednesday, January 10, steamship *Lahn*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 17 first and 2 second cabin passengers.

Saturday, January 13, steamship *New York*, of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 97 steerage and 62 second-cabin passengers, and 27 large and 136 small pieces of baggage.

There were 3 rejected—1 for partial blindness and 2 for trachoma.

Respectfully,

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

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

FRANCE.

*Report from Havre.*

HAVRE, FRANCE, *January 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Saturday last the steamship *Gascogne* sailed from this port for New York with 259 steerage and 59 cabin passengers.

On Friday afternoon, together with the medical director of the line, I inspected all the living quarters of the vessel, paying special attention to the quarters of the crew and emigrants. All were found in excellent condition. The forecastles were clean and well aired. The men sleep in hammocks which, at the time of inspection, were neatly rolled and hung on pegs at the side.

The steerage quarters comprise one entire deck—not all used at this time—and has practically no partitions except those made by the construction of the ship, thus insuring free ventilation of air, although at some expense of privacy. This deck is also supplied with registers for forced ventilation, the efficacy of which I could not determine, as they were not in operation at the time. The bunks are side by side in double rows and double tiers, and each is supplied with a clean mattress cover, filled with new seaweed.

The water closets were found in good condition and the hospital facilities were ample and apparently in perfect readiness. I understand that forecastles and emigrant quarters are washed out completely at each port and that the practice will soon be begun of washing them out a second time with a solution of lysol.

All the third-class passengers with their luggage arrived on a special train from Paris at 9 a. m. Saturday. After their breakfast they were inspected as usual for vaccination, for any illness (that might later prove to be a contagious disease), and to see that they physically meet the

requirements of the United States immigration laws. Besides the baring of at least the arm for vaccination or inspection of the mark, each one presented himself or herself in line with head and neck bare, and besides passing the scrutiny of 4 physicians, including myself, was handled at least twice, once at vaccination and once on the line where the head of each was examined and face and neck felt to examine the glands and judge of the temperature. On Saturday over 20 were put aside and later examined fully before passing.

After finishing this examination those from places other than Marseilles and having no bedding, went on board; the others, about fifty, marched with their belongings to the disinfecting chamber where all clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam, except the clean clothing of 3 naturalized citizens returning from a visit in Greece. All this stuff was properly labelled.

With the exception of a few possible improvements in the system, the inspection and disinfection as practiced before the sailing of the *Gasconne* were satisfactory, and, in my judgment, all the present situation demands.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

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

*Reports from Marseilles.*

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *January 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 6, 1900:

No vessels have sailed from this port for the United States during the week, and my work has consisted largely in visiting the various officials and getting a general idea of conditions, and in the supervision of a small shipment of cattle hides, which were disinfected by immersion in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

There are practically no emigrants going from this port to the United States; those who disembark here from eastern ports go to either Havre or Naples for reembarkation, and are inspected there. On entry to the port of Marseilles they are inspected by the French authorities at the quarantine station at Frioul, and, from all that I can learn, it is done in a fairly satisfactory manner. I have arranged to visit this quarantine station and will then report fully as to method of procedure.

There are practically no shipments from here requiring disinfection, except hides, wool, and rags. I have declined to allow any rags shipped from this port which are handled or packed here, on account of small-pox which is epidemic. Most of the hides are received here green and are immediately salted down in the warehouses until ready for shipment. They are then loosely rolled and submerged in a solution of 5 per cent carbolic acid until all surfaces are thoroughly wetted.

This work of disinfection has heretofore been done by an employee of the consulate, and I believe in a satisfactory manner. He has so far received absolutely no remuneration for his work other than a very small salary for his office work in the consulate.

\* \* \* \* \*

A very large portion of the wool and hides are shipped from here to Liverpool, England, and reshipped from that port to the United States,

and as in these cases they are consigned to a firm at Liverpool, we can not demand their disinfection here.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have called with the consul on most of the officials here, and will see the others next week. I have also visited some of the hospitals.

I will make a separate report later on my visit to the Government quarantine station at Frioul and any other matters of importance which may arise.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *January 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended January 13, 1900: No immigrants have departed from this port during the week and there have been no transactions worthy of mention.

I have inspected and passed three vessels during the week. The *Patria*, French steamer, and the Italian barks *Maddalena G.* and *Venezian*. The last-named vessels were in ballast and carried no cargo, the *Patria* had a small general cargo and was bound for New York via Bastia and Naples.

The smallpox epidemic is abating and the death rate is lessening considerably and is now but little above the normal death rate of this city.

I find that my greatest difficulty is in getting from one wharf to another, as the wharves are very much scattered and means of rapid transit are limited. Cabs are the most satisfactory means of getting about, and these are not exactly what might be desired.

Should anything worthy of note transpire I will report at once.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

#### GERMANY.

#### *Extermination of rats at Bremen to prevent the spread of plague.*

BREMEN, GERMANY, *December 22, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to my No. 82 of the 4th instant, relative to measures being taken at this port to lessen the danger from plague, I have the honor to inclose a clipping from the *Weser Zeitung* showing that an attempt will at once be made to exterminate all rats within the territory of the Republic at Bremen.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. MURPHY,  
*Vice-Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Translation from *Weser Zeitung*, December 22, 1899.]

BREMEN, GERMANY, *December 22, 1899.*

The medical department earnestly requests the citizens of Bremen and the surrounding country districts, in view of the danger from plague, to destroy by means of dogs, cats, traps, etc., the rats in their houses, especially in warehouses, barns, and stables.

For every dead rat from the city of Bremen or its country districts delivered at the port bureau of the Freeport, a premium of 5 pfennig (1½ cents) will be paid. Such rats will be received on working days from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m.

*Report from Bremen.*BREMEN, GERMANY, *January 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this station for the week ended January 14: On January 9, I boarded the German ship *Fidelio*, bound for New York, and inspected her cargo, consisting of 139 bales of old rags, and 1,104 bales of bagging. The shipping agent presented a consular certificate of disinfection from a healthy district of Germany, so the ship was granted a bill of health. She carried no passengers. On January 9, the North German Lloyd steamer *Lahn* sailed for New York with 305 steerage passengers. All were vaccinated and 262 pieces of baggage inspected and passed; 62 pieces were disinfected with steam.

On January 11 the North German Lloyd steamer *Hannover* sailed for Baltimore, via Philadelphia, with 417 steerage passengers. All were vaccinated and their baggage, to the number of 353 pieces, was inspected and passed; 34 pieces were disinfected with steam.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Hamburg.*HAMBURG, *January 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have to report for the week ended January 13, that but one vessel carrying passengers sailed from this port for the United States during that time.

The steamship *Pretoria* of the Hamburg-American Line, left for New York, Sunday, January 7, carrying 71 cabin passengers and 364 steerage passengers. The steerage passengers were examined on the morning of the embarkation, at the Passagier Warte Halle, their baggage having been previously inspected and labeled.

The inspection of the vessel with regard to the accommodations for steerage passengers had been made on the previous day.

At the close of the week, January 13, the steamship *Palatia* was inspected preparatory to her sailing the following day.

I am not prepared yet to make a weekly report of abstract of bills of health, Form 1931, as I have not yet signed any bills of vessels not carrying passengers nor entered fully upon my duties, for reasons given in my letter of the 10th instant.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*Plague in Honolulu—(Continued).*HONOLULU, H. I., *January 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there is no marked improvement in the plague situation here. Five new cases and 7 deaths have been recorded since my last report on the 8th instant.

Two of the men employed in working the odorless excavators, 1 soldier guard, all Hawaiians, and 1 Chinaman in the detention barracks at Kankako were among those attacked since the 8th instant.

The work of depopulating Chinatown and burning the houses from

which cases of plague have been removed is still carried on by the board of health. Twenty-three deaths from plague have been recorded from December 12, 1899, to date.

The difficulty of obtaining in Honolulu a suitable place for use as a detention station for cabin passengers complicates the proper enforcement of Article IX, Quarantine Law and Regulations, November 13, 1899. The limited size of the harbor here interferes with the proper handling and location of vessels and the lighterage of their cargoes.

Under existing circumstances it would seem best that no vessel should moor directly to the docks, in order that infection by vermin might be avoided, but in the congested condition of the harbor now existing and the absence of a sufficient number of lighters, it seems impossible to prevent vessels coming in to the dock.

When the vessel can not be held in the stream owing to want of room it is customary to keep a distance of 4 to 6 feet, or over, away from the dock, to tar and place funnels on the lines leading from the ship to the dock, with the broad ends shoreward. The funnels are made of tin, fit the cables closely, and are employed to prevent the passage of rats along the lines from the dock to the vessel. If the plague continues to spread here it would be advisable to restrict passenger travel from this port to United States ports.

The Hawaiian board of health is adopting severe measures to stamp out the plague, and it has the support of the entire community.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.—Hawaiian Star, January 9, 1900.]

December presents a grim death roll. There were 175 deaths in the thirty-one days of the month, the largest list in any month for years and years. The following is the mortuary report for the month, together with deaths by sex and nationality for the whole year:

Age.	Male.	Female.	Hawaiian.	Chinese.	Portuguese.	Japanese.	Great Britain.	United States of America.	Other nationalities.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	17	16	13	3	6	9	1	1	.....	33
1 to 5 years.....	2	7	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	9
5 to 10 years.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
10 to 20 years.....	10	4	5	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	14
20 to 30 years.....	27	9	8	9	2	14	1	.....	2	36
30 to 40 years.....	23	5	9	6	1	10	.....	.....	1	28
40 to 50 years.....	13	4	4	6	3	1	1	.....	2	17
50 to 60 years.....	7	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	7
60 to 70 years.....	12	5	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	17
Over 70 years.....	9	2	6	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	11
December .....	120	55	65	35	21	39	4	2	8	175
November.....	67	44	53	18	7	26	2	6	4	111
October.....	55	37	35	13	9	24	2	7	2	92
September.....	57	22	37	12	11	11	1	5	.....	79
August.....	44	42	46	10	6	18	1	3	2	86
July.....	58	35	43	12	8	20	2	5	3	93
June.....	44	39	49	16	4	11	1	1	1	83
May.....	52	34	32	12	9	20	3	5	5	86
April.....	61	26	49	15	10	10	.....	2	1	87
March.....	48	51	51	14	8	19	2	3	2	99
February.....	39	31	33	7	8	9	.....	5	8	70
January.....	53	40	56	13	4	10	3	3	4	93
Totals.....	698	456	549	172	105	217	21	47	40	1,154



The deaths during December were from the following causes: Accident, 1; alcoholism, 1; apoplexy, 3; asthma, 1; atelectasis pulmonum, 1; beriberi, 6; bronchitis, 11; bubonic plague, 11; catarrh, 2; cholera infantum, 1; congestion of the lungs, 2; consumption, 17; convulsions, 3; debility, 1; diarrhea, 6; dysentery, 2; encephalitis, 1; enclampsia, 1; enteritis, 5; exhaustion, 1; brain fever, 1; Hawaiian fever, 5; malarial fever, 6; typhoid fever, 5; gastritis, 1; gunshot wound, 1; heart disease, 7; hemorrhage, 2; inanition, 6; intestinal complaints, 3; jaundice, 1; malnutrition, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 7; natural causes, 1; nephritis, 3; old age, 4; opium, 2; ovarian cyst, 1; paralysis, 4; peritonitis, 5; pleurisy, 2; pneumonia, 14; rheumatism, 1; shock, 2; strangulation, 1; syphilis, 3; tetanus, 1; tumor, 1; unknown, 1; undetermined, 3.

The 3 undetermined deaths are 3 of the 5 deaths that were ascribed to bubonic plague at the beginning of the outbreak. They have since been determined not to be plague, but the exact cause of death has not yet been reported by the bacteriologist and autopsy physicians.

The deaths for December, 1895, were 65; for 1896, 54; for 1897, 81, and for 1898, 86.

The death rate for December, 1899, was 60 per 1,000; of Hawaiians, 67.82 per 1,000; of Asiatics, 87.27 per 1,000, and of all others, 36 per 1,000.

The deaths by wards were: First ward, 30; second ward, 44; third ward, 33; fourth ward, 38, and fifth ward, 30.

### *Twelve more deaths from plague.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram dated the 17th instant has just been received from the consul-general at Honolulu which reads as follows, viz, "Since telegram 12th, 12 deaths, 1 white, good family."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,

*Third Assistant Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

### *Appropriations for opposing the plague.*

HONOLULU, H. I., January 12, 1900.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 167 of January 5, I have the honor to report that the council of state yesterday appropriated \$20,000, to be paid out of all the moneys in the treasury received from all the current receipts of the general revenues of the Republic of Hawaii.

Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for construction of buildings and acquisition of land suitable for temporary shelter of persons released from quarantine; \$5,000 appropriated for the temporary maintenance of persons released from quarantine while a public charge. Some doubt was expressed as to the power of the council to make the latter appropriation.

The council of state is composed of 15 members, 5 elected by the senate, 5 by the house of representatives, and 5 appointed by the president with the approval of the cabinet.

In making these appropriations the council acts under the provision of section 6, article 81, of the constitution.

Section 6. The council of state may, upon the request of the executive council, appropriate public moneys, when, during the time intervening between the sessions of the legislature, the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other great public necessity shall arise.

In case of such appropriation, the minister of finance shall render a detailed account of the expenditures made under such authority to the next regular session of the legislature.

It is probable that further appropriations will shortly be made.

Respectfully,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Measures for eradicating plague.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1900.*

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor to communicate for your information copy of a letter addressed to him by the Hon. Sanford B. Dole, dated Honolulu, January 4, in reference to proposed measures for eradicating the bubonic plague in Hawaii.

After consideration of the subject, the President authorized me to telegraph to Mr. Dole (which I did via the United States dispatch agent at San Francisco, for transmittal by the steamer *China*, sailing to-day) that, in view of the importance of thorough and immediate measures for the sanitary protection of Honolulu and of any other spot in the Hawaiian Islands threatened with contagion, all proper expenditures authorized by the council of state of Hawaii under the Hawaiian Constitution for the purpose of eradicating the plague will meet the President's full approval.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

*Honolulu, H. I., January 4, 1900.*

MR. PRESIDENT: The president of the board of health has kept the special agent of the United States, Mr. Sewall, informed from time to time of the course of the plague now prevailing in Honolulu.

The emergency is such that special funds have been required to meet it, and being within the powers of the council of state, that body, at the request of the executive council, appropriated \$25,000 on December 12.

The board of health has since decided that it is necessary to pursue more radical measures for stamping out the disease. These include the removal of the residents of the infected places, the removal and fumigation of such goods as may be thoroughly disinfected, and the destruction by fire of infected houses, except such as may be thoroughly disinfected; the building of camps for the inhabitants so removed for their detention until such time as they may safely be allowed their liberty, the furnishing of food and bedding for such persons while under detention, the building of warehouses for such disinfected goods, the maintenance of quarantine in several localities, the removal and care of those attacked by the plague, and the cremation of those dying of it, general inspection and disinfection, and other matters incident to the campaign against the disease.

Orders have been issued for establishing camps of wooden buildings for 5,000 persons. Some buildings have already been erected and the removal of persons from the infected places begun.

On December 30, the board of health requested the appropriation of \$80,000 for public improvements in the infected districts and \$20,000 for a crematory for the burning of garbage. It also recommended at the same time the erection of works for filtering water entering the water system from the mountains. The cost of these is estimated at \$116,000 or \$120,000. It also recommended the completion of the system of sewerage for Honolulu already begun by the government for the central part of the city. Plans and specifications for such extension are in the possession of the government.

To-day the board have requested an appropriation of \$250,000 for carrying on the work of fighting the plague detailed in an earlier part of this letter. The items of public improvements in the infected district, filtration plant and extension of the sewerage works, although very essential to the general health of the city, are not matters of such urgency as the others mentioned, and I shall delay action upon them for consultation with you. My very positive opinion is that they should be begun in the very immediate future and pushed to completion.

In regard to the other requests of the board of health for appropriations, they are for work which will brook no delay, if the plague is to be attacked as it should be, and I have called a meeting of the council of state to consider the matter.

Both Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Smith, agent of the chamber of commerce, and formerly president of the board of health, will be able to furnish all the information that you may desire in relation to this subject.

Respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last telegram, dated the 5th, there has been 1 case of plague discovered and 2 suspicious cases.

While we have not had so many new cases since my last dispatch as we did for the same period previous, yet there is no doubt but that it has become epidemic here, and assumed a most malignant type. If we take the experience of Hongkong as a guide, we will be forced to admit that in all probability we will go along for three or four months with an occasional case, until some day we will find that we have from 100 to 200 per week, 95 per cent of which will result fatally.

Dr. Carmichael and I have daily discussed the situation, and have come to the conclusion that now is the time to enforce, as rigidly as possible, our laws to prevent its introduction into the States.

We have, as assistants, 3 young experienced chemists who, under the doctor's supervision, attend to the fumigation of all vessels and crews. Two of these chemists are furnished and paid by the Sugar Planters' Association and are under our supervision and control. The third one we use for vessels which have no connection with the sugar industry. He is paid each time he performs a service, the amount being collected from the vessel.

We have adopted the following rules in regard to vessels clearing from Honolulu. Those vessels which have discharged their cargoes at the wharf are, when empty, taken into the stream and thoroughly cleaned, being careful to empty the hold of all bilge. The hold is then fumigated by burning 5 pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet space. The hold is hermetically sealed and kept so for forty-eight hours. The crew's effects are treated in the same manner by burning sulphur in the forecabin for twelve hours.

The vessel while lying in the stream, until she sails, has no communication with shore. Her cargo of sugar is put into her in the stream from island steamers which have had no communication with Honolulu.

At my suggestion several of the plantation agents are going to try the experiment of shipping sugar grown on Kauai directly from there. Other plantations will transfer their sugar to the ports of Hilo, Kahului, and Mahukona. As these places are noninfected, and the sugar comes from islands where no plague exists, vessels will get a clean bill of health and should be allowed to enter our ports.

So far all steamers, except the *Australia*, have refused to take passengers. The *Australia* will arrive here January 17 and leave January 23. She will anchor in the stream, discharge her cargo and passengers into lighters, and take on cargo from noninfected ports from steamers which have had no communication with Honolulu.

It was at first intended to comply literally with the quarantine regulations by demanding a fifteen days' detention of all passengers, but we found that it was impossible to obtain a suitable place to segregate them for that length of time. We have adopted the following as being the best we can do with the limited facilities at our command:

Every intending passenger will present himself at the consulate tomorrow, January 9, and be examined by Dr. Carmichael. He will inquire as to their likelihood of being exposed to the disease and put them in quarantine at their place of residence until the day of departure of the vessel. Each day all the passengers will be examined by the doctor. Before embarking they will be required to bathe and their effects disinfected.

This is not as thorough as Dr. Carmichael and I would like, but it is the best we can do.

After this trip of the *Australia* I do not think we will have very many passengers, as most of the tourists will have left.

I have found it necessary to divide the business between Mr. Boyd, Dr. Carmichael, and myself, as the past few days have demonstrated the impossibility of properly attending to these important subjects in a room packed with people all wanting their business attended to first.

Mr. Boyd will take charge of all matters relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen and the certification of invoices.

Dr. Carmichael attends to the disinfection of vessels and examination of intending passengers, while I attend to bills of health, talk with passengers, and assume a general supervision of the whole business of the consulate.

I have been compelled to put some notices in the papers and have some signs printed, the cost of which I will include in my next contingent account.

Respectfully,

WM. HAYWOOD,  
*Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### IRELAND.

#### *Report from Queenstown.*

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *January 13, 1900.*

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Passengers.			Cargo.
			First cabin.	Second cabin.	Steerage.	
Jan. 7	Steamship Etruria.....	New York.....	8	3	20	None.
Jan. 11	Steamship Oceanic.....	do .....	1	10	64	Do.
Do.	Steamship Penland.....	Philadelphia.....	0	2	12	Do.
Jan. 10	Ship Black Adder (a).....	Brunswick, Ga.....				Ballast.

a One captain, 2 officers, 13 crew.

Respectfully,

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

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

#### ITALY.

#### *Report from Genoa.*

GENOA, ITALY, *January 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of transactions at this port for the week ended January 14, 1900:

On the 11th, steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, to New York via Naples, 61 cabin and 38 steerage passengers, and 145 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. January 13, steamship *Trojan Prince* to New York via Palermo and Naples, 2 cabin and 34 steerage passengers, and 30 pieces of baggage were passed. The steerage passenger held over last week from the steamship *Tartar Prince* developed a severe attack of rheumatic fever in the hospital here.

The emigrants seeking transportation here to the United States come principally from northern Italy, and are as a rule, clean and intelligent; the Poles, Slavonians and Greeks straying this way through Trieste and Venice can not be so rated.

Respectfully,

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

JAPAN.

*Precautions against the spread of plague.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, December 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that bubonic plague still exists in the port of Kobe and at Osaka, and more stringent measures and precautions have seemed necessary in order to safeguard ports in the United States.

With this in view, I have had conversations with Dr. Stuart Eldridge, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and attached to this consulate-general, and have approved a circular requiring detention of steerage passengers, a copy of which I inclose herewith.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. GOWEY,  
*Consul-General.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, December 14, 1899.

The spreading of the infection of plague at Kobe and Osaka, beyond the localities at first attacked, renders necessary the strict enforcement of the regulations quoted in circular from this office of date November 22, 1899.

All steerage passengers from Hiogo Ken or Osaka Fu, or who, on the way to Yokohama have passed through these districts, either by rail or steamer, must undergo a detention in Yokohama of fifteen days before sailing for the United States or Hawaiian ports, and their baggage, clothing, and persons must be disinfected under the direction of this office.

To secure the enforcement of the foregoing, the passport of every such intending passenger by steerage, upon his or her arrival in Yokohama, must be presented at this office to be stamped with date of such arrival, or, if not yet in possession of passport, a card will be issued certifying to the time of reaching this port. The place of temporary residence in Yokohama, of such passenger, must also be recorded at this office.

No plague existing in the neighborhood of Yokohama at the present time, strict isolation of passengers subject to the above-mentioned measures is not deemed necessary, but detention and disinfection will be invariably enforced until further notice.

\* \* \*

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Concurred in:

K. ROKKAKU, M. D., *Sanitary Inspector for Hawaii.*

Approved:

JOHN F. GOWEY, *Consul-General of the United States.*

Approved:

R. W. IRWIN, *Consul-General for Hawaii.*

*Report from Yokohama—Method for exterminating rats.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, January 2, 1900.

SIR: In continuance of my record of plague, forwarded December 29, and covering the period, December 21 to December 26, I have the honor to notify you that 2 more cases are reported as having occurred in Osaka December 27.

No official returns being issued on the last days of the old and the first days of the new year, it is possible that other cases have since occurred which will be reported later.

One of the vernacular papers gives an account of a curious experiment which it states is about to be officially tried in Osaka for the destruction of rats. This consists in the distribution by baiting of the cultures of "rat typhoid," which is asserted to be speedily fatal to rodents and to be harmless to man.

Should there prove to be really anything in this item I will endeavor to obtain full information on the subject and to follow the results of the attempt to produce a beneficial epizootic.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

NETHERLANDS.

*Report from Rotterdam.*

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *January 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended the 15th instant no vessels were inspected by me. But beginning on that date all vessels will hereafter be inspected. During the week I have made all arrangements possible for future inspections. In order to notify the shipping interests that inspections would hereafter be required, a circular letter was drawn up and a copy sent to all persons interested in shipping, as far as I was able to learn. A copy of this letter is inclosed. In company with the consul I have visited the Netherland-American Steamship Company's directors, and they have agreed to aid me as much as possible in my inspections. I have also, in company with Consul Listal, called upon the United States consul at Amsterdam. I have nowhere met with any marked opposition to the establishing of an inspection service at this port. The present status of shipping at this port will form the subject of a separate letter.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

[Inclosure.]

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *January 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have been detailed by the President of the United States as the representative of the Marine-Hospital Service at this port, in order to enforce the quarantine regulations, and am attached to the United States consulate.

In accordance with my instructions, on and after January 15, 1900, all vessels leaving this port for any port in the United States will be inspected by me, and I will countersign the bill of health. Such inspection will include an examination of the condition of the vessel, the crew and passengers, including their baggage, and will be made by daylight, as late before sailing as possible.

You are requested to make application for a bill of health to the United States consulate at least twenty-four hours before the intended hour of departure, stating when it is expected the vessel will sail, where she is lying, and at what hour the crew may all be mustered aboard for inspection.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Quarantine order against plague.*THE HAGUE, *January 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in duplicate, copies of a royal order dated December 23, 1899, whereby the Netherlands Government has decreed certain extraordinary measures against the prevention of the plague and the spread of infection.

Hereto I annex a translation of the same.

It will be observed that these extraordinary measures prohibit, except in the case of special sanction thereto, the investigation of persons or goods and the removal of any material that may be suspected of containing any infection.

In this regard the local authorities throughout the country have been instructed by the minister of the interior to observe every precaution should any case of plague present itself in any part of this country.

Respectfully,

STANDFORD NEWEL.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure 3, in No. 265, dated January 1, 1900—Translation.]

THE HAGUE, *December 23, 1899.*

Royal Order of December 23, 1899, fixing certain extraordinary measures for the prevention of the plague and the combating of the spread of its infection and the result thereof.

We. Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God; Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange, Nassau, etc.

Whereas, the application of the law of April 26, 1884 (Official Gazette No. 80), as supplemented by the law of July 20, 1884 (Official Gazette No. 164), fixing extraordinary measures for the prevention of the plague and the combating of the spread of its infection and the results thereof, has become necessary on account of the outbreak of the plague in some places abroad, at the advice of the minister of the interior of December 7, 1899, 2591, bureau sanitary supervision, having consulted the council of state (advice of December 19, 1899, No. 1b), in due observance of the subsequent report of the minister of the interior of December 21, 1899, No. 2693, bureau sanitary supervision, have agreed and determined:

## ARTICLE 1.

That it shall be forbidden, except with the consent of the minister of the interior and with due observance of such instructions as he shall prescribe for the prevention of the spread of infection:

1. The investigation of persons or goods on the appearance of symptoms of infectious plague matter by means of proofs upon animals.

2. Post-mortem examinations of persons whose death is attributable to the pest or of those who are suspected of having suffered from the plague.

3. The removal of any matter that may be infectious plague matter or be suspected of being such.

## ARTICLE 2.

This order, that shall be in force for a period of one year, shall go into force on the second day after the date of the Official Gazette and the Official Journal in which it is inserted.

The minister of the interior is charged with the carrying out of this order, which shall be simultaneously inserted in the Official Gazette and the Official Journal, and a copy thereof sent to the council of state.

WILHELMINA,

H. GOEMAN BORGESIUS, *Minister of the Interior.*  
Issued December 30, 1899.

CORT. V. D. LINDEN, *Minister of Justice.*

*Quarantine against Paraguay on account of plague.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that in an unnumbered dispatch of the 12th instant, the consul of

the United States at Amsterdam, Netherlands, reports to the Department that the minister of the interior at the Hague has declared that Paraguay is infected with the plague and that a quarantine of ten days shall be established against that country.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,  
*Third Assistant Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SCOTLAND.

*Report from Glasgow.*

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *January 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended January 13, 1900:

January 10, the steamship *State of Nebraska* was cleared for New York. Sixteen second-cabin and 27 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. The cargo consisted of general merchandise from the British Isles.

January 11, the steamship *Ethiopia* was cleared for New York. Twenty-four second-cabin and 54 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. The cargo consisted of general merchandise from the British Isles and olive oil from Marseilles.

January 11, also cleared the steamship *Arcadian* for Philadelphia. The cargo was composed of general merchandise from the British Isles.

January 12, cleared the steamship *Grecian* for Boston. There was a general cargo from the British Isles and scrap steel from Gothenburg.

January 12, also cleared the steamship *Orthia* for Baltimore. The cargo consisted of general merchandise from the British Isles.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

SPAIN.

*Report from Barcelona.*

BARCELONA, SPAIN, *January 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit abstract of bills of health issued and sanitary report for the week ended January 13, 1900.

On the 11th the steamship *San Augustin*, from Barcelona via Spanish ports to Havana and Mexico, was inspected. Thirty-four cabin and 79 steerage passengers were inspected and passed, 1 steerage passenger rejected for deformity of legs; 101 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled. I send by same mail the monthly report of the sanitary condition of Barcelona for the month of October, 1899. Barcelona at present is suffering from an epidemic of what the city physicians call dengue. I have seen only 2 cases, and do not think it dengue but believe it to be influenza.

The usual mortality of the city is much increased, the causes generally assigned being pulmonary affections following the so-called "dengue." The steamship *Leon XIII*, from Manila, with about 1,000 repatriated Spanish troops aboard, is expected here to-morrow. No measures have been decided on in regard to their examination or detention. In view of the official announcement of plague in Manila, the local papers are much disturbed. I desire to call the attention of the Bureau



to the large amount of shipping between this port and the Philippines, from three to five ships arriving here from there each month. All bring a variable number of passengers. A number of ships from India and Alexandria also arrived here. There are two regular lines to and from the river Platte, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, and other South American ports.

I inclose the report from Oporto for the week ended Saturday, January 13; am glad to see no new cases during the week.

The Federal Government has declared Manila "dirty" on account of the plague.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.—Translated in this Bureau from press reports officially forwarded.]

*Plague in Oporto during the week ended January 13, 1900.*

Oporto, January 8, 1900.

No case of bubonic plague reported to-day.

Dr. Vagedest has arrived here from India, and on January 12 will begin experiments in the municipal laboratory.

January 9: No case reported to-day.

The English physicians, Drs. Samul and Billone, are here for the purpose of studying plague.

January 10: No case reported to-day.

January 11: No case reported to-day. The German physician, Dr. Vagedes, has to-day begun his experiments.

January 12: No case of bubonic plague reported to-day.

January 13: During the entire week no case or death of bubonic plague has been reported. From the outbreak of the epidemic to the present date, 287 cases, and 108 deaths have been reported.

[From *La Gaceta*.]

MADRID, January 10, 1900.

The official Journal has declared arrivals from Manila unclean. Vessels carrying repatriated soldiers will not be subjected to quarantine.

*A singular epidemic disease at Moncofar.*

[From press report.]

An epidemic disease presenting many singular characteristics and which has caused a considerably increased mortality during the past month, has appeared in Moncofar, a town in the province of Castelon.

The first symptom appears in the digestive tube, producing at first a low temperature, followed by very high fever which causes loss of consciousness and finally death. Up to the present date there have been 20 cases and 12 deaths. The sanitary inspector of the province, together with other officials, has visited the locality. Late reports from the physicians who went to examine the cases of epidemic disease at Moncofar, pronounce it a grippal affection, attacking the meninges, but presenting no expansive or contagious conditions.

*Reports from Cadiz.*

CADIZ, SPAIN, January 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my regular weekly report for the period ended the 6th instant.

During the week 2 vessels, the British steamship *Portuguese Prince* and the Spanish steamship *Martin Saenz*, bound for New Orleans, by the way of the Canaries, Porto Rico, Cuba, and Vera Cruz, were furnished with supplemental bills of health, subsequent to inspection.

Both were found to be in fairly good sanitary condition, the former being the better. The *Portuguese Prince* carried 5 cabin passengers from Marseilles, and had no steerage passengers. The *Martin Saenz* carried 28 cabin and 23 steerage passengers from the following-named ports: Barcelona, 3; Majorca, 5; Valencia, 8; Malaga, 5, and none from Cadiz. All emigrants on board were inspected regardless of their destination. This plan, it was found, was more desirable than attempting to separate those for our ports from the general crowd, as was first contemplated, and was explained away by the fact that less time is required to perform the inspection in this manner. By so doing, one is enabled to see all on board just prior to sailing.

During the week I was accorded an audience with the civil governor of the province of Cadiz. He expressed himself as pleased to know your representative had been detailed for duty at Cadiz. I also called on the alcalde, with reference to obtaining weekly reports of infectious diseases in the city. He promised to have them sent, but up to the present time they have not been received.

There has been a considerable rainfall during the week and the temperature continues low, with high winds.

The water supply of Cadiz, a report on which was omitted in my former report, comes from two sources: A spring on the mountain side, 4 miles beyond Port St. Marys, a town some 20 miles distant, across the bay. It is piped around the bay and supplied to the city in the usual manner. It is moderately soft and potable and should be pure. There is a small charge for the use of this water. The other is rain water, collected from the roofs of the houses and drained into underground cisterns. They permit of pollution most generally, as they are located under the court or central part of the house, known as the "patio," which when open above, is constructed so as to drain the rainfall into them. They are made of brick laid in cement and lined with cement. \* \* \* About 60 per cent of the population use this water for drinking purposes, as they prefer it to the other on account of its softness.

*Oporto*.—Three new cases of plague are reported for the corresponding week. From the outbreak of the epidemic to the end of December 284 cases are reported with 107 deaths, 13 of which occurred during that month. The papers report 9 deaths in Oporto during December from typhus fever, but it is believed to be incorrect, as it is noticed that the Spanish papers invariably use the word typhus instead of typhoid, which is more liable to exist there.

No information worthy of report has come to my knowledge concerning the plague situation in Lisbon and Masan during the week.

Weekly abstract of bills of health is inclosed.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

CADIZ, SPAIN, *January 15, 1900.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended the 13th instant is herewith respectfully submitted:

During the above-named period no vessels were inspected and no bills of health furnished.

The mortality statistics of the city from November 1 to the present have been courteously promised as often as asked for, but as yet they

have not come to hand. Perhaps they will be received at some time in the future.

From Oporto 1 death from plague is reported as having occurred during the week, with no new cases, it having developed, according to the statements made by the papers, during the preceding week.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

**ARGENTINA**—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,308, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 14, and 1 from yellow fever.

**BRAZIL**—*Para*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 94, including 3 from measles.

**British Columbia**—*Vancouver*.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 314, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 18; whooping cough, 2, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**ECUADOR**—*Guayaquil*.—Five weeks ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 235. No contagious disease reported.

**FRANCE**—*Roubaix*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 127,114. Total number of deaths, 274, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 31 from measles.

**GERMANY**—*Glauchau*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including diphtheria, 3, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Mainz**.—Year ended December, 31, 1899. Estimated population, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 1,541, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 29; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

**GREAT BRITAIN**—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 6, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 30.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 44.9, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 12.5.

**London**.—Three thousand two hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 62; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 58; whooping cough, 26; enteric fever, 19, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 37.1 a thousand. In Greater London 4,329 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 33.9 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included 22 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 10 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 6, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 37.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 57.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 337 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 6, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 25.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 14.6, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 35.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 792, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 27; scarlet fever, 6, and 9 from whooping cough.

*JAVA—Batavia.*—Two weeks ended December 16, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

## 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.
													Whooping cough.
Amherstburg.....	Jan. 20	2,300	0										
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 13	523,266	383										5
Athens.....	Jan. 6	200,000						1					
Bahia.....	Dec. 2	200,000											
Do.....	Dec. 9	200,000											
Do.....	Dec. 16	200,000											
Do.....	Dec. 23	200,000											
Do.....	Dec. 30	200,000											
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	23				1			1			1
Do.....	Jan. 6	40,000	23										
Belize.....	Jan. 18	13,000	5										
Belleville.....	Jan. 22	10,442	3										
Birmingham.....	Jan. 13	519,610	316									2	5
Bluefields.....	Jan. 15	3,018	2							3			6
Bombay.....	Dec. 26	821,764	1,658	195	301	3	36		1			43	
Brussels.....	Jan. 6	551,611	178						6	1	2		
Budapest.....	Jan. 8	640,000								3	6	3	
Cairo.....	Dec. 31	570,000	408				7		3			1	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 16	681,560	529	54		38	2						
Callao.....	Dec. 24	25,000	20										
Campbelltown.....	Jan. 20	3,500	0										
Cartagena.....	Dec. 30	25,000	10										
Catania.....	Jan. 11	124,000	45	3					1				
Colon.....	Jan. 17	800	8										
Constantinople.....	Jan. 8	875,000	270						8	1	5	2	
Copenhagen.....	Jan. 6	351,000	181	16						1	2		7
Corunna.....	do.....	40,000	33										1
Crefeld.....	Jan. 13	108,183	34				4			1	2		
Dundee.....	do.....	167,584	66								1	4	1
Flushing.....	do.....	19,034	10										
Funchal.....	Dec. 24	36,982	16										
Do.....	Dec. 31	36,982	19						1		1		
Do.....	Jan. 7	36,982	18										
Geneva.....	Dec. 30	95,348	48										
Ghent.....	Jan. 13	162,652	70								1		1
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 7	25,900	9										
Girgenti.....	Jan. 6	24,428	14										
Gothenburg.....	do.....	125,800	65							1		7	1
Guatemala City.....	Dec. 31	65,000	56						2				
Do.....	Jan. 7	65,000	43						2				
Halifax.....	Jan. 20	45,000	16										6
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Jan. 16	16,000	1										
Havre.....	Dec. 30	119,470	79	11					2				
Karrachee.....	Dec. 16	98,145	87		3								
Do.....	Dec. 23	98,195	96									1	
Kingston, Canada.....	Jan. 9	18,300	4										
Leeds.....	Jan. 13	423,889	178						4		4	4	7
Licata.....	Jan. 6	20,000	15						2				
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Jan. 16	1,500	1										
Lyons.....	Dec. 30	466,038	264				2		1	1	1		
Madrid.....	Dec. 30	512,596	372				14		21	1	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 6	512,596	319				6		12	2	3	2	
Mainz.....	do.....	80,000	22								1		
Mannheim.....	Dec. 30	131,233	38								1		
Do.....	Do.....	131,233	30								2		
Marseilles.....	Jan. 8	447,344	464										
Matamoras.....	Jan. 20	16,604	2										
Messina.....	Jan. 13	107,000	38	5					2				
Monterey.....	Jan. 18	25,000	37										
Nice.....	Jan. 8	114,000	80										
Nottingham.....	Jan. 6	250,000	190						2	2	2	2	2
Nuevo Laredo.....	do.....	6,000	4	2									
Palermo.....	do.....	300,000	149								1		
Panama.....	Jan. 16	16,000											
Paris.....	Jan. 6	2,511,629	1,092						9	5	8	9	
Plymouth.....	Jan. 13	100,000	66									1	
Port Limon.....	do.....	3,500	3										
Prague.....	Jan. 6	190,260	133						2	2	1	1	1
Progresso.....	Jan. 8	4,800	6										
Do.....	Jan. 15	4,800	3										
Puerto Cortes.....	Jan. 17	2,000	0										
Quebec.....	Jan. 20	73,000								3	1		
Queenstown.....	Jan. 13	15,000	4										
Rheims.....	Dec. 30	107,709	49						1			1	
Do.....	Jan. 6	107,709	40						1				1

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Rio de Janiero.....	Dec. 8	768,000	321	53	.....	.....	8	52	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Do.....	Dec. 15	768,000	302	60	.....	.....	13	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 13	319,491	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	.....do	2,150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, New Brunswick.	Jan. 20	45,000	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, Antigua.....	Dec. 31	10,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6	10,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Jan. 20	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Jan. 6	103,168	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Do.....	Jan. 13	103,168	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Tamatave.....	Dec. 9	6,000	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 16	6,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico.....	Jan. 14	14,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamsui.....	Dec. 5	2,797,543	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 12	2,797,543	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teneriffe.....	Dec. 23	33,425	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6	33,425	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpam.....	Jan. 15	10,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utiilla.....	Jan. 13	800	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valencia.....	.....do	143,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Dec. 23	171,779	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Do.....	Dec. 30	171,779	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Yokahoma.....	Dec. 23	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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