

Public Health Reports

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UNITED STATES.

OBSERVATIONS IN THE PLAGUE DISTRICTS IN INDIA.

In the New York Medical Journal for February 3, 1900, page 145, Barker and Flint, of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, publish an interesting statement of their visit and observations in the plague districts in India. After noting the steady spread of the disease since 1893, and noting the outbreaks which have occurred west of Suez, they say :

In the old foci in Hongkong and India the disease is still endemic, and from the former of these points came the infection of the cases recently reported into Manila and Honolulu. Conditions exist among the natives and Chinese of these two American colonies that favor the spread of the plague, and only the most stringent measures on the part of the American sanitary officers can prevent the outbreak of serious epidemics and the repetition of scenes not unlike those seen in Poona.

Clinical.

The ordinary clinical and pathological features of the disease are now well known ; it constitutes a symptom-complex, notably in the bubonic form, that affords little difficulty of diagnosis. The appearance of fever, associated with painful glandular enlargements in the groin, axilla, neck or region of the epitrochlear gland, after a period of incubation lasting variously from three to nine days, with severe headache, nausea and vomiting at the outset, roughly indicates the cardinal symptoms of typical bubonic plague. The fever varies between 103° and 105° F., but often rises as high as 108° F. During convalescence the fever falls by lysis usually, by crisis rarely.

As in many other acute infectious diseases, there is a leucocytosis varying between 12,000 and 28,000 and a synchronous oligochromemia, the haemoglobin varying between 65 and 80 per cent of normal. Some of the buboes suppurate, others resolve, but all are painful ; in fact so

severe is the pain that continuous application of the ice bag is often necessary for its relief. The course of the disease is variable; in fatal cases it may terminate in forty-eight hours after the onset, or as often happens five or six days intervene before the death of the patient. The death rate varies with the race and sanitary surroundings of the sufferer. Cases with suppurating buboes often drag along for months before the pyæmia ceases, but fortunately after the first few days the pus in such cases is usually sterile.

In certain of the obscurer forms of plague, viz, the pneumonic, tonsillar, and hemorrhagic types, as they are classified in Bombay, the disease simulates more or less closely other conditions, and the problem of diagnosis is accordingly rendered more complex. Microscopic examination of the sputum and cultures from the blood in pneumonic cases lead to a diagnosis; the plague bacilli are found in great quantities in the sputum in true plague pneumonia. The observer should bear in mind, however, that occasionally double infections are to be expected of the pneumococcus associated with the *B. pestis*. In those cases in which the tonsils or postlingual adenoids form the portal of entry, buboes in the deep cervical chain of lymphatic glands usually develop. Moreover, hemorrhages into the serous surfaces of the stomach and intestines, associated with the buboes in the mesenteric glands occur in the hemorrhagic type. In these cases it is supposed that the infection takes place through the alimentary tract. One should remember, however, that in all cases of plague there is a general tendency to hemorrhage, and that among the commonest necropsy findings are cutaneous petechiæ, and hemorrhagic extravasations into the mucous membrane of the stomach, the great serous membranes, and the serosa of the great veins.

Clinically, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the plague from early malaria or relapsing fever, but the microscope can be relied upon to show either the malarial parasite in the one, or Obermeier's spirillum in the other, and so at once a positive and satisfactory diagnosis can be made. But in the East, especially in large epidemics where the cases are many and the trained assistants are few, the aids of clinical microscopy can rarely be obtained. At the Arthur Road Hospital, in Bombay, we have seen cases of combined infection—malaria with plague, and plague with relapsing fever. It is said that the infection combined with malaria is not so fatal as plague alone, an observation which gains interest when it is recalled that the Italians assert that the presence of bacteria other than the plague bacilli attenuates the virulence of the most virulent plague bacilli. Another rare form of the disease which we saw with Khan Bahadur Dr. Choksey, in Bombay, is that associated with a unilateral or bilateral parotiditis, the portal of entry in these cases being probably through Stenson's duct. Enlargements of the cervical chain of lymph glands usually accompany these infections of the parotid.

Prevention of spread.

Plague is a disease which not only affects rats but is spread by them. Accordingly measures should be taken to quarantine them or to encompass their death speedily.

Cases should be removed to hospitals ventilated and lighted to the maximum as the absolute essentials, whatever other conveniences they may have, for the experience of the East yields this conclusion: The organism does not seem to be able to develop virulently where there

are free currents of air, and hence it passes by and little affects well ventilated buildings.

All those who have been exposed to infection or have been in contact with cases are known as "contacts," and should be kept for a certain period in segregation camps where daily inspections can be held until the period of incubation is over. All infected dwellings should be disinfected and lime washed.

The proper disposal of the dead and the disinfection of effects are, of course, to be looked out for as in an epidemic of any infectious disease. A house-to-house inspection for new cases in places where there are none reported is wise if it is tolerated, but in the Orient this has been one of the most fertile means of causing the concealment of cases, and concealment is regarded as probably the most effective means of spreading the disease.

The Haffkine prophylactic.

As a preventive measure against plague, Haffkine, an investigator formerly of the Pasteur Institute, but now in the service of the Indian Government, has, as is well known, prepared a prophylactic consisting of dead cultures of the *bacillus pestis*, injections of which are said to confer a considerable degree of immunity against the disease. * * * Haffkine's experiments indicate that the precipitate of dead bacteria without the clear fluid injected into animals excites a marked local reaction with only slight constitutional phenomena, while injection of the clear fluid without the dead bacilli causes marked general phenomena, with slight local reaction. The whole sterilized culture is used as the vaccine against the plague.

The bottles are shipped from the laboratory all over India, and also, to other parts of the world. Haffkine advises about two cubic centimeters of the prophylactic at a dose, but at Hubli, where it has been used most, the dosage was somewhat larger, but was varied with the personal equation of the patient and the virulence of the dead culture. The reaction consists in an elevation of temperature, headache, and a feeling of general malaise, but this is only transitory and soon disappears. According to Colonel Weir, who was himself inoculated, the local reaction is not as violent as it is generally believed to be, for associated with the slight tumefaction there is a pain only about as severe as that resulting from slight bruises. In patients twice inoculated an agglutination reaction to virulent cultures of the organism is always obtainable with the serum of the individual. The duration of the immunity thus conferred is at present unknown, and naturally could only be determined by analogy from the persistence of the Widal test, or from the accumulation of a mass of statistical evidence bearing on this point.

The advantage of the double or single inoculations in heightening the degree of the immunity is shown in the following significant figures from the report of E. L. Cappel to the plague commissioner: Of 4,296 single inoculations, 45 persons contracted the disease, with 15 fatalities; of 3,387 double inoculations, 2 persons contracted the disease, with 1 fatality.

Even more significant is the fact that among the noninoculated at this period of the epidemic 657 persons to the thousand died in a single week, although the inoculated were exposed to the same general conditions and environment. Mr. Cappel's own words on this point sound almost incredible: "If this experiment had failed, the results,

judged by the actual mortality among the noninoculated would have been appalling. All sanitary measures in the shape of disinfection, unroofing of houses, and segregation were applied concurrently with inoculation, as the Government is already aware; but the rate of mortality among those who held back from the inoculation rose at one time to a height which I believe has never been approached elsewhere—standing in the third week in September at the figure of 657 per thousand per week."

Statistical results of the Haffkine inoculations.

Perhaps the results of this gigantic experiment can best be presented by the following table, which we have excerpted from Surgeon-Captain Leumann's report. The conclusions to be drawn from it are self-evident.

Dates.	Census of Hubli.	Inhabitants.		Plague deaths among—	
		Noninoculated.	Inoculated.	Noninoculated.	Inoculated.
	<i>Fell from 50,000 to—</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Five weeks from May 11 to June 14.....	47,427	44,573	2,854	47	1
June 21.....	47,082	41,494	5,588	22	3
June 28.....	47,485	39,042	8,443	29	1
July 5.....	46,537	36,020	10,517	55	6
July 12.....	46,518	33,255	13,263	34	6
July 19.....	45,240	29,716	15,524	82	7
July 26.....	43,809	24,112	19,697	100	15
August 2.....	43,707	21,031	22,676	140	16
August 9.....	42,768	15,584	27,184	272	19
August 16.....	40,441	10,685	29,756	386	61
August 23.....	39,400	6,367	33,033	371	41
August 30.....	38,210	4,094	34,116	328	28
September 6.....	38,382	2,731	35,659	227	34
September 13.....	38,408	1,116	37,292	138	47
September 20.....	39,142	937	38,205	106	55
September 27.....	39,315	603	38,712	58	20

Serum treatment.

Another form of treatment used in Bombay hospitals is the "Heil-serum" also prepared under the patronage of the Government at the Parel Government House, by the assistants of Professor Lustig, whose name it bears. The serum has not been extensively employed in India because of its scarcity, and also on account of the prejudices of the natives. It has, however, been used in some 500 cases, with 60 per cent recoveries and 40 per cent mortality, while the death rate in untreated natives may run as high as 80 per cent. Those who are engaged in making the serum maintain that much better results than those indicated in the above percentage can be obtained by increasing the number of healing units in the serum. In one of his articles Lustig states that he succeeded in curing completely 26 out of 30 cases of plague with his serum.

The serum of Yersin, somewhat similar to that of Lustig, has been used in India, but the results obtained by its use were not satisfactory, although it must be acknowledged that the number of cases upon which it was judged was ridiculously small. It may be worthy of note that Yersin's serum possesses agglutination power toward virulent cultures of the plague bacillus.

Conditions in India.

The sanitary regulations enforced in India depend on the amount of innovation and degree of control that the conservative natives will

tolerate. Briefly, the points observed are, (1) isolation of the infected area; (2) immediate report of cases and instant removal to hospitals; (3) segregation of "contacts;" (4) death of rats; (5) disinfection of premises and effects that have been exposed to the disease; (6) prevention of overcrowding and general sanitary improvement of the infected area.

Twice before Poona has been ravaged by the plague, and each succeeding epidemic, unfortunately, has been worse than the preceding. In February of the present year (1899), the chief plague authority stated that the disease had been stamped out of the city. In March and April the death rate considerably increased; and in July the disease appeared in its worst form, carrying off from 150 to 160 people a day. Normally, the city has a population of 140,000, but in five months it has dwindled to 60,000. But as the population went down the mortality went up, and even at the time of our visit still persisted at the rate of 150 deaths a day. Such a rate of mortality in New York would mean about 10,000 deaths per day, 70,000 per week. Even in Poona enough people die in a month to populate a prosperous American city.

During August there was an average of 100 hospital admissions per day, and over 80 deaths.

The trip to Poona was a rare experience in the horrible. Even to those inured to scenes of suffering and accustomed to the presence of the dead, it left the impression of a dreadful nightmare that weeks of residence in one of God's own countries have not yet removed. The terms *plague stricken*, *pest ridden*, and *pestilence* can only have their full meaning to those who have actually witnessed such scenes, and when we left them it was with a sense of profound gratitude that after all the West was not the East.

Transfer of Mariel quarantine to the Marine-Hospital Service confirmed.

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

SIR: Referring to your letter of December 27 last in which you request that an order be issued confirming to the United States Marine-Hospital Service the possession of the quarantine station at Mariel, Cuba, which was turned over to the United States Marine-Hospital Service by an order of the military governor of Cuba, dated November 14, 1899, and since which time the station in question has been virtually in charge of that Service, I have the honor to inform you that the military governor of Cuba having reported that there is no objection to placing the lazaretto, or quarantine station, at Mariel, in charge of the United States Marine-Hospital Service during the military occupation of Cuba by the United States, its transfer to your Department for the use of the United States Marine-Hospital Service is hereby confirmed and the military governor of Cuba has been so advised.

Respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to inspect alien immigrants in Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing copy of a communication dated the 27th ultimo, from Asst. Surg. C. H. Lavinder, United States Marine-Hospital Service, stationed in San Juan, Porto Rico, and inviting attention to your letter dated September 29, 1899, regarding the medical inspection of alien immigrants arriving in that island, and requesting that this Department formally assign such inspection to the medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, on account of the danger of bubonic plague.

In reply, I beg to advise you that the military governors of Cuba and Porto Rico have been this day directed as requested by you.

Respectfully,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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

Precautions against plague—(Continued from last issue).

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE STATION, *January 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of letter addressed to steamship company relative to the importation of such articles as lily bulbs, loam-packed eggs, water chestnuts, yams, etc.

The big steamers have not yet arrived, being long overdue. We have made every preparation possible for the fumigation of the hold in order to destroy rats and for any other disinfection that may be found necessary.

Dr. Kinyoun has informed me that he has been fumigating vessels regardless of cargo and that he has not injured any as yet. So that cargo will not, in all probability, have to be removed in fumigation for the destruction of rats, excepting articles mentioned in your telegram of date January 23, as requiring special disinfection.

The utmost precaution and vigilance will be exercised in the handling of these vessels, and the instructions contained in your telegram of the 23d instant, as well as the provisions of Department Circular No. 143, of date December 8, 1899, will be rigidly enforced.

The people of southern California look to this Service to protect them from the introduction of plague from the Orient and Honolulu, and the efforts of the Bureau in that direction seem to be appreciated by them.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE STATION,
San Diego, Cal., January 24, 1900.

SIR: Relative to our conversation by telephone several days since, regarding the importation by your steamers of lily bulbs, water chestnuts, yams, and salt eggs packed in loam, I have to state that the following telegraphic order has been received regarding these articles:

“Arrange with steamship lines bringing lily bulbs, water chestnuts, yams, loam-packed eggs and similar articles, to have them stored easily accessible on arrival. If

vised by Service officers abroad they may pass, otherwise disinfect by immersion in two parts formalin solution to one hundred parts water."

The Service officers referred to in the order are officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, stationed abroad, usually in the office of the United States consuls, to aid in the protection of the public health interests of the United States. By instructing your agents abroad to confer with these medical officers as to the proper sanitary precautions to adopt at ports of embarkation, it will be found that they are stationed there not only in the interests of public health but also to aid in expediting commerce.

Respectfully,

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

Mr. JOS. D. PHILLIPS,
California and Oriental Steamship Company, San Diego, Cal.

Whooping cough, measles, and chicken pox in Georgetown, S. C.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., *January 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there exists in this city at present a number of cases of whooping cough, several cases of measles, and two or three cases of chicken pox.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that smallpox is prevailing in at least half the counties in this State. For more than a year it has been gradually spreading from one locality to another, sometimes undetected and frequently unreported. On account of the mild nature of the disease in the present outbreak, stringent measures have not been adopted in some places, while apparently nothing has been attempted in certain localities. No statistical reports can be obtained from the State board of health, as the local authorities are not required to report to them. In the city of Little Rock there are now under treatment about 40 cases out of a total of 160 cases that have been reported. Eight deaths from smallpox have occurred in this city since October, 1899.

The president of the State board of health stated that smallpox has been reported in the counties named below. In some of them it still prevails to an alarming extent. It has been checked in some of the counties on the list and in a few eradicated. The following are the counties: Arkansas, Benton, Columbia, Conway, Crittenden, Drew, Faulkner, Green, Independence, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lincoln, Logan, Perry, Phillips, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline, White, Woodruff, Fulton, and Scott. A glance at the map of Arkansas will show that the disease has visited nearly every section of the State, and the indications are that it will eventually spread entirely over it.

Respectfully,

L. P. GIBSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *January 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the presence in this city of 3 cases of variola. The first case came from Smithfield, Mo., about two weeks ago, but was not recognized as a case of variola until two days ago, when the diagnosis was made by Health Officer Powers. Two other

members of the same family became infected about one week ago. The cases were placed in the pesthouse and the exposed persons placed in quarantine, and all places and things disinfected. It is not believed that any new cases will occur.

Respectfully,

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

Status of smallpox in Washington, D. C.

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

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my letter of the 23d instant there have been reported 2 new cases of smallpox—one on the 24th and the other to-day. There were, therefore, at 3 o'clock p. m., this day, 4 cases of smallpox in this District, all confined at the hospital.

Respectfully,

H. C. McLEAN,
Deputy Health Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the occurrence in this District on the 29th ultimo of an additional case of smallpox. On the 31st ultimo 1 patient was discharged cured from the smallpox hospital. There were, therefore, in this District at 4 o'clock to-day, 4 cases, all confined in the hospital.

Respectfully,

H. C. McLEAN,
Deputy Health Officer.

Smallpox in Clay County, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 28, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter "G. T. V." of January 25, it would be impossible to give you the number of cases of smallpox in Clay County without taking a regular census. The disease has been epidemic there since last November, the physicians calling it chicken pox. An accidental telegram from a correspondent in that part of the country disclosed the state of affairs, for he described smallpox perfectly. It was this that led the State health officer to investigate the situation. In that county and adjoining counties, one may meet everywhere people in all stages of the disease, going and coming as if perfectly well. Severe cases, of course, have to remain at home and in bed. We have 1 hemorrhagic case near Clay City, reported Saturday, January 27; also several cases of confluent and many semiconfluent cases. We have practitioners in this State who still cling to the statement that the disease is chicken pox, after the fullest information has been accorded them. As there is no law by which their public assertions may be stopped, we are so far helpless.

Regretting I can not give more satisfactory information, I am,

Respectfully,

J. N. HURTY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Shreveport, La.

SHREVEPORT, LA., January 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows (report to and including January 24):

Number of smallpox cases remaining under treatment last report to January 17, 32; admitted since last report, 32; total to be accounted

for, 64. Number cases discharged (recovered), 13; number died since last report, 2; total deductions, 15. Remaining under treatment at close of this report, 49. * * *

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Roanoke, Va.

ROANOKE, VA., February 2, 1900.

SIR: In reply to circular letter of February 1, 1900, initialed "G. T. V.," I beg leave to report as follows: The records of this office show that from December 24, 1899, to date, there have been in this city 2 cases of variola and 12 cases of varioloid. The disease is of a mild type, and cases are all doing well.

Respectfully,

R. W. FRY,
President Board of Health.

Smallpox in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

SEATTLE, WASH., January 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that smallpox is prevalent in many of the towns of eastern Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Spokane has had over 75 cases. It is of a very mild type and very few deaths have been reported.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in West Virginia.

JANUARY 31, 1900.

SIR: Smallpox in West Virginia, in the counties of Fayette, McDowell, Mingo, Gilmer, Upshur, Lewis, Harrison, Calhoun, Monongalia, and *suspects* quarantined in several other counties in the State.

The disease seems to have been brought in from the several contiguous States, and striking at far distant points of the compass, in fact it is feared will infect every county in the State.

Am unable to report at this time the number of cases of smallpox in the several counties where now prevailing, but aggregating something over 100. Will report later.

Respectfully,

A. R. BARBEE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health, West Virginia.

NOTE.—There is a daily demand for smallpox literature from every portion of our State, none so sought as your "Reprint" of October 20, 1899, "Plan of organization for suppression of smallpox," etc., and your "Supplement" of January 6, 1899, "Précis upon the diagnosis and prevention of smallpox."

Those you so kindly sent of late date have been disposed of, and still the demand daily comes for them.

The number distributed has saved me much time and labor, and has resulted in much good. Would like very much, indeed, to have a goodly increased supply, for I seriously apprehend that our whole State will be overrun with the loathsome disease ere the end comes.

Respectfully,

A. R. BARBEE, M. D.

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report 4 cases of smallpox, 1 case at Mauston, and 3 cases in the town of Lemonweir. Origin, first case came

from Iowa. Other cases contracted from this one. All cases are at the present time quarantined, and all precautions are being taken.

Respectfully,

U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., January 29, 1900.—I have the honor to report that owing to the epidemics of smallpox now existing in Monclova, Torreon, and Durango, Mexico, the State health officer, Mr. Drake (collector), and myself have quarantined against these places. No one coming to this country is permitted entry unless sufficient proof can be produced to show that said party has not been in the above-enumerated towns for a period of ten days. Persons who can give evidence of successful vaccination, or immunity to smallpox, are permitted entry when neither they nor their baggage have been exposed to contamination. The baggage of persons immune to smallpox, when coming from infected localities, is disinfected here and entry is then permitted.

During the past week 20 persons were refused admission here who came by train, 15 refused admission on railroad bridge, and 30 were refused admission on the footbridge. All of these people came from infected districts.

Smallpox is doing a great deal of damage in Mexico at the present time. I get information every day to this effect.

I am expecting smallpox to break out across the river in C. P. Diaz, at any time. * * * The chances are very much in favor of this disease being in C. P. Diaz at the present writing, but if it is I am not aware of it, though I ride all over the town daily in order to gain any information which might lead to the detection of cases.

Respectfully,

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

El Paso, Tex., January 27, 1900.—I have the honor to report summary of work during the week ended January 27, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 120; inspection Mexican Central Railroad crew (freight trains), 22; inspection of immigrants, 21; inspection international bridge (bullfight days), 814; vaccination of immigrant children and other destitutes, 33; disinfection of baggage and household goods, 16; disinfection of soiled linen to be laundered at El Paso, 315 pieces.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., January 25, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended January 20, 1900: Inspected passengers from Mexico on Mexican National Railroad, 255; immigrants inspected and allowed entry, 23; vaccinated during week reported, 10.

Respectfully,

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

Laredo, Tex., January 25.—United States Customs Inspector James Barnard, whom I had requested to examine the death register at Columbia, Mexico, reports as follows: "Have examined death register at Columbia, Mexico, from May, 1899, up to and including January 21, 1900, and find no deaths from smallpox reported. Can not hear of any smallpox at Columbia, Mexico. The Mexican with smallpox at Minera, Tex., was not a resident of Columbia, Mexico, but only passed through

there." From the precautions taken, I do not think there will be any spread from this case.

Laredo, Tex., January 30, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended January 20, 1900: Inspected on Mexican National Railroad, passengers, 219; immigrants, 21; vaccinated, 13. All allowed entry.

Respectfully,

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

Typhus fever in Mexico.

LAREDO, TEX., January 31, 1900.

SIR: On January 26 I wrote Bureau of the epidemic of typhus fever at Santa Maria, Mexico, 14 miles north of Saltillo, Mexico. I wrote Dr. Rice for information, and I inclose his reply which shows it was as I suspected.

Santa Maria has only a population of 350 to 400 inhabitants. The adjoining town, Ramos Arispe, has about 2,000, and I think it is also infected with typhus. There are also some cases at Saltillo, Mexico.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

SALTILLO, COAHUILA, January 30, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your communication of January 26, will say that it is quite true that typhus fever has been and is still prevailing. I had 24 cases at Santa Maria, and on the 2d of this month I came down with it myself, was moved to Saltillo, and am now convalescent. Any further particulars you may desire can doubtless be obtained by addressing, in Spanish, Dr. Alcocer, Santa Maria, Ramos Arispe. He is a native of the ranch, and since the beginning of my illness has been looking after them. I have heard within the past few days that, altogether, counting my own case and those I attended and those who were attacked since, that there were 60, but of this, of course, I can not be sure. Dr. Alcocer can give you the latest details.

Respectfully,

CHAS. O. RICE, M. D.

Dr. H. J. HAMILTON.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to February 9, 1900.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	6		
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18.....	3		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 29...	5		
Huerfano County	Dec. 29-Jan. 26...	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1...	2		
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
Total for State		15		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 29...	5		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	5		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16.....	1		
Total for State.....		6		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11.....	16		
Brunswick.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 19...	20		
Darien.....	Jan. 17.....	2		
Jesup.....	Jan. 20.....	2		
Liberty.....	do.....	8		
McIntosh County.....	do.....			Several cases.
Savannah.....	do.....	1		
Wayne County.....	do.....	3		
Waycross.....	do.....	7		
Total for State		60		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...		1	
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 28...	40	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 13...	8		
Springfield.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Total for State.....		49	4	
Indian Territory:				
Choctaw Nation	Dec. 18.....	75		
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....			Many cases.
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	20		
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	1		
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4		
Madison County.....	do.....	14		
Posey County.....	do.....	26		
Total for State		67		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	4		
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 25...	2		
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18		
Total for State.....		24		
Louisiana:				
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7		
Caddo.....	do.....	89	1	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 20...	8		
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50		
Iberia.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 27...	9		
Iberville.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	2		
Lafayette.....	do.....	130	1	
Lincoln.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....			Several cases.
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	207	32	
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Point Cooper.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	1		
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5		
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 25...	82	5	
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	21		
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
Vermillion.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	3		
Total for State		618	39	
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 3...	3		
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...		1	
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...		1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3		
Total for State		5	2	
Minnesota:				
Duluth.....	Jan. 26.....	1		
Minneapolis.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	8		
Total for State.....		9		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Greenwood	Jan. 22.....	100		
Missouri:				
Paris	Sept. 3-Dec. 29...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	15		
Total for State		52	4	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	6		
New York:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
New York City.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	5		
Total for State		6		
North Carolina:				
Beaufort	Dec. 27	1		
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	10		
Greensboro	Jan. 15.....			Numerous cases.
Guilford County	do	23		
Halifax County	do	50		
Mecklenburg County.....	do	1		
Northampton County.....	do	1		
Rowan County.....	do	16		
Vance County.....	do	1		
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Total for State		107		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 2...	8		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	103		
Hamilton	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	1		
Youngstown.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 22...	8	0	
Total for State		120		
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Blaine County	do	1		
El Reno	Dec. 27	7	0	
Enid.....	do	4	0	
Kay County.....	do			Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County	do	10	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	No cases at present.
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Shawnee.....	do	12	0	No cases at present.
Watonga.....	do	1	0	
Yukon	do	6	0	Do.
Total for State		55	0	
Oregon:				
Portland	Jan. 23.....	1		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 20...	5		
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	5		
Total for State		11		
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	4		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9		
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24		
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 27...	247		
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8		
Nashville	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	14		
Total for State		302		
Texas:				
Angelina County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1		
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	10		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	19	Smallpox reported.
Beaumont	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	2	.....
Bonham.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2	.....
Bellville County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....	.....
Bowie County.....do.....	2	Several cases.
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Cass County	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Denison.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	6	Do.
Farmersville.....	.....do.....	25	.....
Fannin County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Floydada	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Fort Stockton.....do.....	4	
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 .....	.....do.....	5	.....
Navarro County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	3	.....
Paris	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2	.....
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2	.....
Seguin	Jan. 1-Jan. 23...	2	.....
Smithville.....	.....do.....	9	.....
Temple .....	.....do.....	2	1
Tyler.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Wolfe City.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	3	.....
Total for State.....	201	1	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City	Dec. 24-Jan. 6...	10	
Virginia:				
Norfolk	Jan. 20.....	1	
Petersburg.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 26...	4	.....
Portsmouth	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	58	15	
Roanoke.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	12	0	
Total for State.....	75	15	
West Virginia:				
Calhoun County	Jan. 31.....	Cases reported.
Fayette County.....	Jan. 26.....	18	Do.
Gilmer County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	5	.....
Lewis County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
McDowell County.....do.....	1	Do.
Mingo County	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....
Monongalia County.....	Jan. 26.....	1	.....
Upshur County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....
Total for State.....	26	
Wisconsin:				
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 3.....	1	
Lemonweir... ..	Jan. 24-Feb. 8...	5	1	
Mauston.....	Jan. 24.....	1	.....
Total for State	7	1	

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 27, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, January 28, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 22	Schooner Ella H. Barnes	Liverpool, England.....	1
Jan. 25	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	23
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	32
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	32
Jan. 26	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	152
Jan. 27	Steamship Michigan.....	.....do.....	17
Total .....		.....	257

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 3, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, February 4, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900.
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 28	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	34
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	.....do.....	24
Jan. 29	Steamship Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Do....	Steamship Ulonia	Liverpool, England.....	134
Do....	Steamship Philadelphian .....	.....do.....	33
Jan. 30	Steamship Sachem.....	.....do.....	23
Do....	Steamship Barrowmore.....	London, England.....	8
Jan. 31	Steamship Etolia.....	Avonmouth, England.....	1
Feb. 1	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	31
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	38
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia	42
Feb. 2	Steamship Bostonian	London, England.....	32
Feb. 3	Steamship Grecian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	8
Total .....		.....	412

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 27, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, January 29, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 21	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	134
Do....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	74
Do....	Steamship Gera.....	Bremen.....	330
Do....	Steamship Hesperia.....	Naples.....	224
Jan. 22	Steamship Pisa.....	Hamburg.....	226
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	235
Do....	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	366
Jan. 23	Steamship Dona Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	183
Jan. 25	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa and Naples.....	332
Do....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	259
Do....	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Naples.....	499
Jan. 26	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	284
Do....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	164
	Total.....		3,317

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended January 20, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, January 20, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 20,
1900 ; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 18	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	88

JNO. J. S. ROGERS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended February 3, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, February 3, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 28	Steamship Nederland.....	Antwerp.....	199
Jan. 31	Steamship Rhymland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	65
	Total.....		264

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 668; number passed, 664; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 4.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 4; number admitted, none.

Conditions which required certificates for deportation.—Trachoma, 2; tinea favosa, 2.

Respectfully,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Portland, Me., during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 426; number passed, 426; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, none.

Respectfully,

S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended January 27, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 27, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 22	Steamship Orizaba.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso...	14
Jan. 25	Steamship Ardanrose.....	Tampico.....	7
	Total		21

Respectfully,

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

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 20, 1900.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 15	British schooner Polonia.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	15
Jan. 20	Norwegian steamship Helios	Barranquilla, Colombia.....	1
	Total.....		16

Respectfully,

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

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Feb. 3			
3	Beaufort, N. C.	do.			
4	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.	Am. sc. Geo. R. Vreeland (a)	Jan. 17	Newport News...
5	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	Am. tug Helen (a).....	Jan. 21	do.....
6	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.			
7	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Jan. 27	Br. bk. County Merioneth	Jan. 26	Honolulu.....
8	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.			
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Jan. 20	Am. sc. Jessie Minor.....	Jan. 16	Honolulu.....
10		Jan. 27	Br. bk. Cardigan Castle...	Jan. 20	do.....
11			Am. sc. Jessie Minor (a)...	Jan. 16	do.....
12			Br. bk. Cardigan Castle (a)	Jan. 20	do.....
13			Bk. Geo. C. Perkins	Jan. 24	Hilo, Hawaiian Islands.
14	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
15	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Br. bktn. Mersey (a).....	Jan. 8	Santos.....
16			Am. bktn. Emita.....	Jan. 15	do.....
17	Newbern, N. C.....	Feb. 3			
18	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.			
19	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Jan. 27	Am. bk. B. P. Cheney (a)...	Jan. 19	Honolulu.....
20			Am. sc. Ethel Zane (a).....	do.	do.....
21			Am. sc. Esther Buhne (a)...	Jan. 20	do.....
22			Br. ss. Goodwin	Jan. 23	Shanghai and Kobe.
23			Am. sc. Columbia	Jan. 24	Honolulu.....
24	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Feb. 3			
25	San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 27	U. S. ss. Marblehead.....	Jan. 27	Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
26	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.			
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.			
28	Savannah, Ga.....	do.	Nor. bk. Oregon.....	Jan. 21	Rio de Janeiro....
29			Aust. bk. Tilde.....	Jan. 25	Marseilles.....
30	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Feb. 3			
31	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Jan. 27			
32	Washington, N. C.....	Feb. 3			
33	CUBA:				
34	Caibarien.....	Jan. 27			
35	Cardenas.....	do.			
36	Cienfuegos.....	do.			
37	Daiquiri.....	Jan. 20			
38	Gibara.....	Dec. 30			
39	Guantanamo.....	Jan. 13			
40	Havana.....	Jan. 27			
41	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
42	Manzanillo.....	Jan. 20			
43	Matanzas.....	Jan. 27			
44	Nuevitas.....	Jan. 20			
45	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.	Br. st. yt. Erl King.....	Jan. 14	Tampa Bay.....
46			U. S. army transport Wright.	Jan. 15	Jucaro.....
47			U. S. army transport Bu- ford.	Jan. 19	San Juan.....
48	PORTO RICO:				
49	Ponce.....	Jan. 13	Fr. ss. Alsace.....	Jan. 9	Port Limon.....
50		Jan. 20	Ss. Caracas.....	Jan. 12	New York.....
51			Sp. ss. Ciudad de Cadiz...	Jan. 18	Havana.....
52			Ss. Maria Herrera.....	do.	do.....

a Previously reported

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	No report ....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
4	Hampton Roads.....	Inspected and held.....	Feb. 3	.....	10
5	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	1
6	Astoria.....	Held disinfected to kill rats.	.....	.....	2
7	.....	.....	.....	Crew of Br. ss. Sutton from Cartagena wrecked on Fenwick Island, inspected and passed.	1
8	Eureka.....	Undergoing treatment.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 23	.....	1
.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 29	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	1
.....	Ship Island.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
13	Port Townsend.....	Disinfected and crew bathed.	Jan. 23	.....	3
.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 22	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 24	.....	.....
.....	Tacoma.....	Forecastle disinfected and crew bathed.	Jan. 23	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Disinfected and crew bathed.	Jan. 27	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
15	San Diego.....	Spoken and passed on medical officer's statement.	Jan. 27	.....	4
16	.....	.....	.....	1 death from enteric fever on Am. ss. City of Peking from Manila.	23
17	Tybee.....	Held subject to quarantine.	Jan. 24	No transactions.....	.....
18	Savannah.....	Held for discharge of ballast.	.....	Sailed for Brunswick.....	5
19	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
26	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
29	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
32	.....	.....	.....	Ss. Mortera from Havana ordered cleaned at sea.	5
33	Santiago.....	Boarded and passed.....	Jan. 14	.....	12
.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 15	.....	.....
.....	New York.....	do.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....
34	Genoa.....	Held in quarantine.....	Jan. 9	Local baggage disinfected	6
.....	Puerto Cabello.....	do.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....
.....	Barcelona.....	do.....	Jan. 18	Disinfected baggage of local passengers.	8
.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 19	Disinfected baggage from San Domingo.	.....

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
35	PORTO RICO—Continued. San Juan.....	Jan. 20 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
36	Subports— Aguadilla.....	Jan. 13 Jan. 20 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
37	Arecibo.....	Jan. 13 Jan. 20 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
38	Arroyo.....	Jan. 13 Jan. 20 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
39	Humacao.....	Jan. 13 Jan. 20 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
40	Jobos.....	Jan. 13 Jan. 20 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
41	Mayaguez.....	Jan. 13 Jan. 20 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 3	.....	.....	.....
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 vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
35	8
	10
36	No transactions.....	.....
	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
37	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
38	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
39	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
40	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
41	do.....	.....
	do.....	.....
	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	do.....	.....
8	do.....	.....
9	4
10	8
11	No report.....	.....
12	4
13	No report.....	.....
14	do.....	.....
15	19
16	No report.....	.....
17	do.....	.....
18	do.....	.....
19	do.....	.....
20	do.....	.....
21	do.....	.....
22	do.....	.....
23
24	No transactions.....	.....
25	No report.....	.....
26	do.....	.....
27	do.....	.....

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

ILLINOIS—Springfield.—Month of January, 1900. Census population, 24,963. Total number of deaths, 54, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—Burlington.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Carroll.—Estimated population, 3,000. No deaths.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cedar Falls.—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 7.

Corydon.—Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Davenport.—Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 66, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Le Mars.—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newton.—Estimated population, 3,500. Total number of deaths, 4.

Ottumwa.—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including diphtheria, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sibley.—Census population, 1,090. No deaths.

Storm Lake.—Estimated population, 2,500. Total number of deaths, 2.

West Union.—Census population, 1,676. Total number of deaths, 5.

The Iowa Health Bulletin says :

Outbreaks of infectious diseases have been reported as having occurred during the month of December at the several points named below :

Diphtheria.—Boone; Dows; Carroll Township, Tama County; Charles City; Clearfield; Cedar Township, Floyd County; Center Township, Pocahontas County; Kensett; Kossuth Township, Worth County; Milo; Springfield Township, Winneshiek County; Newberry Township, Worth County; Sherman Township, Kossuth County; Sheridan Township, Carroll County; Sigourney; Little Sioux Township, Woodbury County; Des Moines; Northwood.

Scarlet fever.—Davenport; Alton; Hanover Township, Allamakee County; Morning Sun; Omega Township, O'Brien County; Tama; Kirkman; Saxon; Anamosa; Pleasant Plain; Spencer; Milford Township, Dickinson County; Lake Township, Cerro Gordo County; Center Township, Fayette County.

Smallpox.—Silver Lake Township, Worth County; Swea City; Danville Township, Worth County; Northwood; Jesup; Eddyville; Mantua Township, Monroe County; Coalfield; Washington Township, Buchanan County; Doon; Alvord; Marathon; Rock Rapids; Sioux Rapids; Corning; Storm Lake; Providence Township, Buena Vista County; Summit Township, Adair County.

Typhoid fever.—Earlville; Lizard Township, Pocahontas County; Burlington; Cedar Rapids; Davenport; Des Moines; Ottumwa.

Whooping cough.—Burlington; Coon Rapids; Davenport.

Later (January 24).—There have been reported during January to this date outbreaks of smallpox at the following places:

Union Township, Dallas County; Danville; Carpenter; Youngstown; Albia; Swea City; Earlham; Summit Township, Adair County; Manly Junction; Danville Township, Worth County; Deer Creek Township, Worth County; Otranto Station; Noble Township, Cass County; Meltonville; Sioux Rapids; Union Township, Worth County; Newburg Township, Mitchell County; Marshalltown; Victoria Township, Cass County; Massena; Albion; Hawkeye; Penn Township, Madison County.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton.*—Month of January, 1900. Census population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria, 3, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 27, 1900, from 73 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, pneumonia, pleuritis, inflammation of kidney, erysipelas, and remittent fever increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 177, measles at 99, scarlet fever at 78, enteric fever at 50, diphtheria at 34, whooping cough at 30, cerebrospinal meningitis at 4, and smallpox at 3 places.

Coldwater.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Census population, 5,247. Total number of deaths, 99, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City.*—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 167, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 7, and six from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 172, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic.*—Four weeks ended January 27, 1900. Census population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from enteric fever.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 1 from diphtheria.

TEXAS—*Galveston.*—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 76, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Month of October, 1899. Total number of deaths, 51, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Laredo.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—*Ogden.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 2 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg.*—Four weeks ended December 26, 1899. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis. Four weeks ended January 26, 1900. Total number of deaths, 45, including enteric fever, 1, and 5 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—										
				Tubercu- losis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicel- loid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Feb. 3	105,287	53							2		3		
Allentown, Pa.....	Jan. 27	25,228	9											
Amesbury, Mass.....	do.....	9,798	6	2										
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Feb. 3	8,338	3	1										
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	198	13						2		10	2	1
Bay City, Mich.....	Jan. 27	27,839	8											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Feb. 3	35,005	11	1						2		1		
Bristol, R. I.....	Jan. 27	5,478	3											
Brookton, Mass.....	do.....	27,294	13	1								2		
Camden, N. J.....	Feb. 3	58,313										5		
Carbondale, Pa.....	Jan. 31	10,832	6											
Charleston, S. C.....	Jan. 27	a54,955	b 25	8										1
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	16	1										
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	1,099,850	486	54						3	9	21	3	4
Do.....	Feb. 3	1,099,850	504	45						8	13	24	4	4
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Jan. 27	11,288	4	1										
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Jan. 26	296,008	15							2		3		
Clinton, Mass.....	Feb. 3	10,424	2											
Concord, N. H.....	Jan. 27	17,044	5											
Covington, Ky.....	Feb. 3	37,371	12	2										
Danville, Ill.....	Jan. 27	11,491	3											
Do.....	Feb. 3	11,491	6	1						1				
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	15	1										
Detroit, Mich.....	Jan. 27	205,806	78	8						3				
Dover, N. H.....	do.....	12,790	0											
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	4	2										
Elizabeth, N. J.....	Jan. 6	37,764								1				
Do.....	Jan. 13	37,764		5						1				
Do.....	Jan. 20	37,764		5							1			
Do.....	Jan. 27	37,764		4										
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	15	2						1				
Erie, Pa.....	do.....	40,634	13	1						2				
Everett, Mass.....	do.....	11,068	9	3								1		
Fall River, Mass.....	Feb. 3	74,398	31	5										
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Jan. 27	22,037	7											
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	do.....	12,074	3											
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Jan. 20	60,278	33	2									2	
Do.....	Jan. 27	60,278	22	1								1		1
Green Bay, Wis.....	Jan. 28	9,069	3											
Hamilton, Ohio.....	Jan. 27	19,565	3											
Haverhill, Mass.....	Feb. 3	27,412	8	2										
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	11											
Houston, Tex.....	Jan. 27	27,557	21							1	2			1
Huntington, W. Va.....	Jan. 29	10,108	1	1										
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Jan. 26	105,436	53							1		1		1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Jan. 27	17,201	12	2										
Janesville, Wis.....	Feb. 3	10,836	13											
Jersey City, N. J.....	Jan. 27	163,003	79	7						1	1			
Johnstown, Pa.....	Feb. 3	21,805	16								1	2		
Lawrence, Mass.....	Jan. 27	44,654	26	2										
Lancaster, Pa.....	do.....	32,011	19									1		
Lansingburgh, N. Y.....	do.....	10,550	8											
Lebanon, Pa.....	Feb. 3	14,664	3											
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Jan. 20	50,395	35	10								1		
Do.....	Jan. 27	50,395	32	11						1				
Lowell, Mass.....	Feb. 3	77,686	28	3										1
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	17	1										
McKeesport, Pa.....	Jan. 27	20,741	14	1										2
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	Feb. 3	11,286	7											
Malden, Mass.....	do.....	23,031	9	1										
Manchester, N. H.....	Jan. 27	44,126	23	2										
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	10,092	1											
Medford, Mass.....	Feb. 3	11,079	7									2		
Melrose, Mass.....	Jan. 20	8,519	8											
Do.....	Jan. 27	8,519	2											
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.....	144,738	35	2									2	
New Albany, Ind.....	do.....	21,059	8	1										
Do.....	Feb. 3	21,059	6	2										
Newark, N. J.....	Jan. 27	181,830	92	16										
New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 3	40,733	19								2	1	2	2
Newburyport, Mass.....	Jan. 27	13,947	4											
New London, Conn.....	do.....	13,757												
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	226	19	2						4		6	

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 5; colored, 20.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Newton, Mass.	Feb. 3	24,370	16									2	
New York, N. Y.	do.	a 3,550,053	1,309	144						13	21	55	21
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	4										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	11										
Omaha, Nebr.	Jan. 27	140,452	29										
Oneonta, N. Y.	Feb. 3	6,272								1			
Palmer, Mass.	do.	6,520	5	1									
Pawtucket, R. I.	Jan. 27	27,633	19	2								1	
Do.	Feb. 3	27,633	10	1									
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	1,046,964	507	48						6	5	24	5
Pittsburg, Pa.	Jan. 27	238,617	129	6						12	1	2	2
Pittsfield, Mass.	do.	17,281	8	1									
Pittston, Pa.	Feb. 3	10,302	4										
Portland, Me.	do.	36,425	9	1						1		1	
Portsmouth, Ohio.	do.	12,394	3										
Providence, R. I.	do.	132,146	65	6							1		3
Reading, Pa.	Feb. 5	58,661	23	3									
Quincy, Mass.	Feb. 3	31,494	2										
Salem, Mass.	Jan. 27	30,801	13										
Salt Lake City, Utah.	do.	44,843	11	1									
San Diego, Cal.	do.	16,159	2										
San José, Cal.	Jan. 20	18,060	9	2								1	
Do.	Jan. 27	18,060	7	2								1	
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Jan. 20	5,864	1	1									
Do.	Jan. 27	5,864	1	1									
Scranton, Pa.	do.	75,215	46							1	1	2	
Do.	Feb. 3	75,215	36								2	1	
Sheboygan, Wis.	Jan. 27	16,359	4	1									
Shreveport, La.	do.	11,979	9	1		1				1			
Somerville, Mass.	Feb. 3	40,152	15	3								2	
Springfield, Ill.	Jan. 27	24,963											
Steelton, Pa.	Feb. 3	9,250	2										
Tacoma, Wash.	Jan. 27	36,006	5										
Taunton, Mass.	Feb. 3	25,448	19	1									
Waltham, Mass.	Jan. 27	18,707	8										
Warren, Ohio.	Feb. 3	5,973	5										
West Tampa, Fla.	Jan. 27	4,000	0										
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	35,013	13	1						2		1	
Williamsport, Pa.	Feb. 3	27,132	8										1
Wilmington, Del.	do.	61,431	33	2								3	
Worcester, Mass.	Jan. 26	84,655	34	5						2	1	1	
Youngstown, Ohio.	Feb. 3	33,220	16	3						3		1	

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 29, 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.....	20	4	.....	.91	.....	.52
Portland, Me.....	22	2	.....	.84	1.90	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	14	4	.....	.63	.31	.....
Boston, Mass.....	25	6	.....	.93	.19	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34	4	.....	.77	1.61	.....
Nantucket, Mass.....	31	4	.....	.78	.....	.06
Woods Hole, Mass.....	29	5	.....	.89	1.04	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	30	3	.....	.98	.....	.37
New Haven, Conn.....	27	3	.....	.98	.....	.32
Albany, N. Y.....	23	4	.....	.70	.....	.14
New York, N. Y.....	30	4	.....	.95	.....	.21
Harrisburg, Pa.....	31	1	.....	.82	.....	.65
Philadelphia, Pa.....	31	4	.....	.77	.....	.42
New Brunswick, N. J.....	29	4	.....	.91	.....	.39
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33	3	.....	.84	.....	.32
Baltimore, Md.....	34	1	.....	.77	.....	.52
Washington, D. C.....	34	2	.....	.84	.....	.71
Lynchburg, Va.....	38	.....	1	.95	.....	.87
Cape Henry, Va.....	41	0	.....	.95	.....	.64
Norfolk, Va.....	41	2	.....	.91	.....	.76
Charlotte, N. C.....	42	0	.....	1.19	.....	1.11
Raleigh, N. C.....	42	1	.....	.87	.....	.68
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	43	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	46	.....	.....	1.29	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	47	1	.....	.91	.....	.87
Columbia, S. C.....	47	.....	2	.90	.....	.84
Charleston, S. C.....	51	.....	1	.91	.....	.63
Augusta, Ga.....	48	.....	2	1.05	.....	.97
Savannah, Ga.....	52	.....	3	.77	.....	.64
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56	.....	2	.77	.....	.23
Jupiter, Fla.....	66	.....	3	.77	.....	.62
Key West, Fla.....	70	.....	4	.47	.....	.46
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	45	.....	4	1.32	.....	1.30
Tampa, Fla.....	60	.....	3	.58	1.10	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	53	.....	2	1.07	.....	1.07
Mobile, Ala.....	51	.....	3	1.12	.....	1.12
Montgomery, Ala.....	50	.....	5	1.26	.....	1.26
Vicksburg, Miss.....	48	.....	1	1.23	.....	1.23
New Orleans, La.....	54	.....	2	1.19	.....	1.18
Shreveport, La.....	47	0	.....	1.02	.....	.92
Fort Smith, Ark.....	39	1	.....	.61	.....	.38
Little Rock, Ark.....	42	2	.....	1.19	.....	1.19
Palestine, Tex.....	48	1	.....	.95	.....	.92
Galveston, Tex.....	54	2	.....	.63	.....	.69
San Antonio, Tex.....	54	.....	3	.42	.....	.37
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	55	1	.....	.74	.....	.62
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	42	2	.....	1.26	.....	1.17
Nashville, Tenn.....	40	.....	4	1.26	.....	1.25
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	43	.....	5	1.40	.....	1.40
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40	.....	4	1.33	.....	1.13
Louisville, Ky.....	35	0	.....	.98	.....	.95
Indianapolis, Ind.....	30	1	.....	.72	.....	.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	33	.....	1	.80	.....	.74
Columbus, Ohio.....	29	0	.....	.81	.....	.78
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	33	.....	1	.70	.....	.45
Pittsburg, Pa.....	32	.....	1	.70	.....	.35
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	23	1	.....	.63	.....	.17
Rochester, N. Y.....	23	2	.....	.70	.06	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	23	0	.....	.68	.....	.17
Erie, Pa.....	27	0	.....	.77	.....	.52
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26	.....	.....	.59	.....	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	27	0	.....	.51	.....	.51
Toledo, Ohio.....	26	1	.....	.49	.....	.42
Detroit, Mich.....	24	.....	1	.44	.....	.31
Lansing, Mich.....	22	1	.....	.42	.....	.02
Port Huron, Mich.....	22	0	.....	.49	.....	.36
Alpena, Mich.....	17	1	.....	.56	.17	.43
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	15	.....	1	.37	.45	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	16	.....	3	.42	.....	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	16	2	.....	.56	.....	.54
Grand Haven, Mich.....	24	0	.....	.56	.....	.11
Milwaukee, Wis.....	20	0	.....	.49	.....	.48
Chicago, Ill.....	24	0	.....	.49	.....	.49
Duluth, Minn.....	11	0	.....	.21	.06	.....

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 29, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	12	1	.....	.21	.....	.10
La Crosse, Wis.....	17	.....	1	.28	.....	.25
Dubuque, Iowa.....	20	.....	2	.35	.....	.35
Davenport, Iowa.....	22	0	.....	.35	.....	.35
Des Moines, Iowa.....	21	0	.....	.28	.....	.28
Keokuk, Iowa.....	25	4	.....	.41	.....	.41
Springfield, Ill.....	27	5	.....	.55	.....	.55
Cairo, Ill.....	37	2	.....	.91	.....	.85
St. Louis, Mo.....	32	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	30	1	.....	.43	.....	.43
Springfield, Mo.....	33	2	.....	.61	.....	.55
Kansas City, Mo.....	28	3	.....	.28	.....	.28
Topeka, Kans.....	26	3	.....	.28	.....	.28
Wichita, Kans.....	31	2	.....	.28	.....	.28
Council Bluffs, Kans.....	26	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
Lincoln, Nebr.....	17	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
Omaha, Nebr.....	21	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Sioux City, Iowa.....	17	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Yankton, S. Dak.....	17	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Valentine, Nebr.....	26	0	.....	.14	.....	.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	9	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	16	6	.....	.07	.....	.06
Moorhead, Minn.....	0	7	.....	.21	.....	.15
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	7	4	.....	.10	.....	.06
Williston, N. Dak.....	7	3	.....	.14	.....	.12
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	13	6	.....	.21	.....	.19
Helena, Mont.....	22	3	.....	.28	.....	.26
Miles City, Mont.....	11	9	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	25	0	.....	.10	.....	.10
Spokane, Wash.....	27	2	.....	.56	.....	.56
Walla Walla, Wash.....	35	.....	1	.49	.....	.48
Baker City, Oreg.....	25	1	.....	.42	.....	.31
Winnemucca, Nev.....	29	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
Boise, Idaho.....	29	3	.....	.49	.....	.49
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	30	2	.....	.28	.....	.28
Lander, Wyo.....	16	7	.....	.17	.....	.17
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	27	.....	4	.11	.....	.08
North Platte, Nebr.....	24	3	.....	.07	.....	.07
Denver, Colo.....	31	0	.....	.10	.....	.08
Pueblo, Colo.....	30	1	.....	.07	.....	.05
Dodge City, Kans.....	31	1	.....	.12	.....	.12
Oklahoma, Okla.....	34	4	.....	.35	.....	.32
Amarillo, Tex.....	33	3	.....	.24	.....	.24
Abilene, Tex.....	44	1	.....	.21	.....	.21
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	29	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
El Paso, Tex.....	46	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	50	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	39	1	.....	1.19	.....	.68
Tacoma, Wash.....	38	0	.....	1.40	.....	.59
Portland, Oreg.....	40	.....	1	1.54	.....	.92
Roseburg, Oreg.....	42	.....	4	1.33	.....	.96
Eureka, Cal.....	46	3	.....	1.81	.....	1.21
Red Bluff, Cal.....	46	.....	2	.98	.....	.74
Carson City, Nev.....	31	7	.....	.52	.....	.52
Sacramento, Cal.....	48	.....	4	.84	.....	.62
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	.....	3	1.05	.....	.86
Fresno, Cal.....	47	.....	3	.28	.....	.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	51	3	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	2	.....	.69	.....	.69
San Diego, Cal.....	54	2	.....	.49	.....	.47
Yuma, Ariz.....	55	5	.....	.12	.....	.12

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to February 9, 1900.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 26...	.....	10	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 23...	.....	183	

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 15...	.....	37	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	.....	1	
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 27...	16	6	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...	.....	3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 27...	.....	6	

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos...	Dec. 31.....	3	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 23...	39	13	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31...	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 9...	2	2	
Formosa:				
Tanisui.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 12...	35	21	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 21...	42	41	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 16...	.....	14	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	.....	100	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	7	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	.....	18	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	6	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	742	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....	.....	92	
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	345	
Bombay City.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 2...	.....	1,178	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,004	
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	.....do.....	.....	43	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	.....	5	
Kurrachee City.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31...	.....	10	
Kurrachee District.....	.....do.....	.....	20	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	.....	22	
Kolhapur State.....	.....do.....	.....	1,042	
Mahil Kantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Nasik District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 26...	.....	42	
Palampur State.....	do .....	.....	0	
Panch Mahals District.....	do .....	.....	10	
Poona City.....	do .....	.....	379	
Poona District.....	do .....	.....	101	
Ratnagiri District.....	do .....	.....	0	
Rewakantha State.....	do .....	.....	0	
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 9...	.....	3	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 16...	.....	390	
Savantvadi State.....	do .....	.....	1	
Savanur State.....	do .....	.....	17	
Shikarpur District.....	do .....	.....	0	
Sholapur District.....	do .....	.....	563	
Surat District.....	do .....	.....	80	
Thana District.....	do .....	.....	97	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do .....	.....	.....
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do .....	.....	6	
Bellary District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Chingleput District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Kurnool District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Madras City District.....	do .....	.....	.....
North Arcot District.....	do .....	.....	2	
Salem District.....	do .....	.....	46	
Nellore District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Coimbatore District.....	do .....	.....	23	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	do .....	.....	93	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do .....	.....	40	
Bangalore District.....	do .....	.....	231	
Kolar District.....	do .....	.....	3	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do .....	.....	30	
Mysore City.....	do .....	.....	63	
Mysore District.....	do .....	.....	97	
Tumkur District.....	do .....	.....	61	
Chitaldrug District.....	do .....	.....	30	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	do .....	.....	94	
Lingsugur District.....	do .....	.....	244	
Naldurg District.....	do .....	.....	123	
Bidar District.....	do .....	.....	3	
Arangabad District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	do .....	.....	10	
Nagpur City.....	do .....	.....	19	
Nagpur District.....	do .....	.....	12	
Nimar District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do .....	.....	15	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Rawal Pindi District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 23...	.....	286	
Howrah District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Hooghly District.....	do .....	.....	.....
24 Parganas District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Nadia District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Khulana District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Dacca District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Darbhanga District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Saran District.....	do .....	.....	16	
Shahabad District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Tipperah District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Singbhoom District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Balasore District.....	do .....	.....	1	Imported and suspected. Do.
Rajputana.....	do .....	.....	1	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 27...	.....	42	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4...	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 10...	20	16	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

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

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	3	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 13...	64	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 13...	31	12	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15...	.....	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 15...	.....	285	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	34	0	
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2	.....	On ss. Santanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 7...	.....	10	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 20...	.....	1	
London.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20...	60	1	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 20...	2	.....
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	.....	7	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	17	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 20...	3	2	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13...	4	1	
Königsberg.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	.....
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 31...	4	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 20...	27	6	
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 2...	.....	190	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 23...	.....	14	
Ceylon.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 16...	.....	1	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	3	.....
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	1	.....
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	.....	32	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 20...	.....	5	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 27...	37	0	
Moncton.....	Jan. 19.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Ontario:				
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Jan. 14...	238	0	
Kent County.....	Nov. 24-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.....	3	.....
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Jan. 18...	260	0	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 3...	2	0	

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 30...	17	2	
Odessa.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 13...	29	13	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		15	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30...	62	19	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 13...		36	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1		
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...		5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20...		8	
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 13...		54	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16...		6	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25...		1	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 7...		7	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	1		

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 17, 1900.]

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—During the week ended December 16, 1899, the number of plague deaths again rose, being 1,686 as against 1,579 in the preceding week. The increase is due chiefly to the number reported from Hyderabad. In the city of Bombay the total number of deaths was 382. Of these 50 were due to plague. In the presidency of Bombay the situation is unchanged. In the State of Mysore there is no alteration, while in Madras and Calcutta a decided improvement is noticed. From the Punjab 5 fatal cases were reported, as against 9 in the preceding week. In Behar, isolated cases are reported.

MADAGASCAR.—During the week ended December 26, 1899, a plague death occurred at Tamatave.

RÉUNION—St. Denis.—During the week ended December 17, 1899, 12 plague cases and 11 plague deaths were reported. Of these, 6 occurred in the same house.

ZANZIBAR.—The register of a German vessel, which arrived in port December 12, 1899, shows a plague death en route in the person of a Hindoo woman. The ship, which had already been refused pratique at Mombassa, was subjected to a two days' quarantine. No suspicious cases were observed on board.

BRAZIL.—According to advices of January 6, 1900, 10 cases of plague had occurred at Sao Paulo within the preceding two weeks. Two of these cases had terminated fatally.

PARAGUAY.—The national board of health at Asuncion reports that from November 17 to November 24, 3 plague cases, 5 suspect cases, and 1 plague death occurred; from November 25 to December 1, 5 cases, 1 suspect case, and 4 deaths; from December 2 to December 9, 1 case, 5 deaths.

The same authority states that from the outbreak to November 24, 100 cases of plague occurred, of which 46 were fatal. In the military hospital, to September 4, 28 cases, 14 deaths occurred; later in Sep-

tember, 25 cases, 7 deaths; in October, 32 cases, 19 deaths; November, 15 cases, 6 deaths.

NEW CALEDONIA—*Nouméa*.—On December 26, 1899, 25 plague cases and 15 deaths were reported; from December 26 to December 31, 12 cases, 6 deaths.

CHOLERA.

TURKEY.—According to recent official statements from Maskat the epidemic prevailing in Oman, and which on December 13 was reported increasing, is not plague but cholera. At Hai, in the vilayet of Bagdad, official reports up to December 4 show a cholera case daily. No cases have been observed since December 29, and the epidemic in Mesopotamia may be considered extinct.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From December 10 to December 16, 1899, 38 cholera deaths were reported.

Cochin China.—According to official advices of December 14, 1899, cholera has appeared at or near Saigon.

BRAZIL.

The following cablegram was received from Acting Assistant Havelburg:

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 30, 1900.*

Quarantine against Santos raised.

Telegraphic report upon plague conditions in Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Following telegram was sent to Acting Assistant Surgeon Havelburg, February 5:

Wire date last plague Santos and Rio.

Telegraphic reply, as follows:

RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 6.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: Rio, January 10; Santos, December 28; Sao Paulo, January 23.

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

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Plague increasing in the city—It exists in Canton and Macao.

HONGKONG, *January 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this port for the period ending December 16, 1899, with the added information that 1 death occurred from plague.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for the week ended December 16, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Dec. 11	U. S. ss. Iris (a).....	Manila, P. I.....	100	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. ss. Yuen Sang.....	do.....	70	34	12	0
Dec. 13	U. S. ss. St. Mark.....	New York, N. Y.....	23	0	0	0
Do.....	U. S. ss. Salvador.....	Manila, P. I.....	45	1	10	0
Dec. 14	Launch Hingma.....	do.....	9	0	0	0
Do.....	Jap. ss. Resjui Maru.....	Seattle, Wash.....	95	14	10	0
Dec. 15	Br. ss. Esmeralda.....	Manila, P. I.....	69	24	6	1
Do.....	Br. ss. Long Sang.....	do.....	68	19	3	1

a United States naval vessel.

HONGKONG, January 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith report of transactions for the week ended December 23, 1899. During this period there were 98 deaths from all causes, and among this number the following: Beriberi, 2; malarial fever, 11; trismus, 13; tubercle of lungs, 12; smallpox, 1; plague, 4.

In this connection I wish to invite attention to the increased number of plague cases, and to state that this is evidently a reappearance or commencement of another epidemic. In all probability the disease will slowly increase during the present month, and will run the usual course as that of previous epidemics. The plague has also reappeared in Canton and Macao.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended December 23, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Dec. 18	Br. ss. Sung Kiang.....	Manila, P. I.....	65	1	177	3
Do.....	Br. ss. Diamante.....	do.....	82	12	28	0
Dec. 20	Br. ss. Chingtee.....	do.....	94	23	11	0
Do.....	U. S. ss. China (a).....	San Francisco, Cal.....	163	19	190	9
Dec. 21	Sp. ss. Legozpi (b).....	Manila, P. I.....	42	13	0	0
Dec. 23	Br. ss. Doric.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	131	12	111	2
Do.....	Br. ss. Yuen Sang.....	Manila, P. I.....	70	5	12	0
Do.....	Br. ss. Monmouthshire.....	Portland, Oreg.....	65	0	65	0

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage and effects disinfected with steam.

b Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage and effects disinfected with steam.

CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.**CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, that during the week ended January 27, 20 deaths have occurred in this city, 3 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. Ten of the total number of deaths

occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported in this city. Death rate for the week is 26.07. During the week 10 foreign vessels have entered this port, been inspected, and passed. Ten vessels have cleared from this port.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 7 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week, 2 from malaria, 1 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. The varioloid reported previous weeks is on the decrease, there being but 12 cases now in the city, all convalescent, no deaths having occurred. Inspected 2 foreign vessels at that port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths, and no contagious diseases. Inspected 3 foreign vessels at that port during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *January 30, 1900.*

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

One death occurred from yellow fever during the week, and 3 new cases of the same disease were reported, which is a slight increase over the week previous. There were 117 deaths from all causes during the period covered by this report, which is equivalent to a death rate of 27.65 per 1,000. The weather during the week has been fine and warm.

No new cases of smallpox have appeared amongst the passengers of the steamship *Santanderino*, detained at Mariel Quarantine Station, and the 2 patients previously reported are doing well. The passengers will be discharged on the 30th instant, with the exception of the 2 cases of smallpox, which will be detained for a further period, until all danger of their communicating the disease is over.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Trotter reported here for duty on the 24th instant, under orders from the Bureau to relieve Asst. Surg. Carl Ramus, who left this station for his new post of duty on the 26th instant.

In view of the decline in the prevalence of yellow fever in Havana, the rule in vogue regarding the treatment of baggage for points in Florida, has been also applied to Cuban ports; that is, all baggage leaving Havana for such Cuban ports as are not connected by rail with Havana, is inspected and passed, unless found to contain bedding, soiled clothing, or household articles which are liable to convey infection.

The usual weekly inspection of the station was held on the 25th instant, and a marked improvement was found in the general condition of the station and the discipline of the men.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual mortality table for the week ended January 27, 1900.

On account of some necessary repairs being effected to the plant on the barge *Protector*, all necessary disinfection of baggage during the week was done at the shore disinfecting station.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1]

Report of baggage disinfected at Havana by the barge Protector for the week ended January 20, 1900.

January 17, steamship *Santanderino*, for Havana, with 45 trunks, 86 valises, and 46 parcels; total, 177 pieces.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Mortality table for Havana for the week ended January 27, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 30, 1900.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	21
Measles	2
Enteritis	12
Pneumonia.....	9
Malarial	1
Pernicious.....	1
Yellow fever.....	1
Enteric	1
Total deaths from all causes	117

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Mortality table of Havana for the week ended January 20, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 23, 1900.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Pneumonia.....	9
Tuberculosis	21
Enteritis	6
Malaria	3
Total deaths from all causes.....	81

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, January 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended January 30, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twenty four deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 31.33 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; malarial fever, 4; atresia, 2; senility, 2; pernicious fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; enteritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 7. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Diphtheria, 3; measles, 2; typhoid fever, 1; typho-malarial fever, 1. Two vessels were inspected on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Thirty-seven health certificates were issued, 30 of these to persons leaving the island via Havana. Thirty-seven pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 18 disinfected.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 13 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 2; cerebral tumor, 2; pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; typho-malarial fever, 1; other causes, 3. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Nine vessels were inspected on arrival; 5 of these were foreign and 4 were coasting vessels.

Isabella de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 3 bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. No vessel arrived during the week.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 4 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Pneumonia, 3; tetanus, 1. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Six vessels were inspected on arrival; 4 of these were foreign vessels and 2 were coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Nuevitas and Puerto Padre.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *January 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 20, 1900: Five vessels arrived at this port and 6 bills of health were issued. There have been 7 deaths, 1 of them from diphtheria, in Cayo Puto. The rest of the family quarantined at that place were, with their effects, disinfected and discharged on January 21. The general health of the place is good.

The work of repairing the streets of Nuevitas is being pushed, \$10,000 per month being allotted for the improvement of the town. Very many Americans, attracted by the advertisements of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, are arriving weekly, and many, disappointed at finding no progress made by that company, are looking for locations along the coast to the east. Although most of these people are living in tents, I hear of no sickness among them.

Puerto Padre reports 5 vessels arrived, 7 bills of health issued, 1 death, and sanitary condition good.

There have been disinfected by steam at this place during the past two weeks 28 pieces of baggage, and with formalin 121 pieces.

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, *January 24, 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 January 20, 1900:

Santiago.—The sanitary condition continues to be excellent as far as contagious or infectious diseases are concerned. During the week there was a total of 30 deaths reported from the following causes: Intestinal diseases, 6; pneumonia, 5; malarial fevers, 4; tuberculosis, 2; meningitis, 1; other causes, 12; total, 30. Population, 43,000; mortality, 36.28.

This is an increase of 6 over the preceding week, and owing to the sudden changes of the temperature which developed catarrhal affections; malarial fevers as usual at this time of the year prevail to a great extent.

The United States army transport *McClellan* sailed January 14 with 76 coffins, containing the bodies of soldiers who died from yellow fever. The coffins were disinfected with bichloride before they were placed on board the transport.

On Monday, January 15, the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* was disinfected with all effects on board. The baggage of passengers was inspected and when found necessary disinfected and labeled accordingly; in all, 145 pieces.

During the same week 19 pieces of personal baggage and furniture, which had been used at the yellow-fever hospital, were disinfected.

Manzanillo.—Dr. R. de Socarras reports a total of 7 deaths from the following causes: Malaria, 2; pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; other causes, 3. No yellow fever or smallpox reported.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported for the week ended January 13. Dr. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death from pneumonia for the period ended January 20. Nothing else of interest.

Respectfully,

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

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

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against Vera Cruz on account of smallpox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that by a dispatch dated the 11th instant, the minister of the United States at Copenhagen reports that owing to the appearance of smallpox at Vera Cruz and in the interior of Mexico, the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of fifteen days against ships arriving from that country.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

FRANCE.

Report from Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, January 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on January 13 the steamship *La Bretagne* sailed from this port with 47 cabin and 257 steerage passengers.

On January 20 the steamship *La Normandie* sailed with 37 cabin and 238 steerage passengers. All steerage passengers were inspected before embarking, and their baggage was inspected or disinfected and labeled accordingly.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Marseilles—Report of plague unfounded.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, January 20, 1900.

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

I have inspected and passed the following vessels during the week: The German bark *Pestalazi*, the Italian bark *Angela Schiaffini*, and the

British schooner *Montpelier*. All of these vessels were in ballast and were given clean bills of health.

During the week a rumor was circulated to the effect that there was a case of plague at the municipal hospital here. I immediately visited the hospital and asked to see the case, but found that the report was without foundation. I was well treated by the French authorities, and especially so by the army medical officers who have shown me every courtesy since I have been here. * * *

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

Report from Hamburg—Action against rats.

HAMBURG, January 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended January 20: The steamship *Palatia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed for New York on the 14th instant, carrying 683 passengers. For these passengers 301 pieces of baggage were inspected and 240 were disinfected.

The steamship *Albano*, of the Union Line, sailed for New York and Newport News on the 18th instant, carrying 298 steerage passengers booked by the Hamburg-American Line. For these passengers 160 pieces of baggage were inspected and 74 were disinfected.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, the steerage compartments of the steamship *Patricia*, which was to sail the next day, were inspected.

The authorities of Hamburg are wide awake to the danger of the admission of plague, and among other things are devoting a great deal of attention to the destruction of rats in the city. On the 17th instant the police department published a notice offering a premium of 5 pfennigs (a little more than a cent) for each dead rat delivered until February 10 of this year. I am informed that experiments are in progress for the killing of rats in ships and warehouses by chemical means, but I have not yet inquired into these experiments.

Within the past three weeks 3 or 4 sporadic cases of smallpox have been reported, as occurs in every large city occasionally, but the health of the port is good.

Respectfully,

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

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

Smallpox at Königsberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram has to-day been received from the consul at Stettin, which reads as follows: "Smallpox Königsberg."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Plague in Honolulu—Chinese quarter burned.

[Telegram.]

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., *February 1, 1900.*

Steamer *Australia Nippon Maru* arrived. Plague situation shows no improvement; 42 cases(a); 41 deaths on January 21. Fire destroyed all Chinatown. Forty-five hundred people homeless, quartered different parts city; increasing dangers. * * *

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

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 24, 1900,*
via San Francisco, February 3.

Prospects good; there is a decidedly better feeling all around.

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

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

IRELAND.

Reports from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *January 20, 1900.*

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

Date.	Vessels inspected.	Destination.	Passengers.			Cargo.
			First cabin.	Second cabin.	Third class.	
Jan. 14	Steamship <i>Campania</i>	New York.....	3	11	59	None.
Jan. 17	Steamship <i>Ultonia</i>	Boston.....	0	0	22	Do.
Jan. 18	Steamship <i>New England</i>	do.....	0	3	18	Do.
Do.	Steamship <i>Teutonic</i>	New York.....	4	14	102	Do.
Do.	Steamship <i>Rhyndland</i>	Philadelphia.....	0	1	9	Do.

Respectfully,

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

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

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *January 27, 1900.*

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

Date.	Vessels inspected.	Destination.	Passengers.			Cargo.
			First cabin.	Second cabin.	Third class.	
Jan. 21	Steamship <i>Cufic</i>	New York.....	0	0	0	None.
Jan. 25	Steamship <i>Germanic</i>	do.....	5	0	89	Do.
Do.	Steamship <i>Waesland</i>	Philadelphia.....	0	1	14	Do.
Jan. 24	Steamship <i>Oriel</i>	Newport News.....	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

a Four officers. b Twenty-six crew. c No passengers. d Sea water ballast.

Respectfully,

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

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

a These figures are supposed to represent the totals to date.

ITALY.

Alterations in sanitary measures concerning articles from plague-infected countries.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a note from the Italian ambassador at this capital reporting alterations in the sanitary measures of Italy concerning articles coming from countries infected with the bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1900.

SIR: Referring to your note of December 23 last, I have the honor to communicate to your excellency the following telegram, which I have received from the royal ministry of the interior, containing alterations in the sanitary measures concerning articles coming from countries infected with the bubonic plague.

"By to-day's Ordinance of Maritime Health, No. 1, it is provided that animal hair shall not henceforth be included in the articles, the importation of which from places infected with the bubonic plague is prohibited; such hair may consequently be freely imported into the kingdom. Paragraph D of Article 4, of the Ordinance of Maritime Health of May 8, 1897, No. 3, and of the Ordinance of December 3, 1899, No. 16, is amended in this sense. Rome, January 24, 1900."

Respectfully,

Hon. JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

FAVA, *Ambassador.*

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, January 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that for the week ended January 17, 1900, the following ships were inspected: On January 12 the steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. There were inspected and passed 85 cabin and 348 steerage passengers and 95 pieces of large and 356 pieces of small baggage. On January 17 the Italian bark *Leonardo* bound, with cargo, for Norfolk, Va. On January 17 the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. There were inspected and passed 346 steerage passengers and 89 pieces of large and 224 pieces of small baggage.

The Italian authorities at this port now disinfect vessels coming from Marseilles, on account of the smallpox which prevails at the latter port. The steamship *Patria*, which arrived here two days ago and which sails to-day for New York, went through this process, the whole operation being completed in about an hour.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, January 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 21: The steamship *Werra*, North German Lloyd Line,

with passengers and cargo, sailed for New York, January 18. There were inspected and passed 22 cabin and 27 steerage passengers; 19 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Plague in Osaka and Kobe.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my report of December 29, the plague, though apparently checked in Kobe, has increased in Osaka, some 20 miles farther north, and where the circumstances are, perhaps, more favorable to the development of the disease than in any other city in Japan. Osaka has always been a great manufacturing center, and now the old system of small industries in the homes of the workmen has been replaced by the aggregation of large numbers of operatives in extensive factories, the sanitary condition of which has been, repeatedly, unfavorably commented upon, even before the appearance of the plague.

My last report brings the statistics down to December 26; since that date cases have occurred in Osaka only, and as follows: December 27, 1; December 31, 2; January 1, 2 (both physicians); January 2, 2; January 3 to January 5, 5; January 6, 1 (physician); January 7, 2; January 8, 2; January 9, 1, and January 10, 1. In all, as nearly as I can make out, there have been some 62 cases since the first detection of the disease, 23 at Kobe, 34 at Osaka, and 5 singly, at other localities.

Osaka has voted a sum of 30,000 yen, in addition to the 55,000 yen heretofore appropriated, for combatting the epidemic.

No case is known to have occurred in Kobe since the 23d ultimo, and that city is reported to be in exceptionally good sanitary condition. As, however, Osaka and Kobe are in every sense closely connected, I have directed Dr. Fowler, acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service, on duty at the latter port, to relax no precaution as regards passengers for the United States, Hawaii, or the Philippines.

The magnitude of the epidemic in Osaka is not so alarming as its persistence and its malignant type. Nearly all the cases met with there have been of the pneumonic form, the intense infectiousness of which can be inferred from the fact that already 3 physicians and their wives have fallen victims, and from the following extract from one of the official organs, The Japan Mail, of January 9:

Adachi Masa, a girl employed at a factory in Osaka, was taken ill on December 18 and died on December 21. Then her parents were seized, then her brother, then her elder and younger sisters, then 4 of her fellow-workwomen, then the 2 physicians who had attended the patients, then the wives of the latter, and, finally, the jinricksha coolie of one of the doctors—15 victims in all.

The weather has been very cold of late, and there have been several hard frosts, but the infection continues active. Whether the development of the pneumonic type of the disease is connected with the meteorological state remains to be seen. The prevalence of the malady under climatic conditions certainly ordinarily unfavorable, and despite the intelligent and strictly enforced measures employed by the authorities

for its control, afford but a gloomy prospect for the coming warmer months, at least those of spring. It is true that the history of plague shows that, as a rule, it does not thrive in very hot weather, but it must be remembered that the summer of the greater portion of Japan is marked by no really intense heat, uncomfortable as the moisture of the air renders even a moderate temperature. The maximum of shade temperature in midsummer rarely much exceeds 90° F., and whether such a summer heat, accompanied, as it almost always is, by great atmospheric humidity, will be sufficient to act as any check upon the epidemic no one can predict.

Respectfully,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

Influenza prevalent in Amsterdam and London.

AMSTERDAM, January 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the prevalence of influenza at Amsterdam and London for the information of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Respectfully,
FRANK D. HILL,
United States Consul.
Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Amsterdam has been visited by influenza to an alarming extent, several thousand cases having developed. The disease appears to be to some degree arrested. The same condition of affairs has prevailed across the North Sea, according to the following from a recent editorial in the London Times:

"Few among us, unfortunately, need to travel beyond their personal experience for evidence of the extreme unhealthiness of the present season. In every direction we are confronted with proof, not only that the rate of mortality is high, but that the general average of health is low. Illness in various forms is exceptionally prevalent, and thousands who do not regard themselves as actually ill are suffering from the lassitude and prostration of mental and physical powers which usually follow the attack of disease. The weekly return of the Registrar-General, which we publish to-day, bears striking testimony to the soundness of the generalization which everyone has formed for himself. It shows that the deaths registered last week in 33 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 30.9 per thousand of the population. Perhaps the best way to bring out the significance of this figure is to compare it with the rate of only a few weeks ago.

"At the beginning of December the rate was 16.9; by the middle of the month it had risen to 20.8; in the return we published on the 22d it was 22; a week later it had risen to 27.5; the first return of this year, published a week ago, gave it as 30.6; and the best that can be said for the present figure of 30.9 is that it shows a consoling reduction in the rate of increase. In the course of six weeks the rate of mortality has risen 63 per cent. For the metropolis during the same period the figures are even more startling, since the rate has risen from 19.4 to 37.1, an increase, it will be seen, not falling far short of 100 per cent. Brighton is a shade worse, for there the rate has risen from 22.9 to 44.9. This is the highest rate tabulated for the 33 towns, though Preston with 42.5, Nottingham with 40.8, and Croydon with 40.5 run Brighton pretty close. In London 3,266 deaths were registered, being 1,109 above the average number in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. During the four weeks ended on Saturday last the death rate for London averaged 9 per thousand in excess of the mean rate in the corresponding weeks of the last decade.

"It will hardly surprise anyone to find that the main part of this serious increase in the rate of mortality is due to influenza and diseases of the respiratory organs. The deaths directly attributed to influenza in the week ended on Saturday numbered 316,

having been 38, 69, and 193 in the three preceding weeks. For these same weeks the deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs were 646, 938, and 1,172, while last week they rose to 1,221, or 558 above the corrected average. Some of those deaths may be put down as due to increase of respiratory disease caused by the abnormal irregularity and inclemency of the weather. But it can not be doubted that they are really due in great measure to the prevailing epidemic of influenza. Doctors differ greatly in their classification of cases in which an attack of influenza is followed by bronchitis or pneumonia, and it is quite inevitable that this should happen. The causation is not equally clear in all cases, and it may frequently happen that the doctor never sees the initial influenza at all, being called in only when the secondary disease has developed.

"Again, it is not at all uncommon for the patient to recover to all appearance from the influenza, and to be struck down a day or two, or even several days, later by some form of respiratory disease. It is difficult in such cases to be sure that the second attack is really part of the first. It is frequently ascribed to some indiscretion, as, for example, going out too soon or otherwise exposing oneself to a chill, and a doctor may not feel justified in going behind the actual malady with which he is called upon to deal. Nevertheless, there is good ground for the opinion held by many medical men that the development of respiratory disease after an attack of influenza is part and parcel of the effect of the influenza poison, and does not depend upon a subsequent indiscretion on the part of the patient. That poison is exceedingly subtle and produces long lasting effects in other directions. The nervous system, for example, may need months or even years to recover completely from its effects, and there are other unpleasant *sequelæ* which do not always manifest themselves at once. It is, therefore, highly probable that a great many deaths from respiratory disease, occurring during the prevalence of influenza, are really directly due to that formidable and little understood malady. We have traced some dreaded diseases to their source, and have learned how to avoid their propagation, at least to a very considerable extent. But influenza has so far baffled research. We do not know its natural home, or the laws of its appearance, or the sanitary precautions that may avert its attack. We do know, however, that it is highly contagious, that its incubation period is short, that its onset is sudden, and that the best we can do to escape it is to avoid whatever may tend to lower the tone of the system."

Quarantine against Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on account of plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that the consul at Amsterdam reports in his dispatch of the 18th instant, that the minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands has declared a ten days' quarantine against Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on account of the presence of the plague at that port.

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Reports from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, January 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended January 22, 1900: During the week 7 vessels were inspected as follows: January 16, bark *Patagonia*, sand ballast, for Savannah, Ga.; steamship *Starfond*, sand ballast, for Delaware Breakwater, for orders. January 17, steamship *Durango*, general cargo, for Baltimore. January 18, steamship *Maasdam*, with 21 cabin passengers and 126 steerage passengers, general cargo, for New York; bark *B. D. Metcalf*, sand ballast, for Savannah, Ga. January 22, steamship *Helios*, water ballast, for New York; bark *Aldgate*, sand ballast, for Savannah, Ga.

Inspection at this port was begun on the 15th instant, and since then all vessels have been visited and the vessel and crews inspected. In general there has been no difficulty in this matter. Most of the vessels have been in good condition, except those in regular lines, on which time is saved in all possible ways, for which reason there is never any time

when the vessel is in condition for inspection. As soon as one hold has been emptied, loading for the return voyage begins. There is some difficulty about the disposal of ashes and garbage, the whole being placed in a pile on deck to be dumped overboard upon reaching sea. I think this can be avoided by having a garbage boat come alongside to remove this.

Passenger traffic at this port is at a very low ebb at the present season and no passengers were rejected for quarantinable disease. Thirty-seven pieces of baggage were inspected and 52 disinfected.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

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

Shipping for the year 1899.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *January 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning shipping at this port. During the year ended December 31, 1899, 375 vessels cleared for ports in the United States. Of these, about one each week was sent out by the Netherlands-America Line, carrying passengers both cabin and steerage, and clearing for New York. The Neptune Line also runs a boat about once each week to Baltimore and the Cosmopolitan Line runs boats irregularly to Philadelphia. Both the last two lines carry only freight. Many tank steamers clear from here, and the remainder of the vessels are "tramps" and sailing vessels. With the exception of the liners, most vessels leave here in ballast, either water or sand.

During the year, 10,177 emigrants were carried by the Netherlands-America Line. This is the only company having facilities for this traffic. This company has a well-arranged and well-managed emigrant hotel, where all emigrants are lodged from the time they reach the city until they go aboard steamer. Emigrants are brought directly to this hotel from the railroad station, without entering the city. New arrivals are kept separated from others in the hotel until they have received their medical examination, which is made by the company's surgeon the morning after arrival. Before embarking they are again examined by the ship's surgeon and the United States consul. All baggage is inspected by the vice-consul on the day before sailing, and all bedding thrown out to be disinfected. The steamship company has a disinfecting plant, which, however, is out of repair, and I do not think capable of doing efficient work. A new plant is contemplated. All baggage is then labeled as inspected or disinfected.

About 4,000 bales of rags are shipped from here to the United States each year. These rags are all handled by one firm, and they have a plant for sulphur fumigation, and all rags are unbaled and fumigated before shipping. I shall visit this plant the first time that it is operated. All shipments of hides, wool, hair, etc., are required to be accompanied by certificates showing where they were gathered, and if from the east, how the hides have been cured.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

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

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Smallpox in Moncton.*MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, *January 19, 1900.*

SIR: I wish to inform the Department that smallpox has broken out in Moncton. As was feared the close relations between Campbellton and Moncton (smallpox having made its appearance at Campbellton about four days since), have resulted in the communication of that dread disease within a short time, yet only 1 person is affected. It is a mild type.

The local board of health is doing its utmost to stamp it out and keep it from spreading. I will nevertheless, should the disease turn into the worse, inform the Department by telegraph.

Respectfully,

GUSTAVE BEUTELSPACHER.

Commercial Agent.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

PORTO RICO.

*Reports from Ponce.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *January 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended January 13. I also inclose mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

The French steamer *Alsace* came this week from South American ports; her bill of health from Sabanilla showed a case of yellow fever and she was held in quarantine, though allowed to transact business in quarantine and to land 1 local passenger, having previously disinfected his baggage. The American bark *Edw. L. Mayberry* also came this week from Buenos Ayres and Barbados. Two days after leaving Barbados the captain died and the bark was held in quarantine. Careful investigation, however, showed that the captain's death was not due to any infectious disease.

The general health of Ponce shows little change. The report of infectious diseases for the week shows 2 cases of typhoid fever and 5 cases of measles. Lieutenant Eames, president of the board of health, informed me several days ago that he had given orders to begin the vaccination in barrios of San Patricio, Tibes, etc. I have seen in the last weekly report sent to me by him that 1,429 vaccinations have been made in those barrios.

Respectfully,

P. MALARET,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,**In Temporary Charge.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *January 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended January 20:

The Spanish steamer *Ciudad de Cadiz* came in this week from Havana and South American ports. She transacted all business in quarantine and the baggage of all local passengers was disinfected. Also, came in this week the steamer *Maria Herrera* from Cuba and St. Domingo; she was disinfected at Santiago, but carried both immune and nonimmune passengers. I permitted the former to land, and regarding the latter, I wired full details to Assistant Surgeon Lavinder, who answered that

I might release them. Most of the baggage of Cuban passengers was disinfected at ports of embarkation; the rest was disinfected at this station when necessary.

The general health of Ponce continues good. I have not yet received the usual report from the board of health; but I am told that there are no new cases of infectious diseases reported for the week.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

Number of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended January 13, 1900.

Infectious diseases—	
Tuberculosis	14
Pernicious fever	5
Dysentery	2
Septicæmia	1
Enteric fever.....	1
Syphilis	1
Diphtheria	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus	43
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	6
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	2
Diseases of the nervous system....	3
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	24
Total.....	103
Births in the same period.....	42

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copy of General Orders No. 233, of this Department, dated December 30, 1899, for the information of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

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

[Inclosure—General Orders No. 233.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 30, 1899.

Surg. A. H. Glennan, United States Marine-Hospital Service, having been ordered to the United States, is relieved from duty as a member of the superior board of health of Porto Rico, and Asst. Surg. Claude H. Lavinder is hereby appointed a member of the superior board of health of Porto Rico.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL,
Adjutant-General.

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *January 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions at this port for the week ended January 20, 1900: January 15, cleared the steamship *Salacia*, for Portland, Me. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise from the British Isles. January 16, cleared the steamship *Almora*, for Newport News, Va. Her only cargo was a small amount of creosote oil. January 18, cleared the steamship *Anchoria*,

for New York, N. Y. Three first-cabin, 58 second-cabin, and 67 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. The cargo was composed of general merchandise from the British Isles, and chemically cured hides from Calcutta. January 18, cleared the steamship *Peruvian*, for Portland, Me. Her cargo was general merchandise from the British Isles. January 19, cleared the steamship *Kastalia*, for Baltimore, Md. Her cargo was also general merchandise from the British Isles.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SPAIN.

Report from Corunna.

CORUNNA, SPAIN, *January 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my inspection report for the week ended this day. On January 20, 1900, steamer *Euskaro*, for Havana via Vigo; there were inspected and passed 162 steerage passengers with baggage.

The sanitary condition of this port is tolerably good. Cases of influenza, mild in character, are numerous. During the last two weeks there were reported 10 cases of smallpox, and 3 deaths from the said disease; 1 from typhoid fever, 1 from whooping cough.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,

United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane.*—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 107,840. Total number of deaths, 126, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn.*—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 82,660. Total number of deaths, 195, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended January 19, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 20, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended January 18, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 25, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown.*—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 209. No contagious diseases reported.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 89. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 248, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1; smallpox, 2, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Rouen.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 294, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 51 from phthisis pulmonalis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 189, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 400,400. Total number of deaths, 516, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 3; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 14, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 27,438. Total number of deaths, 39, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 13, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 29.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz, 44.9, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 15.6.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended January 13, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 250, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

London.—Two thousand nine hundred and thirty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 51; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 49; whooping cough, 37; enteric fever, 23, and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 33.3 a thousand. In Greater London 3,894 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 30.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 9 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 13, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 38.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 76.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 331 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; measles, 7, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 13, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 23.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 20.5, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 34.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths regis-

tered from all causes was 711, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 20; scarlet fever, 4, and 14 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA.—Two weeks ended January 13, 1900. Estimated population, 730,725. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 190, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4, and 3 from whooping cough.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 484, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 11; measles, 25; scarlet fever, 14, and 48 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended January 13, 1900. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Corruna.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 1,420, including measles, 71, and 59 from smallpox.

SWEDEN—Gothenburg.—Year ended December, 1899. Estimated population, 81,203. Total number of deaths, 1,955, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 10; measles, 38; scarlet fever, 27; whooping cough, 30, and 332 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Acapulco.....	Jan. 20	6,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Air la Chapelle.....	Jan. 13	132,780	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	132,780	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandretta.....	Jan. 2	8,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	8,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg.....	Jan. 27	2,300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 20	523,743	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Antwerp.....	Jan. 6	287,462	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	287,462	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Athens.....	Jan. 20	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen.....	Dec. 30	137,000	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6	141,000	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	141,000	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barranquilla.....	do	40,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	do	350,000	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	350,000	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Belize.....	Jan. 25	13,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville.....	Jan. 29	10,442	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	Jan. 16	68,000	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	Dec. 30	1,901,384	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6	1,901,384	659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham.....	Jan. 23	519,610	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bluefields.....	Jan. 30	3,018	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	Jan. 2	821,764	1,642	171	244	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	Jan. 6	145,000	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	145,000	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breslau.....	Jan. 6	300,000	181	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	300,000	185	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	do	324,973	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 20	324,973	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels.....	Jan. 13	551,611	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budapest.....	Jan. 15	640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.
Cairo	Jan. 7	570,062	388					1				4		
Calcutta	Dec. 23	681,560	605		49	26		3				1		
Campbellton	Jan. 27	3,500	1											
Catania	Jan. 18	124,000	74											
Chihuahua	Jan. 20	24,000	17					3						1
Do	Jan. 27	24,000	20					3				1		1
Christiana	Jan. 13	225,000	62											
Do	Jan. 20	225,000	80						1	1	1			
Cognac	Jan. 6	20,400	10											
Do	Jan. 13	20,400	7											
Cologne	Jan. 6	20,400	179	12								1	23	2
Do	Jan. 13	20,400	371									18		1
Colon	Jan. 24	8,000	6							5				
Constantinople	Jan. 15	875,000	270						8	1	5	2		
Copenhagen	Jan. 13	351,000	133	15							2	1		4
Corunna	do.	40,000	31					3		1				
Do	Jan. 20	40,000	22											1
Crefeld	do.	108,128	40							2				
Curaçoa	Jan. 13	29,718	10											
Dresden	Dec. 23	400,400	139						1		2			2
Do	Dec. 30	400,400	151						2					
Dublin	Jan. 13	349,594	331						5	1	3	18		3
Do	Jan. 20	344,594	295						2		2	9		
Dundee	do.	167,501	70								1	8		
Dusseldorf	Jan. 6	203,400	64								1	3		
Do	Jan. 13	203,400	76											
Edinburgh	do.	298,927	125						1		1			1
Do	Jan. 20	298,927	135						1	2	1			1
Flushing	do.	19,034	5											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Jan. 6	255,000	72									1		1
Do	Jan. 13	255,000	73							1	1	2		
Funchal	Jan. 14	36,982	25						1					
Do	Jan. 21	36,982	30											
Geneva	Dec. 23	95,348	35											
Do	Jan. 6	95,348	32								2			
Ghent	Jan. 20	162,652	92				1		2		3			
Gibraltar	Jan. 14	25,900	15											
Girgenti	Jan. 13	24,428	15											
Glasgow	do.	743,969	334						4	3	3	12		8
Do	Jan. 20	743,969	340						3	4	3	19		4
Gothenburg	Jan. 13	125,000	65						1	2		5		
Halifax	Jan. 27	45,000	21								1			4
Hamburg	Jan. 6	691,349	236				1		1					3
Do														

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.
Monrovia	Dec. 23	2,000	1											
Do.....	Dec. 30	2,000	1											
Do.....	Jan. 6	2,000												
Monte Cristi.....	Jan. 20	3,000	1											
Monterey.....	Jan. 25	25,000	37											
Moscow.....	Dec. 30	1,000,000	521					1	1		13	11	7	5
Naples.....	Dec. 16	565,527	307	21						2		3		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Dec. 13	234,369	98							1			1	6
Do.....	Dec. 20	234,369	253							1			2	7
Nice.....	do.....	114,000	110					2						
Nottingham.....	Dec. 13	250,000	209							1		1		
Do.....	Dec. 20	250,000	150								2			1
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 6	6,000	4	2										
Do.....	Dec. 13	6,000	3	1										
Do.....	Dec. 20	6,000	2											
Nuremberg.....	Dec. 30	236,910	107									3	10	1
Odessa.....	Jan. 6	414,500	160					3		1	3	3	5	1
Do.....	Jan. 13	414,500	111					4		3	3	4	3	
Ottawa.....	Jan. 20	60,000	14											
Do.....	Jan. 27	60,000	16											
Palermo.....	Jan. 13	300,000	142									4		
Panama.....	Jan. 24	16,000												
Paris.....	Jan. 13	2,511,629	999							9	5	5	12	3
Port Limon.....	Jan. 20	3,500	5											
Prague.....	Jan. 6	190,260	133							2	2	1	1	1
Do.....	Jan. 13	190,260	127							1	4			2
Queenstown.....	Jan. 20	15,000	9											
Do.....	Jan. 27	15,000		3										
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 20	319,866	160							2		2		
St. Etienne.....	Dec. 31	145,000	189							4			1	
Do.....	Jan. 15	145,000	140							1		3	1	
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Jan. 20	2,150	1											
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Jan. 27	45,000	12	2										2
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.....	3,000	0											
Sheffield.....	Jan. 13	363,731	179							3	2	9	17	
Do.....	Jan. 20	363,731	184							1		16	11	
Singapore.....	Dec. 16	97,111	177	24				1						
Smyrna.....	Jan. 7	300,000	46	7				1		1		2	1	
Solingen.....	Jan. 6	16,000	17											1
Do.....	Jan. 13	16,000	15											
Southampton.....	do.....	103,168	60									2	2	1
Do.....	Jan. 20	103,168	54									2	2	
South Shields.....	Jan. 13	105,677	44							1	2			1
Do.....	Jan. 20	105,677	45											
Stettin.....	Jan. 6	153,000	58									2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 13	153,000	88										1	
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 11	162,934	50											
Do.....	Jan. 18	162,934	59											
Sunderland.....	Jan. 13	147,398	63							2			4	
Do.....	Dec. 20	147,398	86								1	1		
Teneriffe.....	Jan. 13	33,425	12									1		
Trapani.....	do.....	45,095	17											
Trieste.....	Jan. 6	166,499	93							1	1	1	5	
Do.....	Jan. 13	166,499	105								2	4	3	
Tuxpam.....	Jan. 22	10,000	6											
Utiilla.....	Jan. 20	800	0											
Valencia.....	do.....	203,958	125							2				
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	30,000	27					1						
Do.....	Jan. 27	30,000	26				1							
Vienna.....	Jan. 6	1,639,811	615							2	8	6	14	2
Warsaw.....	Dec. 30	601,408						3	4		4	6	3	4
Do.....	Jan. 6	601,408	243					7	3		8	3	3	1
Do.....	Jan. 10	601,408	262					4			5	4	3	5
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Jan. 27	3,000	1											
Zurich.....	Jan. 6	163,908	42									2	6	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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