

Public Health Reports

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

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UNITED STATES.

BERIBERI AND THE PLAGUE.

On January 30 the steamship *Nanyo Maru* arrived at Port Townsend Quarantine, having had 2 cases of sickness en route. There was 1 death at the quarantine station, bearing all the symptoms chiefly of beriberi, but the quarantine officer was unwilling to rest upon this diagnosis and held the vessel and passengers to await bacteriological examination of some of the tissues of the dead body. The result of this examination gave the plague bacilli. The following message was thereupon sent to all quarantine stations; by telegram to those on the Pacific coast and the Gulf, and by letter to those on the Atlantic coast:

Cases supposed beriberi on steamer arriving at Port Townsend on subsequent investigation proved plague. * * * Proper precautions taken at beginning by Foster, hence no danger. This to put you on guard for careful diagnosis beriberi.

The *Nanyo Maru* is still held in quarantine. There have been altogether 17 cases and 3 deaths.

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

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMICS IN HONGKONG, CHINA, DURING 1894, 1896, 1898, AND 1899.

[By P. A. Surg. J. C. Perry, on duty in office United States consul-general, Hongkong, July 22, 1899, to January 4, 1900; detailed as chief quarantine officer, Philippine Islands, January 17, under Executive order of January 3, 1900.]

It would seem advisable and of interest to give a brief résumé of the plague epidemics occurring in Hongkong during the years 1894, 1896, and 1898 before considering that just ended, as the same factors, favorable for the occurrence of the first epidemic, exist to a considerable

extent to-day, and a brief consideration of the introduction of the disease would be pertinent to the purposes of this short report.

It is not my intention to write a monograph on plague, but simply to give such statistical data and facts as would naturally fall within the scope of an article of this character. The material presented is largely drawn from Dr. Lowson's report on the plague epidemic of 1894, and the reports of the sanitary board, which have been kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. Clark, medical officer of health.

During 1894 plague had been epidemic in Canton for three or four months before the disease appeared in Hongkong. As there is daily communication between the two cities, and 10,000 or 12,000 Chinese arrive from Canton every week, there is little doubt that the disease was imported from that city.

The first cases developed in Hongkong during the early part of May and increased during June; many cases occurring in July and August, and the epidemic subsiding in September. It is thus seen that the epidemic commenced at the end of the dry season, although it had been raging during this period in Canton, and increased when the rains began. This greater number of cases, however, was probably due not so much to the increased rainfall as to the greater overcrowding of the Chinese during this season, as the coolies were driven in floors to sleep and were consequently more exposed to infection than when they slept in the streets—their custom when the weather is fine.

All the conditions favorable for the spread of the disease were present; filth, overcrowding, and general lack of hygienic surroundings, such as exist in all Chinese cities.

* * * * *

There are 6,538 Chinese houses in Hongkong and the estimate of the population gives an average of 23.5 persons for each dwelling, but in some districts the overcrowding is much more marked than this number would represent. All the sanitary officials in Hongkong attribute the spread of the plague and the difficulty of stamping it out to the unsanitary conditions of these dwellings and the filthy habits of the Chinese. Many of this class live in cellars in which no sunshine enters, no ventilation exists, and surrounded by filth of every description. In most of their houses there is excessive crowding and lack of all hygienic principles. The officials have made strenuous efforts to remedy this matter and much has been accomplished. A bill regulating the construction of new houses and making changes in existing ones, so as to provide better surroundings for this class of inhabitants, has recently passed the council, and the enforcement of this ordinance will, beyond doubt, do much to lessen the number of plague cases.

The following tables, taken from Dr. Lowson's admirable report on the plague epidemic of 1894, give the admissions and deaths of those treated in the Government hospitals during that year:

Table No. 1.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
May	210	172
June	208	174
July	63	60
August	51	32
September	8	2
October	1	1

The above table only represents the number of cases treated in the Government hospitals in charge of European physicians, but not the actual number occurring in the respective months, since during the latter part of May and the commencement of June other hospitals were opened under Chinese treatment, and most of the Chinese sick from plague were taken there.

The data given below show the work of these Chinese hospitals.

Table No. 2.

Admitted living.....		1,627
Admitted dead.....		828
Sent to Canton and other places.....	207	
Sent to other hospitals.....	37	
Under observation.....	69	
Plague cured.....	74	
Deaths from plague.....	2,068	
Total.....	2,455	2,455

Table No. 3 shows the different nationalities affected, with the number of cases and deaths, but only includes those treated in hospitals or elsewhere, as the dead bodies found in the city were sent direct to the burial ground, and are not included.

Table No. 3.

Race.	Number affected.	Died.	Mortality per cent.
Europeans.....	11	2	18.2
Japanese.....	10	6	60.0
Manila men.....	1	1	100.0
Eurasians.....	3	3	100.0
Indians.....	13	10	77.0
Portuguese.....	18	12	66.0
Malays.....	3	3	100.0
West Indians.....	1	1	100.0
Chinese.....	2,619	2,447	93.4

Dr. Lowson says, "Of 1,627 persons admitted to the slaughterhouse hospital alive, 1,037 were males and 590 females. Of the 828 bodies brought in dead, 472 were males and 356 females. Considering the comparative smallness of the Chinese female population, it will be seen that they suffered severely. By the last census the proportion of females to males was only 23 to 57." This heavier mortality among the females was no doubt due to their constant and close confinement in the houses in the infected areas, as the men are generally absent during the day and often sleep in the street at night. The table below gives the number affected at different ages in a total of 2,050 cases:

Table No. 4.

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years.....	18	27
Between 5 and 10 years.....	65	73
Between 10 and 20 years.....	281	190
Between 20 and 30 years.....	244	84
Between 30 and 40 years.....	323	75
Between 40 and 50 years.....	233	74
Between 50 and 60 years.....	127	86
Between 60 and 70 years.....	56	49
Over 70 years.....	21	24

1896.

Although the health officials made strenuous efforts to place the city of Hongkong in the best sanitary condition after the plague epidemic of 1894, still the disease again appeared in January, 1896, probably a reinfection from Canton. In spite of every effort to check its ravages the number of cases rapidly increased, until in May 100 cases with 81 deaths a week were recorded. From this time the epidemic declined, but occasional cases continued to occur until November 24.

Total number of cases of plague fever reported during the year was 1,204, with 1,078 deaths, giving a mortality of 89.5 per cent. The death rate was higher in this, as in other epidemics, during the first few months of its duration, as the severity of the disease is most marked during this period.

The following table is taken from Dr. Clark's report on the epidemic, and shows a distribution of the Chinese cases, and their ratio, to the population of the various districts in the colony :

Table No. 5.

District.	Number of cases among Chinese.	Estimated population, Chinese only.	Rate per 1,000.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	Percentage mortality.
Number 1	41	7, 250	6.6	48	38	79.3
Number 2	178	20, 440	9.3	191	164	85.9
Number 3	20	2, 610	9.9	26	18	69.2
Number 4	147	24, 390	6.0	155	142	91.6
Number 5	115	41, 330	2.8	116	113	97.4
Number 6	84	30, 200	2.7	84	76	90.0
Number 7	134	20, 560	6.5	135	135	92.6
Number 8	22	7, 620	2.8	23	20	86.9
Kowloon	181	32, 200	5.6	189	160	84.6
Victoria Peak	10	1, 600	6.2	10	10	100.0
Shaukiwan	32	11, 300	2.8	32	27	84.4
Aberdeen	10	8, 060	1.4	11	11	100.0
Stanley	2	1, 610	1.2	2	2	100.0
Boats	121	17, 540	6.9	121	119	98.3

The cases reported from health district No. 3 were mostly office coolies, etc., employed by Europeans, and it is strongly probable that they contracted the infection in lodging houses in other parts of the city. The cases that occurred at the Peak also fall in this category.

Dr. Clark calls attention to the fact that while it so happened that the lowest number of cases occurred in the most densely populated district, evidence of this overcrowding is apparent in the high mortality among these cases, illustrating the marked influence of nonhygienic conditions on the severity of the disease. Table No. 6 shows the number of infected houses in each district, and the number in which repeat cases occurred after an interval of ten days from the first case. These data are also taken from the same report.

Table No. 6.

Number of houses infected	689
Percentages of houses in which repeat cases occurred.....	3.6

During this epidemic, as in that of 1894, an apparent larger proportion of females was affected. "Of the 1,204 cases, 804 were males and 390 were females, while in 10 the sex was unrecorded."

There were 47 non-Chinese cases as follows :

Europeans, 16; Indians, 28; Eurasians, 3; 31 of these cases died, giving a mortality of 66 per cent.

1898.

Again in 1898 another epidemic of plague occurred in Hongkong, although a new and modern drainage and sewerage system had been installed, and isolation and disinfection had been done as thoroughly as possible. The management of an epidemic in a Chinese community is one of some difficulty, because the sick and dead are removed surreptitiously, and on the occurrence of plague in a household all the other inmates escape as quickly as possible to the neighboring houses in order to evade the disinfecting process. This often occurs before the case is reported to the sanitary board. In fact the spread of the disease is along the street in which these cases have been reported, and is, no doubt, due to the fact mentioned above.

The statistics of this epidemic are shown in the following paragraph quoted from Dr. Clark's report:

"The total number of cases reported has been 1,315, of which 75 were among non-Chinese; during the first quarter of the year 213 cases occurred (7 being non-Chinese), during the second quarter there were 1,094 cases (66 being non-Chinese), while during July there were 7 cases (2 being non-Chinese), and during August, 1 case was reported."

1899.

On January 21, 1899, plague was again reported, but no other cases occurred till the beginning of March. From the latter time the disease showed steady increase until its maximum was reached in June. During July and August a number of cases continued to occur, but in September the epidemic commenced to subside, until in October only a few cases were reported. The disease, however, has not at any time completely disappeared, and no clean bills of health have been issued because two weeks have not elapsed without the occurrence of a case of plague.

The total number of cases reported have been 1,480 with 1,423 deaths, and the abstract submitted below shows the number of cases and deaths occurring during the different weeks of the year.

Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.	Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899.			1899.		
January 21	1	1	July 15	64	65
March 4	5	5	July 22	30	32
March 11	6	5	July 29	37	39
March 18	6	6	August 5	29	29
March 25	3	3	August 12	20	23
April 1	7	7	August 19	24	23
April 8	19	16	August 26	15	15
April 15	10	4	September 2	14	14
April 22	31	31	September 9	13	12
April 29	28	34	September 16	18	20
May 6	64	52	September 23	16	16
May 13	89	69	September 30	2	2
May 20	87	70	October 7	2	1
May 27	143	134	October 21	1	1
June 3	92	97	October 28	1	1
June 10	97	91	November 4	1	1
June 17	109	117	November 18	1	0
June 24	148	138	November 25	0	1
July 1	142	144	December 9	1	1
July 8	100	98	December 16	1	1

Extract from the minutes of the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, held in Washington, D. C., January 23-25, 1900.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, THE BOURSE, ROOM 248,
Philadelphia, February 1, 1900.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Whereas, There is no subject of more importance to the individual citizen or having a more direct influence upon trade and commerce than the health of the people; and

Whereas, There are many causes which directly affect the general health, such as the pollution of waterways, quarantine regulations, etc., which should properly come under national supervision; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the National Board of Trade reaffirms its declaration in favor of a national quarantine law, and to that end recommends legislation further increasing the gratifying efficiency of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Resolved, That Congress be urgently requested to enact speedy and efficient legislation to protect the sanitary conditions of our people by preventing the pollution of the rivers and other waterways of our country.

2. Whereas, The prevalence of the bubonic plague in neighboring countries is a constant menace to the health of this land; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the National Board of Trade urges upon Congress the necessity of providing at once such punishment for the infraction of quarantine laws as shall be necessary to give them full effect and make them efficient to meet threatened danger, and to that end heartily approves and recommends for immediate passage the Emergency Quarantine Bill prepared by the Treasury Department.

3. Whereas, The creation of smoke and fumes along the waterways controlled by the Federal Government has in different parts of the country endangered the interests and seriously affected the health of those engaged in navigating the rivers and waters controlled by the United States; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the National Board of Trade petitions the proper authorities to adopt such measures and favor such legislation as will abate the nuisance and dangers created by fumes and vision-obstructing smokes along national waters under national jurisdiction.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were adopted.

True copy.

W. R. TUCKER,
Secretary.

Disinfection of certain articles from plague-infected places.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., February 7, 1900.

SIR: Referring to Bureau letter (G) of the 31st ultimo, relative to the disinfection of certain articles of Chinese merchandise from plague-infected ports packed in soil, I have the honor to inclose copies of letters I have addressed to the various Oriental steamship companies, having lines running to this port, and also one to the collector of customs.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., February 7, 1900.

To steamship companies and others :

An order having been issued by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that hereafter all eggs, yams, sugar cane and similar articles packed in soil, coming from plague-infected ports, should be disinfected at this end unless viséed by an officer of the Service at the port of departure, I have to request that you notify your agents in foreign ports of the order and ask that they have articles of this nature placed in the hold in one compartment, and in such a position that they will be readily accessible on arrival here. This arrangement has been made with companies running lines to other ports on this coast, and will expedite the quarantine inspection here, which is our constant effort as well as your own.

Any further information we can supply on this matter will be cheerfully given.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., February 7, 1900.

Collector of Customs, Port Townsend, Wash.:

SIR: An order has been issued by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that hereafter all eggs, yams, sugar cane, and similar articles packed in soil, coming from plague-infected ports, should be disinfected at this end unless viséed by an officer of the Service at the port of departure. I understand that sometimes articles of the above description are brought into this country from Vancouver by rail and the steamship *North Pacific*. I have, therefore, to request that you instruct your inspectors at Seattle and here to observe that all articles packed in soil from Hongkong and Kobe are viséed by an officer of the Service at the port of departure or else to hold them pending your instructions. Upon your notifying me of the detention of such articles, I will provide for their disinfection.

Smallpox in Jefferson County, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 13, 1900.

SIR: Inclosed I hand you smallpox report for year 1899, for Jefferson County, Ala., which also includes report of cases on hand in county hospital, February 5, 1900. The transmission of this report has been delayed by the misplacement or loss of a report on typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other infectious diseases, in Birmingham, Ala., for the year 1899, which had been made out for your Department. I have no blank on which to duplicate it, but will take pleasure in making a new one if you send the required blank.

Respectfully,

JNO. W. BARCLAY,
County Health Officer.

[Inclosure.]

Number of cases of smallpox occurring in Jefferson County, Ala., during the year 1899.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 5, 1900.

	Cases.	Males.	Females.	Deaths.
White	19	15	4	a 3
Colored	131	114	17	a 3
Total	150	129	21	6

a Males.

Number of cases in hospital, Jefferson County, Ala., February 5, 1900.

	Cases.	Males.	Females.
White.....	6	0	6
Colored.....	80	80	0
Total.....	86	80	6

Smallpox in Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, IND., *February 12, 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 February 11, 1900: On hand February 5, 1900, 10; admitted during week, 11; discharged during week, none; died during week, none; remaining, 21.

There have been 31 cases of smallpox from December 28, 1899, to date, with no deaths. Of these, but 3 have been among river men. The disease has been of a mild type, equally distributed among whites and blacks. The cases when discovered are promptly removed to the isolation hospital, where they are cared for by the quarantine officer. The premises are disinfected and a quarantine of fourteen days established for those who have been exposed, which is enforced by a detail of the local police.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Shreveport, La.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *February 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the cases of smallpox treated in the pesthouse here for the week ended Saturday, February 3, 1900. (Delay in transmitting due to an error of 19 cases unaccounted for, which was not corrected until to-day.)

Remaining under treatment at close of last report, 59; of which 2 were white and 57 were colored. Admitted during the week, white, none; colored, 14; total, 14. Total to be accounted for, white, 2; colored, 71; total, 73. Discharged, white, none; colored, 8; total, 8. Died, white, none; colored, 4; total, 4.

Remaining under treatment at close of this report, white, 2; colored, 59; total, 61. Of the 14 admitted to the pesthouse last week, 3 were suspects held in suspect camp, located a short distance from pesthouse, as against 6 for the week before.

Comparing the last two reports, it is shown the situation has greatly improved:

	Last week.	Week before.
Remaining under treatment.....	61	59
Admissions.....	14	41
Discharged.....	8	21
Died.....	4	10

There have been no new cases developed among the white population here, and treated at their respective residences, as was the case with the 9; 7 reported in report for week ended January 17, and 2 which should have been reported for the week before last. * * *

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Butte, Mont., and Spokane, Wash.

TACOMA, WASH., February 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report smallpox at Spokane, Wash., also Butte, Mont. At Spokane there are over 100 cases and at Butte there are 150 cases. There seems to be a difference of opinion among the physicians at both places, also lack of quarantine regulations. There is 1 case of smallpox in this county which came from Spokane, Wash. (Pierce), and is quarantined about 8 miles from city limits. I inclose you herewith newspaper clippings which, in my opinion, are reliable. No cases in this city.

Respectfully,

F. J. SCHUG,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

SEATTLE, WASH., February 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that smallpox is still prevalent in the towns of eastern Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Spokane had 117 cases during the month of January. There have been a large number of cases among the Indians on the Colville Reservation. I am informed that the British Columbia board of health is enforcing a strict quarantine against the infected towns and cities of Washington.

Respectfully,

JAS. B. EAGLESON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Influenza in Georgetown, S. C.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., February 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the outbreak of influenza (la grippe) in this city and its vicinity within the past week, within which time I have myself attended 25 or more cases. The disease appears to be not of a severe type. There appears to be a subsidence of chicken pox, and an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough and of measles.

Respectfully,

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

Report on smallpox situation in Martinsville, Va., and Greensboro and Winston, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 11, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your telegraphic instructions of February 7, 1900, to proceed to Martinsville, Va., for the purpose of diagnosing a supposed case of smallpox, I have the honor to report that I left Wilmington the next morning. Owing to lack of train connections, I had to delay several hours in Greensboro and spend the night at Winston, N. C. I arrived at Martinsville at 10.30 on the morning of February 9, and was met at the depot by Dr. Lee, the city health officer, who gave me the following information:

† A young white man, by name Shelton, whose parents reside in Martinsville, arrived at Martinsville on February 3, 1900, after an absence of three weeks, which had been spent in extensive wanderings in Virginia and West Virginia. The young man was sick on arrival, and stated that he had a chill on February 1, and other symptoms of smallpox. Dr. Lee saw him for the first time on the night of February 4,

when he found the patient with an eruption that had broken out that day. Dr. Lee diagnosed the case as mild smallpox and on the following morning removed him to an isolated house beyond the city limits, and it was here that I saw him. The patient had smallpox in a mild form, the disease having been much modified by a vaccination that had been made several years ago. He was in the fifth day of the eruption, which was typical of modified smallpox. The eruption was rapidly disappearing, there being only a few small pustules on face and chest, and might have been mistaken for acne on superficial examination. A number of people were exposed to the case before the appearance of the eruption. I advised that they be vaccinated, and kept under observation.

At the request of the mayor, I addressed a mass meeting of the citizens, and detailed the situation and gave them the usual advice. I also wrote the clerk of the council, at his request, a statement of the conditions, as I found them, for publication.

I was gratified to find, on my arrival at Martinsville, that the Bureau had already supplied the authorities with copies of the Service précis and plans of organization for the suppression of smallpox. I trust that this practice will continue, as these pamphlets are of great service and enable the authorities to commence systematic work at once. I left Martinsville on the afternoon of the 9th instant, returning via Danville, Va., where I stopped between trains. I was informed that there had been no smallpox in Danville since the outbreak there last summer, when it was quickly suppressed. I heard numerous expressions of gratitude to the Service for the assistance rendered at that time. I arrived at Greensboro, N. C., the same evening, and had to remain over until the following afternoon on account of lack of train connections. The situation in Greensboro is steadily improving. Three new cases had just made their appearance among quarantined suspects, but none had appeared in the city. The authorities seem to have the situation well in hand, and the epidemic will doubtless soon be a thing of the past.

At Winston I was informed that no new cases had appeared, and that the case I saw at my former visit on January 30, 1900, was recovering. I learned that vaccination had been proceeding in the city, but that probably one-third of the population was not vaccinated, owing to the large number of vaccination exemptions given by the local physicians. The local authorities say that they are much hampered in their vaccination work by these exemptions. There are a number of tobacco factories in Winston, and if smallpox breaks out among the unvaccinated employees, it is liable to spread rapidly. I rejoined my station on February 10, 1900.

Respectfully,

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

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Laredo, Tex., February 9, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended February 3, 1900: Passengers on Mexican National Railroad inspected and passed, 251; immigrants inspected and passed, 7; vaccinated immigrants and passengers, 18; refused entry of passengers on January 31, 33. Of those refused entry all have entered except 8, which are still held in detention at a camp near Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Report written February 3 explains in full.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., February 13, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended February 10, 1900 : Inspected and allowed entry, railroad passengers, 290 ; inspected and allowed entry, immigrants, 12 ; inspected and vaccinated, immigrants and passengers, 15.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,

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

Laredo, Tex., February 13, 1900.—During one year in which I have examined and inspected immigrants from Mexico, I have observed that immigrants entering at this port originate in Mexico. Only in a few instances have Europeans presented for entry, and they had previously been in the United States.

Oriental immigration through Mexico amounts to nothing through the regular channels, but as there are numerous Chinese employed in Mexico (about 400 between Tampico and San Luis Potosi) they no doubt occasionally manage to smuggle across. As far as I can ascertain, the Chinese who are in Mexico have first entered the United States through San Francisco, Cal., and are taken through to Mexico in bond, therefore the danger from bubonic plague through Orientals smuggling into the United States depends on the vigilance of the quarantine on the United States Pacific ports, as apparently there is no direct immigration from the Orient to Mexico. At present, after careful inquiry, I can not hear of any rumors of the bubonic plague existing at any place in Mexico, and I am of the opinion that the danger of infection from the plague in Mexico is from Europe and South America and not from the Orient.

Therefore if United States officials at ports in Europe and South America where the plague at present is said to exist, would also keep informed as to the condition of passengers, etc., of vessels clearing for Mexican ports, it would be of valuable service to the Bureau ; I believe also that it would be an advantage to have a medical officer at Vera Cruz, Mexico, so as to keep the Bureau informed of the precautions taken, if any, upon arrival of vessels from any plague district. Vera Cruz, Mexico, is the principal port of entry for vessels from Europe and South America.

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 16, 1900.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5...	86		
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 17...	23	1	
Whistler.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3...	2		
Total for State.....		111	1	
Arkansas:				
Arkansas County.....	Feb. 2.....			Smallpox reported.
Benton County.....	do.....			Do.
Columbia County.....	do.....			Do.
Conway County.....	do.....			Do.
Crittenden County.....	do.....			Do.
Drew County.....	do.....			Do.
Faulkner County.....	do.....			Do.
Fulton County.....	do.....			Do.
Green County.....	do.....			Do.
Independence County.....	do.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....			Do.
Jefferson County.....	do.....			Do.
Lawrence County.....	do.....			Do.
Lincoln County.....	do.....			Do.
Logan County.....	do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	do.....			Do.
Phillips County.....	do.....			Do.
Prairie County.....	do.....			Do.
Pulaski County (Little Rock).....	Oct. 1-Feb. 2...	60	8	
Saline County.....	Feb. 2.....			Do.
Scott County.....	do.....			Do.
White County.....	do.....			Do.
Woodruff County.....	do.....			Do.
Total for State.....		60	8	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18.....	3		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 8...	7		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26...	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1...	2		
Sagnache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
Total for State.....		18		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...		1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 29...	5		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 10...	11		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	2		
Total for State.....		13		
Georgia:				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11.....	16		
Brunswick.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 5...	66		
Darien.....	Jan. 17.....	2		
Jesup.....	Jan. 20.....	2		
Liberty.....	do.....	8		
McIntosh County.....	do.....			Several cases.
Savannah.....	do.....	1		
Wayne County.....	do.....	3		
Waycross.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 7...	20		
Total for State.....		119		
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	42	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 13...	8		
Springfield.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Total for State.....		51	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indian Territory:				
Choctaw Nation	Dec. 18.....	75		
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		Many cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....			
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	34		
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	1		
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4		
Madison County.....	do.....	14		
Posey County.....	do.....	26		
Total for State		80		
Iowa:				
Polk County.....	Feb. 8.....	16	0	
Kansas:				
Anthony.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	2		Number not reported.
Arkansas City.....	do.....	9	1	
Atholson.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 10...	8		
Burns, Marion County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Centralia.....	do.....	1		
Emporia.....	do.....	10		
Galena and Cherokee County.....	do.....	31		
Grantville.....	do.....	1		
Harvey County.....	do.....	8		
Holliday.....	do.....	1		
Junction City.....	do.....	8		
Kansas City.....	do.....	35		
Kingman County.....	do.....	4		
Lawrence.....	do.....	34		
Osawatimie.....	do.....	2		
Osage City.....	do.....			
Oswego, Labette County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...	17	0	
Paola.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Reno County.....	do.....	1		
Shawnee County.....	do.....	7		
Sumner County.....	do.....	21		
Tonganoxie.....	do.....	1		
Topeka.....	do.....			
White Water, Butler County.....	do.....	1		
Wabaunsee County.....	do.....	22		
Wichita.....	do.....	6		
Woodson County.....	do.....	2		
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City).	do.....	29		
Total for State		263	1	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	4		Do.
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 15...	6		
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18		
Total for State.....		28		
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		Several cases.
Assumption.....	do.....	8	4	
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7		
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 10...	108	18	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3...	16	1	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...			
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
E. Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		
East Carroll Parish.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1		
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50		
Iberia.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 27...	9		
Iberville.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	26	2	
Lafayette.....	do.....	180	1	
Lincoln.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....			
Madison.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10...	322	76	
Ouachita.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1		
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7		
Point Cooper.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7		
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5		
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	102	9	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3		
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	21		
Total for State.....				Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana—Continued.				
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1		
St. Mary Parish.....	Apr. 1-Feb. 6...	50		
St. Landry Parish.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 6...	782	27	
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
Tensas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35		
Vermillion.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3...	16		
Total for State		1,717	139	
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 3...	3		
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...		1	
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1		
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...		1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3		
Total for State		7	2	
Minnesota:				
Duluth.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 5...	3		
Minneapolis.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 10...	44		
Total for State.....		47		
Mississippi:				
Greenwood.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 10...	216	9	
Missouri:				
Paris.....	Sept. 3-Feb. 5...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 11...	31	0	
Total for State		68	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Feb. 7.....	100		
Nebraska:				
Dubois.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15...	2	2	
Guide Rock.....	do.....	7	0	
Liberty.....	do.....	13	0	
Omaha.....	do.....	17	0	
Total for State		39	2	
New York:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
New York City.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3...	7		
Total for State		8		
North Carolina:				
Beaufort.....	Dec. 27.....	1		
Cabarrus County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Cartaret County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	7	0	
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	24		
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Davidson County.....	do.....			
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15.....			
Guilford County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	83		
Halifax County.....	do.....	67		
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Mecklenburg County.....	do.....	3		
Nash County.....	do.....	4		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	10		
Randolph County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Rowan County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	46		
Surry County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	14		
Union County.....	do.....	3		
Vance County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	1		
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Total for State		274		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 9...	9		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 17...	160		
Hamilton.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	2		
Youngstown.....	Dec. 21-Feb. 10...	8	0	
Total for State		179		

A few cases.
Numerous cases.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Blaine County.....	do.....	1		
El Reno.....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	Smallpox epidemic.
Enid.....	do.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	do.....			
Logan County.....	do.....	10	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....			
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....			
Shawnee.....	do.....	12	0	
Watonga.....	do.....	1	0	
Yukon.....	do.....	6	0	
Total for State.....		55		Do.
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Feb. 12.....	1		
Portland.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 3..	3		
Total for State.....		4		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 20..	5		
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31..	1		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 17..	11		
Total for State.....		17		
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 10..	7		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9		
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24		
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 10..	286		
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8		
Nashville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 17..	23		
Total for State.....		350		
Texas:				
Angelina County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	1		Smallpox reported.
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	10		
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	19		
Beaumont.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30..	3		
Bonham.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	2		
Bellville County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..			
Bowie County.....	do.....	2		
Brenham.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30..	5	1	
Brookshire.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30..	1		
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	1		
Carmine.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30..	10		
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	1		
Denison.....	do.....			Several cases.
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	6		
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1		
Farmersville.....	do.....	25		
Fannin County.....	do.....			
Floydada.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	1		
Fort Stockton.....	do.....	4		
Galveston.....	Feb. 10.....	2		
Grimes County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 23..	15		
Honey Grove.....	do.....	30		
Houston.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27..	12		
Index.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	30		
Meadow.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	9		
Meridian.....	do.....	2		
Milano.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30..	8		
Navarro County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16..	3		
Paris.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30..	6		
Prairie Dell.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30..	13		
Port Sullivan.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30..	3		
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 30..	4		
Sealey.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30..	2		
Seguin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30..	3	1	
Smithville.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30..	14		
Temple.....	do.....	2	1	
Tyler.....	do.....	1		
Wolfe City.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23..	3		
Total for State.....		254	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah :				
Salt Lake City	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	13	.....
Virginia :				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 14.....	1	.....
Norfolk	Jan. 20.....	1	.....
Petersburg	Dec. 1-Dec. 28...	4	.....
Portsmouth	Dec. 24-Feb. 17...	74	15	
Roanoke	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	12	0	
Total for State.....		92	15	
Washington :				
Pierce County.....	Feb. 7.....	1	.....
Spokane	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	155	2	
Total for State		156	2	
West Virginia :				
Calhoun County	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Fayette County.....	Jan. 26.....	18	.....
Gilmer County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Do.
Harrison County.....	do.....	5	.....
Lewis County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 8...	20	.....
McDowell County.....	Jan. 31.....	1	.....
Mingo County	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Monongalia County.....	Jan. 26.....	1	.....
Upshur County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Do.
Webster County	Feb 8	10	.....
Total for State.....		55	.....
Wisconsin :				
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 3.....	1	.....
Lemonweir... ..	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauston.....	Jan. 24.....	1	.....
Total for State		7	1	

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 10, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, February 11, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 10, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 4	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	34
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	58
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	21
Do....	Steamship Irishman.....	.....do.....	31
Do....	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Feb. 6	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	35
Feb. 7	Steamship Kansas.....	.....do.....	36
Feb. 8	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	32
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	.....do.....	24
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	29
Feb. 10	Schooner Minnie J. Heckman.....	La Have, Nova Scotia.....	6
Do....	Steamship Kentucky.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	4
Do....	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	4
	Total .....	.....	324

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 904; number passed, 903; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 1.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 1; number admitted, 1. One case of suspected favus escaped from immigrant detention station.

Respectfully,

M. J. WHITE,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

Report of immigrants inspected at Port Townsend Quarantine, Wash., during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 370; number passed, 369; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 1.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Manzanillo, Cuba, during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 5; number passed, 5; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none; number admitted, 5.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Diego Quarantine Station, Cal., during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 31; number passed, 31; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Respectfully,

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

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

HAVANA, CUBA, February 10, 1900.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 4	Steamship San Augustin.....	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.	170
Feb. 5	Steamship Versailles.....	St. Nazaire, Santander, and Corunna...	87
Do....	Steamship Yucatan.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	28
Feb. 9	Steamship Euskaro.....	Santander, Corunna, and Vigo.....	261
	Total .....	.....	546

Respectfully,

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

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

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

PORT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 3, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 31	Norwegian steamship Adria.....	Black River and Montego Bay, Jamaica	14
Feb. 1	British schooner Olympia.....	Kingston, Jamaica	28
Do....	Haitian schooner Idamente.....	Aux Cayes, Haiti.....	5
	Total .....	.....	47

Respectfully,

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

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

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Feb. 10	Am. tug Helen (a).....	Jan. 21	Newport News.....
		Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Feb. 10	Jap. ss. Ninyo Maru (a)...	Jan. 31	Kobe via Hono- lulu.
			Am. sc. Winslow.....	Feb. 5	Honolulu.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Am. ss. Ohio (a).....	Feb. 2	Manila.....
			Am. sc. Vine (a).....	do.....	Honolulu.....
			Am. sc. Ruby A. Cousins (a).	do.....	do.....
			Am. bgtn. W. G. Irwin (a)..	Feb. 3	do.....
			Am. bk. Mohican (a).....	do.....	do.....
			Am. bk. Diamond Head (a)	do.....	do.....
			Br. ss. Bennohr.....	Feb. 4	Manila.....
			Am. bk. Alden Besse.....	Feb. 5	Honolulu.....
			Am. ship Fort George.....	Feb. 6	do.....
			Am. ss. Indiana.....	Feb. 7	Manila.....
			Am. ss. St. Paul.....	Feb. 8	do.....
			Am. sc. Alice Cook.....	do.....	Honolulu.....
			Br. str. Columbia.....	Feb. 10	Manila.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	Feb. 10	Nor. bk. Eugenie.....	Feb. 9	Para.....
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
	CUBA:				
22	Caibarien.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
23	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibara.....	Jan. 14	.....	.....	.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
28	Havana.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Manzanillo.....	Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
31	Matanzas.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
32	Nuevitas.....	Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	Feb. 3	U. S. A. transport Wright (a).	Jan. 29	Havana.....
			U. S. A. transport Mc- Clellan (a).	Feb. 2	San Juan.....
			Am. st. yt. Siren (a).....	Feb. 3	Port Antonio.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No arrivals	
2				No report	
3				do	
4	Hampton Roads	Held	Feb. 6	do	2
5				No transactions	15
6					3
7					3
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10				No transactions	5
11				No transactions	
12					6
13	Seattle	Disinfected and held		2 deaths from beriberi at quarantine.	3
	Tacoma	Partial disinfection	Feb. 7	Crew bathed and clothing disinfected.	7
14					20
15	San Francisco	Holds disinfected with sulphur.	Feb. 5		3
16	do	Partial disinfection	do	Crew bathed and baggage disinfected.	18
	do	do	do	do	
	do	do	Feb. 9	do	
	do	do	Feb. 8	do	
	do	do	Feb. 6	do	
	do	Hold disinfected with sulphur.	Feb. 7	Malaria on board Br. ss. Cleomenes from Acapulco.	
	do	Partial disinfection	Feb. 9	Crew bathed and baggage disinfected.	
	do	do	Feb. 10	do	
	do	Hold disinfected with sulphur.	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	Partial disinfection	Feb. 11	Crew bathed and baggage disinfected.	
	do	Held for disinfection		Deaths on hospital ship ss. Sherman at sea. Tuberculosis and dysentery.	
17				No transactions	
18	Savannah	Held for disinfection			9
19				No report	
20				No transactions	
21				do	
22					3
23					7
24					5
25					2
26				No report	
27				do	
28					17
29					2
30					6
31					5
32					7
33	Santiago	Boarded and passed	Jan. 29		4
	New York	do	Feb. 2		11
	Santiago	do	Feb. 3		

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PORTO RICO:				
34	Ponce.....	Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
35	San Juan.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—				
36	Aguadilla.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
37	Arecibo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Arroyo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Humacao.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Jobos.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Mayaguez.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	.....do.....	Sloop J. Ratz.....	Feb. 12	Poquosin River ...
10	Galveston, Tex.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	.....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.....	.....	.....	.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34					7
35				No report	7
36				do	
37				do	
38				do	
39				do	
40				do	
41				do	

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7					3
8				No report	3
9	Norfolk	Disinfected and fumigated and crew vaccinated.	Feb. 13	1 case smallpox; sent to Portsmouth City pest-house.	6
10				No report	
11				do	
12					8
13					1
					1
14				No report	
15					19
16				No report	
17				do	
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.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 152, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 45 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 81, including enteric fever, 2, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sacramento.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

COLORADO—Leadville.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 37. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health, for the month of January, 1900, from 168 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 912,159, show a total of 1,367 deaths, including diphtheria, 52; enteric fever, 25; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 9; whooping cough, 8, and 124 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 114, including diphtheria, 8; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—Freeport.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA.—The Indiana Monthly Bulletin says:

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER, 1899.

Total number of deaths, 2,607. Death rate for the month, 11.6 per 1,000. Deaths under 1 year, 364; 1 to 5 years, inclusive, 198; 65 years and over, 624. This old age class shows an increase of 106 over November. Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 302 deaths, and other forms of the disease caused 82. The total typhoid mortality was 138; only a little over one-third as many as died of this disease in November. October and November are known as the typhoid months.

Diphtheria caused 93 deaths; scarlet fever, 20; measles, 1; whooping cough, 12; pneumonia, 252; diarrheal diseases, 23; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 29; influenza, 8; puerperal fever, 11; cancer, 64; violence, 136. The public institutions report 63 deaths.

The highest death rate for December occurred in Clinton, Marion, and Union counties, the rates being, respectively, 19.2, 19.1, and 19.4. The lowest December death rate occurred in Newton and Wells counties, being 4.1 and 5, respectively. The stillbirths were 115. The cities of the first class, those having over 50,000 inhabitants, Indianapolis and Evansville, report 222 and 62 deaths, respectively. This makes the December rate 19.1 for Indianapolis and 13.2 for Evansville.

The cities of the second class, those having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, Fort Wayne, South Bend, and Terre Haute report 122 deaths—for Fort Wayne, 39; South Bend, 51; Terre Haute, 32, the December death rate being 10, 17.3, and 11, respectively.

The cities of the third class, those having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, including Anderson, Elkhart, Elwood, Hammond, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Lafayette, Logansport, Marion, Michigan City, Muncie, New Albany, Richmond, and Vincennes, report 248 deaths, an average death rate of 13.8.

The cities of the fourth class, those having from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and including Alexandria, Bedford, Bloomington, Brazil, Columbus, Connersville, Frankfort, Goshen, Hartford City, Huntington, Laporte, Madison, Mt. Vernon, Peru, Princeton, Seymour, Shelbyville, Wabash, and Washington, a total population of 140,568, report 163 deaths. The December rate is 13.6.

The fifth class, cities under 5,000 population, representing 129,443, report 144 deaths, a December rate of 13.1. The total number of city deaths is 961 and for the country 1,646, the average death rate for the cities being 14.3 and 10.4, respectively. The December death rates from certain diseases, respectively, for cities and country, were as follows per 100,000 people: Typhoid, 6 and 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 15 and 10; pneumonia, 10 and 9; diphtheria, 5 and 3. From all diseases, death was more destructive in the cities during December than in the country.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including enteric fever, 3, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 38,759. Total number of deaths, 55, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 10, 1900, from 75 observers, indicate that scarlet fever increased and diarrhea and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 180, measles at 86, scarlet fever at 77, diphtheria at 37, enteric fever at 32, whooping cough at 23, cerebro spinal-meningitis and smallpox at 4 places.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 132, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 105, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Buffalo.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 437, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 4; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 3, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Lewisburg*.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Census population, 3,248. Total number of deaths, 58, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Northumberland.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Census population, 2,744. Total number of deaths, 39, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Lincoln*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Newport.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 21,500. Total number of deaths 35, including diphtheria, 5, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000—white, 38,000; colored, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 50—white, 28; colored, 11, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Nashville.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 110,834—white, 69,389; colored, 41,445. Total number of deaths, 153—white, 84; colored, 69; including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 102, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis. Of this number, 20 were nonresidents.

WASHINGTON—*Spokane*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 19,922. Total number of deaths, 28, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Ten days ended February 10, 1900. Census population, 19,922. Total number of deaths 13, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Tacoma.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including scarlet fever 1, and 3 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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Allegheny, Pa.....	Feb. 17	105,287	34	3						3						
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	.....do.....	8,338	2													
Atchison, Kans.....	Feb. 3	13,963														
Do.....	Feb. 10	13,963														
Baltimore, Md.....	Feb. 17	434,439	220	20						1	2	7				2
Baton Rouge, La.....	Feb. 10	10,478	0													
Battle Creek, Mich.....	.....do.....	13,197														
Bay City, Mich.....	.....do.....	27,839	13							1	1	6				
Binghamton, N. Y.....	.....do.....	35,005	10							1		2				
Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 17	448,477	226	27						2	12	12				1
Bristol, R. I.....	.....do.....	5,478	3													
Do.....	.....do.....	5,478	2													
Brocton, Mass.....	Feb. 3	27,294	10	1						1		1				
Do.....	Feb. 10	27,294	13	1												
Cambridge, Mass.....	Feb. 17	70,028	24									3				
Camden, N. J.....	.....do.....	58,313	21									3				
Carbondale, Pa.....	Feb. 7	10,832	9								1	2				
Do.....	Feb. 10	10,832	1													
Charleston, S. C.....	.....do.....	654,965	635	6												
Chelsea, Mass.....	.....do.....	27,909	18	1												
Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 17	1,099,890	504	47						3	11	21	10			4
Chicopee, Mass.....	Feb. 10	14,050	6									1				
Do.....	Feb. 17	14,050	5	1												
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Feb. 10	11,288	4	2												
Do.....	Feb. 17	11,288	5													
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Feb. 9	296,408	122	12												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Feb. 17	261,353	3							3		3				1
Clinton, Mass.....	.....do.....	10,424	5	1												
Concord, N. H.....	Feb. 10	17,044	7													
Danville, Ill.....	.....do.....	11,491	4	2												
Do.....	Feb. 17	11,491	5													
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....do.....	61,220	23													
Detroit, Mich.....	Feb. 10	205,876	102	8						2		1	2			
Dover, N. H.....	.....do.....	12,790	0													
Dubois, Pa.....	.....do.....	6,149	0													
Do.....	Feb. 17	6,149	15													
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Feb. 10	9,416	0													
Elmira, N. Y.....	.....do.....	29,709	6													
Erie, Pa.....	.....do.....	40,634	11	1												
Do.....	Feb. 17	40,634	10	1												
Evansville, Ind.....	.....do.....	50,756	21	4												1
Everett, Mass.....	Feb. 10	11,068	7	1												
Fall River, Mass.....	Feb. 17	74,398	28	2												
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Feb. 10	22,037	10													
Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 1	29,084	18													
Do.....	Dec. 8	29,084	19													
Do.....	Dec. 15	29,084	14	1						2		1				
Do.....	Dec. 22	29,084	9	1						1						
Do.....	Dec. 29	29,084	10	1						1						
Gloucester, Mass.....	Feb. 10	24,651	10													
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Feb. 17	60,278	18	2									2			
Green Bay, Wis.....	Feb. 11	9,069	3													
Greenwood, Miss.....	Feb. 3	1,055	5													
Do.....	Feb. 10	1,055	1													
Hamilton, Ohio.....	Feb. 3	19,565	10	1												
Do.....	Feb. 10	19,565	7	1												1
Haverhill, Mass.....	Feb. 17	27,412	8	1												
Holyoke, Mass.....	.....do.....	35,637	9							1						
Huntington, W. Va.....	Feb. 12	10,104	9	1						1						
Hyde Park, Mass.....	Feb. 10	10,193	5													
Indianapolis, Ind.....	.....do.....	105,436	45	4						1		2				
Jackson, Mich.....	Feb. 17	20,795	14													
Jersey City, N. J.....	Feb. 4	163,003	95	13												
Do.....	Feb. 11	163,003	97	11						2	2	4	5	1		
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Feb. 10	17,201	23	3												
Johnstown, Pa.....	Feb. 17	21,805	7	1												
Lancaster, Pa.....	Feb. 10	32,011	15	1						1						
Do.....	Feb. 17	32,011	12									1				
Lawrence, Mass.....	Feb. 10	44,654	26	1								1				
Lebanon, Pa.....	Feb. 17	14,664	6	1								1				
Louisville, Ky.....	Feb. 15	161,129	74	19						4		1	1			1
Lowell, Mass.....	Feb. 17	77,696	32	3								1				
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....do.....	19,709	10	1												
McKeesport, Pa.....	Feb. 10	20,741	11	1						1						

α Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. β White, 14; colored, 21.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Feb. 17	11,296	14													
Manchester, N. H.	Feb. 10	44,126	27	2						1	1	1				
Medford, Mass.	Feb. 17	11,079	6													
Melroe, Mass.	Feb. 10	8,519	6									1				
Michigan City, Ind.	Feb. 11	10,776	3													
Do.	Feb. 17	10,776	4							1						
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 10	204,468	80	8						1						2
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 3	164,738	44	4						1		1				
Do.	Feb. 10	164,738	43	3								2				
Mobile, Ala.	Feb. 17	31,076	20	4		1										1
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	3	3											1	
Newark, N. J.	Feb. 10	181,830	98	10							2	5		3	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	Feb. 17	40,733	25	1												
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 10	13,947	3									1				
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	164	19		7						1		5		
Newton, Mass.	Feb. 17	24,370	11	1												
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 10	3,654,594	1,481	175						10	23	55	39		17	
Do.	Feb. 17	3,654,594	1,447	166						5	21	43	21		13	
Norristown, Pa.	Feb. 10	19,791	2													
Do.	Feb. 17	19,791	5													
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	8													
Oakland, Cal.	Jan. 13	48,682	18	1						1						
Do.	Jan. 20	48,682	19	2						1						
Do.	Jan. 27	48,682	16	6												
Do.	Feb. 3	48,682	24	3												
Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 10	140,452	34													
Oncohta, N. Y.	Feb. 17	6,272	2	1												
Ottumwa, Iowa	Jan. 6	14,001	3	1												
Do.	Jan. 13	14,001	4	1												
Do.	Jan. 20	14,001	5	1												
Do.	Jan. 27	14,001	7	2						1						1
Palmer, Mass.	Jan. 17	6,520	4													
Pautucket, R. I.	Jan. 10	27,633	15									1		1		
Do.	Jan. 17	27,633	12											3		
Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 17	1,046,964	503	50						14	3	25	1	7		1
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 10	238,617	114	4						10	1	2		2		2
Pittston, Pa.	Jan. 17	10,302	5									1				
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	11,267	3													
Portland, Me.	Feb. 10	36,425	23	3						1						
Do.	Feb. 17	36,425	21	7						2		1				
Portsmouth, Ohio	do.	12,394	9	1												
Portsmouth, Va.	do.	13,268	8													
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Feb. 10	22,206	15	2						1						
Providence, R. I.	Jan. 17	132,146	86	12						1				8		
Reading, Pa.	Feb. 19	58,661	27								1	2				
Salem, Mass.	Jan. 10	30,801	9													
Salt Lake City, Utah	Feb. 10	44,843	11	1												
San Diego, Cal.	Jan. 9	16,159	3													
San José, Cal.	Jan. 3	18,060	0													
Do.	Jan. 10	18,060	6	3									1			
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Feb. 7	5,864	5													
Scranton, Pa.	Feb. 10	75,215	37								5	5				
Do.	Feb. 17	75,215	36								3	9				
Sheboygan, Wis.	Feb. 10	16,359	7	1								1				
Shreveport, La.	Feb. 3	11,979	8	2												
Somerville, Mass.	Feb. 17	40,152	25	4												
Springfield, Mass.	Feb. 10	44,179	19							1		1				
Do.	Feb. 17	44,179	24	3								1		1		
Steeltown, Pa.	do.	9,250	7	1												
Tacoma, Wash.	Feb. 12	36,006	7													
Taunton, Mass.	Feb. 17	25,448	9	1												
Waltham, Mass.	Feb. 10	18,707	4													
Warren, Ohio	Feb. 17	5,973	4													
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 10	230,392	122	12							2		2	1		
Wichita, Kan.	Dec. 30	23,853	3													
Do.	Jan. 6	23,853	9	1												
Do.	Jan. 13	23,853	2													
Do.	Jan. 20	23,853	4													
Do.	Jan. 27	23,853	7													
Do.	Feb. 3	23,853	5	2												
Do.	Feb. 10	23,853	9	1						1						
Wilmington, Del.	Feb. 17	61,431	31	1						1		1				
Worcester, Mass.	Feb. 9	84,635	50	2												
Youngstown, Ohio.	Feb. 17	33,220	4	1						1						

a Estimated.

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

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	22	6		.91		.47
Portland, Me.....	24	3		.91	.08	
Northfield, Vt.....	14	5		.56		.31
Boston, Mass.....	28	6		.87		.13
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	33	4		.84		.07
Nantucket, Mass.....	30	7		.70		.23
Woods Hole, Mass.....	29	6		.91		.44
Block Island, R. I.....	31	6		1.11		.56
New Haven, Conn.....	29	7		1.05		.21
Albany, N. Y.....	24	7		.70		.16
New York, N. Y.....	32	7		.98		.52
Harrisburg, Pa.....	32	6		.70		.30
Philadelphia, Pa.....	33	7		.82		.39
New Brunswick, N. J.....	32	5		.91		.41
Atlantic City, N. J.....	34	5		.84		.41
Baltimore, Md.....	36	6		.84		.60
Washington, D. C.....	35	7		.84		.35
Lynchburg, Va.....	39	6		.91		.15
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	3		.84	.34	
Norfolk, Va.....	43	4		.95		.15
Charlotte, N. C.....	45	6		1.12	.62	
Raleigh, N. C.....	42	5		.91	.24	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	45	4		.92		.42
Hatteras, N. C.....	47			1.10		
Wilmington, N. C.....	50	2		.79	.25	
Columbia, S. C.....	49	2		1.00	1.86	
Charleston, S. C.....	52	2		.84		.48
Augusta, Ga.....	54	2		.98	1.29	
Savannah, Ga.....	50	2		.77		.32
Jacksonville, Fla.....	58	5		.77		.11
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	4		.64		.63
Key West, Fla.....	71	4		.42		.36
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48	0		1.11	3.17	
Tampa, Fla.....	66	5		.66		.66
Pensacola, Fla.....	57	2		.91	5.51	
Mobile, Ala.....	55	0		1.16	3.24	
Montgomery, Ala.....	52	0		1.33	3.05	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	52	0		1.05		.18
New Orleans, La.....	58	0		1.12	1.27	
Shreveport, La.....	50	1		1.05		.13
Fort Smith, Ark.....	39	4		.89	1.99	
Little Rock, Ark.....	43	3		1.33		.75
Palestine, Tex.....	49	1		.91		.47
Galveston, Tex.....	56	1		.77	1.03	
San Antonio, Tex.....	54	0		.49		.17
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	56	0		.65	.45	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	44	2		1.33	.55	
Nashville, Tenn.....	42	3		1.33	.46	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45	1		1.33		.49
Knoxville, Tenn.....	42	3		1.33		.02
Louisville, Ky.....	38	3		1.10	.60	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	33	4		.91	.20	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36	3		.98		.19
Columbus, Ohio.....	32	5		.77		.07
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	30	13		.97		.08
Pittsburg, Pa.....	33	10		.70	.06	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	25	6		.63	.07	
Rochester, N. Y.....	25	8		.70		.24
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25	12		.72		.36
Erie, Pa.....	28	10		.90		.62
Cleveland, Ohio.....	28	8		.70		.25
Sandusky, Ohio.....	29	7		.74		.51
Toledo, Ohio.....	28	8		.52		.16
Detroit, Mich.....	26	7		.56	.21	
Lansing, Mich.....	24	8		.49	.07	
Port Huron, Mich.....	23	15		.60		.14
Alpena, Mich.....	18	8		.52	.20	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13	7		.35	.66	
Marquette, Mich.....	18	4		.47	1.21	
Green Bay, Wis.....	13	6		.61	.85	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	25	5		.56	1.02	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	22	6		.43	1.31	
Chicago, Ill.....	27	4		.56	.02	
Duluth, Minn.....	14		7	.28		.04

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

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

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	^a Excess.	^a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	14		3	.21	.41	
La Crosse, Wis.....	19		1	.28	.78	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	22	1		.35	.97	
Davenport, Iowa.....	25	3		.36	.46	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	22	0		.28		.15
Keokuk, Iowa.....	27	4		.42		.02
Springfield, Ill.....	30	5		.85	.13	
Cairo, Ill.....	39	3		.99	.12	
St. Louis, Mo.....	35	4		.65	1.32	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	33		2	.61		.08
Springfield, Mo.....	31	5		.86	.14	
Kansas City, Mo.....	30	1		.44	.48	
Topeka, Kans.....	29	2		.35	.23	
Wichita, Kans.....	29	3		.28	.54	
Concordia, Kans.....	26	3		.21		.12
Lincoln, Nebr.....	21	2		.21		
Omaha, Nebr.....	23		3	.21	.23	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	16	0		.14	.27	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	18	0		.15	.00	
Valentine, Nebr.....	23		3	.16		.12
Huron, S. Dak.....	8	5		.14		.13
Pierre, S. Dak.....	12	4		.07		.03
Moorhead, Minn.....	3	1		.21		.07
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	7		4	.14	.10	
Williston, N. Dak.....	6		4	.13	.03	
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	11		7	.14	.46	
Helena, Mont.....	20	2		.21	.32	
Miles City, Mont.....	14	1		.14	.15	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	19		1	.14		.12
Spokane, Wash.....	27	4		.50		.30
Walla Walla, Wash.....	36	2		.35	.08	
Baker City, Oreg.....	25	6		.42		.06
Winnemucca, Nev.....	31		1	.25		.24
Boise, Idaho.....	31	3		.42		.14
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	31	1		.28	.11	
Lander, Wyo.....	20	0		.14	.59	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	25	1		.07	.25	
North Platte, Nebr.....	23	1		.07	.15	
Denver, Colo.....	30	1		.14	.08	
Pueblo, Colo.....	27	4		.08	.36	
Dodge City, Kans.....	30	2		.14		.05
Oklahoma, Okla.....	38		1	.25	.47	
Amarillo, Tex.....	35	1		.32		.22
Abilene, Tex.....	44	3		.35	.18	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	30		3	.21	.48	
El Paso, Tex.....	48			.14		
Phoenix, Ariz.....	53		2	.24		.20
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	39	4		1.14		.59
Tacoma, Wash.....	38	5		1.40		.67
Portland, Oreg.....	40	5		1.54		1.23
Roseburg, Oreg.....	41	3		1.31		1.02
Eureka, Cal.....	46	1		1.57		1.55
Red Bluff, Cal.....	47	4		.97		.94
Carson City, Nev.....	35	0		.39		.39
Sacramento, Cal.....	48	2		.79		.79
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	3		.99		.99
Fresno, Cal.....	49		1	.28		.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	54	0		.98		.96
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	3		.83		.83
San Diego, Cal.....	54	3		.55		.55
Yuma, Ariz.....	53		3	.14		.03

^a The figures in this column 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 29, 1899, to February 23, 1900.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 16...	.....	17	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 6...	.....	217	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentine:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 12.....	.....	67	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30.....	.....	1	
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26.....	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 10.....	7	.....	On training ship Lanthorne in quarantine.
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Feb. 10.....	19	8	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
	Feb. 15.....	1	.....
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30.....	.....	3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 27.....	.....	6	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7.....	.....	15	
Brazil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos.....	Dec. 31.....	3	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12.....	2	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 13.....	39	15	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31.....	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30.....	11	10	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 12.....	46	25	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo.....	Feb. 13.....	1	.....
Kahului.....	Jan. 30.....	6	.....
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 23.....	52	41	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 6.....	.....	16	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	.....	111	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	9	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	.....	35	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	6	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	779	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....	.....	100	
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	402	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	.....	1,460	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	.....	7	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,124	
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	.....do.....	.....	44	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	.....	7	
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	.....	13	
Kurrachee City.....	.....do.....	.....	10	
Kurrachee District.....	.....do.....	.....	22	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	.....	47	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Kolhapur State.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 6.....		1,222	
Mahi Kantha State.....	.....do.....		0	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....		45	
Palanpur State.....	.....do.....		.....
Panch Mahals District.....	.....do.....		0	
Poona City.....	.....do.....		10	
Poona District.....	.....do.....		402	
Ratnagiri District.....	.....do.....		124	
Rewakantha State.....	.....do.....		0	
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 6.....		4	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 6.....		420	
Savantvadi State.....	.....do.....		1	
Savanur State.....	.....do.....		18	
Shikarpur District.....	.....do.....		0	
Sholapur District.....	.....do.....		718	
Surat District.....	.....do.....		89	
Thana District.....	.....do.....		126	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	.....do.....		.....
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	.....do.....		.....
Bellary District.....	.....do.....		8	
Chingleput District.....	.....do.....		.....
Kurnool District.....	.....do.....		.....
Madras City District.....	.....do.....		.....
North Arcot District.....	.....do.....		2	
Salem District.....	.....do.....		78	
Nellore District.....	.....do.....		.....
Trichinopoly District.....	.....do.....		.....
Coimbatore District.....	.....do.....		24	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	.....do.....		118	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	.....do.....		54	
Bangalore District.....	.....do.....		294	
Kolar District.....	.....do.....		3	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	.....do.....		35	
Mysore City.....	.....do.....		75	
Mysore District.....	.....do.....		103	
Tumkur District.....	.....do.....		82	
Chitaldrug District.....	.....do.....		37	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	.....do.....		102	
Lingsugur District.....	.....do.....		284	
Naldurg District.....	.....do.....		129	
Bidar District.....	.....do.....		3	
Arangabad District.....	.....do.....		.....
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	.....do.....		10	
Nagpur City.....	.....do.....		47	
Nagpur District.....	.....do.....		40	
Nimar District.....	.....do.....		.....
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	.....do.....		17	
Hoshiarpur District.....	.....do.....		.....
Rawal Pindi District.....	.....do.....		.....
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	.....do.....		352	
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.....		17	
Shahabad District.....	.....do.....		.....
Tipperah District.....	.....do.....		.....
Singbhoom District.....	.....do.....		.....
Balasore District.....	.....do.....		1	Imported and suspected. Do.
Rajputana.....	.....do.....		1	
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad District.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6.....		2	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26...	52	8	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4...	10	1	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 23...	20	19	
Fukuoka Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21...	1	1	
Shizuoka Ken.....	do.....	1	1	
Wakayama Ken.....	do.....	1	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 16...	51	42	
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1...	37	21	
	August-Nov. 24...	100	46	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 21...	9	9	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 16.....	11	6	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1	1	
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	3	3	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 27...	69	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 27...	42	19	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 3...	2	2	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15...	5	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 12...	387	387	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	1	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	34	0	
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2	2	On ss. Santanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 20...	11	11	
England:				
Leeds.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	1	
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
London.....	Dec. 10-Feb. 3...	105	1	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 27...	3	3	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...	6	6	
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	7	7	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 27...	200	17	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 31...	5	4	
Paris.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 3...	4	4	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13...	4	1	
Königsberg.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 27...	8	2	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 23...	6	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 3...	32	7	
Hungary:				
Budapesth.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 16...	429	27	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 6...	27	1	
Ceylon.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 16...	1	1	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	3	3	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 10...	1	1	
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	1	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	.....	38	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 23...	69	41	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 10 ..	.....	9	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	45	0	
Moncton.....	Jan. 19.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Ontario:				
Amherstberg.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	1	.....
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	
Quebec:				
Bonaventura County.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5...	20	0	
Gaspé Basin.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 9...	8	.....
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Feb. 5...	273	0	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 5...	3	0	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 27...	21	2	
Odessa.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 27...	55	14	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	15	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 20...	100	27	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 20...	.....	40	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	.....	5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 3.....	.....	12	
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 20.....	.....	67	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	.....	8	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13.....	1	.....
Zurich.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27.....	2	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25.....	.....	1	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 21.....	.....	10	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	1	.....

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 31, 1900.]

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended December 30, 1899, the number of deaths throughout India had only slightly increased, being 1,370 as against 1,384 in the preceding week. In the Presidency of Bombay the number decreased considerably, being 700 as against 808. In Calcutta it fell from 50 to 33. In the city of Bombay the number of plague deaths rose from 278 to 295. The total number of deaths rose from 1,552 in the preceding week to 1,677.

JAPAN.—Up to December 19, 26 plague cases were officially reported. Of these, 22 were fatal. Of these cases, 14 occurred in Kobe; in Osaka, 7; in Nagasaki, Hiroshima, and three other places, 1 each. The case at Hiroshima was imported from Formosa and the disease did not spread.

MADAGASCAR.—Since December 31, 1899, vessels leaving Tamatave have carried clean bills of health, a proof that plague is extinct.

NEW CALEDONIA.—From January 1 to 30, 5 plague cases and 5 deaths are reported.

Cholera.

BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta.—From December 17 to 30, 1899, there have been 45 cholera deaths.

BRAZIL.*Reports from Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 11, 1900.

Plague at Santos and Sao Paulo.

SIR: The plague at Santos seems to be on the point of being extinguished. Since my last report, which stated that there were at the isolation hospital 10 persons, 2 have died and 5 have been discharged; therefore at the present time there exists in that hospital 3 patients who are all in a very good state of convalescence.

Recapitulating the total consequences of the appearance of plague at Santos, there results: Without regard to the cases that occurred at the beginning and were not recognized, there have been up to the present, 33 cases, of which 14 were fatal, 16 were cured and discharged, and 3 still remain under treatment.

At Sao Paulo there have occurred some new cases, of which the diagnosis of plague has been verified. Since my last report, no death has occurred. At present there exists at the isolation hospital 6 mild cases, all the patients being in an encouraging condition.

The cases of plague, that have occurred at Sao Paulo and in its vicinity, have been observed in different parts of the city and it has not been possible to discover any connection between those cases, explaining their appearance at different points.

Yesterday I had occasion to see the scientific result which Dr. Cerai has brought from Santos and Sao Paulo. Besides the regular cultures from buboes, there were some cultures obtained from blood of patients; further plague cultures of a rat, injected with minimum quantities of exudation of plague-pneumonia, that died from a bubonic form. The examination of rats at Sao Paulo with regard to the plague bacillus has given negative result; at Santos it has been possible once to verify the existence of the specific germ in the body of a rat.

Quarantine.

The Government has adopted for the ships, proceeding from the port of Macao, in view of the prevalence of plague at that place, quarantine measures.

Late sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the weeks ended December 22 and 29:

During the week ended December 22, there were 267 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 35, as compared with the preceding week; 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4; 5 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 8; 28 deaths from smallpox, the same as before; 1 death from typhoid fever, the same as before; no death from measles, a decrease of 5, and 52 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 8.

During the week ended December 29, there were 321 deaths from all causes, an increase of 54, as compared with the preceding week; 21 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 11; 5 deaths from yellow fever, the same as before; 35 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 7;

no death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from diphtheria, and also 1 death from measles, none before; 2 deaths from beriberi, none before, and 44 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 8.

Notwithstanding the present hot season, smallpox continues to prevail; during the last three weeks there died, respectively, from that disease 52, 28, and 35 persons.

Yellow fever is also now a constant factor of mortality. During the last three weeks there have been reported 13 deaths, then 13 cases and 5 deaths, further, 12 cases and 5 deaths, and 15 cases and 8 deaths. But we have to take into consideration that some cases are not reported. Very suspicious is the relatively high number of deaths from *accessio pernicioso*; there are reported from this disease 14, 10, and 21 deaths per week.

Of other infectious diseases there is nothing to report. As for the rest, the general state of health is very good. Among the shipping the sanitary state is also satisfactory.

Yellow fever epidemic.

In regard to yellow fever there is nothing reported from Santos and Sao Paulo. However, at Sorocaba, a small city in the State of Sao Paulo, there has prevailed for some time a yellow fever epidemic. The city was also attacked by yellow fever last year.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: January 3, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York; steamship *Foyle*, British, for Baltimore. January 8, steamship *Flaxman*, British, for Rio Grande do Sul. January 11, steamship *Myrtledeane*, British, for Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

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

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

Plague in Rio—Dr. Ferni's antiplague serum.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 20, 1900.*

Plague.

SIR: Since my last report no new case of plague has occurred at Santos; 1 patient has been discharged and therefore at present 2 patients are in the isolation hospital and all are doing well.

At Sao Paulo there has occurred 1 new case, but of mild character. Therefore there are at the isolation hospital 7 patients, all of whom are also in a pretty fair state.

Great sensation has been caused by the appearance of the plague bacillus at Rio de Janeiro.

A child, 7 years old, living with its parents in a not very clean part of the city, Ladeira de Vallongo, was attacked with suspicious symptoms. No one in contact with the child nor the child itself has been at Santos or Sao Paulo. The patient and all the persons who have had contact with him have been transported to the floating hospital Paula Candido, where the child died on the 9th instant. The necropsy has been made, but as the result was not decisive the exact diagnosis was obtained by a bacteriological examination. It was possible to recognize

in preparations of affected tissues the Yersin-Kitasato bacillus, but resort was made to the whole series of means of proofs, cultures, infection of animals, the reproduction of the microorganism, before a positive result was declared. I had occasion to accompany these observations, which have been made essentially by Professor Ferni.

It has been asserted that in the locality in which the case occurred there has been found a large number of dead rats.

Shortly after that occurrence there was observed another case, likewise of a child and that patient and the persons residing in the same house have also been transported to the floating hospital. The nature of the disease has been mild. The microscopical examination made on the 12th instant also showed the existence of plague bacillus. I had also occasion to examine accurately and minutely those preparations.

No other persons under observation have become sick. On the 14th the results of the examination were published by the sanitary authorities. On the 11th instant I had already sufficient cause to send you the following dispatch: "There has been 1 death from plague at Rio de Janeiro. Diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Carson arrived Haffkined."

The measures taken by the authorities are as follows: 1. To declare as suspected the port of Rio de Janeiro. 2. To order all vessels, leaving this port for Brazilian ports, to proceed directly to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande, to be there disinfected and obtain free pratique at the said port, only after a lapse of ten days, counting from the date of disinfection, and after it is shown that they are free from infection.

3. To take steps for prohibiting exportation to those ports of articles subject to infection and enumerated in Article XXX, of the sanitary regulations now in force.

4. To order all vessels on which cases of the disease appear in voyage or at any port, to return to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande, where they will undergo strict quarantine.

5. To permit Brazilian or foreign vessels touching at the port of Rio de Janeiro to discharge and receive cargo in quarantine at other ports of the Republic, only allowing the landing and discharge of those arriving from clean ports and of those, which are in the circumstances mentioned in the second article.

The municipal health authorities have appointed commissioners, who will remain alternate hours by day and by night at the central disinfection station, for the purpose of taking action on all notifications of infectious diseases or on any other demands of the public service.

On the 14th, firemen, assisted by the isolation, disinfection, and street-cleaning service, proceeded to wash with strong solution of corrosive sublimate the sewerage and rain-water galleries, in parts of the streets Imperatriz, Saude, and Vallongo, and the fronts of the buildings in that locality. At night those streets were swept.

The rain water galleries of Largo da Imperatriz were found to be obstructed and the health authorities requested the public-works authorities to proceed to the necessary removal of the obstruction. Although the houses occupied by the patients sent to the floating hospital have been thoroughly disinfected, the sanitary authorities will not permit them to be occupied for the space of two months.

The national health authorities have given orders for removing to the Sao Sebastiao hospital all yellow fever or smallpox patients from vessels, lying in port, and the Paulo-Candido (Jurupeba) hospital will be used exclusively for the isolation of patients under observation in cases suspected of plague. The insular hospital, constructed on a small

island near the Jurupeba hospital, will soon be ready for use, it being only necessary to complete the small supplementary part of the establishment.

Dr. Cerni's vaccination against plague and his antiplague serum.

Repeatedly I have had occasion to mention Dr. Cerni, who is here at present.

Dr. Cerni is professor of hygiene and bacteriology in the faculty of medicine at Messina, and directs there a large institute, maintained by 3 provinces of Italy, in which are also sero-therapeutic works. For a long time Dr. Cerni has directed his special attention to the plague, and he has elaborated a method of immunization, of which he has already given notice at an Italian medical congress, and an account of which will shortly be published in the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*.

This method consists of the following:

The best animal for plague experiments is the monkey. He injects plague cultures into the abdomen of the monkey. It causes a peritonitis. This peritorial exsudate is drawn out and mixed with a solution of chloride of soda and chloride of zinc; that mixture then is sterilized by 60° during several following days and thereto is added a little carbolic acid for preservation. Of this solution 1 c. c. subcutaneously injected is sufficient for effecting immunization. A very interesting and proof-producing experiment is the following, often repeated by Cerni on animals and persons:

If before the immunization injection a small quantity of blood is taken and serum made thereof, the plague bacillus develops very well in that serum. If the injection for immunization is then made and blood is taken about five days later, the plague bacillus will no longer develop in the serum; the culture remains sterile. Surely, a surprising experiment, that proves a relatively quick immunization with vaccine matter, prepared after the above-described manner. Thus, animals are immunized relatively lightly and prepared for furnishing antiplague serum.

Dr. Cerni promised to show us also here this experiment that is so important that I will write again on the subject hereafter.

Dr. Carson, acting assistant surgeon, attached to the United States consulate at Santos, arrived here on the 11th, and in conformity with your telegraphic statement, he subjected himself to an injection of immunization after Cerni.

It being possible that in a short time Dr. Carson may come into more intimate contact with plague patients, he received an injection of 2 c. c. of vaccine and 5 c. c. of antiplague serum. The injection was made on the 11th at 3 o'clock p. m., on both sides below the ribs.

One hour afterwards there appeared on the right side a pain, gradually increasing. Also on the left side pains appeared in the part in which the injection was made, but not so intense as that on the right side. Locally there was a light tumefaction, but no inflammation.

Gradually the painful sensation changed to general uneasiness. The temperature at this time was normal. There was noted a lack of appetite (however Dr. Carson had eaten already plentifully during the day). There then appeared a slight headache, uneasiness in the epigastrium, and the sensation of atony. No chill.

Eight-thirty o'clock p. m., temperature 101 (38.3 C.), pulse 90.—Tongue dry, thirsty; local pains continued; highly disagreeable general state. Carson fell asleep and slept till morning.

On the 12th, 6 o'clock a. m., temperature 100 (37.8 C.), pulse 88.—

Took coffee ; local pains nearly disappeared ; slight feeling of weariness, without any special local troubles ; no appetite ; smoked without sense of taste. There existed inclination for working ; he left his room and arranged some business. Twelve o'clock, normal temperature ; light feeling of weariness, scarcely worth mentioning. He went to Petropolis. Examination of urine on the eleventh evening and of the twelfth morning showed it free from albumen.

In comparison with Haffkine's method, that of Cerni has the following advantages :

It is possible to prepare vaccine matter in a period of five to eight days ; the preparation after Haffkine takes from thirty to forty days ; after Cerni the injection of 1 c. c. is sufficient for immunization ; after Haffkine from 8 to 10 c. c. are required. Moreover, Cerni asserts that he produces a considerably higher surety of immunization.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended January 5 : There were 322 deaths from all causes, an increase of 1 as compared with the preceding week ; 10 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 11 ; 13 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 8 ; 16 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 19 ; no death from diphtheria, a decrease of 1 ; 1 death from measles, the same as before ; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 1 ; 62 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 18.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office : January 13, schooner *Ely*, German, for Pensacola. January 18 steamship, *Bellanoeh*, British, for New York ; steamship *Carolina*, French, for Galveston ; steamship *Eastern Prince*, British, for New York.

Respectfully,

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

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

Reports from Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo—Plague and yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 25, 1900.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended January 12 :

There were 301 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 21, as compared with the foregoing week ; 8 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 2 ; 7 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 6 ; 23 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 7 ; 1 death from typhoid fever, none before ; 2 deaths from measles, an increase of 1 ; 1 death from plague, none before ; 2 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 43 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 19.

Sanitary reports from the State of Sao Paulo.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of October. The total number of deaths was 3,350, an increase of 678, as compared with

the month of September. From tuberculosis there died 177 persons, an increase of 30, and from malaria 86, an increase of 36.

From typhoid fever there died 55 persons, 6 at the city of Sao Paulo, 4 at Santos, 4 at Rio Claro, 6 at S. José do Rio Pardo, an increase of 12; from yellow fever 2 persons, at the city of Sao Paulo, an increase of 1; from smallpox 1 person, at Cruzeiro, an increase of 1; from measles 27 persons, an increase of 13; from scarlet fever 5 persons, an increase of 3.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 1 death from diphtheria, 57 deaths from whooping cough, 7 deaths from erysipelas, 21 deaths from dysentery, 35 deaths from influenza, 6 deaths from plague, at Santos, 7 deaths from leprosy, 3 deaths 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: January 23, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York. January 24, ship *Mabel Jordan*, American, for Philadelphia; ship *Premier*, Norwegian, for Pensacola. January 25, steamship *Livorno*, German, for New York.

Respectfully,

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

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

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of inspection service at Hongkong for the week ended December 30, 1899, and to state that during this period there were 118 deaths from all causes reported. Among this number the following: Plague, 4 cases and 3 deaths; smallpox, 4 cases and 2 deaths; malarial fever, 6; beriberi, 5; trismus, 17; leprosy, 1; tubercle, 17.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosures.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for the week ended December 30, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer-age.	
Dec. 27	Br. ss. Esmeralda.....	Manila, P. I.....	70	23	3	1
Do.....	Br. ss. Nauchang.....	do.....	66	0	53	0
Do.....	Br. ss. Loong Sang.....	do.....	65	6	2	1
Dec. 28	U. S. bk. A. Öbrig.....	New York, N. Y.....	20	0	0	0
Dec. 29	Jap. ss. Futami Maru (a).....	Manila, P. I.....	106	57	30	0

a Supplemental bill of health.

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended January 6, 1900.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Jan. 2	U. S. ship State of Maine (a) ...	New York, N. Y.	22	2	0	0
Do....	U. S. ship Mary L. Cushing (b) ..	do	23	0	0	0
Jan. 3	Japanese ss. Nippon Maru	San Francisco, Cal.	171	23	99	3
Do....	Br. ss. Diamante	Manila, P. I.	81	12	8	0
Do....	Br. ss. Yuen Sang	do	70	2	7	0
Jan. 4	Br. ss. Osama	New York, N. Y.	37	0	0	0
Jan. 5	U. S. ship Rence	do	23	2	0	0
Jan. 6	Ger. ss. Triumph	Manila, P. I.	41	0	0	0

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage and effects disinfected with steam.
 b Supplemental bill of health.

Deaths in November, 1899—Rate of mortality during twenty years.

HONGKONG, January 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information inclosures giving the total number of deaths reported in Hongkong during the month of November, 1899, and that showing the mortality rate in this city for the past twenty years.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Return showing the number of deaths from all causes reported in Hongkong during the month of November, 1899.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

(A) *Specific febrile diseases.*

Zymotic—

Smallpox (confluent)	1
Whooping cough	1
Diphtheria	1
Fever, typhoid (enteric)	5
Fever, simple continued	1
Diarrhea	32
Dysentery	2
Bubonic fever (plague)	3

Malarial—

Fever, intermittent	13
Fever, remittent	37
Fever (undefined)	10
Beriberi	29

Septic—

Pyæmia	1
Septicæmia	1
Puerperal fever	1

Venereal—

Syphilis (tertiary)	1
Syphilis (congenital)	1

(B) *Diseases dependent on specific external agents.*

Poison—

Vegetable, opium (suicide)	1
Vegetable, opium	1

(B) *Diseases dependent on specific external agents—Continued.*

Effects of injuries—

Burns.....	1
Drowning.....	5
Injury to skull and brain.....	1
Shock due to injuries.....	1
Fracture of skull.....	1
Fracture of pelvis and hemorrhage.....	1
Shock due to surgical injury.....	2
Hanging (suicide).....	1
Suffocation by débris of fallen house.....	1

(C) *Developmental diseases.*

Immaturity at birth.....	8
Debility.....	3
Old age.....	19
Marasmus and atrophy.....	11
Inanition.....	3
Tabes mesenterica.....	4

(D) *Miscellaneous diseases.*

Purpura hæmorrhagica.....	1
Cancer of upper jaw.....	1
General tuberculosis.....	2
Anæmia.....	1

II.—LOCAL DISEASES.

(A) *The nervous system.*

Meningitis.....	1
Tubercular meningitis.....	1
Apoplexy.....	3
Paralysis.....	2
Paralysis hemiplegia.....	2
Infantile convulsions.....	17
Trismus.....	61
Mania.....	1
Dementia.....	1

(B) *The circulatory system.*

Heart disease.....	6
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(C) *The respiratory system.*

Bronchitis.....	25
Pneumonia.....	6
Phthisis.....	65
Empyema.....	2
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1

(D) *The digestive system.*

Gastro enteritis.....	1
Hepatic abscess.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2
Intussusception of bowel.....	1
Peritonitis.....	2
Hernia, strangulated (operation).....	1
Hæmorrhoids.....	1
Jaundice.....	1

(E) *The urinary system.*

Bright's disease.....	7
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(F) *The generative system.*

Suppurative epididymitis.....	1
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(I) *The skin.*

Boils..... 14

(J) *Diseases of organs of locomotion.*

Hip-joint disease..... 1
Knee-joint disease 2

III.—UNDEFINED.

Dropsy 2
Abscess of thigh..... 1
Undiagnosed 12

Total..... 453

Death rate per 1,000 per annum: British and foreign, 14.8; Chinese, 21.6.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

The death rate in Hongkong for the last twenty years.

1879.....	33.14
1880.....	28.71
1881.....	24.07
1882.....	26.11
1883.....	30.04
1884.....	26.91
1885.....	32.36
1886.....	31.79
1887.....	28.59
1888.....	31.72
1889.....	23.64
1890.....	23.19
1891.....	23.80
1892.....	20.70
1893.....	22.70

Average 27.16.

Including plague—

1894.....	30.37
1895.....	21.89
1896.....	24.25
1897.....	19.13
1898.....	22.71

Excluding plague—

1894.....	19.85
1895.....	21.74
1896.....	19.79
1897.....	19.05
1898.....	17.98

All the above death rates exclude the military and naval populations and deaths.

Disinfection of passengers bound for United States ports.

HONGKONG, *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of November 16, 1899, relative to not having recommended disinfection of the steamers running between this port and Portland, Oreg., I have the honor to state that my letter of previous date explains the cause of this apparent delay.

I have now perfected arrangements by which disinfection of passengers sailing on the other steamers can be performed at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's plant, and I have notified both the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company that in future the crew and steerage passengers for United States ports must be bathed and disinfected before departure from Hongkong. Con-

cerning the vessels sailing to Tacoma and Seattle via Victoria, the disinfection can not be made as thorough as desirable on account of inability to enforce disinfection of these passengers going to British Columbian ports.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 10, 1900, 27 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, 4 from tuberculosis. Of these deaths, 9 were in the civil hospital. Death rate for the week in this city is 35.19. Four foreign vessels entered this port during the week; 3 received bills of health for other ports.

The bodies of 19 soldiers were shipped to the United States on the United States army transport *Buford*; inspection was made and certificates given that no contagious or infectious disease was the cause of death.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports, for the week ended February 3, 4 deaths; 1 from intestinal disease, and 1 from tuberculosis. Inspected 2 foreign vessels during the week. Also reports, for the week ended February 10, 10 deaths; 1 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, 2 from tuberculosis. No foreign vessels inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques, reports, for the week ended February 10, 1 death, cause pneumonia. No contagious diseases reported. No foreign vessels entered 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.

Yellow fever on the training ship Lancaster at Cienfuegos.

[Cablegram.]

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 10, 1900.*

SIR: Seven cases of yellow fever on training ship *Lancaster* detained in quarantine.

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

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

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *February 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of this station for the week ended February 10, 1900:

Two cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, and no deaths. There were 2 cases of yellow fever remaining under treatment

on the 10th instant. There is, therefore, but little difference in the conditions during the period covered by this report and the week previous.

During the week there were 120 deaths reported from all causes, demonstrating a mortality of 28.36 per thousand, which is a slight decrease from the figures in the last report. The weather during the week has been fine, and warm.

On account of the prevalence of an epidemic of smallpox in the city of New Orleans, orders have been given to inspect all vessels coming from that port, and to vaccinate all passengers or members of the crews who are not protected from smallpox either by vaccination or by a previous attack of the disease.

The agents of the Morgan Line of steamers, which is the only regular passenger line between this port and New Orleans, were advised that it would be conducive to their interests that all the passengers from New Orleans coming by their steamers and the crews of the vessels should be provided with health certificates from the sanitary authorities of that port, thus obviating the delay that would otherwise occur at this port in the careful examination of the passengers and crews of their vessels, and the practicing of vaccination when necessary. The agents of the Morgan Line cheerfully acceded to this plan.

On the 8th instant, the medical officer in command inspected the Mariel Quarantine Station, and found everything in good shape. The 2 smallpox patients removed from the steamer *Santanderino* were still detained at the station, as desiccation was not quite complete.

The crew of the barge *Protector* were engaged during the week in making important improvements and repairs, in order to put the vessel in first-class condition for the coming quarantine season. On three days in the week, most of the crew were engaged in the disinfection of baggage at the shore disinfecting plant. Seven "viveros" were inspected and cleaned by the barge *Protector* during the week, as per report submitted herewith.

The accompanying diagram shows in detail the number of passengers examined for health certificates, and vaccinated during the period covered by this report, the grand total being: Examinations, 712; vaccinations, 89. The number for the week previous were: Examinations, 677; vaccinations, 109.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the usual mortality table for the week.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table of Havana for the week ended February 10, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, *February 14, 1900.*

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	13
Pneumonia.....	13
Malaria	2
Enteritis.....	6
Pernicious fever.....	3
Total deaths from all causes	120

*Case of yellow fever at Matanzas.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *February 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on this day I have been officially notified by the civilian health office of a case of yellow fever at the civilian hospital Sta Isabel on the person of Claus Scholl, a native of Norway and an American citizen. From the history of the case it appears that the patient has been lodged for about two months at the Hotel Passage in this city, without having the slightest indisposition. On the 6th instant he left for Havana, where he spent three days and returned to this place on the 9th. On the same day he began to feel unwell, and on the 12th was removed to the hospital and was diagnosed yesterday as a case of yellow fever. Precautions have been taken at the hotel, and the room occupied by the patient has been disinfected.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

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

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

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

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 3, 1900: Seven vessels arrived at this port and 8 bills of health were issued. The health of the town is good, and sanitary condition fair. In repairing and paving the streets a large quantity of surface earth is being removed, which, if continued, may later become a source of danger should a rainy season prevail. At present the weather is cool and dry. Two deaths during the week. No contagious or infectious disease reported.

Puerto Padre.—Reports arrival of 4 vessels and 1 bill of health issued, with 2 deaths, and sanitary condition good. No report from Gibara.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *February 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 10, 1900: Four vessels arrived at this port and 5 bills of health were issued. The health of the town continues good, the weather cool and dry; 2 deaths during the week. No report of any infectious or contagious disease.

Puerto Padre.—Reports the arrival of 5 vessels and 3 bills of health issued. Three deaths, and sanitary condition good. No report from Gibara.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

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

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 7, 1900.*

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

Santiago.—A total of 28 deaths has been reported for this period, an increase of 7 over the preceding week, the principal causes being as follows: Malarial fevers, 5; pneumonia, 3; heart disease, 3; intestinal diseases, 2; uremia, 2; different causes, 13; total, 28. Population, 43,000; mortality, 33.86.

No contagious or infectious diseases have been reported and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants continues to be good. Malarial fevers prevail extensively, but are of a mild character. Pneumonia, as a result of influenza, causes some deaths.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 4 deaths from the following causes: Bronchitis, 1; malaria, 1; chronic enteritis, 1; atrepsia, 1. No yellow fever or smallpox reported; weather dry and cool, and sanitary condition improving.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports no deaths or anything of interest.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
St. John, N. B., February 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that smallpox is quite prevalent in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Respectfully,

PETER B. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

Hon. T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

ENGLAND.

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

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900:

One case of smallpox and 1 of typhus fever are reported. Dr. Hope, medical officer of health for Liverpool, informs me that it is very difficult to trace these sporadic cases to their point of apparent origin. It is believed that they are not imported, but that the infection is conveyed by obscure routes from case to case. In regard to typhus, it is believed that the disease occurs quite frequently in a light and unorganized form in children; this also may be true in regard to smallpox, especially as the population at present is well protected by vaccination.

On February 1, I reported by cable that 44 Russian emigrants were

leaving this port on the Dominion Line steamship *Vancouver* for Halifax, and that I had reasons to believe that these emigrants were bound for points in the United States. The facts in the case in detail are as follows:

The *Vancouver* cleared from here for Halifax and Portland, Me. Her steerage passengers reached Liverpool upon the day of sailing. At the inspection I held up 44 Russian emigrants, booked for Portland, for disinfection. Whereupon the booking agents changed their port of debarkation to Halifax, and thus removed them from under my control. I am also informed that Russian emigrants in considerable numbers, bound for points in the United States, are being shipped via Halifax in order to avoid disinfection at the various ports of departure on this side. The British authorities do not require disinfection of the effects of any emigrants bound for Canada, and I would recommend that inspectors be stationed at the Canadian border, inasmuch as I believe that during the summer large numbers of emigrants, bound for points in the United States, will be shipped from here via Halifax and Quebec.

Twenty-one vessels cleared from this port during the week for the United States. Eight of these were cleared without inspection. The baggage of 88 Russian emigrants, bound for Portland, Me., via the Allen Line steamship *Numidian*, was disinfected and labeled.

The situation in regard to freight remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *February 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected and passed at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900. Wednesday, January 31, steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York, with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed, 1 steerage passenger and 2 pieces of large luggage, and Saturday, February 3, steamship *New York*, of the American Line, bound for New York, with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 198 steerage and 113 second cabin passengers and 88 pieces of large and 212 pieces of small luggage. Six steerage passengers were rejected, all for trachoma, and during the week I disinfected 14 pieces of large luggage, made up of old feathers and old bedding.

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, *February 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health. Bremen, and its vicinity, continue free from quaran-

tinable diseases. The consul at Königsberg, Germany, a city near the Russian border, reports the appearance of 8 cases of smallpox.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Report from Hamburg—Influenza prevalent.

HAMBURG, *February 6, 1900.*

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

The steamship *Graf Waldersee*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Sunday, January 28, carrying 730 steerage passengers. For these passengers, 307 pieces of baggage were inspected and 209 were disinfected. The steamship *Italia*, of the Union Line, sailed January 31, carrying 345 steerage passengers. For these passengers, 120 pieces of baggage were inspected and 102 were disinfected.

The steamship *Phoenicia* was inspected with reference to steerage accommodations on Saturday, February 3, preparatory to her sailing the next day. Bills of health were issued during the week to 10 vessels, of which 8 carried cargo.

Immediately after the inspection of the steerage passengers embarking for New York on the *Italia* January 31, a number of similar passengers bound for English ports were passed through the Passagier-Halle and examined by the State physician. From among them, 1 was pointed out to me with a bad case of favus, but as there is no regulation for excluding such a passenger from England the State physician allowed him to pass. I mention this because it is believed here that steerage passengers who can not pass the inspection here and at New York go to the United States through England and Canada and by other indirect routes. Of the passengers mentioned above, 49 were bound to London by the steamship *Ophelia*, and 30 to Grimsby by the steamship *Stavely*.

During the month of January there has been a marked increase in the prevalence of influenza in this city, the number of cases having been insufficient before but being now considerable. It is said that the type is mild, and the death rate does not seem to be increased by it at present.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Citizens' committee as an aid to the board of health.

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a set of blank forms used by the citizens' committee in their efforts to locate any suspicious case of illness and correct any unsanitary condition which they may discover.

This committee was organized about a week ago to assist the board of health in its work of stamping out the plague.

The city has been divided in 40 districts, each presided over by an inspector who is responsible to the central committee for the health and perfect sanitary condition of every house in his district. He divided his district into subdistricts small enough so that the inhabitants can be

inspected by one man in an hour. It is the duty first of this subinspector to make a census of all people living in his subdistrict and personally see them twice every day. If he should fail to see any person, he must report the fact to his chief, who in turn reports to the central committee. The central committee then finds the person. The subinspector must enter every room in the house and report every case of unsanitary condition and see that it is corrected. This course was tried during the last cholera epidemic here and found to be very effective. I might say that every member of the citizens' committee is a volunteer, receiving nothing for his services but the satisfaction of knowing that he is working for the public good. This morning I met a banker making an inspection of his district, and further on an ex-cabinet minister.

I am so impressed with the good work these patriotic men are doing that I would like to see the same started in any city at home the moment a case of plague should be discovered.

As plague is a filth disease, it would be well to establish these committees in cities which are exposed, and clean them up before it gets a chance to get a foothold. I think our people should be taught that clean, well-nourished people do not enjoy perfect immunity from the disease when it becomes epidemic, unless perfect sanitary conditions prevail. This has been proved at Honolulu.

Respectfully,

WM. HAYWOOD,
Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosures.]

Instructions to inspectors.

DISTRICTS.

1. Divide your district into apanas, making them small enough so that the inhabitants can be inspected by one man in an hour.

SUBINSPECTORS.

2. Appoint a subinspector to inspect the residents of each apana twice a day. Make your own selection of subinspectors. If you can not get enough men, report to the committee and it will furnish them to you.

SELECT ONLY RESPONSIBLE MEN.

You are responsible for your subinspectors and the work in your district, and have full power to appoint, and remove your subinspectors.

3. As soon as you have subdivided your district and appointed subinspectors, report to the committee, giving the boundaries of the apanas and name of subinspector of each apana.

4. *Census.*

Each subinspector should immediately make a complete census of all people living in his apana in the books furnished by the committee, and report to you the result.

You will summarize this, and report to the committee the number of men, women, and children of each nationality resident in each of your apanas and in the whole district.

Personal inspection.

5. Each subinspector should inspect each person in his apana twice a day, checking in the blank opposite the name of each person each time that he sees that person.

Note on report blank any persons not seen, stating when possible where they are.

Sickness.

6. Each subinspector should report to you as soon as possible each case of sickness found in his apana. If he or you have any suspicion that it may be the plague, report to the committee forthwith on the blank furnished for that purpose.

Principal symptoms of plague are:

1. Fever.
2. Dry parched tongue.
3. Soreness or swelling of glands in neck, armpits, or groin.
4. Symptoms of pneumonia.

If considered especially suspicious let the subinspector report immediately to the committee direct by telephone or messenger, remaining at the locality until a doctor arrives.

REMOVAL OF RESIDENCE.

Removal of residence from one place to another is prohibited, except upon permit from the committee.

Inform all inhabitants of your district of this law, and report any violations thereof. Application for permits to move should be made to the committee direct, in person.

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Subinspectors should inspect their apanas daily for unsanitary conditions and order same remedied.

If not remedied, see to it yourself. If this does not avail, report to the committee, giving name of person responsible and locality of nuisance.

REPORTS TO COMMITTEE.

Report to the committee twice a day the conditions in your district with recommendations. Accompany your report with the detailed reports of your subinspector.

INSPECTORS HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO ISSUE PERMITS TO CHANGE RESIDENCE.—MORE PARTICULARLY INVESTIGATE.

Water-closets; sinks; garbage and its disposition.

Order disinfection wherever deemed necessary. Good disinfectants, lime, sulphuric acid, corrosive sublimate, hercules or creoline.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

As soon as possible locate a point at which your subinspectors can report to you and at which the committee can communicate to you.

Let it be at a point where there is a telephone.

When away from your headquarters try and have some one there representing you.

Notify the committee of location of your headquarters and number of telephone.

CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Instructions to subinspectors.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

You have volunteered for difficult and responsible duty, and the suppression of the plague in Honolulu rests entirely on the individual efforts of yourself and your associates.

No epidemic can long survive here if every new case is discovered in its initial stage and isolated before it becomes a new center of infection. It is equally obvious that the carelessness or negligence of one subinspector can undo the entire work of all the other subinspectors of the city.

Our only safety is in the assurance that every inhabitant of Honolulu has been personally inspected twice a day by a responsible person. Your semidaily report to your inspector is your guarantee, upon your honor, that your part of this task has been faithfully performed.

Almost all the recent plague cases have occurred, and the patient has been sick for days, in houses which were regularly "inspected." In each case the inspector was assured that there was no sickness in the house, and was satisfied without the evidence of his own senses.

In a case which occurred during the cholera epidemic in 1895, the morning inspection was omitted. A case which developed early in the morning, and which would have been found had inspection then been made, was not found until late in the afternoon, when the patient was nearly dead and soiled clothes had been washed in an adjacent stream.

In another instance the inspector found a house shut up at his morning visitation, and received no answer upon knocking. He went away. In the afternoon it was found that there was a cholera patient in the house when the inspector called in the morning, which would have been discovered had the inspector insisted upon an entrance in the morning.

The committee and the forty sanitary inspectors are giving their entire time to this matter, and several hundred subinspectors are giving a large proportion, many of them all their time to it.

The inspection of the city is no more thorough or effectual than that made by the most inefficient inspector.

One case of plague a day will as effectually lock up the city and kill business as twenty.

It is of no use for one hundred and ninety-nine inspectors to do careful work if the two hundredth man, by neglect, is to allow the plague to get a fresh hold.

It is unfair to yourselves, unjust to the committee and your fellow inspectors, and criminally negligent of the lives and property of the people of this city, for any one of you to agree to inspect a portion of the city and then fail to do it, or do it in a negligent or careless manner.

Neither is it sufficient for you to simply go to each house and make general inquiry as to health and cursory examination of the premises.

Call the roll of persons living in each house; see each one of them, or have them accounted for. If any are absent, follow them up.

Examine every room in every house upon each visitation. If this is done without fail, no case can escape you.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.

Your first duty is to take a complete census of every man, woman, and child in your apana.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING CENSUS.

Record the name of every man, woman, and child in your apana.

And also the sex, age, nationality, and employment of each person.

Enter the name of the householder in the left-hand margin; others living in the same premises under him, a little to the right.

Indicate Hawaiians by H.

Indicate Portuguese by P.

Indicate Chinese by C.

Indicate Japanese by J.

Indicate other foreigners by F.

SAMPLES OF CENSUS ENTRY.

Name.	Employment.	Sex.	Age.	Nationality.
John Smith.....	Carpenter.....	k	50	F
Mrs. Jane Smith.....	.....	w	40	F
Wm. Smith.....	Laborer.....	k	25	F
Apau.....	Cook.....	k	23	C
Kamoto.....	Yardman.....	k	21	J
Mary Manuel.....	Nurse.....	w	18	P
Mary Smith.....	.....	w	5	F

Enter names on left-hand page.

The right-hand page is reserved in which to check visits.

At the time of taking the census you should inform the inhabitants that you intend to inspect the premises twice a day, giving them the exact hour in the morning and late afternoon in which you will make your rounds and requiring them to be present on both occasions.

Many will undoubtedly answer that while they live in your apana, and are, therefore, properly in your census, yet their business calls them to another part of the city at one or both of the hours that you have appointed for your inspection. Such a man should be entered at once upon the habitual absentee blank, which shows his place of work. These blanks will be given to your inspector, who will forward them to the committee, and the committee will see that the man is checked off at the time you indicate by the inspector of the district in which he claims to work.

Your routine work now commences. Your chief duty is to see and check off on the list every man, woman, and child in your apana twice a day, and to report to your inspector on "subinspectors' semidaily report blank," which will be furnished you by your inspector. This blank has three chief divisions:

1. Persons sick.
2. Unsanitary conditions.
3. Persons not seen.

1. *Persons sick.*

Cases of sickness demand the exercise of a great deal of judgment on the part of the

subinspector. If the case is suspicious it may often be his duty to stay on the premises in order to prevent the persons moving, and to telephone or send a messenger to the central committee for immediate action. Expense of such messages will be paid by the central committee.

In other cases it may be sufficient to report the sickness to the inspector on the daily blank.

The subinspectors should err on the side of strictness, bearing in mind that it is all important to discover cases of plague at their earliest inception.

2. Unsanitary conditions.

Unsanitary conditions should be remedied by the people on the premises under the direction of the subinspector, and he should report to his inspector only those which he has been unable to remedy by personal attention and effort. The inspector will then work with him, and if the combined efforts fail to remedy the nuisance, it will then be reported to the central committee for action.

3. Persons not seen.

This also demands judgment and strict action on the part of the inspector.

It will take a little time to convince people that they must be present at the daily inspection, but the central committee will send policemen, if possible, to locate absentees and to convince the people that they save trouble and conflict with the authorities by being on hand at your hours of inspection. Vigorous action should be taken until the inhabitants realize this. Any laxness in this respect will render useless the entire work of the citizens' sanitary committee.

Subinspectors should trace the absentee, if possible; if not, report him to the inspector, and if the combined efforts of the inspector and subinspector fail to locate him, the case will be reported to the central committee who will have a force ready to execute its orders.

CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Inspector's semidaily report.

District No. _____.

Date of inspection _____ 1900.

Hour of inspection _____ a. m. _____ p. m.

SICK.

Name.	In whose house.	Nature of sickness.	Physician attending.
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS—REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ONLY THOSE WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO REMEDY BY YOUR OWN EFFORT.

Person responsible.	Locality.	Condition complained of.
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

PERSONS NOT SEEN—REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ONLY THOSE WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND BY YOUR OWN ATTENTION.

Name.	House of.	Reason given.
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

Remarks :

_____, *Inspector.*

NOTE.—Forward your subinspector's reports attached to this blank.

Subinspector's semidaily report.

[Forward this report to your inspector, daily, by 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.]

District No. _____,
Date of inspection, _____, 1900.
No. residents inspected, _____.

Apana No. _____,
Hour of inspection, _____ a. m. _____ p. m.
No. not inspected, _____.

SICK.

Name.	In whose house.	Nature of sickness.	Physician attending.
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Person responsible.	Locality.	Condition complained of.
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

PERSONS NOT SEEN.

Name.	House of.	Reasons given.
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

Remarks:

....., *Subinspector.*

NOTE.—Unless the personal inspection is thoroughly done it is worthless. Each subinspector should follow up every person missing, find out where he is, and see him. If not found, notify the inspector, who will follow the matter up.

Habitual absentee blank.

To the inspector of district _____:

The following persons in my apana report that they will be habitually absent from the district at the hour of morning inspection (or evening if so noted), and will be at the place indicated. They should therefore be inspected at that hour by the inspector of the district in which the place is situated:

Name.	Nationality.	Place.
.....
.....
.....
.....

....., *Subinspector,*
District _____, *Apana* _____.

Board of health notice.

[Issued from the office of the citizens' sanitary committee.]

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Sec. 877. The board of health and its agents shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness, on shore, or in any vessel, and shall cause the same to be destroyed, removed, or prevented, as the case may require.

Sec. 878. Whenever any such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness shall be found on private property, the board of health or any health agent shall order the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the same within forty-eight hours; and if the owner or occupant shall neglect so to do, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 879. If the owner or occupant shall not comply with such order of the board of health, the board or any of its agents may cause such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness to be removed and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the said owner or occupant, or by such other person as shall have caused or permitted the same.

[Secs. 880 to 883 provide for the conviction of persons maintaining a nuisance.]

Mr. _____.

Notice is hereby given you, as owner and occupant of the premises _____ street, Honolulu, to remove within 48 hours, at your own expense, a nuisance from the said premises, said nuisance being a _____, and to put said premises in good sanitary condition. The following means of abating the nuisance are suggested: _____

_____, *Agent board of health.*

HONOLULU, _____, 1900.

Citizens' sanitary committee—Case for investigation.

No. _____.

HONOLULU, H. I., _____, 1900.

Physician wanted to investigate case at
Reported by.....
Patient's name
Nationality.....
Age _____. Sex _____.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING PHYSICIAN.

.....
.....
_____, *Physician.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTOR.

The committee has found it inadvisable to grant moving permits without investigation on account of the danger that a plague patient may send a friend to the office to secure a permit.

No permits will be granted hereafter except on recommendation of the inspector.

YOU ARE THEREFORE INSTRUCTED,

1. To examine every person who desires to change his residence.
2. To satisfy yourself that there is no sickness of any kind among such persons.
3. To satisfy yourself that the application is for a good reason.
4. To enter on the face of this card the name of every member of the moving family using one card for each family.
5. To inform the applicant that he must bring this card to the committee in order to get a permit.
6. To take special care that the permit is not transferred, but that it has been used only by those whom you have examined.

CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Recommendation for moving permit.

District No. _____.

HONOLULU, _____, _____, 1900.

To citizens' sanitary committee:

The following application for moving has been investigated by me in accordance with the instructions on the back hereof, and I recommend that the same be granted.

Name of every person desiring to move :

.....
 Place of residence, _____.

_____, *Inspector.*

This card is not a permit; it must be taken by the applicant to the committee.

Conflict of authority between the health committee of the island and the board of health of Honolulu.

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

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information copies of dispatches from the special agent of the United States at Honolulu reporting a conflict of authority between the health committee of the island of Hawaii and the board of health of Honolulu, respecting quarantine against arrivals in the island of Hawaii from the island of Oahu, and calling attention to the necessity of placing the Hawaiian Islands under Federal quarantine regulations.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the people of the most populous part of the island of Hawaii have, in organized and forcible manner, set at defiance the Hawaiian authorities.

Upon the outbreak of the plague, the Government board of health appointed L. A. Andrews, the sheriff of Hawaii, its agent for that island. Andrews issued a proclamation to the people of the island of Hawaii announcing his intention:

"To make and enforce quarantine regulations that will keep all persons from Oahu from landing on this island, except such as have submitted to every precaution known to medical science, prevent the landing of all freight from Oahu, except that which is of a character as will permit of absolute disinfection, prevent the distribution of all mail from Oahu that is sealed or bears adhesive postage stamps, or is inclosed in wrappers fastened with mucilage or other matter which may convey to this island the sputum of the residents of Oahu."

A public meeting was called, and quarantine for the island of Hawaii against Honolulu and the island of Oahu was declared. Passengers and freight which had passed the quarantine at Honolulu were again quarantined at Hilo. Mail from Honolulu was opened and envelopes and wrappers were destroyed before delivery.

Upon learning of this action the board of health dispatched one of its members, Attorney-General Cooper, to Hilo with instructions to remove Agent Andrews and to secure the rescinding of the local quarantine regulations.

Before the arrival of the attorney-general, Sheriff Andrews had called a second meeting at which the other districts of the island outside of Hilo were represented.

These delegates allotted Hilo a representation and adjourned without action.

A citizens meeting was then called and passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the people of Hilo in mass meeting assembled, That the actions of L. A. Andrews, special agent of the board of health, in establishing absolute quarantine against Honolulu be unqualifiedly sustained: That a copy of these resolutions be given the press, and copies sent to the president of the board of health at Honolulu: That we will continue to support the sheriff in his regulations whether approved in Honolulu or not."

To this was added: "That the sense of this meeting is that the representatives of Hilo district to the meeting to be held to-morrow be instructed to secure absolute quarantine against Honolulu."

The attorney-general, who returned to Honolulu yesterday, reports that on his arrival at Hilo on the evening of the 14th instant he was met by the sheriff, who came aboard the ship and said that the island was united in support of his quarantine regulations, and if any attempt was made to come ashore there would be bloodshed.

The next morning the sheriff was informed that it would be necessary for him to

rescind his regulations and submit his resignation as agent of the board of health. He complied and posted a proclamation rescinding his regulations.

Subsequently, a meeting was arranged on the United States survey ship *Pathfinder*. The committee was composed of 2 delegates from each outside district and 5 from the central committee of Hilo. They requested that commissions be issued to their committee, with full power to act, so far as their island was concerned.

The attorney-general replied that this would be impossible, unless under authority of the board of health of Honolulu. They intimated that the time had arrived for "home rule" so far as health was concerned.

After debate, it was decided to form a central committee at Hilo. Each delegation to elect one member thereof; a committee of 7 was accordingly elected.

The committee decided to present no objection to landing the Japanese immigrants and certain articles of freight.

The attorney-general made no attempt to land. The landing of the sheriff from the vessel on which the attorney-general came from Honolulu was resisted by the people on shore, and several attempts at assault were made.

After the committee returned from the *Pathfinder*, they passed the following resolution:

"HILO, HAWAII, H. I., *January 15, 1900.*

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it has been decided by the committee appointed by delegates from several districts of the island of Hawaii to suspend communication with the part of Honolulu until further notice.

"Respectfully,

"JOHN G. GRACE, *Chairman.*

"To Hon. H. E. COOPER, *Honolulu, H. I.*"

The sheriff reports that the police are utterly unable to control the situation.

The only remedy appears to be the establishment of a Federal quarantine and this is urged as well by national as by every reason of local interest.

I respectfully renew my recommendations that the powers of the Federal authorities in this respect be extended here.

Respectfully,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 1, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 173 of January 19, 1900, I have the honor to report that on the 26th instant, A. B. Loebenstein of Hilo, member of the lower house of the Hawaiian legislature, arrived in the harbor bearing a communication from the health committee of Hawaii.

This communication forwarded to the board of health of Honolulu minutes of the meetings of the health committee of Hawaii.

On the 27th instant Mr. Loebenstein addressed the president of the board of health a letter setting forth the object of his mission, which was stated to be to request:

1. That the strict quarantine against all vessels from Honolulu be maintained.
2. That all island steamers destined for ports in Hawaii be instructed to proceed first to Hilo.
3. That authority to enforce measures for improving sanitary conditions and to disburse public funds for this object be delegated the health committee of Hawaii by the Honolulu (national) board of health.

To which the president of the board of health replied that there could be but one board of health for the Hawaiian Islands, that the resolutions of the Hilo and Hawaiian committee were in conflict with the regulations of this board and could not be authorized, that a representative committee of citizens of the island of Hawaii willing to help the board would be recognized, and that any application for funds for a specific purpose would be forwarded to the executive council for presentation to the council of State.

Mr. Loebenstein's reply protested that the committee of Hawaii did not desire to "supersede or usurp the functions of the national board," and was a representative one of the entire island; that the name under which the committee acted was of no consequence, and that he suggested that commissions be issued to its members.

The result was that the board issued commissions as its agents to 8 residents of the different districts of Hawaii, all but one of whom was a member of the committee, and all agreeable to Mr. Loebenstein.

The board declined to assent to the proposition that all vessels bound for ports on Hawaii should first call at Hilo.

I report these details that you may have full information in regard to what threatened to be a serious conflict of authority which has already done injury to the interisland commerce.

The necessity of placing the entire group under uniform quarantine regulations in charge of Federal officials has been signally illustrated.

In this connection I inclose copies of a statement submitted to the board of health by the collector-general of customs, which shows that out of 37 steamships arriving here from the Orient between June 17 and December 31 last, carrying 18,923 tons of cargo and 17,886 immigrants, 21 steamers, 9,653 tons freight and 11,799 immigrants were not fumigated.

I ask that a copy of this dispatch and inclosures be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Respectfully,
 Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

Plague in Kahului and Hilo.

[Copy of Telegram.]

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., *February 23, 1900.*

SIR: Carmichael reports plague appeared Kahului January 30, 6 cases. One case reported Hilo February 13. Will now regard all the islands infected and treat vessels accordingly. Cases at Kahului and Hilo thought to have originated from Chinese food stuffs.

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

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

IRELAND.

Reports from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *February 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report on the transactions at this port for the week ending to-day as follows: January 28, steamship *Lucania*, for New York, with 14 first-cabin, 28 second-cabin, and 67 third-class passengers.

Respectfully,

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

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

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *February 10, 1900.*

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

Date.	Vessels inspected.	Destination.	Passengers.			Cargo.
			First cabin.	Second cabin.	Third class.	
Feb. 4	Steamship <i>Bovic</i>	New York.....	0	0	0	None.
Feb. 8	Steamship <i>Oceanic</i> .....	.....do.....	3	20	156	Do.
Do.....	Steamship <i>Belgenland</i>	Philadelphia.....	0	3	37	Do.

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, *February 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected during the week ended February 4: On January 31, steamship *Sardinian Prince*, bound for New Orleans via Havana and Central American ports; 3 cabin passengers were inspected and passed. On February 1, steamship *Columbia*, Hamburg-American Line, bound for New York; 14 cabin and 58 steerage passengers and 63 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Reports from Naples—Smallpox increasing.*NAPLES, ITALY, *February 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 7, 1900, there were no bills of health issued. The number of Italian towns in which smallpox has appeared is increasing, especially in northern Italy.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Italy raises quarantine against Egypt.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of a note from Italian ambassador at this capital, reporting that his Government has raised the quarantine against vessels coming from Egypt.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have received the following telegram from the royal ministry of the interior:

"ROME, *February 7, 1900.**"Italian Embassy, Washington:*

"By to-day's ordinance of Maritime Health, No. 40, the preceding ordinance of December 23, No. 16, is repealed. Vessels coming from Egypt, therefore, will not henceforward be subjected to any special treatment.

"BERTOLINI."

This telegram refers to that, a copy of which I had the honor to transmit you in my note of December 23, 1899.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

FAVA.

*Quarantine against Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, and the Ohman.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copies of two notes from the Italian ambassador at this capital reporting that his Government has declared

a quarantine against the Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, and the Ohman.

Respectfully,
JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*
Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have received, and now send you a copy of the following telegram from the royal minister of the interior :

“ROME, *February 11, 1900.*

“*Italian Embassy, Washington:*

“By to-day’s ordinance of Maritime Health, No. 5, the ports of New Caledonia, the Hawaiian Islands and Ohman are declared infected with the bubonic plague, and the provisions of the ordinances of May 8, 1897, No. 3; July 15, 1897, No. 6, and January 23, 1900, No. 1, will be applied to vessels coming from those ports. The operations of maritime health will be effected exclusively at the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Brindisi, and Venice, which alone can, therefore, be the first landing place of such vessels.

“BERTOLINI, *For the Minister.*”

Respectfully,

FAVA.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Precautions against plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the evening of it’s dispatch, of your cablegram of the 20th instant, as follows: “Eggs packed in and vegetables from infected soil forbidden. Notify Hong-kong, Amoy, and Kobe,” and to report that, in accordance therewith, I immediately telegraphed Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry, at Hong-kong, A. B. Johnson, United States consul at Amoy, and Acting Asst. Surg. J. B. Fowler, at Kobe, and, in addition to J. W. Davidson, United States consul at Tamsui, Formosa, and C. B. Harris, United States consul at Nagasaki, the 2 officials last mentioned belonging to the district of this consulate-general, and Tamsui, in particular, being a point of danger on account of the existence of plague there, and the frequent shipment from that port of cycads and other plants.

Respectfully,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of circular to shipping companies issued by me in accordance with your cablegram of the 20th instant.

Respectfully,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure—Circular.]

YOKOHAMA, *January 21, 1900.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions received by cable from Washington, the shipment to United States territory, including Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, of the following articles from any region affected by plague is prohibited.

Eggs packed in loam or clay.

Bulbs packed in loam or clay.

Plants or vegetables grown in infected soil.

The shipment of these articles from any port in Japan will only be permitted upon the production of satisfactory evidence of their origin and preparation outside of any area in which infection exists.

For the purposes of this circular, the occurrence of a single case of plague, or the detection of the plague bacillus in rats, in any given district, will constitute infection of that locality.

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Approved:

J. F. GOWEY,
Consul-General of United States.

A true copy.

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

Reports from Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the outbreak of plague in Japan appears to be, at least for the present, arrested. At Kobe, where it first became epidemic, there has been no case since December 23, and, at Osaka, where, at the date of my last return, January 12, pneumonic plague was actively epidemic, no case has been met with since the 13th instant.

The official summing up of undoubted cases, all of which seem to have been fatal, is now: Kobe, 19; Osaka, 52; single scattering cases elsewhere, 5; total, 76.

The sudden cessation of the disease at Osaka coincided with the onset of unusually cold weather, which still continues.

The efforts of the sanitary authorities to control and eradicate the malady have been most energetic and intelligent, and the native medical profession deserves the highest praise for its prompt and brave response to the call of the Government. At Osaka, for instance, immediately after the attack of the 3 physicians and their families, reported in my letter of January 12, in answer to the appeal of the city officials, 175 physicians offered their services. For the general work of the sanitary bureau of the home department, too, involving direct and constant connection with the infection, there has been no lack of volunteers, and in both cases for a very inadequate compensation.

The sanitary officers in all the towns and cities of central Japan, and, in fact, more or less throughout the country, are continuing their precautionary measures, including house-to-house inspection, enforcement of thorough cleansing in every respect, and the encouragement of the destruction of rats, for which a price is paid upon delivery at the police stations. From the 15th to the 23d instant some 3,000 of these rodents were killed in Tokyo and the campaign still goes on.

Such general, and, probably, well founded fear of the awakening of the epidemic in the coming spring is felt that the sanitary work now in progress is likely to be carried on.

The plague in Formosa, which appeared to be, for some months, in abeyance, has recently increased, but I am unable to obtain statistics.

Respectfully,

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

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

NETHERLANDS.

*Quarantine against Rosario, Argentina.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose for your information, a copy of a declaration of quarantine by the Dutch Government against Rosario, which was received with a dispatch of the 31st ultimo from the consul at Amsterdam.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

AMSTERDAM, *January 30, 1900.*

The minister of the interior of the Netherlands has decreed that, the pest having appeared at Rosario, in accordance with the law of March 28, 1877, as amended by the law of April 8, 1893, Rosario, Argentina, be declared infected with the pest, and that the number of days of quarantine against the said port be fixed at ten.

FRANK D. HILL,
United States Consul.

*Report from Rotterdam.*ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *February 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended February 5, 1900: Eight vessels were inspected and given bills of health. The steamship *Werkendam*, carrying freight and passengers, left this port for New York on the 1st instant. She carried 8 cabin and 182 steerage passengers. Seventy-two pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled and 71 pieces of baggage were disinfected and labeled. The general condition of the vessel was good. The class of passengers so far carried by the Holland-American Line has been good, most of them coming from Russian Poland and Austria. They carry very little baggage. Most of these people pass through Vienna, where they undergo an inspection by the company's surgeon. At the German frontier the baggage of certain classes is disinfected, but I am not yet able to find the district from which these people come.

The freight steamers have been in fairly good condition, but as several of them have carried sand ballast on deck, their appearance was far from good. This deck load of sand is thrown overboard before reaching port in the United States. The sand is clean and I think not an objectionable ballast, and is obtained by dredging a short distance above the city. Vessels sailing on a time charter are apt to be very dirty. Cargo is unloading and loading at the same time, and often, in addition, they are taking on sand ballast and coal. The primitive process of loading in vogue tends also to increase the general dirtiness. As soon as these vessels are loaded they put to sea at once, the general cleaning up being done after leaving port. I have not felt justified in holding such a vessel until she was mechanically cleaned. In most instances the forecastles and water-closets are well cleaned. It has been impossible to inspect the crews of British vessels on board. I have talked with many people in regard to it, but all are agreed that there is no way to compel the crew to appear until the last moment before sailing. I have, therefore, inspected several of these crews at the British consulate. The general health of this port is good.

Respectfully,

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

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

PORTO RICO.

*Reports from Ponce.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *January 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended January 27. I also inclose mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week and the general health of Ponce continues as before.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended January 27, 1900.

Infectious diseases—	
Tuberculosis	13
Malarial fever	3
Dysentery	3
Diphtheria	1
Puerperal fever	1
Infectious fever	a 1
Typhoid fever	1
Septicæmia	1
Pyæmia.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus	31
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	11
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	2
Diseases of the nervous system.....	9
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	27
Total.....	106
Births during same period.....	60

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Very little baggage from Spanish ports.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *February 1, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to Bureau letter (R. M. W. and F. L. G.) of January 19, 1900, I have the honor to report that little baggage from Spanish ports is received at this port. This baggage has been closely inspected in the past, and particular attention will be paid to it in the future.

Respectfully,

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

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

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a consolidated statement of the work done at this station during the month of January.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure 3.]

*Summary of transactions of service during the month of January, 1900.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *February 2, 1900.*

Total number of deaths reported during January, 1900.....	225
Total number of deaths reported during January, 1899.....	141
Total number of births reported during January, 1900.....	109
Total number of births reported during January, 1899.....	74
Total number of vessels inspected during January, 1900.....	31
Total number of bills of health issued during January, 1900.....	26
Number of vessels in quarantine during January, 1900.....	4
Number of passengers whose baggage was disinfected during January, 1900.....	19
Number of vessels inspected during January, 1899.....	34
Number of vessels which sailed during January, 1899.....	21
Number of immigrants inspected during January, 1900.....	62

*Report of immigrants inspected at Ponce, Porto Rico, during the month of January, 1900.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *February 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to give below the number of immigrants inspected by this office during the month of January, with rejections:

January 4, steamship Salvador, Fort de France and St. Thomas.....	22
January 9, steamship Alsace, Port Limon, Colon, La Guayra.....	1
January 10, steamship Philadelphia, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra.....	1
January 17, steamship Salvador, Port au Prince and Santo Domingo.....	1
January 18, steamship Ciudad de Cadiz, Havana and South America.....	8
January 19, steamship Hungaria, Hamburg and St. Thomas.....	5
January 19, steamship Maria Herrera, Cuba and Santo Domingo.....	20
January 24, steamship Caracas, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra.....	4
Total.....	62

There were no rejections during the month.

Respectfully,

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

SCOTLAND.

*Report from Glasgow.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *February 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions at this port for the week ended February 3, 1900: January 30, cleared the steamship *Hestia*, for Newport News, Va., in ballast. February 2, cleared the steamship *Keemun*, for Portland, Me. Her cargo was composed of general merchandise from the British Isles. February 2, cleared the steamship *Hibernian*, for Portland, Me. She carried a general cargo 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, *February 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the weekly abstract of bills of health and make the report of transactions at this office for the week ended February 3, 1900:

On January 29 the bark *Maria F.* was inspected, 4 passengers and effects examined and passed; in ballast, bound for Savannah, Ga.

The epidemic of influenza prevailing here has abated to some extent. Smallpox has almost disappeared; only 2 deaths in the past week from it. All persons arriving here from Marseilles are detained fifteen days unless vaccinated; baggage disinfected in each case.

The consul at Valencia reported 7 cases and 5 deaths from typhus fever during the week ended January 27. I have written him in regard to the same. Typhoid and typhus fevers are often confounded in Spain, and it is probably the former disease.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report from Cadiz.*CADIZ, SPAIN, *February 5, 1900.*

SIR: Following is the report of the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900:

On January 30 supplemental bill of health was issued to the Spanish steamer *Montserrat* for Havana via Canaries and Porto Rico; 27 steerage passengers and 21 pieces of baggage were inspected. One lot of baggage, old second-hand bedding, was rejected.

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.

*Reports from Corunna.*CORUNNA, SPAIN, *January 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended January 27, 1900:

The following vessels were inspected during the week: On January 21, steamer *Reina Maria Cristina*, for Havana and Vera Cruz, with 142 cabin and 403 steerage passengers, of which 46 and 220, respectively, were taken on here. Inspection executed at this point as prescribed. On January 23 steamer *Versailles* from St. Nazaire and Santander with passengers for Havana and Vera Cruz; 62 passengers embarked here, of which 50 for Havana inspected and passed with baggage. The sanitary condition of this city and vicinity is tolerably good. Influenza, mild in character, prevails. Smallpox always present; 10 cases and 3 deaths reported during the last two weeks.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,
United States Consul.

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

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 41,346. Total number of deaths, 88—all natives. No contagious diseases reported.

Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 41,000. Total number of deaths, 121—all natives. No contagious diseases reported.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 561, including enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 49 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended February 3, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No death and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended February 1, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended February 5, 1900. Estimated population 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths 61, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—*Manitoba—Winnipeg*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from fever and 4 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 27, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 30.7, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 8.9.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and fifty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 46; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 39; enteric fever, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.2 a thousand. In Greater London 2,554 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 27, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 33.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 12.1, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 78.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 259 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 3 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 27, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 23.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality

was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.2, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 27.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 723, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 32; scarlet fever, 8, and 8 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Three weeks ended February 3, 1900. Estimated population, 34,314. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—Formosa—Tamsui.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from enteric fever and 4 from plague reported.

Month of November, 1899. Five deaths from enteric fever and 23 from plague reported.

Nagasaki.—Ten days ended January 10, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended December 30, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Months of November and December, 1899. Estimated population, 846. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended January 13, 1900, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 670,000 show a total of 439 deaths, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 1; measles, 15, whooping cough, 3, and 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Sheffield.....	Feb. 3	363,940	191								5	21	10	2
Singapore.....	Dec. 23	97,100	175	29										
Do.....	Dec. 30	97,100	138	30				2						
Solingen.....	Jan. 27	16,000	14											1
Southampton.....	do.....	105,831	37							1				
Stettin.....	Jan. 20	153,000	73						1	1				
Do.....	Jan. 27	153,000	65						1	1	1			
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 1	162,934	77											
Teneriffe.....	Jan. 27	33,425	18									2		
Trapani.....	do.....	45,095	22											
Valencia.....	Feb. 3	203,958	162					1						
Venice.....	Jan. 6	171,779	94						1			2		
Do.....	Jan. 13	171,779	73									4		
Do.....	Jan. 20	171,779	83									1		
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 3	25,000	31	11				1						
Vienna.....	do.....	1,639,811	634							3		3	7	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 20	645,848	282					4	6	1	3	4	2	
Windsor, New Brunswick.....	Feb. 10	3,000	0											
Winnipeg.....	do.....	45,000											1	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 30	189,455								1				
Do.....	Jan. 6	189,455								1				
Zurich.....	Jan. 27	163,908	50					1	1				7	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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