

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

No. 8.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. *Marine-Hospital Service*.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

APPLETON, WIS., February 14, 1894.—You are hereby informed that 4 cases of smallpox have been reported to this office as existing in Fort Howard, Brown County, in this State, and 1 each at Madison and Portage. Origin in the persons of tramps. Precautions taken: vaccination and isolation.—J. T. REEVE, *Secretary State Board of Health*.

One case of smallpox at Waterbury, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 20, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that one case of smallpox exists at Waterbury, New Haven County, this State. The person sick is a mechanic. The origin of the disease is known, and the measures taken to restrict are isolation and vaccination.—C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary State Board of Health*.

Relative to smallpox and vaccination in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., February 12, 1894.—I have the honor to advise you that smallpox in Boston is gradually disappearing. This is undoubtedly due to the wise precautionary measures instituted by the board of health. Between fifty and sixty thousand vaccinations have been made, chiefly among the poor, free of charge. To day there are only 8 cases under treatment, and they are nearly all convalescent. Sporadic cases have been reported in the newspapers from different places in adjacent towns and States all winter. Two suspects applied for relief at the marine-hospital office in Boston last month, and were turned over to the local health authorities in accordance with previous arrangement.

The chairman of the Boston board of health, Dr. Durgin, informs me that a special inquiry in respect to the vaccination of the pupils in the public schools in Boston, recently made, revealed the fact that quite a large number refused to be vaccinated, and that 1,679 pupils presented no evidence of vaccination, although the law requires that all pupils must be vaccinated or be refused admission to the schools. This violation or evasion of the law has been referred to the proper authorities.—HENRY W. SAWTELLE, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Smallpox not increasing in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 14, 1894.—Referring to my letter of the 2d ultimo, reporting a case of smallpox in Memphis, I have the honor to say that the disease has made no progress in this city. Three cases in all were discovered, none of them recently. A large number of vaccinations have been made under the direction of the local board of health.—A. C. SMITH, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

One case of smallpox at Victoria, Tex.

GALVESTON, TEX., February 15, 1894.—I have the honor to inclose herewith clipping from the Galveston News announcing the presence of 1 case of variola at Victoria, the county seat of Victoria County, Tex.—RUPERT BLUE, *Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Reporting arrival and treatment at quarantine, Mobile, of the Russian bark Hera.

MOBILE, ALA., February 15, 1894.—I have the honor to forward a copy of the report of Dr. Fowler, physician in charge of the quarantine station of Mobile Bay, for week ended 10th instant, in so far as it refers to the Russian bark *Hera*, infected with smallpox.—R. B. OWEN, *Secretary Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay.*

[Inclosure.]

The Russian bark *Hera* departed from Barcelona, on the 18th December, 1893. On the 3d of January, 1894, Matteo Pietila, a white sailor, was taken sick, and on the 6th the sickness developed into smallpox (confluent). The man was then separated from the rest of the crew and made comfortable under the forecastle head, where he remained during his illness. On the 13th the pustules began to dry up and the scales afterwards began to drop off. On the 22d January the man was able to be about, and has been working ever since. The man's nose at the present time has a crusty appearance, owing to the fact of his having rubbed and scratched it severely, as he says, to relieve the intense itching.

During the man's illness the cabin and forecastle and under the forecastle head was daily fumigated with burning tar, and the two last-mentioned places were daily washed with a solution of carbolic acid. The *Hera* arrived here on the 7th of February. She sailed in without a pilot. On the 9th the vessel was towed alongside the wharf and the ballast thoroughly wetted down with a solution of the bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500. On the 10th all the clothing, bedding, etc., was subjected to heat, 220° F., for forty minutes. The clothing and bedding used by the sick man was thrown overboard at sea.

The forecastle and under the forecastle head, where the man was sick, was thoroughly washed with a solution of the bichloride 1 to 500, and the entire vessel, including hold, cabin, forecastle, and all rooms, were thoroughly fumigated. The man who had the smallpox was made, in my presence, to wash himself thoroughly with soap and warm water in abundance (using a very large tub for the purpose) and was afterwards given a new suit of clothing which had been in the cylinder; the entire crew also changed clothing for other clothing which had been in the

cylinder. The crew of the *Hera* consists of 16 men, all white, and I have vaccinated 12, including the captain and officers; 3 now on board having had smallpox, 2 in former years and 1 recently, and 1 man with a good scar, whom I did not deem it necessary to vaccinate. Station Engineer Groom and one of the boatmen were also vaccinated.

The vessel is in excellent condition, the lower hold having been scraped and thoroughly tarred. Between decks has also been scraped and varnished, and the forecastle scraped and washed with a solution of carbolic acid, as well as under the forecastle head. I have left nothing undone to make this vessel perfectly safe.—GEO. H. FOWLER, *Quarantine Physician.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 17, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 19, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 17, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessels.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
Feb. 11	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	55
11	Steamship Spree.....	Bremen	37
11	Steamship New York.....	Southampton	55
11	Steamship Rhynland.....	Antwerp	113
12	Steamship La Champagne	Hayre	74
13	Steamship America.....	Bremen	129
14	Steamship Servia.....	Liverpool	67
14	Steamship Rugia.....	Hamburg	65
15	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp	121
16	Steamship Marsala.....	Hamburg	48
16	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen	163
16	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool	122
17	Steamship Grecian.....	Glasgow.....	22
	Total.....		1,071

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended February 17, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
Port of Philadelphia, February 19, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 17, 1894;
also the names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
Feb. 11	Steamship British Prince.....	Liverpool.....	42
17	Steamship Indiana.....	do.....	33
17	Steamship Illinois	Antwerp.....	75

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 94, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

CALIFORNIA—Month of January, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 97 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 831,551, show a total of 1,234 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 209; enteric fever, 28; diphtheria, 19; croup, 10; and whooping cough, 14.

San Francisco.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 607, including phthisis pulmonalis, 90; enteric fever, 14; diphtheria, 3; croup, 7; and whooping cough, 8.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of January, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 162 towns, having an aggregate population of 793,142, show a total of 1,374 deaths, including smallpox, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 137; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria and croup, 36; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 10.

New Haven.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 155, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; diphtheria and croup, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

FLORIDA.—Month of December, 1893: Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties, having an aggregate population of 391,422, show a total of 324 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 3; and croup, 1.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 1,600,000. Total deaths, 1,808, including phthisis pulmonalis, 177; enteric fever, 46; scarlet fever, 30; diphtheria, 74; smallpox, 29; croup, 39; measles, 10; and whooping cough, 16.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 3.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended January 27, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 77, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; and enteric fever, 2.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of January, 1894. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 693; colored, 211; total, 904, including phthisis pulmonalis, 112; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 15; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 50, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12.

Northampton.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 27, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 98,000. Total deaths, 187, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; diphtheria, 10; croup, 1; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 10, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 50 observers, indicate that intermittent fever and tonsilitis increased, and that inflammation of bowels and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 52 places, diphtheria at 26, enteric fever at 23, measles at 15, and smallpox at 2 places.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 163, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 10; and diphtheria, 7.

MISSOURI—Kansas City.—Month of October, 1893. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 152; including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; croup, 10; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of November, 1893. Total deaths, 152; including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 8; croup, 4; and measles, 1.

NEW JERSEY—Newark.—Month of December, 1893. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 346; including phthisis pulmonalis, 42; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 11; croup, 9; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of January, 1894. Population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 25; colored, 33; total, 58; including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; and enteric fever, 4.

Memphis.—Month of January, 1894. Population, white, 32,376; colored, 25,575; total, 57,951. Deaths, white, 39; colored, 55; total, 94; including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 4; and diphtheria, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Tenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Maryland for the two Years ending December 31, 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—				
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Typhus fever.
Auburn, N. Y.	Feb. 10.	25,858	4	2				1
Auburn, N. Y.	Feb. 17.	25,858	7					3 5
Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 17.	434,439	166	28				
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 17.	35,005	16	3				
Boston, Mass.	Feb. 17.	448,477	214	30				
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 17.	806,343	371	39				
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 16.	296,908	113	19				
Cleveland, Ohio.	Feb. 17.	261,353	76	3				
Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 10.	205,870	67	4				
Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 17.	74,398	41	4				
Galveston, Tex.	Feb. 16.	29,094	7	1				
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 10.	204,468	80	8				
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 17.	204,468	80	8				
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 17.	164,728	40	5				
Mobile, Ala.	Feb. 10.	31,076	16	2				
Mobile, Ala.	Feb. 17.	31,076	20	5				
Nashville, Tenn.	Feb. 17.	76,168	22	4				
Newark, N. J.	Feb. 10.	181,830	96	7				
New Orleans, La.	Feb. 10.	242,039	119	15				
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 17.	1,515,301	853	103	5			
Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 10.	140,452	28	2				
Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 17.	140,452	28	2				
Pensacola, Fla.	Feb. 10.	11,750	4	1				
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 10.	238,617	86	8				
Portland, Me.	Feb. 17.	36,425	18	1				
Providence, R. I.	Feb. 17.	132,146	48					
Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 17.	133,896	50	3				
St. Louis, Mo.	Feb. 10.	451,770	157	17				
San Diego, Cal.	Feb. 10.	16,159	3					
San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 10.	298,997	115	17				
Shreveport, La.	Feb. 10.	11,979	8					
Toledo, Ohio.	Feb. 16.	81,434	29					
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 10.	230,392	130	14				
Yonkers, N. Y.	Feb. 9.	32,033	13					
Yonkers, N. Y.	Feb. 16.	32,033	14					
Youngstown, Ohio.	Feb. 16.	33,220	6					

Comparative mortality table of certain cities of the United States for the year ended December 31, 1893, as reported to the Marine-Hospital Service.

Cities.	Population, U. S. Census, 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Annual rate per 1,000 of the popu- lation.
Altoona, Pa.	30,337	682	22.5
Auburn, N. Y.	25,858	521	20.1
Baltimore, Md.	434,439	6,821	15.7
Binghamton, N. Y.	35,005	622	17.8
Boston, Mass.	448,477	11,640	25.9
Brooklyn, N. Y.	806,343	20,924	25.9
Chicago, Ill.	1,099,850	27,156	24.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	296,908	5,887	19.8
Cleveland, Ohio	261,353	5,240	20.0
Detroit, Mich.	205,876	4,123	20.0
Dubuque, Iowa	30,311	426	14.1
Erie, Pa.	40,634	710	17.4
Fall River, Mass.	74,398	1,738	23.4
Galveston, Tex.	29,084	604	20.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	105,436	2,108	19.9
Keokuk, Iowa	14,101	222	15.8
Los Angeles, Cal.	50,395	995	19.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	204,468	4,327	21.2
Minneapolis, Minn.	164,738	2,223	13.5
Mobile, Ala.	31,076	823	26.5
Nashville, Tenn.	76,168	1,535	20.2
Newark, N. J.	181,830	4,880	26.8
New Orleans, La.	242,039	6,989	28.9
New York, N. Y.	1,515,301	44,497	29.4
Northampton, Mass.	14,990	302	20.1
Omaha, Nebr.	140,452	2,203	15.6
Pensacola, Fla.	11,750	242	20.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,046,964	23,694	22.6
Portland, Me.	36,425	722	19.8
Providence, R. I.	132,146	3,246	24.6
Richmond, Va.	81,388	2,064	25.4
Rochester, N. Y.	133,896	2,588	19.3
Sacramento, Cal.	26,386	438	16.6
San Diego, Cal.	16,159	157	9.7
San Francisco, Cal.	298,997	5,942	19.9
Toledo, Ohio	81,434	1,466	18.0
Washington, D. C.	230,392	6,131	26.6
Williamsport, Pa.	27,132	341	12.6
Winona, Minn.	18,208	262	14.4

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 12, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.	22	4	.....	1.02	.....	.65
Portland, Me.	23	3	.....	.91	.....	.39
Northfield, Vt.	16	5	.....	.53	.01	.....
Boston, Mass.	27	6	.....	.89	.....	.19
Nantucket, Mass.	31	2	.....	.77	.....	.12
Block Island, R. I.	31	3	.....	1.23	.....	.03
New London, Conn.	30	1	.....	.98	.18	.....
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	25	2	.....	.63	.29	.....
New York, N. Y.	32	4	.....	.91	.37	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	4	.....	.83	.....	.11
Atlantic City, N. J.	34	6	.....	.84	.....	.16
Baltimore, Md.	36	4	.....	.86	.....	.09
Washington, D. C.	35	6	.....	.84	.02	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	40	5	.....	.91	.22	.....
Norfolk, Va.	43	6	.....	.91	.....	.41
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	45	8	.....	1.12	.....	.48
Wilmington, N. C.	50	5	.....	.84	.....	.22
Charleston, S. C.	53	3	.....	.89	.....	.57
Augusta, Ga.	51	4	.....	.93	.26	.....
Savannah, Ga.	55	4	.....	.77	.....	.62
Jacksonville, Fla.	59	4	.....	.84	.....	.66
Titusville, Fla.	62	4	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Jupiter, Fla.	67	3	.....	.88	.....	.88
Key West, Fla.	72	1	.....	.47	.....	.47
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	48	4	.....	1.27	1.02	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	57	3	.....	.92	3.39	.....
Mobile, Ala.	55	3	.....	1.12	2.03	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	53	3	.....	1.33	1.49	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	52	2	.....	1.19	1.47	.....
New Orleans, La.	58	2	.....	1.05	.38	.....
Shreveport, La.	51	0	.....	1.17	.33	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.	42	2	.....	.88	3.56	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	45	2	.....	1.56	.33	.....
Palestine, Tex.	51	0	.....	.98	1.28	.....
Galveston, Tex.	57	1	.....	.77	.....	.34
San Antonio, Tex.	56	3	.....	.55	.....	.19
Corpus Christi, Tex.	58	3	.....	.68	.....	.55
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	44	4	.....	1.40	1.87	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	42	8	.....	1.38	2.38	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	46	6	.....	1.36	.58	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	43	7	.....	1.26	.50	.....
Louisville, Ky.	38	8	.....	1.17	1.58	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	31	9	.....	.84	3.25	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	36	8	.....	.98	1.12	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	31	8	.....	.91	.37	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.	36	7	.....	.77	.33	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	33	6	.....	.70	.32	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	24	5	.....	.63	.63	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	24	8	.....	.66	.95	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	24	6	.....	.70	1.19	.....
Eric, Pa.	26	7	.....	.86	.83	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	28	6	.....	.70	.15	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.	28	9	.....	.81	.46	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	27	8	.....	.56	.69	.....
Detroit, Mich.	26	5	.....	.56	1.83	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	22	8	.....	.63	1.16	.....
Alpena, Mich.	17	11	.....	.56	.....	.17
Marquette, Mich.	15	10	.....	.42	.81	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	16	7	.....	.77	.60	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.	24	7	.....	.56	.26	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	23	7	.....	.49	.95	.....
Chicago, Ill.	28	2	.....	.58	.65	.....
Duluth, Minn.	11	12	.....	.28	.....	.12
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	13	5	.....	.21	.....	.18
La Crosse, Wis.	17	6	.....	.27	.63	.....

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 12, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Dubuque, Iowa.....	20	6	.....	.38	.77	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	23	7	.....	.42	.89	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	21	5	.....	.35	.79	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	27	6	.....	.42	.92	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	30	6	.....	.98	1.41	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	38	8	.....	1.05	1.59	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	34	8	.....	.77	1.81	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	35	4	.....	.84	.41	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	30	0	.....	.42	1.92	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	36	.....	6	.35	.37	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	27	.....	3	.14	1.20	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	22	2	.....	.18	1.05	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	21	.....	4	.14	.....	.05
Huron, S. Dak.....	11	.....	1.	.12	.12	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	12	2	.....	.07	.....	.03
Moorehead, Minn.....	2	9	.....	.21	.11	.....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	4	10	.....	.14	.36	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	7	4	.....	.14	.....	.14
Williston, N. Dak.....	6	.....	2	.11	.03	.....
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	12	1	.....	.16	.....	.14
Helena, Mont.....	20	.....	4	.19	.21	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	21	.....	2	.21	.....	.20
Spokane, Wash.....	27	3	.....	.56	.32	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	34	3	.....	.49	.09	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	32	.....	9	.27	.18	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	32	.....	6	.35	.....	.19
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	26	.....	8	.07	.24	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	24	.....	4	.07	.21	.....
Denver, Colo.....	32	.....	10	.12	.03	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	33	.....	11	.14	.01	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	30	.....	6	.14	.51	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	47	0	.....	.28	.47	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	32	.....	6	.21	.07	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	49	.....	3	.08	.21	.....
Tucson, Ariz.....	52	.....	7	.21	.83	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	36	2	.....	.95	.....	.19
Olympia, Wash.....	39	.....	1	1.89	.66	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	40	.....	2	1.68	.36	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	42	.....	4	1.19	1.92	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	48	.....	6	.91	.....	.61
Sacramento, Cal.....	49	.....	5	.77	.....	.49
San Francisco, Cal.....	52	.....	5	.98	.....	.64
Fresno, Cal.....	49	.....	6	.28	.65	.....
Keeler, Cal.....	44	.....	5	.14	.05	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55	.....	5	.87	.....	.59
San Diego, Cal.....	55	.....	5	.63	.....	.41
Yuma, Ariz.....	58	.....	7	.14	.....	.14

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN

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

BRAZIL.

Disinfection of vessels at Rio—Health of Rio since 1835.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, January 2, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the sanitary report for the week ended December 30, 1893. Whilst the total number of deaths is 6 less than the previous week, the deaths from yellow fever have increased from 9 to 20. Should this hot weather continue without showers to cool the atmosphere, a higher rate yet is to be looked for. There is little or no yellow fever in the shipping, and with the large population of Rio the disease is not yet considered epidemic, though of course more than ordinary care must be taken with ships arriving in the United States from this port.

Disinfection.—All disinfection of ships is done at the quarantine station on Ilha Grande, some 25 miles outside the bar, and the health officer of the port has furnished me with the following details of their mode of proceeding! “The baggage of the passengers and crew, and everything used by them, such as mattresses, pillows, clothing of all kinds, shoes, etc., are carried ashore and submitted to purification in the stores of Geneste & Herscher. While this is being done at the lazaretto the employés of the establishment go to work on the ship; the hold is pumped dry and washed with milk of lime, and then with a solution of mercuric bichloride, $\frac{1}{1000}$; the water-closets are washed with milk of lime and with solutions of copper sulphate; the holds, after being irrigated with a solution of mercuric bichloride, are fumigated with sulphurous-acid gas in the proportion of 60 grams of sulphur to each cubic meter of space; the quarters of the passengers, especially those of the third class, and the quarters of the crew, are fumigated in the same manner, the drinking water is all taken away, and substituted by other water furnished by the lazaretto; finally, every part of the ship is washed with solutions of mercuric bichloride and carbolic acid. To conclude, everything suspected is disinfected.

“After these prophylactic measures are finished all the compartments of the ship are thoroughly ventilated, and the disinfected articles are reembarked, passengers return, and a clean bill of health is given. The time necessary for these operations depends on the size of the ship, the number of passengers and the articles to be disinfected, the condition of the ship, etc. It takes from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.” As for ships infected here in the port, at present I see no way to have them disinfected unless they be sent to the quarantine station. I have not yet been able to inform myself exactly of the mode of proceeding with vessels anchored here which may be infected, because of the disturbed state of affairs, but will do so at the first possible opportunity and communicate the result.

Health of Rio de Janeiro.—The following information I have collected, which will give a good idea of the health of this town since 1835: In 1838, by an official census, the population was 97,162, and in 1849 it was 205,906. There has never been any other trustworthy census; hence at all other times the population has been estimated by the health authorities from all possible data to be had.

1835 to 1839, inclusive.—The deaths averaged 5,999 each year, and epidemics of malignant malarial fevers, smallpox, and measles prevailed; the rate was judged to be 61·2 per 1,000.

1840 to 1844, inclusive.—The average yearly number of deaths was 6,346; a strong epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed, also smallpox, typhoid fever, and measles; the rate was judged to be 54 to 1,000 (?).

1845 to 1849, inclusive.—Six thousand nine hundred and sixty was the average death rate for these years. “Polka fever” (proved to be dengue) was imported from Africa, and scarlet fever appeared epidemically for the last time. In 1849 the census gave 205,906 population, and the rate was 38·3 in 1,000.

1850 to 1854, inclusive.—There were 9,176 deaths as a yearly average for these five years. Smallpox, measles, dengue, and influenza prevailed; the ratio was 39 to 1,000.

1855 to 1859, inclusive.—In these years the average was 9,448 deaths. The cholera caused 5,000 deaths in 1855, and during the five years yellow fever killed 2,725, and smallpox 140.

1860 to 1864, inclusive.—An average of 9,008 deaths yearly. The city drainage was finished during this period. Yellow fever caused 1,249 deaths in 1860; 247 in 1861; 12 in 1862; 15 in 1863, and 67 in 1864. Smallpox caused 978 deaths in the five years.

1865 to 1869, inclusive.—An average yearly of 8,802 deaths. Smallpox caused 1,249 deaths in 1865. There was little yellow fever in this period, being only 292 deaths; dysentery caused 775 deaths and smallpox 1,895 in the five years.

1870 to 1874, inclusive.—The average yearly number of deaths was 11,090. Yellow fever caused 5,922, smallpox 3,807, and typhoid fever 1,402 deaths.

1875 to 1879, inclusive.—Twelve thousand one hundred and seventy-six was the yearly average of deaths. Yellow fever caused 7,218 deaths and smallpox 3,007. Beriberi appeared here for the first time in this period.

1880 to 1884, inclusive.—Eleven thousand and twenty-six was the yearly average of deaths. Yellow fever killed 4,628, beriberi 100, and smallpox 2,547.

1885 to 1889, inclusive.—Thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy-seven was the average yearly number of deaths. Yellow fever killed 4,935, beriberi 700 (of which 498 occurred in 1889) and smallpox 4,305. The population was estimated at 520,000, and the rate was 29·4 per 1,000.

1890.—In this year there were 13,725 deaths; 719 from yellow fever and 361 from smallpox. The rate was 26·3 per 1,000.

1891.—There were 23,849 deaths. Yellow fever killed 4,454 and smallpox 3,944. Population estimated at 543,400. Rate 43·8 to 1,000.

1892.—There were 18,996 deaths. Yellow fever killed 4,312 and smallpox 380.

The population was estimated at 566,800. The rate was 33·5 per 1,000.

These death rates are very high, due simply to the epidemics of yellow fever and smallpox, and when they are stamped out, as they inevitably will be when the country can have some political rest, Rio de Janeiro will compare favorably with many cities outside the tropical limits in a sanitary point of view.

Yours, respectfully,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Yellow fever increasing at Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 16, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended January 13, 1894. The number of deaths from yellow fever has gone up from 28 in the previous week to 43 in the one just ended, and the total number of deaths from all causes is 333 as against 297 in the previous week. While the authorities here do not consider the disease as yet epidemic or the port infected, I state the case plainly on every bill of health, and recommend the greatest care and diligence in ascertaining what sickness, if any, occurs on the voyage to the United States. Redoubled care is now necessary, as, although there are ample means of disinfection provided, the bay being in the hands of the rebels, the operations of the sanitary officers are totally suspended.

The garbage and filth from the town have been always transported to an island in the bay and burnt, but as the revolted ships will not now allow this, it is taken out to the suburbs and burnt inefficiently, as there are no proper means provided; hence this will naturally be another aid to the propagation of disease in addition to the hot weather, which almost invariably increases the number of yellow fever cases. The temperature reports prove the excessive and continued heat we are sustaining at present.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

Under date of February 5, 1894, the U. S. consul-general at St. Petersburg reports that during the week ended January 27, 1894, there were 44 cases of cholera and 24 deaths from that disease in St. Petersburg. He adds:

At a visit yesterday to the cholera hospitals I find that the disease is becoming rapidly less and appears to submit better to treatment and efforts at prevention. It is hoped that it will soon be under control. The weather is still above freezing and the canals are still running free of ice.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, February 5, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 3, 1894, there were reported in St. Petersburg 35 cases of cholera, with 21 deaths. The cases, it will be remarked, are few, but the mortality is high. There is no cholera at Cronstadt.

The recent outbreak of cholera at Namur, Belgium, has, of course, been reported long ere this. It is said to be due to infection from last summer at Charleroi.

Respectfully yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—Mozambique.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 12,000. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Buenos Ayres.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 578,318. Total deaths, 1,317, including smallpox, 3; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 52; and measles, 14.

AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—New Castle.—Month of December, 1893. Total deaths, 33, including 1 from measles.

BAHAMAS—Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 29, 1894. Population, 1,101. One death.

FRANCE—Lille.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 200,325. Total deaths, 526, including cholera, 1; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 7; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

Roubaix.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 114,917. Total deaths, 272, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 11; and measles, 5.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 3 corresponded to an annual rate of 20·0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Blackburn, viz, 13·3, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 29·2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand six hundred and twenty-one deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 74; whooping cough, 69; enteric fever, 14; and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19·4 a thousand. In greater London 2,073 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18·2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 2; diphtheria, 14; and whooping cough, 15.

Hull.—Two weeks ended January 13, 1894. Population, 212,679. Total deaths, 199, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 3 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 29·2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 8·1, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 54·5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 225 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 3 corresponded to an annual rate of 21·0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,482,962. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 14·2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 41·0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes

was 600, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 8; whooping cough, 43; and "fever," 5.

ITALY—*Catania*.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 113,000. Total deaths, 126, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 6; and measles, 1.

JAPAN—*Kanagawa*.—Three weeks ended January 14, 1894. Population, 126,685. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever and 2 from diphtheria.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Two weeks ended December, 31, 1893. Total deaths, 212, including enteric fever, 6; and diphtheria, 2.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 215,000. Total deaths, 446, including cholera, 4; smallpox, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 41; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 11; measles, 29; diphtheria, 7; cramps, 25; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 8.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Year of 1893. Total deaths, 338, including 63 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TURKS ISLANDS.—Three weeks ended January 27, 1894. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 11. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CHOLERA NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes*, Berlin, January 24, 1894.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—From January 14 to 20 one fatal case of cholera was reported at Little Zalerza, in Upper Silesia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—From December 16 to 22, 54 new cases of cholera were observed in Bosina. Of these, 16 were fatal. Eighteen cases and 3 deaths occurred in the district of Breka.

SPAIN.—The *Gaceta de Madrid*, the Government publication, officially announces cholera to be extinct in the island of Teneriffe.

RUSSIA.—The following statistics are officially reported:

Place.	Date (1893).	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Government or city.</i>			
Plock	Dec. 17-23.....	29	15
Warsaw (city)	Dec. 17-23.....	29	15
Warsaw (government)	Dec. 10-16.....	38	14
Radom	Dec. 17-23.....	10	11
Siedlec	Dec. 10-12.....	21	10
Lomza	Dec. 17-23.....	7	6
Suwalki	Dec. 10-20.....	28	20
Kowno	Dec. 17-23.....	72	42
Grodno	Dec. 10-23.....	17	14
Minsk	Dec. 17-23.....	2	1
Volhynia	Dec. 10-20.....	69	29
Bessarabia	Dec. 4-20.....	11	5
Kiew	Nov. 26-Dec. 17..	7	4
Cherson	Dec. 17-23.....	5	1
Ekaterinosaw	Dec. 10-16.....	18	8
Woronesch	Nov. 26-Dec. 17..	32	23
Kursk	Dec. 17-23.....	5	4
Tschernigow	Dec. 10-16.....	25	12
Tambow	Dec. 10-23.....	3	2
Tula	Dec. 17-30.....	9	2
Mohilew	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1
Tver	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1
St. Petersburg (city)	Dec. 29-Jan. 3 ..	129	57
Kasan	Dec. 10-16.....	5	1
Saratow	Nov. 28-Dec. 12..	5	7
Stovropol	Dec. 13-24.....	11	5
Kuban (province)	Dec. 23.....	1	1
Kutais	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1
Eriwan	Dec. 10-16.....	21	17

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Acapulco	Feb. 7	4,000	6							
Aden	Jan. 13	35,000	25							
Aden	Jan. 20	35,000	26							
Aix la Chapelle	Jan. 27	108,153	65							
Alexandria	Jan. 18	231,396	215							
Amsterdam	Feb. 3	426,180	193							
Bamberg	Jan. 13	37,531	23							
Bamberg	Jan. 20	37,531	18							
Barmer	Jan. 27	120,000	42							
Basle	Jan. 27	80,000	45							
Batoum	Jan. 23	28,000	8							
Batoum	Jan. 30	28,000	3							
Belfast	Jan. 27	269,000	149							
Belfast	Feb. 3	269,000	136							
Berlin	Jan. 13	1,760,000	666							
Birmingham	Feb. 3	492,301	190							
Bologna	Feb. 3	146,068	91							
Bordeaux	Jan. 27	252,415	117							
Bradford	Jan. 27	221,610	84							
Bremen	Jan. 27	127,000	47							
Bristol	Feb. 3	226,578	119							
Brunswick	Feb. 3	111,000	50							
Brussels	Jan. 27	483,081	176							
Brussels	Dec. 9	483,081	173							
Buda-Pesth	Jan. 29	600,000	29							
Cairo	Jan. 18	374,828	451							
Calcutta	Jan. 6	681,560	507	22						
Cape Haytien	Dec. 23	15,000	4							
Cape Haytien	Dec. 30	15,000	2							
Cape Haytien	Jan. 6	15,000	3							
Cape Haytien	Jan. 13	15,000	4							
Cape Haytien	Jan. 20	15,000	6							
Cape Haytien	Jan. 27	15,000	4							
Cardiff	Feb. 3	148,890	58							
Ceiba	Feb. 4	5,000	1							
Colombo	Jan. 6	130,000	90							
Colombo	Jan. 13	130,000	112							
Chatham	Feb. 10	10,000	4							
Chemnitz	Jan. 27	145,000	84							
Chihuahua	Feb. 12	29,500	7							
Christiania	Jan. 27	161,151	45							
Christiania	Feb. 3	161,151	51							
Cienfuegos	Feb. 10	23,000	17							
Cognac	Jan. 27	17,500	10							
Cognac	Feb. 3	17,500	9							
Cologne	Jan. 27	305,104	134							
Copenhagen	Jan. 20	341,000	336							
Danzig	Feb. 3	121,000	67							
Dresden	Jan. 27	312,772	135							
Dublin	Jan. 27	349,500	217							
Dundee	Feb. 3	158,719	63							
Dunkirk	Feb. 5	158,291	25							
Dusseldorf	Jan. 27	162,832								
Edinburgh	Jan. 27	270,588	95							
Edinburgh	Feb. 3	270,588	91							
Florence	Jan. 28	186,015	133							
Florence	Feb. 4	186,015	112							
Flushing	Feb. 3	15,198	10							
Frankfort on the Main	Feb. 3	196,000	65							
Funchal	Jan. 27	35,665	30							
Genoa	Feb. 3	181,919	107							
Ghent	Feb. 3	153,803	88							
Gibraltar	Jan. 28	25,755	8							
Gibraltar	Feb. 4	25,755	11							
Girgenti	Jan. 27	23,849	12							
Glasgow	Jan. 20	677,883	291							
Glasgow	Jan. 27	677,883	294							
Gothenburg	Jan. 13	108,000	32							
Gothenburg	Jan. 20	108,000								
Gothenburg	Jan. 27	108,000	31							
Guelph	Feb. 10	10,689	3							
Halifax	Feb. 10	38,700	15							
Hamburg	Jan. 27	647,479	241							
Hamburg	Feb. 3	647,479	204							

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Hanover.....	Jan. 6.....	197,000	70							
Hanover.....	Jan. 13.....	197,000	75							
Havana.....	Feb. 8.....	200,048	103		4			2	3	
Kehl.....	Jan. 20.....	129,556	99						1	1
Kehl.....	Jan. 27.....	129,556	64					1	1	
Kingston.....	Feb. 16.....	19,264	5							
Konigsberg.....	Feb. 3.....	167,000							1	3
Leeds.....	Feb. 3.....	388,761	139					2	2	
Leghorn.....	Feb. 3.....	103,230	52						1	
Leith.....	Jan. 27.....	72,003	25							
Leith.....	Feb. 3.....	72,003	27							
Licata.....	Jan. 27.....	20,000	11							
Liege.....	Jan. 27.....	158,898	62							
Liege.....	Feb. 3.....	158,898	73							
Liverpool.....	Jan. 27.....	507,200	239		1			6	2	
Liverpool.....	Feb. 3.....	507,200	284		2	3	6	4	6	10
London, Canada.....	Feb. 10.....	35,000	11							
London, England.....	Jan. 27.....	5,948,300		2			15	11	67	36
London, England.....	Feb. 3.....	5,948,300	2,073	3			18	24	88	26
Lyons.....	Jan. 27.....	500,000	207				2	1	2	1
Magdeburg.....	Jan. 27.....	202,234	104						13	1
Manchester.....	Jan. 27.....	522,365	231				2	3	4	7
Manchester.....	Feb. 3.....	522,365	221				2	3	4	2
Mannheim.....	Jan. 27.....	88,000	44							7
Maracaibo.....	Jan. 20.....	40,000	17							1
Maracaibo.....	Jan. 27.....	40,000	16							
Maracaibo.....	Feb. 3.....	40,000	16							
Marsala.....	Jan. 2.....	40,131	37				1			
Matamoras.....	Feb. 9.....	8,000	10							
Matanzas.....	Feb. 7.....	40,000	20							
Mayence.....	Jan. 27.....	72,281							2	
Mayence.....	Feb. 3.....	72,281	40						3	1
Monte Cristy.....	Feb. 3.....	2,500	1							
Moscow.....	Jan. 21.....	800,000	490		1		5	5	17	1
Munich.....	Jan. 27.....	390,000	171					1	8	2
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 3.....	201,947	69						3	4
Nogales.....	Feb. 10.....	1,200	2							
Nuremberg.....	Jan. 20.....	155,312	48							
Odessa.....	Jan. 27.....	315,900	121							
Palermo.....	Jan. 27.....	250,000	174				1	3	5	
Paris.....	Jan. 27.....	2,424,705	1,034				13	7	4	25
Paris.....	Feb. 3.....	2,424,705	1,059		10		3	2	26	16
Plymouth.....	Feb. 3.....	86,781	47						1	
Port Sarnia.....	Feb. 17.....	7,000	1							
Prague.....	Jan. 27.....	188,140	151					1	1	10
Prague.....	Feb. 3.....	188,140	145					7	4	6
Puerto Cabello.....	Jan. 27.....	10,500	11							
Puerto Cabello.....	Feb. 3.....	10,500	8							
Quebec.....	Feb. 10.....	70,000								1
Queenstown.....	Jan. 20.....	15,000	3							
Queenstown.....	Jan. 27.....	15,000	7							
Queenstown.....	Feb. 3.....	15,000	3							
Rheims.....	Feb. 3.....	105,408	50							
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 30.....	590,000	257		20	1			1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 13.....	590,000			43	1	1			2
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 3.....	228,596	119			15			1	1
S Petersburg.....	Jan. 27.....	1,100,000		24						
St. Thomas.....	Dec. 29.....	12,019	24							1
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 5.....	12,019	30							
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 12.....	12,019	29							
San Juan del Norte.....	Feb. 4.....	500	2							
Schiedam.....	Feb. 3.....	25,580	12							
Sheffield.....	Jan. 27.....	336,549	128					1	1	1
Sheffield.....	Feb. 3.....	336,549	121					1	1	3
Sonneberg.....	Jan. 24.....	12,000	6						2	4
Southampton.....	Jan. 27.....	66,774	24					1		
Stockholm.....	Jan. 27.....	249,246	99						1	3
Stockholm.....	Feb. 3.....	249,246	78						1	4
Stettin.....	Jan. 20.....	122,000	55							1
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 1.....	139,659	59							
Sunderland.....	Feb. 3.....	136,101	43					1		
Swansea.....	Feb. 3.....	95,000	32					2		
Trapani.....	Jan. 27.....	43,095	12					2	2	2
Trieste.....	Jan. 27.....	158,314	113				4	2	6	

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 3.....	10,280	6							
Venice.....	Jan. 27.....	160,406	148							
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 8.....	25,500	20							
Victoria.....	Jan. 27.....	16,841	6							
Victoria.....	Feb. 3.....	16,841	5							
Warsaw.....	Jan. 13.....	500,931	248		7		2	4	6	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 20.....	500,931	241		7	3	1	6	9	1
Warsaw.....	Jan. 27.....	500,931	195		8	1	2	6	9	1
Zurich.....	Jan. 20.....	115,000	56						3	
Zurich.....	Jan. 27.....	115,000	54						7	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General *Marine-Hospital Service.*

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