

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

REQUEST FOR REPORTS ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

Medical officers, acting assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service, secretaries of State boards of health, and other sanitarians are requested to report as soon as practicable whether influenza or la grippe is prevailing in their respective localities, giving the type of the disease, number of cases (when possible), mortality, and the treatment, sanitary and medicinal, with as full statistics as possible. The information is desired for publication in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

In addition to present conditions, a statement is also desired as to dates (even though approximate) of the appearance of la grippe and the estimated number of cases to date of report.

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

Smallpox at Bridgeport, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *January 7, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the National conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that 3 cases of smallpox exist at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut. The persons sick are James Troland and his 2 children. The origin of the disease is not stated, probably from New York City. The measures taken to restrict are removal of the family to the isolation hospital and vaccination of all exposed. The danger of the disease spreading is small.

Respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, ILL., *January 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended January 5, 1901, 8 additional cases of smallpox in this city, making a total of 12 cases reported this season. Seven cases are male negroes and 1 is a white female. The former are in the isolation hospital, and the latter is quarantined in private quarters, having refused to go to the isolation hospital. Of the 8 cases, 4 seem to have become infected in the city, 3 came from as many places in Missouri, and 1 came from Fulton, Ky. Some of the cases are severe, though the majority are mild.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Kansas during December, 1900.

TOPEKA, KANS., *January 5, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Kansas during the month of December, 1900:

Abilene, Dickinson County, 2 cases. Butler County: Augusta, 1 case; El Dorado, 1 case; Chardon, Rawlins County, 9 cases, 1 death; Cherokee County, number of cases not known; Coffeyville, Montgomery County, 10 cases. Crawford County: Arcadia, 1 case; Frontenac, 6 cases; Mulberry, 14 cases; Pittsburg, 1 case; Schole Camp, 2 cases; Yale, 9 cases. Douglas County: Lawrence, 1 case; Lecompton, 27 cases; Kansas City, Wyandotte County, 34 cases. Labette County: Edna, 84 cases, 1 death; Oswego, 3 cases; Parsons, 1 case; Liebenthal, Rush County, 1 case; Mapleton, Bourbon County, 3 cases; Marion County: Ramona, 6 cases; Waldeck, 1 case; Paolo, Miami County, 5 cases; Rantoul, Franklin County, 3 cases; Topeka, Shawnee County, 9 cases; Wellington, Sumner County, 4 cases; Wichita, Sedgwick County, 24 cases. Total number of cases, 262; total number of deaths, 2.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Minnesota December 14, 1900, to January 7, 1901.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *January 7, 1901.*

SIR: Since my last report, December 14, of smallpox in Minnesota, I have the following record:

	Cases.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	9
St. Paul, Ramsey County.....	1
Duluth, St. Louis County.....	(47)
Winona, Winona County.....	(a)
Bermidji.....	1
Sleepy Eye, Brown County.....	1
Springfield, Brown County.....	8
Cloquet, Carlton County.....	9
Backus.....	1
Walker.....	1
Clara City.....	1
Windom.....	1
Brainard, Crow Wing County.....	5
Chatfield.....	1
Grand Rapids.....	2
Prinsburg.....	1
Two Harbors.....	3
Lesueur.....	7
Lesueur Center.....	2
Marshall, Lyon County.....	514
Tracy.....	1
Germantown.....	4
Little Falls.....	1
Worthington.....	5
Sandstone.....	1
Redwood Falls.....	1
Hibbing.....	8
Virginia.....	5
Cold Spring.....	1

a Many cases.

b 2 deaths.

Smallpox in Minnesota, etc.—Continued.

	Cases.
Morris.....	1
St. James.....	2
Delano.....	1
Mayhew Lake Township, Benton County.....	2
Lumber camp near Backus, Cass County.....	1
Webbrook Township, Cottonwood County.....	1
Inver Grove Township, Dakota County.....	13
Claremont (village), Dodge County.....	10
Effington Township, Dodge County.....	1
Champlin Township, Hennepin County.....	9
Independence Township, Hennepin County.....	2
Shell River Township, Hubbard County.....	a 1
Holland Township, Kandiyohi County.....	9
Cordova Township, Le Sueur County.....	7
Derrynane Township, Le Sueur County.....	10
Kilkenny Township, Le Sueur County.....	1
Lexington Township, Le Sueur.....	1
Tyrone Township, Le Sueur County.....	4
Island Lake Township, Le Sueur County..	1
Lynd Township, Lyon County.....	1
Island Lake Township, Lyon County.....	4
Lake Marshall Township, Lyon County.....	1
Acton Township, Meeker County.....	1
Ransom Township, Nobles County.....	3
Bigelow Township, Nobles County.....	2
Quincy Township, Olmstead County.....	3
Holland Township, Pipestone County.....	16
Grange Township, Pipestone County.....	3
New Canada Township, Ramsey County.....	1
In lumber camps, St. Louis County.....	4
Burnhamville Township, Todd County.....	1
Wilson Township, Winona County.....	1

Respectfully,

H. M. BRACKEN,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Caswell County, N. C., during December, 1900.

RALEIGH, N. C., *January 8, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to yours of the 7th instant, just received, I beg to say: The report of the county superintendent of health of Caswell County shows a total of 77 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths for the month of December, 1900. In a letter from him, dated January 4, he says: "We will not have but 15 cases under quarantine after Monday, 7th, unless more develop. I have vaccinated 600 people in the smallpox region during the last month." Further on he says that "the citizens of Pelham township will meet the county commissioners here Monday and ask them to have compulsory vaccination ordered in certain portions of the township."

I would be glad to keep a supply of the Bureau pamphlets "in stock."

Respectfully,

RICH. H. LEWIS,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *January 8, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with resolutions adopted by national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto in 1886, it becomes my duty to inform you that 3 more cases of smallpox exist at Central

a 1 death.

Falls in this State, making a total of 4 cases. The persons sick are members of the family of Adolph Provost, from whom the disease was probably contracted. One death has resulted.

Respectfully,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 4 cases of smallpox in the retreat for the sick—2 nurses and 2 patients. No one is admitted nor allowed to leave. The building is now quarantined by the authority of the board of health of the city of Richmond. Every effort is being made to stamp out the disease.

I report the above under paragraph 693, Regulations of United States Marine Hospital Service.

Respectfully,

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

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian and South American ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report the arrival of the following vessels from the ports named, for the week ended January 12, 1901:

January 7. American schooner *Edward J. Berwind*, from Santiago de Cuba, ore; American barkentine *Josephine*, from Rio de Janeiro, coffee. January 12, American schooner *Chas. L. Davenport*, from Santiago de Cuba, ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., January 15, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith the following summary of work at this station for the week ended January 5, 1901: Inspected Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 107; inspected Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 22; inspected Mexican immigrants, 29; inspected Hungarian immigrants (gypsies), 10; disinfection of baggage, clothing, etc., 29 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 312 pieces; disinfection of Pullman linen, 3,622 pieces; vaccination of immigrants, 7.

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

Laredo, Tex., January 5, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended January 5, 1901: Number of passenger trains inspected entering from Mexico, 14; persons on passenger trains inspected and allowed entry, 463; immigrants inspected and passed, 51; Pullman Company linen disinfected with formaldehyd, 3,505 pieces.

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

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of December, 1900, census population of 1900, 102,479. Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 36 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 93, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—Hartford.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 79,950. Total number of deaths, 94, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—Columbus.—Month of December, 1900. Official population, 19,303. Total number of deaths, 14, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Macon.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 10; whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of November, 1900. Census population of 1900, 1,698,575. Total number of deaths, 1,752, including diphtheria, 72; enteric fever, 39; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 22, and 245 from tuberculosis.

Quincy.—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900, 36,252. Total number of deaths, 26, including 6 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—Davenport.—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Des Moines.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 70,000. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from scarlet fever, and 4 from tuberculosis reported.

Ottumwa.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

KENTUCKY—Louisville.—Two weeks ended January 3, 1901. Census population of 1900, 204,731. Total number of deaths, 124, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6, and 16 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 541,000. Total number of deaths, 787, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 111 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Newton.—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900, 33,587. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 5, 1901, from 84 observers indicate that smallpox, inflammation of kidney, pneumonia, and tonsillitis, in the order named, were more prevalent, and whooping cough, erysipelas, and tuberculosis

less prevalent than in the preceding week, cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 7, measles at 13, diphtheria at 27, scarlet fever at 95, enteric fever at 106, tuberculosis at 159, and smallpox at 38 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis.*—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 184, including diphtheria, 29; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Kingston.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 48; including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 5 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 27,752. Total number of deaths, 26, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Raleigh.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Wilmington.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*East Liverpool.*—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1890, 10,966. Total number of deaths, 17, including diphtheria, 4, and 2 from enteric fever.

Findlay.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 17,613. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Oil City.*—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900, 13,364. Total number of deaths, 10, including 1 from enteric fever.

York.—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900, 33,708. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Knorville.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900,

80,865. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 19 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—Petersburg.—Month ended December 26, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Roanoke.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 21,495. Total number of deaths, 24, including diphtheria 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 5, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, January 6, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 5, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1900.			
Dec. 30	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	156
Do...	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	161
1901.			
Jan. 1	Steamship Bostonian	London, England.....	22
Jan. 3	Steamship Norseman	Liverpool, England	18
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England	6
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	55
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	48
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia	22
Do. 7	Steamship Bohemian	Liverpool, England.....	21
Jan. 4	Steamship Prince Edward	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	6
	Total.....		510

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 5, 1901.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, January 7, 1901.**

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 5, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1900.			
Dec. 30	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	58
Do....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton	108
Dec. 31	Steamship Statendam	Rotterdam.....	201
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre	307
1901.			
Jan. 2	Steamship Astoria	Glasgow	28
Do....	Steamship Pretoria	Hamburg.....	377
Jan. 3	Steamship Californian	Glasgow	10
Do....	Steamship Werra	Genoa and Naples.....	237
Jan. 4	Steamship Wadsworth.....	.....	10
Do....	Steamship Hesperia.....	Naples	143
Jan. 5	Steamship Prinz Regent Luitpold.....	Bremen	550
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	475
	Total		2,504

THOMAS FITZGIBB,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended January 12, 1901.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, January 12, 1901.**

January 10, Steamship *Waesland* from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 63 immigrants.

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Eagle Pass, Tex., during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 134; number passed, 130; 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 cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 4; total to be accounted for, 4; number cases deported, 4; number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, none.

LEA HUME,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of El Paso, Tex., during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 162; number passed, 162.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Laredo, Tex., during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 143; number passed, 143.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Port Townsend, Wash., during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 21; number passed, 21.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Seattle, Wash., during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 17; number passed, 17.

D. E. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Tacoma, Wash., during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 8; number passed, 8.

F. J. SCHUG,
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.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Jan. 12			
2	Beaufort, S. C.....	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Jan. 5	Sp. bk. Pedro.....	Dec. 31	Havana.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Jan. 12			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Jan. 5	Br. ss. Kaisow.....	Dec. 31	Moji.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.			
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	Dec. 29			
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Jan. 5			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.	It. bk. Lozarro.....	Jan. 3	Dakar, Africa.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.			
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Jan. 12			
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Jan. 5			
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Jan. 12			
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Dec. 29			
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Jan. 5			
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Jan. 12			
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 5			
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.			
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.			
22	Savannah, Ga.....	do.	Nor. bk. Gaa Paa.....	Dec. 31	Maranham.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.			
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.			
25	Washington, N. C.....	Jan. 12			
OURA:					
26	Calbarien.....	Jan. 5			
27	Cardenas.....	do.			
28	Cienfuegos.....	do.			
29	Dalquiri.....	Dec. 29			
30	Gibara.....	Jan. 5			
31	Guantanamo.....	Dec. 29			
32	Havana.....	Lying in in har- bor 9 months.	U. S. Tarpon.....		Tampa.....
33	Isabela de Segua.....	Jan. 5			
34	Manzanillo.....	Dec. 29			
35	Matanzas.....	Jan. 5			
36	Nuevitas.....	do.			
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	Dec. 29	U. S. A. transport Rawlins	Dec. 23	Galveston.....

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	Brunswick.....	Ballast discharged, fore-castle fumigated, and clothing of crew disinfected.			3
4					3
5					4
6	Portland.....	Crew of 18 Chinese and 22 Lascars bathed; their clothing and other effects disinfected by steam. Such articles as would be damaged by steam were disinfected by formaldehyd gas. The fore-castle, cooks' room, and cabin boys' room were disinfected and sealed for ten hours.	Dec. 31		1
7					1
8				No report.	
9				do.	
10				do.	
11	Ship Island.....	Held for disinfection.		No transactions.	1
12					1
13				No report.	
14				do.	
15					4
16					1
17					9
18					13
19					1
20				97 bodies dead of variola on U. S. A. transport Grant, from Manila to San Francisco, held in quarantine; 8 pieces of unlabeled baggage on Am. ss. City of Pekin from Hongkong to San Francisco disinfected; examination made of glandular regions of Orientals.	17
21				No transactions.	
22	Savannah.....	Ballast removed.....	Jan. 3	1 man was killed by fall from rigging; body on board.	8
23					4
24				No report.	
25				No transactions.	
26				4 vessels passed without inspection.	3
27				No report.	
28					20
29				No report.	1
30					
31					4
32	Key West.....	Complete and thorough disinfection.	Jan. 5	Vessel has been used as a transfer passenger boat in Havana Harbor; was previously disinfected.	38
33					11
34					10
35					4
36					7
37	New York.....	Boarded and passed.	Dec. 23		13

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
HAWAII:					
38	Hilo.....	Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
39	Honolulu.....	Dec. 29	.....	.....	.....
40	Kahului.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
41	Kihel.....	Dec. 15	.....	.....	.....
PHILIPPINES:					
42	Cebu.....	Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....
43	Iloilo.....	Nov. 24	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 8	.....	.....	.....
44	Manila.....	Dec. 1	Br. ss. Emerald.....	Nov. 27	Hongkong and Amoy.
		Dec. 8	Sp. ss. Buen Viage.....	Dec. 4	Singapore.....
PORTO RICO:					
45	Ponce.....	Jan. 5	.....	.....	.....
46	San Juan.....	Dec. 29	.....	.....	.....
Subports—					
47	Aguadilla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
48	Arecibo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
49	Arroyo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
50	Fajardo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
51	Humacao.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
52	Mayaguez.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....	.....
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.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Jan. 5	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 12	.....	.....	.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Jan. 5	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 12	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Jan. 5	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Dec. 29	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 5	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....	.....
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	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
38				No report.....	
39				do.....	
40				do.....	
41				do.....	
42					48
43					12
					16
					7
44	Manila.....	Held for disinfection of steerage baggage.	Nov. 28	Baggage of 410 steerage passengers disinfected; 7 passengers with fever, quarantined for observation, proved to be malarial when released.	53
	do.....	Held for disinfection of crew.	Dec. 5	Crew bathed and their baggage and effects disinfected; partial disinfection of ship.	56
45				No report.....	
46					4
47					2
48				No transactions.....	
49					1
50				No transactions.....	
51				do.....	
52					4

municipal quarantine stations.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General- United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1900, to January 18, 1901.

For reports received from June 30, 1900, to December 28, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1900.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Lee County (Phoenix).....	Dec. 26.....	12		
Mobile.....	Dec. 26.....	1		
Russell County (Girard).....	Dec. 26.....	25		
Total for State.....		38		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		4		
Colorado:				
Cripple Creek.....	Jan. 6.....	45		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		3		
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 7.....	3		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	7		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	2		
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	2		
Total for State.....		4		
Georgia:				
Columbus.....	Dec. 26.....	10		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		37		
Idaho:				
Dempey.....	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 5...	11		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 5...	10		
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Total for State.....		26		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		36	3	
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Kansas:				
Bourbon County.....	do.....	3		
Butler County.....	do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	do.....	32		
Dickinson County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	28		
Franklin County.....	do.....	3		
Labette County.....	do.....	88	1	
Marion County.....	do.....	7		
Miami County.....	do.....	5		
Montgomery County.....	do.....	10		
Rawlins County.....	do.....	9	1	
Rush County.....	do.....	1		
Sedgwick County, (Wichita).....	do.....	24	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka).....	do.....	9		
Sumner County.....	do.....	4		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.).....	do.....	34		
Total for State.....		262	3	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	3		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 3...	7		
Total for State.....		10		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 3...	17	3	
Shreveport.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		19	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		160	2	

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remark
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	2		
Michigan.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...			Reported at 38 places.
Minnesota:				
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 7...	2		
Brown County.....	do.....	9		
Carleton County.....	do.....	9		
Cass County.....	do.....	1		
Cottonwood County.....	do.....	1		
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	5		
Dakota County.....	do.....	13		
Dodge County.....	do.....	11		
Hennepin County.....	do.....	11		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis)	do.....	9		
Hubbard County.....	do.....	1	1	
Kandiyohi County.....	do.....	9		
Le Sueur County.....	do.....	33		
Lyon County.....	do.....	20	2	
Meeker County.....	do.....	1		
Nobles County.....	do.....	5		
Olmstead County.....	do.....	3		
Pipestone County.....	do.....	19		
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	do.....	2		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	do.....	51		
Todd County.....	do.....	1		
Winona County.....	do.....	1		
Winona County (Winona).....	do.....	90		
Other places.....		44		
Total for State.....		351	3	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 6...	14		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		42	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 20.....	181	2	
Nebraska:				
Decatur and vicinity.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 14...	451	4	
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 29...	6		
Total for State.....		457	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		5		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 5...	46		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	43	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		1		
North Carolina:				
Alexander County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Caswell County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	86	2	
Henderson County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		A few.	
Person County.....	do.....	1		
Richmond County.....	do.....	1		
Transylvania County.....	do.....	1		
Wake County.....	do.....	8		
Wilkes County.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		101	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		105		
Ohio:				
Ashtabula.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	21		
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	84	1	
Portsmouth.....	do.....	4		
Total for State.....		110	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		34		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1		
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 5...	11		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7		
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8...	3	1	
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 29...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	16	1	
Memphis.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	5		
Nashville.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 29...	1		
Total for State.....		22	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		117		
Texas:				
Houston.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 29...	47	2	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Total for State.....		49	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2		
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	117		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		10		
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 29-Dec. 30...	2		
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 31.....	200		
Richmond.....	Jan. 7.....	4		
Total for State.....		206		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		24	8	
Washington:				
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 29...	2		
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	4		
Wisconsin:				
Ashland.....	Dec. 18.....	30		
Green Bay.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	1		
Total for State.....		31		
Wyoming:				
Evanson.....	Dec. 31.....	2		
Green River.....	do.....	1		
Rock Springs.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
Grand total.....		2,238	21	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		734	20	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny City, Pa.....	Jan. 5	a 126,000	47	4						3	2	8	5	
Do.....	Jan. 12	a 126,000	3							16	5	8	5	
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.....	a 12,949	215	26						5		8		4
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	a 508,957	15							3		10		
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	a 39,647	233	29						4	2	1	3	1
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	a 560,892	0											
Bristol, R. I.....	Jan. 5	5,478	9	1										
Burlington, Vt.....	do.....	a 18,640	24	3						1				1
Cambridge, Mass.....	Jan. 12	a 91,886	a 75,935	29								1		
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	a 75,935	0											
Carbondale, Pa.....	Jan. 7	a 13,800	10											
Chelsea, Mass.....	Jan. 5	a 34,672	a 1,698,575	551	36					8	3	10		4
Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 12	a 1,698,575	3											
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	a 19,167	139	13						11	1	2		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Jan. 11	a 326,000	122							2		3	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Jan. 12	a 381,768	6											
Clinton, Iowa.....	Jan. 5	a 24,000	8	1						1		1		
Columbia, Pa.....	Jan. 12	a 12,316	5	1										
Concord, N. H.....	Jan. 5	a 19,632	21	2								1		
Dayton, Ohio.....	Jan. 12	a 85,333	2											
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Jan. 5	14,100	16	2										
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	a 35,672	17	2							1	1		
Erie, Pa.....	Jan. 12	a 52,733	26	3						1	1			
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	a 59,007	9											
Everett, Mass.....	Jan. 5	a 24,336	18,533	2										
Findlay, Ohio.....	do.....	18,533	9	2										
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.....	a 31,531	a 18,607	4						1				
Galesburg, Ill.....	Jan. 12	a 18,607	24,651	6	1									
Gloucester, Mass.....	do.....	24,651	9,069	2										
Green Bay, Wis.....	Jan. 6	9,069	8,607	7	3									
Greenville, S. C.....	Jan. 5	8,607	a 37,175	10	1									
Haverhill, Mass.....	Jan. 12	a 37,175	10	1								2	2	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Jan. 5	17,201	a 206,433	73	10					3		1		
Jersey City, N. J.....	Jan. 6	a 206,433	11											
Johnstown, Pa.....	Jan. 12	a 35,936	15,834	2										
Lansing, Mich.....	Jan. 5	15,834	62,559	30	4							1		
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.....	62,559	a 26,369	7	2									
Lexington, Ky.....	do.....	a 26,369	a 102,479	41	6					1		1		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	a 102,479	a 94,969	27	1									
Lowell, Mass.....	Jan. 12	a 94,969	19,709	4										
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	a 34,227	12							1			
McKeesport, Pa.....	Jan. 5	a 34,227	a 3,664	12	2							1		
Malden, Mass.....	Jan. 12	a 3,664	a 86,987	20	2					1		1		
Manchester, N. H.....	Jan. 5	a 86,987	a 86,987	26	2									
Do.....	Jan. 12	a 86,987	10,092	4	1									
Massillon, Ohio.....	Jan. 5	10,092	a 102,320	44	7						1			
Memphis, Tenn.....	Jan. 12	a 102,320	10,776	3										
Michigan City, Ind.....	Jan. 5	10,776	10,776	6										
Do.....	Jan. 12	10,776	a 285,315	76	10							4	3	2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Jan. 5	a 285,315	a 202,718	38	5							3		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.....	a 202,718	a 35,469	24	8									
Mobile, Ala.....	Jan. 12	a 35,469	a 20,792	5	2									
Muncie, Ind.....	Jan. 7	a 20,792	19,311	7										
Nashua, N. H.....	Jan. 12	19,311	a 80,885	30	5						1		1	
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	a 80,885	a 245,070	11						2				2
Newark, N. J.....	Jan. 5	a 245,070	245,070	95	14							3	7	
Do.....	Jan. 12	a 245,070	40,733	20	3									
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	13,947	4										
Newburyport, Mass.....	Dec. 29	13,947	5											
Do.....	Jan. 5	5	a 3,437,202	1,606	182					13	12	69	2	4
New York, N. Y.....	Jan. 12	a 3,437,202	19,730	8		3								
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,730	a 24,200	7						1				
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	a 24,200	18,600	6										
Northampton, Mass.....	Jan. 5	a 18,600	18,600	2										
Do.....	Jan. 12	a 18,600	a 66,960	19	2							1		
Oakland, Cal.....	Dec. 8	a 66,960	a 66,960	23	1									
Do.....	Dec. 15	a 66,960	a 66,960	22	5							2		
Do.....	Dec. 22	a 66,960	a 66,960	20	2					1				
Do.....	Dec. 29	a 66,960	a 66,960	16	1									
Do.....	Jan. 5	a 66,960	a 102,555	22								1		
Omaha, Nebr.....	do.....	a 102,555	a 7,147	2										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Jan. 12	a 7,147												

a United States census 1900.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	Jan. 8	a 18,197	5														
Do.....	Dec. 15	a 18,197	6	2													
Do.....	Dec. 22	a 18,197	5	1													
Do.....	Dec. 29	a 18,197	7	1						1							
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Jan. 12	a 1,293,697	469	52		1				7	6	21					3
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Jan. 5	a 321,616	105	11						13		4					
Pittston, Pa.....	Jan. 12	a 12,556	2														
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	a 15,369	13	2													
Portland, Me.....	do.....	a 50,145	13	1													
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	a 175,597	63	6								2					
Quincy, Mass.....	do.....	a 23,899	6	2													
Reading, Pa.....	Jan. 7	a 78,961	17	3							1						
Do.....	Jan. 14	a 78,961	28	2						1		1					
Rutland, Vt.....	Jan. 6	a 11,760	5														
St. Paul, Minn.....	Jan. 5	a 165,000	19														
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	a 53,531	32														
Scranton, Pa.....	do.....	a 102,026	5							1	1	1	1				
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	a 11,979	5														
Somerville, Mass.....	Jan. 12	a 61,643	16	1						1		2					1
Springfield, Mass.....	do.....	a 44,179	3														
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	a 12,086	4														
Tiffin, Ohio.....	do.....	a 12,000	3														
Waltham, Mass.....	Jan. 5	a 25,481	5							2		1					
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	a 278,718	93	10						1		2					1
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	a 38,878	10							3							
Wichita, Kans.....	do.....	a 24,671	9	1						1							
Do.....	Jan. 12	a 24,671	12	1							1						
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	a 28,797	5	1													
Winona, Minn.....	Jan. 5	a 19,714	5									1					
Worcester, Mass.....	Jan. 4	a 118,421	43	3						2		8					
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Jan. 12	a 44,885	12	1													

a United States census of 1900.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 7, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23		6	.84		.68
Portland, Me.....	25		4	.77		.77
Northfield, Vt.....	19		8	.77		.71
Boston, Mass.....	29		3	.86		.75
New Haven, Conn.....	29		3	.95		.91
Albany, N. Y.....	25		4	.63		.60
New York, N. Y.....	31		2	.86		.83
Harrisburg, Pa.....	30		1	.79		.78
Philadelphia, Pa.....	33		2	.74		.70
New Brunswick, N. J.....	33		4	.84		.83
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33		2	.91		.91
Baltimore, Md.....	34		1	.77		.76
Washington, D. C.....	33		3	.77		.77
Lynchburg, Va.....	36	1		.84		.84
Cape Henry, Va.....	39	0		.93		.98
Norfolk, Va.....	41		1	.84		.84
Charlotte, N. C.....	40		1	1.12		.98
Raleigh, N. C.....	41		2	.77		.75
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	41	3		1.10		1.02
Hatteras, N. C.....	45	1		1.33		
Wilmington, N. C.....	47		1	.84	.13	
Columbia, S. C.....	45		2	.84	.27	
Charleston, S. C.....	50		2	.89	.44	
Augusta, Ga.....	46		2	.89	1.00	
Savannah, Ga.....	50		1	.70	1.26	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	54	1		.70	.25	
Jupiter, Fla.....	64	6		.77	.37	
Key West, Fla.....	69			.45		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	41	1		1.18		.12
Tampa, Fla.....	60	5		.56		.34
Pensacola, Fla.....	52		2	.98	.69	
Mobile, Ala.....	50		3	1.12		.29
Montgomery, Ala.....	47		1	1.19	.30	
Meridian, Miss.....	47		5	1.26		.85
Vicksburg, Miss.....	47		1	1.19		1.19
New Orleans, La.....	53		4	1.12	1.28	
Shreveport, La.....	45	0		1.05		1.05
Fort Smith, Ark.....	36			.58		
Little Rock, Ark.....	42		2	1.00		1.00
Palestine, Tex.....	46	2				.93
Galvestone, Tex.....	53			.84		.16
San Antonio, Tex.....	51		2	.41		.40
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	60		10	.52		.26
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	40	1		1.20		1.20
Nashville, Tenn.....	37		1	.01		1.01
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	41		1	1.34		1.34
Knoxville, Tenn.....	36	2		1.15		1.15
Lexington, Ky.....	35		4	.84		.84
Louisville, Ky.....	33		3	.84		.83
Indianapolis, Ind.....	37		3	.69		.66
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	27		2	.77		.76
Columbus, Ohio.....	28		3	.70		.70
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	34		3	.70		.70
Pittsburg, Pa.....	30		1	.70		.70
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	26			.70		.25
Rochester, N. Y.....	26		5	.70		.16
Buffalo, N. Y.....	26		3	.70		.98
Erie, Pa.....	28		5	.70		.54
Cleveland, Ohio.....	27		3	.56		.39
Sandusky, Ohio.....	27		5	.49		.32
Toledo, Ohio.....	25		5	.49		.40
Detroit, Mich.....	27		5	.46		.55
Lansing, Mich.....	24		6	.42		.27
Port Huron, Mich.....	23		6	.49		.28
Alpena, Mich.....	20		3	.56		.44
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	16		2	.42	.23	
Marquette, Mich.....	18		7	.49		.16
Escanaba, Mich.....	16		6	.40		.15
Green Bay, Wis.....	17		4	.56		.46
Grand Haven, Mich.....	25		3	.63		.33
Milwaukee, Wis.....	20		1	.49		.23
Chicago, Ill.....	24		2	.49		.19
Duluth, Minn.....	11		8	.28		.13

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 7, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	αExcess.	αDefic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	11		1	.25		.24
La Crosse, Wis.....	15	2		.32		.31
Dubuque, Iowa.....	17	1		.42		.30
Davenport, Iowa.....	20	4		.42		.41
Des Moines, Iowa.....	17	4		.35		.35
Keokuk, Iowa.....	23	3		.42		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	26		1	.46		.46
Cauro, Ill.....	35	0		.80		.80
St. Louis, Mo.....	30	2		.46		.46
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	32		5	.42		.42
Springfield, Mo.....	35		3	.53		.53
Kansas City, Mo.....	25	4		.28		.28
Topeka, Kans.....	29		4	.21		.21
Wichita, Kans.....	32		6	.21		.21
Concordia, Kans.....	24		4	.14		.14
Lincoln, Nebr.....	21		2	.14		.14
Omaha, Nebr.....	19	1		.21		.21
Sioux City, Iowa.....	15	1		.21		.21
Yankton, S. Dak.....	13	2		.09		.09
Valentine, Nebr.....	16	0		.12		.10
Huron, S. Dak.....	7	2		.14		.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	13		3	.14		.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	1		2	.14		.12
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	3		8	.14		.13
Williston, N. Dak.....	4		12	.14	.09	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	9		16	.19	.18	
Helena, Mont.....	18		17	.28		.04
Miles City, Mont.....	13		9	.08		.08
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	19		8	.07		.07
Spokane, Wash.....	25		2	.62	.11	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	29		2	.56	.17	
Baker City, Oreg.....	23	4		.35		.18
Winnemucca, Nev.....	27	7		.28	.21	
Pocatello, Idaho.....	20	8		.49		.35
Boise, Idaho.....	28	8		.49	.38	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	28	8		.35		.35
Lander, Wyo.....	17		4	.16		.16
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	26		4	.07		.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	18		5	.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	27		5	.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	30		8	.14		.14
Dodge City, Kans.....	25		4	.13		.13
Oklahoma, Okla.....	38	0		.49		.49
Amarillo, Tex.....	33		3	.04	.00	
Abilene, Tex.....	45		4	.28		.28
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	27		2	.14		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	44		4	.14		.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	48	2		.10		.10
Yuma, Ariz.....	54		5	.11		.11
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	41		3	1.12		1.05
Tacoma, Wash.....	39		3	1.47		.58
Portland, Oreg.....	39		4	1.68	.77	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	40		2	1.49	1.18	
Eureka, Cal.....	47			2.01		
Redbluff, Cal.....	44		3	1.14	2.95	
Carson City, Nev.....	30	6		.59	1.04	
Sacramento, Cal.....	45	0		.91	1.41	
San Francisco, Cal.....	50		1	1.12	2.49	
Fresno, Cal.....	43	5		.85	1.16	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	51		2	1.05	9.51	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	53	0		.73	.26	
San Diego, Cal.....	54	1		.42		.26

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio—Plague in Nitheroy—Treatment of plague by excision of buboes.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the fortnight, November 16 to 30, inclusive.

There were 588 deaths from all causes, being at the rate of 39.2 per diem, and corresponding to an annual death rate of 18.36 per 1,000 against 38 and 17.8 as compared with the previous period of half a month.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 104 against 109; smallpox, 35 against 48; malarious infection, 29 against 33; bubonic plague, 10 against 11; beriberi, 6 against 7; measles, 6 against 5; yellow fever, 3 against 1; typhoid fever, 2 against 4; dysentery, 2 against 1; influenza, 2 against 0, and diphtheria, 0 against 2.

There were 509 births, that is, an average of 33.93 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 15.89 per 1,000.

The thermometer varied as follows: 30° C. maximum; 19.5° C. minimum, and 22.83° medium.

The march of the plague at Rio de Janeiro has been as follows:

Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.
		Hospital.	Residence.					Hospital.	Residence.		
Nov. 16...					25	Nov. 25...					21
Nov. 17...				2	23	Nov. 26...			1		21
Nov. 18...	1	1			23	Nov. 27...	2	2			21
Nov. 19...	1		1		23	Nov. 28...	1			4	18
Nov. 20...				2	24	Nov. 29...	1	1	1		17
Nov. 21...					22	Nov. 30...	1				17
Nov. 22...	1	1			22						
Nov. 23...		1			21	Total.	8	6	4	8	319
Nov. 24...			1		21						

Official statistics of the bubonic plague.

The official statistics of the bubonic plague from April 18 to November 30, are as follows:

Cases ascertained.—Patients received at the Paula Candido Isolation Hospital during April 18 to August 31, 377; September, 27; October, 29; November, 20; total, 453. Cases confirmed at the residences of the patients during April 18 to August 31, 79; September, 4; October, 4; November, 6; total, 93.

Deaths.—Patients who have died at the Paulo Candido Hospital during April 18 to August 31, 146; September, 15; October, 18; November, 15; total, 194. There occurred at the residences of patients (ascertained) during April 18 to August 31, 79; September, 4; October, 4; November, 6; total, 93.

Recoveries.—Patients who have recovered at the Paula Candido Hospital during April 18 to August 31, 164; September, 45; October, 23; November, 13; total, 245. Patients remaining in the isolation hospital, 17.

Remarks on the deaths reported in the Paula Candido Isolation Hospital.—Nine were of patients who were dead on reaching the hospital; 55 were of persons who died within twenty-four hours; 33 were of persons who died within forty-eight hours; 97 were of persons whose deaths occurred more than forty-eight hours after their arrival at the hospital.

Plague at Nictheroy.

After a long period the bubonic plague has suddenly reappeared in the adjoining city of Nictheroy. All the cases made their appearance on Rua Vesconde de Rio Branco, there being 3 at No. 100 (brewery) and 1 at No. 113. It is necessary to note, that the diagnosis of the first victim was made post-mortem, and after 2 other cases had appeared at the same house. On the 6th instant, there died at that brewery a child, granddaughter of Joao F. Ribeiro, whose morbid state had perplexed the attending physician, who had no suspicion of its being a case of the Oriental plague. When the illness made its appearance in a son of the aforesaid, and in a negro child, Didymo, 9 years of age, son of a woman employed in the house, then it was that suspicion was aroused. After the death of Didymo, the physician communicated to the sanitary authorities his suspicions in regard to another minor, a mulatto, 15 years of age, who was ill at the tenement house No. 113.

It is expected that with the measures adopted the new focus of infection will be extinguished. The persons who were in contact with the plague patients were carried to the disinfection station, and after being thoroughly disinfected, they are permitted to return to their houses where they remain under vigilance. Therefore, 2 of these 4 patients died at their dwellings and the other 2 patients were taken to Paula Candido Isolation Hospital, where they have since died.

In the meantime, Mr. S. F. Ribeiro himself was also taken ill, and after two days illness he died at his residence.

A son of the late Mr. Ribeiro was also taken ill after returning from a visit to his family to a town adjoining Nictheroy, S. Goncalo. From the bacteriological examination of blood resulted the diagnosis of plague. The patient is in a very dangerous state.

Beside that, another case of plague with a fatal result was observed in Nictheroy, and in this instance there has been no connection between the patient and the other referred cases.

The director of board of health about the plague epidemic at Rio de Janeiro.

The director-general of public health addressed, on November 16, the following communication to the minister of interior, in regard to the difficulties, which he has encountered in his efforts to combat the plague: "Although it was my intention to present to the government a report of the principal sanitary occurrences in this city during the plague epidemic, on the occasion in which we should have the felicity to declare it extinct, I am nevertheless forced to submit at once to your excellency's consideration some reflections tending to show the origin of the colossal difficulties which I have to encounter on every step in combating the prevailing epidemic. This is not the proper moment for analyzing the circumstances under which our territory became contaminated. The maritime sanitary service was unable to prevent the

entrance of the epidemic germ, against which it was necessary to defend our population."

The cases in January thoroughly demonstrated in and out of the country, filled me with surprise, not because it has appeared, but because no one could account for its origin. "It fell from heaven," he said. On April 18 the new cases made their appearance at the Harmonia. These did not fall from Heaven. We were able to trace their origin and for some time to follow the track of the epidemic. It is to be supposed that the epidemic did not originate in a single initial focus, from which it spread in a progressive succession of contacts. In my opinion, there was a sort of pulverization of contaminating substances sprinkled over the city. But I am certain that the entrance of the germ was effected through the seaboard. On the 21st I had undoubted proofs of the reality of the plague and I proposed to your excellency that our misfortune should be officially declared. As was to be foreseen, in the midst of prejudices of every kind in which the medical class is largely represented, the news of the breaking out of the plague was received with incredulity. In communications addressed to the journals and inspired by feelings of humanity as well as by a sense of the responsibility of my position, I repeatedly invited hesitating practitioners to examine the patients taken to the Paulo Candido Hospital, binding myself to place within their reach all the necessary means for a complete solution of the problem. I state that the diagnosis of malarial lymphadenitis was totally inappropriate, under the circumstances, and only that of plague could be sustained.

I solicited the assistance of my colleagues in defending our threatened population, and I begged in the name of the interest of our country, of our professional credit, and of compassion for the patients, that they would give one their assistance. I implored them that they would put an end to dissensions unjustifiable in view of bacteriological proofs, indisputable and excluding all doubts, and finally in a supreme effort I asserted that the health directory would offer to physicians that desire to obtain patients at their houses, with the competent license, all the personal and material resources at its disposal, thus challenging them to a general struggle in which victory would be awarded to those who displayed the most charity and the most disinterested philanthropy.

No one ventured to discuss the matter in public, but murmurs continued and resistance increased.

There then appeared another argument against the plague diagnosis. The press referred to the formidable extent and astounding mortality of the Bombay epidemic, and the parallel was loudly proclaimed. In a quasiscientific association this parallel was produced some days ago in the midst of enthusiastical applause. Is it possible, it was asked, that a disease that kills at the rate of only 57 per cent can be the plague?

Two more objections have been produced by the systematic opponents of the plague diagnosis.

One refers to the limited spread of the epidemic in a city, whose insalubrious conditions those opponents exaggerate. This objection amounts to an eulogy of the health department. If there was not a greater spread of the epidemic, this was due to our efforts. I say it without modesty, for I have no right to diminish the glory due to my valiant colaborers. Since the beginning of the extraordinary health service of this city on May 28 we have visited about 40,000 dwellings, disinfected more than 10,000, closed about 1,000, modified the hygienic conditions in more than 4,000, and ordered rectifying measures in as many more.

The other objection is derived from the insistence with which certain physicians insinuate among the timid, that the treatment adopted at the Paulo Candido Hospital for plague patients is barbarous and unnecessary. Surgical intervention, especially the excision of infected glands, is characterized as cruelty. Patients are concealed and permitted to die without medical attendance or resort to practitioners who have promised them a mild treatment and a criminal discretion. This discretion, ordinarily, goes to the point of presenting a false death certificate. In order to appreciate the merits of surgical intervention in the treatment of plague, it is sufficient to examine the clinical registry at the Paulo Candido Hospital during a given period of time. In the quarter from June 1 to August 31 there were 221 operations on patients, of whom 46 died. The death rate is about 20.8 per cent. The cases of solitary buboes are still more edifying—in a total of 145 patients with semilocal buboes (those in the inguinal region prevailing to the number of 88) 120 were cured and 23 died. The two lacking to complete the number of 145 died from intervening diseases which appeared when the patients were convalescing from the plague. All of the patients were subjected to two bacteriological examinations, one made before the removal to the hospital and the other made in counterproof in the wards.

The serotherapeutic treatment was also instituted, but in many patients the effect of operating displayed such favorable results that injection of serum was rendered unnecessary. In no other hospital in the world, as far as I am aware, has there yet been obtained such encouraging results as at this, and I am also not aware that at any other hospital has there been adopted the surgical intervention which was adopted at the Paulo Candido. Moreover, there is another corroborating circumstance that serves to dissipate any remaining doubt in regard to the undesirable utility of surgical intervention. I refer to the recidivous cases. The decline of temperature is not always definite, for at the end of a greater or less space of time fever reappears with reactionary phenomena. The hospital physicians no longer hesitate; either in the surgical incision or in some other locality they seek the hyperinfected glands and extirpate them. Then the general phenomena disappear. Necropsy reveals always buboes inaccessible to opportunity of intervention, scattered in the mesentery or deeply situated in the tissues.

It is under these circumstances, Mr. Minister, that a set of unscrupulous physicians take pleasure in defaming the unparalleled treatment adopted at the Paulo Candido Hospital, with the narrow and selfish object of deviating from isolation patients that may swell their practice. It is thus that we, the sanitary authorities, are assailed by the ferocity of a secret war and are accused of being recreant to our professional duties, because the public treasury remunerates us for the services rendered to the community. It is thus that general health suffers in consequence of the concealment of plague patients; of the issue of false death certificates; of the lack of disinfection in undiscovered contaminated dwellings; of the conveyance of plague patients in public vehicles, when fleeing from one house to another, in which they are concealed. It is under these circumstances that we have to combat the epidemic, struggling with the ignorance of a part of the population, encouraged in disobedience and persuaded to suicide by the protervity of those who, oblivious of the duties of the medical priesthood, shamelessly fatten on degrading and degraded medical piracy. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to extinguish the prevailing epidemic. We are dis-

couraged and we are undeceived. When that which is respectable is no longer respected, then only fear can repress crime.

The fine of 100 mil reis, imposed on physicians who fail to notify cases of plague, is ridiculous as a penalty, for, as a rule, it is converted into a much-desired advertisement of mercenary villainy. Its moral effect is null, since the notion of morality is substituted by the exclusive desire for gain.

I beg, then, that your excellency will deign to support our efforts in benefit of public health, and will adopt severe measures for repressing such revolting abuses. After having secured the public interest from the trickery of such pirates, I shall have the honor to propose to your excellency the organization of the service ascertaining the total number of deaths, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to extirpate epidemic foci and preserve this capital from the disastrous endemic already dreaded of the plague.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: November 26, bark *Herbert Black*, American, for Pascagoula; steamship *Flaxman*, British, for New York; steamship *Britannia*, British, for Newport, Va. November 29, barkentine, *Josephine*, American, for Baltimore. December 1, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York. December 4, bark *Gulf Stream*, British, for New York. December 6, steamship *Cyprian Prince* British, for New York. December 12, bark *Innerwick*, British, for Darien, Ga. December 15, bark *Valuta*, Norwegian, for Pensacola.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

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

CHINA.

Certification of food products destined for the United States.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *December 10, 1900.*

SIR: In further reply to Bureau order dated December 8, 1900, directing me to "certify food products originating in uninfected localities," I have the honor to report that the steamship companies are required to submit for inspection all shipping orders prior to loading the cargo. These shipping orders after being compared with the consular invoice, are signed and bear the consular seal, any prohibited article being plainly crossed out. This method was adopted because the manifests are in most cases made after the vessel leaves the port, from the shipping orders; where the manifest is made out and can be compared with the invoices it is signed.

Practically all food products going to America originate in and around Canton, probably the worst infected district in China.

A history is often unobtainable and in that case any article at all liable to convey infection is rejected.

I have been informed that feathers and human hair are often shipped from Canton to New York via Genoa and in that case might not pass through this office provided the goods were transshipped at the latter port.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,

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

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

Report from Hongkong—Inspection service.

HONGKONG, CHINA, December 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended December 8, 1900:

Six hundred and forty-eight baths were given during the week and 456 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

The steerage apartments and holds of the steamship *City of Peking* were disinfected with sulphur to kill rats.

The week was a very busy one, there being an average of more than 2 steamers leaving a day. I am greatly in need of assistance at the disinfecting stations, the inspection work on the bay consuming so much time that it is impossible for me to personally superintend all the work going on there.

No cases of plague were reported to the sanitary board during the week, the last case having been reported December 4.

One case of smallpox was reported, the man having just come from Swatow. No other cases of communicable diseases have been reported as occurring in the colony during the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, Asia, week ended December 8, 1900.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Dec. 3	U. S. S. Zafro (a).....	Manila.....	51	1	0	0
Do.....	U. S. S. K wailuni (b)	do	11	0	0	0
Dec. 4	Ger. ss. Eva (c).....	Portland.....	28	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. ss. Sungkiang (d).....	Manila.....	78	10	17	.....
Do.....	Am. str. City of Peking (e)	San Francisco.....	134	7	90	2
Dec. 5	Br. ss. Braemar (f).....	Tacoma	45	0	0	2
Do.....	Br. ss. Perla (g).....	Manila	84	13	11	.....
Do.....	U. S. S. Transport Grant (h).....	San Francisco.....	(i)0	(i)2	(i)0	0
Dec. 8	Br. str. Loonsang (g).....	Manila.....	69	5	30	1
Do.....	Br. str. Esmeralda (j).....	Manila via Amoy.....	65	3	200	1
Do.....	Bel. str. Pax (i).....	Cebu via Iloilo.....	54	5	0	1
Do.....	Br. ship Sierra Cordova.....	American port via Royal Roads.	27	0	0	0
Do.....	Am. ship State of Maine.....	New York.....	22	0	0	0

- a 42 Chinese crew bathed and 37 pieces baggage disinfected.
- b 10 Chinese crew bathed and their body clothing disinfected.
- c 3 Chinese crew bathed and effects disinfected by steam.
- d Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed and baggage disinfected.
- e Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed. 314 pieces baggage disinfected.
- f Asiatic crew bathed and body clothing disinfected.
- g Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected.
- h Supplemental bill of health.
- i Taken on.
- j Crew bathed and body clothing disinfected.

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended January 5, 1901, 11 deaths have occurred in this city, the following showing the causes: Tuberculosis, 3; enteritis, 2; arterial sclerosis, 2; mitral insufficiency, 1; wounds, 1; bronchitis, 1; heart disease, 1.

Three of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate 14.34. The case of yellow fever reported by cable on the 3d instant is now convalescent and will be discharged from the lazaretto in a day or so. This case was that of a Spaniard with one year's residence in the island, all of which time he had lived in Cienfuegos; so, if the diagnosis of the attending physician is correct, he undoubtedly received the infection here in Cienfuegos.

The second case of yellow fever for this month was reported by cable this morning. I will make a report by letter as soon as the facts of the case can be learned.

Twenty-one vessels have entered port and have been inspected and passed. Eighteen vessels have been issued bills of health for other ports. One alien steerage passenger has been allowed to land at this port. Forty six health certificates have been issued outgoing passengers. Ninety-five pieces of baggage, arriving at and leaving this port, have been inspected and passed. Twenty-seven pieces of outgoing baggage have been disinfected. Thirty-five pieces of baggage, destination Santiago, have been labeled to be disinfected at that station. Five pieces of baggage, destination ports in this district, have been inspected and passed.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 5 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 7 vessels at that port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 2 deaths in that port during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 4 vessels at that port during the week.

The following is a recapitulation of the weekly reports of this station during the month of December: Seventy-three deaths occurred during the month, of which 25 were in the civil hospital; 72 vessels entered, were inspected and passed; 1,648 members of crews of vessels inspected; 881 passengers inspected; 16 alien steerage passengers inspected and allowed to land; 72 bills of health to outgoing vessels were issued; 202 health certificates were issued to outgoing passengers; 409 pieces of baggage arriving at and leaving Cienfuegos, were inspected and passed; 111 pieces of baggage were disinfected; 168 pieces of baggage, destination Santiago, were labeled to be disinfected at that station.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 31 deaths in the city of Trinidad. No contagious diseases reported except 1 case of diphtheria, in which the patient died, but no other cases developed. Inspected 33 vessels at that port during the month.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths in that port during the month. No contagious diseases existing in that vicinity. Inspected 31 vessels at that port during the month.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended December 8, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 5, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 5, 1901: January 4, steamship

Nicaraguan, from Liverpool, West Indies, South America, with 1 Colombian immigrant.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 16; number passed, 16; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

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

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 5, 1901:

The past week has been notable for the peculiar climatic variations which have been displayed. During the first four days it was uncomfortably warm in doors and out. The atmosphere gave a feeling of depression. On the 5th it began to rain, and so terrific was the down-pour that within a few hours all of the business streets were flooded a foot above the sidewalks, even entering some of the houses. It was a heavier rainfall than any during the past rainy season.

There has been no marked change in the yellow fever situation. Five deaths are recorded, an increase of 2 over the previous week.

The passenger transfer boat *Tarpon*, belonging to the Plant Steamship Line, was thoroughly disinfected under my personal supervision on the 5th instant and cleared for Key West, Fla. The vessel is to make the run between Miami and Key West.

The disinfecting barge *Sanator*, since the removal of quarantine, has been practically placed out of commission. Much of the force has been reduced. She is held in readiness, however, to disinfect any vessel should such treatment be required. She will receive a general overhauling and be placed in readiness for the next season.

The work in the other departments of this station continues heavy. On the 31st, the time of boarding officers was wholly taken up. Twelve vessels were inspected and entered port and 8 were cleared and given bills of health. There were inspected during the week 3,122 men, crews of vessels arriving and departing, and 1,207 immigrants. Seven hundred and seventy-six passengers applied to this office and were given health certificates.

On January 3, P. A. Surg. G. M. Guitéras reported a case of yellow fever at the port of Matanzas, and on the same day Asst. Surg. F. E. Trotter reported 1 case of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

I inclose the usual mortality table for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortuary report for week ended January 5, 1901.

Tuberculosis.....	14	Enteric fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	10	Pneumonia.....	1
Yellow fever.....	5	Measles.....	1
Malarial fever.....	3	Total number deaths from all causes..	114

Report for week ended January 5, 1900.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers examined.....	776	Passengers vaccinated.....	21
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SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	275	Express inspected and passed.....	21
Express disinfected.....	5	Labeled "To be disinfected".....	8
Freight disinfected.....	3		
Baggage inspected and passed.....	432	Total.....	779
Freight inspected and passed.....	35		

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels inspected and entered.....	33	Number of crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,662
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	26	Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	1,658
Immigrants inspected.....	1,207	Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	776
Number of crew of incoming vessels inspected.....	1,460		

STEAM-DISINFECTING BARGE SANATOR.

Vessels disinfected.....	1
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*Report of inspection at the quarantine stations of Cuba.*HAVANA, CUBA, *January 3, 1901.*

SIR: In accordance with my cablegram to you, I departed from Havana December 10, 1900, via north coast points, arriving at Santiago de Cuba December 15; departed thence December 19, touching at the ports of entry upon the south coast of the island; arrived at Batabano December 23, and proceeded thence by rail to Havana.

The time of stoppage at the various subports was sufficient to note the character of the quarantine work, the requirements of the stations, and to give instructions when necessary as to the methods of inspection of vessels, issuance of bills of health, and measures to be taken in a quarantine emergency.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° west longitude and 19° and 23° north latitude. It has a coast line about 2,200, but including all indentations nearly 7,000 miles. From a quarantine point of view its distance from neighboring countries is of interest. On the north, Florida is 100 away; on the east, Haiti or San Domingo, 48 miles; on the south, Jamaica, 87 miles, and on the west the peninsula of Yucatan 124 miles away.

The distances of the principal ports from Havana, to which quarantinable diseases may be conveyed, are, in the Gulf: New Orleans, 690 miles; Mobile, 640 miles; Key West, 94 miles; Tampa, 344 miles. On the Atlantic coast: Savannah, 613 miles; Charleston, 662 miles, and New York, 1,215 miles.

The ports from which quarantinable diseases have been received at

Havana are. Vera Cruz, 809 miles; Rio de Janeiro, 3,536 miles; Buenos Ayres 4,653 miles; Montevideo, 4,553 miles, and Spain (smallpox) over 4,000 miles.

The area of the island of Cuba is 43,319 square miles, and population 1,572,797, according to the military census last year. The island was first called Juana, then Fernandina, and later Ave Maria. The capital was located at Santiago de Cuba until 1550, when it was transferred to Havana.

For the purpose of systematizing the quarantine service, the coast line has been divided into 5 districts, as follows:

First. Havana, with Mariel Quarantine Detention Station, and the support of Batabano directly opposite upon the south coast.

Second. Matanzas, comprizing the north coast of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. The subports are Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

Third. Nuevitas, comprising all the north and northeast coast of the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago from Nuevitas to Cape Mais. The subports of this district are Puerto Padre, Gibara, Banos, Mayari, and Baracoa.

Fourth. Santiago de Cuba, south coast of the province of the same name, from Cape Mais to Manzanillo. The subports are Guantanamo, and Manzanillo.

Fifth. Cienfuegos, the south coast of the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santa Clara. The subports are Casilda (port of Trinidad), Jucaro, and Tunas de Zaza.

Reports have already been made to you upon Nuevitas and Cienfuegos. Special reports will be made upon Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, and Cabarien in due course.

At Nuevitas, the small customs steamer *General Brooks* and the quarantine launch *Prochazka* are in commission. On account of the decreased amount of quarantine and customs business at this port, I have recommended to the governor-general that the former boat could be utilized in some other district, the *Prochazka* to be retained on account of the services of the engineer for the shore plant.

Puerto Padre.—Population, 1,729. Dr. J. N. Maceo, quarantine officer, does not speak English. This station was supplied with stationery, small quarantine flag, etc. This harbor consists of Puerto Padre Bay proper and a large arm, Chapana Bay, where some plantations are located. The quarantine officer states that at times he is obliged to go to this bay to inspect vessels, which appears to be a hardship on him and expense. I have addressed the collector of customs upon the subject.

Gibara.—Upon the north coast, has a population of 6,841, and is the seaport of Holguin, which is 25 miles inland, and connected by a small local railroad. The bay is saucer shaped and exposed to wind and heavy seas, so that small staunch sailboats are the best boarding boats for the quarantine and customs inspecting officers. Vessels load and unload by lighters, although there are the remains of what were once considerable wharves. Dr. Salvador Gomez is the quarantine officer. He speaks English fluently, and is a graduate of the Long Island Hospital College. The local population is generally vaccinated, and are immune to yellow fever. One case of this disease was taken off the steamer *Julia* in October, by Dr. Gomez, properly isolated, and the vessel's quarters disinfected. Four troops of the Tenth Cavalry are stationed at Holguin. No special sickness has been reported there this season.

Banes.—The entrance to this port is from a bold and steep coast. The bay is funnel-shaped, and the harbor of sufficient depth for large vessels. Like Gibara it is a fruit port, principally bananas. Dr. Benjamin de Zayas is the quarantine officer.

At Nipe considerable land has been purchased recently by an American Company for fruit plantations.

A quarantine officer, Dr. Ciro Troncoso, was appointed at the port of Mayari during the summer season, but discontinued November 1, 1900.

Baracoa.—Population 4,937, is upon the extreme northeastern side of the island and the first Spanish town founded by Velazquez in Cuba in 1512. The harbor is shallow and exposed to heavy seas, so that when northers prevail sailing vessels are detained, or leave with difficulty. The mountains rise from the shore line. The Yungue, or anvil-shaped mountain, rises close by, 1,824 feet, and can be seen 40 miles away. Coconut plantations are in great abundance, and the fruit, as well as the oil which is ground from the nuts, shipped principally from this port. Yellow fever was epidemic here in 1876-1878 and is said to have attacked natives and acclimated persons alike, and prevailed most virulently in the elevated portion of the town. There must have been some error in the diagnosis as the disease was very contagious. The present population is pretty well protected by vaccination, is immune to yellow fever, and no cases of quarantinable disease have appeared this season. Vessels are loaded by lighters and boarding is made in small row or sail boats. Dr. M. Lores Llorens is the quarantine officer and does not speak English.

Santiago de Cuba.—Population, 43,090. The harbor entrance is narrow for the first 2 miles, the wreck of the *Merrimac* still lying near the entrance. The harbor itself is about 5 miles from the entrance, the city being located 4 miles within upon the northeastern side. There are only 10 or 15 feet of water at the wharves and large vessels load and unload by lighters.

The surrounding country is mountainous and the city is built upon a steep slope and has suffered from earthquakes. A slight shock was noticeable the night of my arrival.

This city, which was a hotbed of disease a little over two years ago, although located where natural sanitary conditions could be readily maintained, has passed this year without the development of quarantinable diseases. This remarkable change is due to the radical sanitary improvements instituted by Major-General Wood. Many of the streets are asphalted and over 8 miles of sewer system are in place, although the outlet systems are not yet established. The fresh-water supply is obtained by gravity from the Rio Purgatorio, a distance of 4 miles. The daily supply is about 5 gallons per capita, double the amount formerly given, but totally insufficient, as it is now necessary to cut off the mains in certain portions of the city by 11 a. m. In some instances steamers leave this port for Jamaica in order to obtain fresh water.

Mail and telegraph facilities.

The bulk of the mail from the United States comes from Havana by rail to Batabano, thence by south coast steamers once a week. Also once a week by Ward Line steamer. Local mail by north coast steamers every five days. There is also a scattering mail by a Boston fruit steamer from Philadelphia, which is met and taken up outside the harbor.

The Cuban Submarine Telegraph Cable (English company) runs to Cienfuegos and thence by land wire, at 5 cents a word.

The Signal Corps Government land wire connects with all island points, but is often subject to delays.

Inspection and disinfection work.

Muster and roll call showed the number of officers and attendants to correspond with the pay roll. The boarding of vessels is performed in the steam launch *Branham*, a capable and economical boat. A new propeller is required to replace the one lost last spring, a small lent one being now in use. The medical officer in command was directed to make requisitions to the Bureau for the articles needed and necessary repairs.

I found that nonimmune travel from this port to Porto Rico has been virtually prohibited for the past two years. This was absolutely necessary when I instituted this quarantine against Cuba while quarantine inspector of that island in 1899. Owing to the present safety of Santiago, I recommend that the Bureau instruct the chief quarantine officer of Porto Rico to accept the certificates of the quarantine officer at Santiago. The steamer *Julia* was disinfected under my observation here, her last port in Cuba en route to Porto Rico, and the work was efficiently and safely performed.

The shore plant is located upon the city water front, near the foot of Marino. It is housed by a frame building 28 by 48 feet to 18 foot gable, cement floor and galvanized iron roof. A small landing wharf is located upon the water side for the launch. Three small office rooms are ceiled off from the end of the building.

In this building a 60-inch service chamber with formaldehyd attachment is housed, with ample space for ordinary disinfection work. The fresh-water supply is insufficient, from a cask near the steam boiler, after the city water supply is cut off in the morning. An iron tank of 500 to 600 gallons capacity can be purchased at a reasonable price. New gauges are needed to the formaldehyd attachments.

The Rough Rider.

This disinfection barge is 112 feet in length and 22 feet beam, with deck space 19 by 90 feet, and tonnage 460. It is equipped with 2 steam chambers, sulphur furnace, Sturtevant exhaust fan, engine, boiler, bichloride pump, etc., with Gothic roof over all, with resemblance to Noah's Ark. Along the gunwales are canvas curtains to protect the machinery from the elements. The apparatus is in good condition, with the exception that new gauges are necessary for the formaldehyd attachments, and some galvanized-iron sulphur piping. The space below deck is badly arranged and imperfectly ventilated. The rock ballast should be leveled, some additional portholes cut in the side walls and the limbers whitewashed. These alterations will be made by the attendants under the direction of the medical officer in command. Two new wooden cisterns should replace the iron bichloride and fresh-water tanks, which are patched, rusted through in places, and beyond further repair.

Detention camp.

There is an undoubted necessity for a small detention camp, and I personally inspected possible locations. Upon my return to Havana, I presented a description of these places to the Governor-General for his action in the matter, as follows:

The capacity of such a detention camp should be for 30 to 40 persons per month, under an average detention of two days to complete the period of observation for yellow fever. There is now an equipment of 50 beds stored at Santiago, paid for out of the quarantine fund, but without a location.

A portion of Magazine Island would answer the purpose, provided a temporary barrack building could be constructed as a continuation of the present keeper's dwelling. This would not interfere with the powder magazine itself.

At the tip end of Punta Gorda, facing Morro Castle, and the entrance to the harbor, is a loose rock landing for small boats. The point of land is shaded with trees of considerable size, and could be isolated by a barbed-wire fence. It is probably Government property, the elevation above possessing a signal station and some pieces of ordnance.

Across the bay, upon Cayo Duan, a compact and yellow-fever hospital is established. About two-thirds of this small island is Government property and the balance under rent. This established camp, the necessity for which is fortunately now unnecessary, would also make an excellent detention station.

I now add to the foregoing: The water supply is ample, being piped by gravity from the foothills, about 4 miles away, and then pumped by windmill to an elevated tank. This windmill is upon the east end of the island, but could be readily shifted to the Government side and a barbed-wire fence strung between to the water line. Acting Asst. Surg. G. A. McHenry, United States Army, of Mississippi, is now in charge. There have been no cases of yellow fever in this camp during the past season.

Prevalence of disease.

Malarial fevers of ordinary type are found along this end of the island, and through Asst. Surg. E. F. Geddings, United States Army, I learned that at Morro Castle and vicinity, with several hundred feet of elevation, there were quite a number of cases among troops and civilian employees.

Col. Samuel Whiteside, of the Tenth Cavalry, in charge of the department of eastern Cuba, with headquarters at Santiago, is vigilant and alert in maintaining good sanitary conditions. He informed me that free ditching and drainage were being established in all sections, and I could see the evidence of it.

The population appeared to be contented and happy, appreciating the renovation of their city by General Wood.

I take pleasure in reporting that Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf, in command of the Service, is maintaining a high degree of efficiency in his quarantine work and in establishing pleasant relations with the officials of other services.

I am indebted to Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Quartermaster's Department, Dr. Ira A. Shimer, United States Army, and others for courtesies extended.

Manzanillo.—Population, 14,464. On the south coast, is 157 miles from Santiago. The bay is an open roadstead. Sugar and lumber are exported. Nearly all vessels are first inspected at other coastwise ports. Capt. L. P. Upton, of the Fourth Infantry, is collector of customs. Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras is quarantine officer, but was absent on leave of absence. He speaks English fluently, and is interpreter for the customs authorities at a salary of \$60 per month. There has been no quarantinable disease during the past season.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Proceeding westward, this town of about 1,000 people is encountered upon the open bay, protected by outlying keys. The people are generally vaccinated and are immune to yellow fever. Cedar and mahogany are shipped from this unimportant port. A non-English Cuban is acting collector of customs, and the quarantine officer, Acting Asst. Surg. J. R. Xiques, does not speak English.

A short stop was made at Jucaro. No quarantine officer is required at this port.

Tunas de Zaza.—Population, 1,000. Like the other ports upon the south side, Tunas de Zaza has an open bay protected by outlying keys. It is the seaport of Sancti Spiritus, lying 25 miles inland, with a population of 12,696, connected with the port by a small local railroad, on which trains are run 3 or 4 times a week. Acting Asst. Surg. Montiniano Canizares resides in Sancti Spiritus and receives a fee for inspecting foreign vessels several times a month.

Casilda.—Is the playa or port of Trinidad, population 11,120, 3 miles inland upon the side of the Vija Mountain, about 250 feet above the sea level. Heavy rains wash and cleanse this elevated situation, and Trinidad with its picturesque location should be salubrious. Yellow fever has prevailed here, but the inhabitants are immune and generally protected by vaccination. Lieut. W. B. Falwell, of the First Infantry, is collector of customs. The quarantine officer, Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero does not speak English. He resides in Trinidad and appears to be intelligent and efficient.

General recommendations.

At a greater number of the smaller ports upon the north and south coasts of the island of Cuba, foreign vessels are first inspected at the larger ports, to which they are consigned for commercial reasons.

A number of these subports, however, should be supplied with a convenient-sized combination row and sailboat, to be operated in connection with the customs service, thereby causing economical administration for both services.

I will forward specifications for several of these boarding boats for your approval, to be constructed here or in the United States.

A number of small quarantine flags are required for these ports and a special requisition is forwarded for the same.

The quarantine rules and regulations, printed in Spanish, have been supplied to all these officers, and, as a class, the Cuban quarantine officers are capable men and doing fairly well.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended January 5, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 5, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 5, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1900.			
Dec. 30	Steamship Vigilancia.....	New York, N. Y.....	19
Dec. 31	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans, La.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa, Fla.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Orizaba.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, Progreso.....	93
Do.....	Steamship Alfonso XII.....	Santander, Corunna.....	565
1901.			4
Jan. 1	Steamship Leon XIII.....	Vera Cruz.....	104
Jan. 2	Steamship Mexico.....	New York, N. Y.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa via Key West, Fla.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Julia.....	Porto Rico.....	73
Do.....	Steamship Catalufa.....	Spain, Canary Islands, Porto Rico.....	346
Jan. 3	Steamship Santanderino.....	Liverpool and Spain.....	157
	Total.....		1,207

Respectfully,

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

A. H. GLENNAN
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 4,446; number passed, 4,404; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 42.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 42; total to be accounted for, 42; number cases deported, 3—favus, 1; phthisis, 1; tubercular glands of neck, 1; number cases admitted, 39; number cases pending at close of month, none.

Conditions which required certificates for deportation.—Old age, 26; paralysis and old age, 1; deformity and old age, 1; partial blindness and old age, 1; total blindness and old age, 1; invalidism (chronic debility), 3; dwarf, 1; artificial leg, 1; one arm and eye missing, 1; trachoma, 2; favus, 1; phthisis, 2; tubercular glands of neck, 1. Total, 42.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, January 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended January 5, 1901:

Matanzas.—Seventeen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 19.59 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis,

6; heart disease, 1; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; uræmia, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; other causes, 4. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Diphtheria, 2; yellow fever, 1. This case of yellow fever was reported by wire January 3, 1901. Four vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Five bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Twenty-two health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Twenty-five pieces of baggage were passed without inspection. By the request of Dr. J. Valdes, 1 piece of baggage and a bundle of clothes belonging to the above-mentioned yellow-fever patient were disinfected.

Cardenas.—No report has been received for the week.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week ended December 29, 1900, was 7.04, and for the week ended January 5, 1901, 25.82 per 1,000. Eleven vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Fifteen bills of health were issued to vessels during the week, 2 of these to foreign vessels and 13 to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good. Seven vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were inspected and passed and 4 passed without inspection. Six bills of health were issued to vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *December 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended December 29, 1900: Six vessels arrived at this port and 6 bills of health were issued. There were 3 deaths, 1 of tetanus, 1 of consumption, and 1 of cerebral congestion. The sanitary condition is fair, and the weather cool and dry.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show the arrival of 3 vessels, 3 bills of health issued, no deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Gibara.—Reports the arrival of 6 vessels, 5 bills of health issued, 3 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Baracoa.—Reports the arrival of 2 vessels, 1 bill of health issued, 6 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

There is no report of quarantinable disease at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba under my command, for the week ended December 22, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 16 deaths reported, an increase of 3 over the previous week, making the annual rate of mortality 19.34 per 1,000. The chief causes of deaths were the following:

Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; pernicious malarial fever, 3; tuberculosis, 2; other causes, 9; total, 16. On December 19, 1900, Surg. A. H. Glennan, after making an inspection of the station and finding affairs in good condition, departed for Batabano via the south coast steamer. The sanitary condition of this port and vicinity is good.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. H. S. Caminero, who was ordered to this port for temporary duty, was, with the approval of the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, recalled and Dr. Q. E. Cespedes appointed temporarily as quarantine officer during the absence of Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras. Six deaths were reported, the chief causes being the following: Nephritis, 1; pernicious malarial fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; other causes, 3; total, 6; population, 14,464; annual rate of mortality, 21.57.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 12 deaths, the principal causes being: Eclampsia, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 1; diphtheria, 1; tuberculosis, 3; malarial fever, 2; other causes, 3; total, 12; population, 18,000; annual rate of mortality, 34.66.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended December 22, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.						
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.		Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.		
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.						Valises.	
Dec. 17	Steamship Reina de los Angeles (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 20	Steamship Saratoga (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dec. 22	Steamship San Juan (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	2	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba under my command for the week ended December 29, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 20 deaths reported, an increase of 4 over that of the previous week, making the annual rate of mortality 24.18 per 1,000, the chief causes being the following: Tuberculosis, 2; pernicious malarial fever, 3; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, acute, 1; other causes, 11; total, 20. On December 26, 1900, the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rico. Five immune certificates were issued to passengers and their baggage disinfected. The health and sanitary condition of the port is good. The weather is clear and exceptionally warm for this time of the year.

Manzanillo.—Six deaths were reported during this period, the causes being as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; gastroenteritis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; heart disease, 1; old age, 1; total, 6; population, 14,464; rate of mortality, 21.57 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 10 deaths, due to the following causes: Malarial fever, 3; tuberculosis, 3; gangrene, 1; heart disease, 1; intestinal catarrh, 1; strangulation, 1; total, 10; estimated population, 18,000; annual rate of mortality, 28.8 per 1,000.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported. No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended December 29, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.						
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.								
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	
Dec. 24	Steamship Antinogenes Menendez (baggage arrived from Havana).....		1	9	4	8	4							
Dec. 25	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage arrived from Havana).....		11	3	3									
Dec. 26	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage destined for Porto Rico).....					5	1	2						
	Total.....		12	12	7	13	1	6						

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended December 22, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 22, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 22, 1900: December 17, British schooner *Maggie Louise*, from Lucea, Jamaica, with 5 immigrants; December 21, provisional flag steamship *Tomas Brooks*, from Port au Prince, Haiti, with 1 immigrant; total, 6.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago for the week ended December 29, 1900.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 29, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 29, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1900, Dec. 27	American steamship Santiago.....	New York.....	1
Dec. 29	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo	19
	Total.....		20

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

ENGLAND.

*Plague on steamship Friary, at Hull.*NEW-CASTLE ON-TYNE, *January 18, 1901.*

There were 5 deaths from plague at Hull among the crew of the *Friary*. * * *

THOMAS.

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

FRANCE.

*Report from Paris—Decrease of enteric fever and smallpox.*PARIS, FRANCE, *December 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, according to the official returns, typhoid fever and smallpox in Paris are decreasing slightly. Of the former there were 45 cases and 14 deaths week before last, and 53 cases with 10 deaths last week.

Of smallpox, 104 cases with 9 deaths were reported during week before last, and 105 cases with 8 deaths for the past week.

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *January 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information obtained from the imperial health office:

PLAGUE.

The 12 cases of plague which occurred in Tamatave, Madagascar, during the period from August 27 to October 23, last year, were distributed among Creoles, Indians, and Chinese. This time the natives

were not affected. A notice was published on November 18 that health certificates will now be freely issued.

Réunion.—There were 2 fatal cases of plague on the island on December 1 and 8. It is claimed that measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Paraguay.—At the end of October a report was spread that plague had broken out in Asuncion. The rumor was taken up by the daily papers of the neighboring States, and the national sanitary council sent one of their physicians to Concepcion to investigate the matter. Now, according to an official publication of the sanitary council dated November 3, it is distinctly denied that any cases of plague have occurred at the place named. The physician has, however, remained for the present at Villa Concepcion.

Queensland.—The sanitary authorities state that during the week ended November 3, 2 cases of plague occurred at Brisbane. On November 3 there were still 4 cases under treatment in the whole colony—1 in Charters-Towers since September 29, and 3 in Brisbane.

Cholera.

British India.—Sixty-one persons have died in the period from November 11 to November 24 from cholera at Calcutta.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *December 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended December 26, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On December 20, the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 195 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large and 340 pieces of small baggage. Fifty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On December 21, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 204 steerage passengers and 46 pieces of large, and 257 pieces of small baggage. Fifty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On December 22, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 122 steerage passengers and 13 pieces of large, and 125 pieces of small baggage. Twenty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On December 26, the British steamship *Glantivy*, bound in water and sand ballast for orders to Hampton Roads, Va.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

*Report from Vera Cruz.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *January 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended January 5, 1901.

There was 1 case of yellow fever reported, but no deaths. There were 4 cases and 2 deaths from smallpox, and 32 deaths from all causes.

During the week bills of health were issued to 5 vessels, and health certificates issued to 36 passengers for Havana.

The health condition of the shipping continues good, although the majority of the vessels come alongside of the piers, and keep up intercourse with the city.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Smallpox at Port Elgin and Cape Tarmentine.*MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, *December 28, 1900.*

SIR: I very much regret being compelled to inform you that smallpox has broken out again in New Brunswick; Port Elgin, and Cape Tarmentine, 40 miles east of Moncton, are the places where the disease originated.

The district which is affected with smallpox cases has been quarantined. Schools and churches are ordered to be closed, and nothing is allowed to come out which would carry the contagion. There are at present about 40 people infected of whom only 6 are serious. Every precaution, however, is being taken by the provincial as well as by the local boards of health to keep it from spreading. Should the disease turn out to be more serious, I shall at once inform the Department.

Respectfully,

GUSTAVE BEUTELSPACHER,

Commercial Agent.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*No plague reported since November 1—No smallpox in Manila.*MANILA, P. I., *December 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that no case of plague has been reported in the Philippine Islands since November 1, 1900, and that there is nothing of special importance to report for the week ended December 1, 1900.

During the latter period 346 deaths from all causes occurred.

The city of Manila still remains free from smallpox, and this disease has occurred only to a limited extent in other towns and barrios of the islands.

Relative to the temporary disappearance of plague cases, there is nothing new to report. Rats dead from plague are still found, and a

reappearance of the disease among the natives and Chinese is to be expected in the early spring.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

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

MANILA, P. I., December 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that no cases of plague or small-pox have occurred since my last report, the city remaining free from both diseases for the week ended December 8, 1900. During this period there were 195 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

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

Maritime quarantine for November, 1900, at Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu.

MANILA, P. I., December 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions for the month of November, 1900, as follows:

Manila.

Bills of health issued—	
To foreign ports	37
To domestic ports	177
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports	48
From domestic ports	148
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin	1,000
Steerage	8,223
Total number crew inspected	7,285
Total number persons quarantined for observation	10
Vessels held for disinfection of steerage baggage	2
Number pieces baggage disinfected and so labeled	759
Number pieces baggage inspected and passed and labeled	903

Iloilo.

Bills of health issued—	
To foreign ports	0
To domestic ports	50
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports	1
From domestic ports	51
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin	164
Steerage	2,573
Number of crew inspected	1,723

Cebu.

Bills of health issued—	
To foreign ports	3
To domestic ports	127
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports	0
From domestic ports	170

Cebu—Continued.

Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	120
Steerage.....	1,104
Number of crew inspected.....	2,769

Respectfully,
 J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Concerning the cholera at Singapore.

MANILA, P. I., *December 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report concerning the increase of cholera in Singapore as follows:

It is reported that the outbreak of cholera occurred among coolies employed at the island of Pulo Brant; these becoming frightened, dispersed to Singapore, thereby forming four or five centers of infection.

The outbreak occurred about November 1, 1900, and 56 cases, 36 deaths had occurred to the 21st of that month.

I have had a conference with the local agents of the steamships sailing from that port to Manila, and have instructed them to notify their agents in Singapore that the articles prohibited by regulations (a list being furnished to each) must not be received as cargo for Philippine ports during the prevalence of cholera; also that no steerage passengers must be brought, and that the crews must not be allowed on shore in that port.

The United States consul has also been advised of this matter, and that the regulations of this port require enforcement of the United States quarantine laws and regulations relative to ships sailing from cholera-infected places.

I have also written to the United States consul requesting information concerning the means for and the practicability of disinfection at Singapore.

For your information I will respectfully state that few passengers come from Singapore, and the steerage class very rarely. Most of the cargo is that from Europe transhipped at Singapore, and a study of the manifests of a number of ships shows that about the only articles of merchandise affected by the order will be dried fish and old gunny. On the ship which arrived yesterday I held 540 packages of the latter, which I have prohibited being landed in the Philippines.

I think the different steamship companies will observe my instructions fully, as they see the necessity for the action taken, and are not disposed to take any chances of having their ships quarantined.

Respectfully,
 J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *December 24, 1900.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended December 22, 1900:

The Spanish steamship *Isla de Panay*, from Havana, via suspected ports of Central and South America, was held in quarantine, but allowed to take passengers and cargo for Europe. She brought neither for this port.

The provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Havana, Cuban, and Dominican ports, was also held in quarantine to detain four nonimmunes from Havana. One proved sufficient residence for immunity, and he was ordered released. Through a misunderstanding or carelessness, all 4 persons were released and ashore before I knew of it. It was too late then to apprehend them.

The sanitary condition shows no change.

Respectfully,

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

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

PONCE, P. R., *December 31, 1900.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended December 29, 1900.

On December 26 the steamship *Arkadia* left this port with 380 immigrants for Hawaii, via New Orleans. One vessel was inspected and passed, and 4 bills of health issued. The 2 Kuhn formaldehyd generators were received this week.

There is no change in sanitary conditions.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce during the week ended December 22, 1900.

PORT OF PONCE, P. R., *December 24, 1900.*

SIR: Through chief ordnance officer for Porto Rico I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended December 22, 1900:

Date.	Vessels.	Where from.	No. inspected.
Dec. 18	French steamship <i>Salvador</i>	Jeremie, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, St. Domingo, Mayaguez.	1
Do.....	Provisional flag steamship <i>Julia</i>	Cuba and St. Domingo.....	5
	Total		6

Respectfully,

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

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

*Reports from San Juan and subports for the month of December, 1900.*SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of transactions of the Service at this and the 6 subports of Porto Rico, for the month of December, 1900:

San Juan.—Total number of vessels inspected, 18. The Spanish steamship *Isla de Panay* arrived on the 19th instant from Havana via South American ports. The baggage of her local passengers was disinfected, and the vessel held in quarantine under guard while here. Seven pieces of baggage were disinfected. The provisional flag steamship *Julia*, entered here on the 19th from Cuban ports. She had been disinfected at Santiago as usual.

On the 30th the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* arrived from Havana via other Cuban ports and Puerto Plata. She had been disinfected at Santiago, her last Cuban port of call. Two nonimmune passengers were detained one day to complete their five days' observation period. Thirty three pieces of baggage taken on at Puerto Plata were disinfected here.

One bag of mail, which arrived on the French steamship *St. Simon* from Puerto Plata on the 18th instant, was disinfected here.

The sanitary condition of the city remains about as previously reported.

The following is a report of the vessels inspected at the subports: Mayaguez, 18; Arecibo, 6; Humacao, 4; Aguadilla, 7; Fajardo, 2; Arroyo, 5.

Mortality reports from the subports are as follows: Mayaguez, 124; Arecibo, 89; Humacao, 40; Aguadilla, 32; Arroyo, 18; Fajardo, 13.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

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

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for December, 1900.

Rachitis.....	5	Hypertrophy of the heart.....	1
Gastroenteritis.....	3	Myelitis.....	1
Anæmia.....	3	Meningo-encephalitis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	3	Tetanus (traumatic).....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	Suicide (by hanging).....	1
Cerebral congestion.....	1	Septicæmic embolus.....	1
Hepatic cirrhosis.....	1	Addison's disease.....	1
Encephalitis.....	1	Bulbar ischæmia.....	1
Enteritis.....	4	Anthrax.....	1
Eclampsia.....	1		
Gastric fever.....	1	Total.....	54
Enterocolitis.....	3		
Typhoid fever.....	2	December, 1899—	
Hepatitis.....	1	Births.....	75
Malaria.....	2	Deaths.....	79
Nephritis.....	1	December, 1900—	
Tetanus (infantile).....	1	Births.....	66
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	10	Deaths.....	54
Asistolia.....	1		

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan for the week ended December 22, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *December 26, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended December 22, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1900. Dec. 19	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	Havana, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo, Macoris, Mayaguez, Ponce.	7
Do....	Spanish steamship Isla de Panay.....	Havana, Colon, Barranquilla, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Ponce.	19
	Total		26

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

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

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended December 29, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *December 31, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended December 29, 1900: December 29, Spanish steamship *Cataluña*, Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, La Palma, with 8 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, P. R., during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 51; number passed, 51.

H. S. MATHEWSON,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

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

TURKEY.

Plague at Constantinople.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram dated the 10th instant from the vice consul-general at Constantinople which reads as follows: "Plague, Berriz, from Poti, sailed here 9th, Baltimore.—ALBERT."

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

Foreign statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

ARABIA—Aden.—Week ended December 15, 1900. Estimated population, 44,400. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended December 28, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1. No deaths from contagious disease reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 5, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 7, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Rio de Janeiro.—Period from November 16 to November 30. Estimated population, 779,000. Total number of deaths, 588, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 6; beriberi, 6; plague, 10; smallpox, 35; tuberculosis, 104, and 3 from yellow fever.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Vancouver.—Month of December. Estimated population, 13,685. Total number of deaths, 31, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from enteric fever.

CANADA—Amherstburg.—Two weeks ended January 12, 1901. Estimated population, 2,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Hamilton.—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900, 52,625. Total number of deaths, 85, including diphtheria, 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of November, 1900, from 740 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,095,471, show a total of 1,984 deaths, including diphtheria, 50; enteric fever, 141; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 11; whooping cough, 20, and 161 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 18,883. Total number of deaths, 49, including whooping cough, 12, and 4 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—Bordeaux.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 256,906. Total number of deaths, 402, including enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 6, and 4 from measles.

GIBRALTAR.—Week ended December 23, 1900. Estimated population, 24,701. Total number of deaths, 12. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 22, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Birkenhead, viz, 22.3, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 10.1.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 175, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 7, and 2 from scarlet fever.

London.—One thousand three hundred and eighty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 26; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 22; enteric fever, 22, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand. In Greater London 1,848 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.5 a thousand of the popu-

lation. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 13 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 22, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 33.6, a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs, 175 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 6 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 22, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 28.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 563, including diphtheria, 8; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 7; smallpox, 1, and 26 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA.—Three weeks ended December 29, 1900. Estimated population, 745,107. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever reported.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 77, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Period from December 1 to December 10. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

QUEBEC—Sherbrooke.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 11,100. Total number of deaths, 30, including diphtheria, 1, and 8 from scarlet fever.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 470, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 26; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 22; whooping cough, 4; smallpox, 9, and 53 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1900. Estimated population, 4,270. Total number of deaths, 6, including 1 from measles.

SPAIN—Grand Canary—Las Palmas.—Three weeks ended December 22, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Malaga.—Period from December 1 to 15, 1900. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 159. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended December 30, 1900. Estimated population, 203,895. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever, and 1 from smallpox reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to January 18, 1901.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and other sources.]

[For reports received from June 29, to December 28, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1900.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 11.....		15	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8.....		100	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Nov. 30.....		20	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 24.....		53	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		4	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10.....		1	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 29.....		17	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 3.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 29.....		6	

PLAGUE.

ARGENTINA:					
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	1	1		
BRAZIL:					
Niotheroy.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 15.....	7	6		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	24	21		
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Nov. 26.....	6	3		
CHINA:					
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25.....		1		
ENGLAND:					
Hull.....	Jan. 18.....		5	On ss. Friary.	
INDIA:					
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>					
Northern Division—					
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 1.....		1		
Ahmedabad District.....	do.....				
Bombay City.....	do.....	329	190		
Broach District.....	do.....				
Surat District.....	do.....	20	17		
Surat Town.....	do.....	2	2		
Thana District.....	do.....	80	70		
Central Division—					
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....				
Ahmednagar Town.....	do.....	2	1		
Nasik District.....	do.....	26	13		
Nasik Town.....	do.....	113	92		
Poona City.....	do.....	585	518		
Poona District.....	do.....	84	77		
Fatara District.....	do.....	14	11		
Satara Town.....	do.....	8	5		
Southern Division—					
Belgaum District.....	do.....	959	719		
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	65	35		
Dharwar District.....	do.....	155	134		
Dharwar Town.....	do.....				
Kanara District.....	do.....	23	13		
Kolaba District.....	do.....	1	1		
Political Charges—					
Aundh State.....	do.....	8	4		
Baroda State.....	do.....	53	17		
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	75	41		
Cutch State.....	do.....	3			
Janjira State.....	do.....	8	10		
Kathliwar State.....	do.....	4	3		
Kolhapur and Southern					
Mahratta country.....	do.....	161	123		
Mandol Town.....	do.....				
Savanur State.....	do.....	48	36		

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Madras Presidency—</i>				
Malabar District.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 1...	1	.....
Madras City.....	do.....	2	1	
North Arcot.....	do.....	2	1	
Salem District.....	do.....	28	9	
Trichonopoly District.....	do.....	1	.....
<i>Bengal Presidency—</i>				
Bihar Town.....	do.....	14	15	
Calcutta.....	do.....	143	144	
Chapra Town.....	do.....	108	98	
Dinapur Town.....	do.....	5	4	
Gaya District.....	do.....	356	326	
Howrah District.....	do.....	1	1	
Monghyr District.....	do.....	67	64	
Monghyr Town.....	do.....	186	178	
Muzaffarpur District.....	do.....	1	1	
Patna City.....	do.....	122	101	
Patna District.....	do.....	549	449	
Saran District.....	do.....	529	396	
<i>Punjab Province:</i>				
Gurdaspur District.....	do.....	30	16	
Sialpot District.....	do.....	7	3	
<i>Mysore State—</i>				
Bangalore City.....	do.....	519	396	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....	634	502	
Bangalore District.....	do.....	286	181	
Kolor Gold Fields.....	do.....	23	17	
Mysore City.....	do.....	674	506	
Mysore District.....	do.....	785	635	
Shimoga.....	do.....	168	111	
Tumkar District.....	do.....	2	1	
<i>Hyderabad State—</i>				
Aurangabad District.....	do.....	36	21	
<i>Japan—</i>				
Osaka.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 13...	3	.....
Wakayama Ken.....	do.....	5	.....
<i>Madagascar—</i>				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1	.....
<i>Turkey—</i>				
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9.....	.....	.....	Reported.

SMALLPOX.

<i>Argentina:</i>				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 21...	23	14	
Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1...	1	.....
<i>Austria:</i>				
Prague.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 15...	48	.....
<i>Brazil:</i>				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	122	
<i>British Columbia:</i>				
Nanaimo.....	Dec. 21.....	5	.....
Vancouver.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2	.....
<i>Egypt:</i>				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 10...	4	4	
<i>England:</i>				
London.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 23...	3	.....
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...	1	.....
<i>France:</i>				
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 23...	.....	31	
<i>Greece:</i>				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8...	1	.....
<i>India:</i>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4...	.....	1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	.....	35	
Karachi.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 9...	12	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Nov. 30...	.....	2	
<i>Italy:</i>				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...	.....	1	
<i>Mexico:</i>				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 16...	1	2	
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 11-Dec. 17...	.....	2	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22...	.....	1	
<i>Russia:</i>				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 8...	9	2	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 15...	74	17	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 22...	19	4	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8...	.....	15	
<i>Scotland:</i>				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 28...	72	5	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aix la Chapelle.....	Dec. 22	184,196	63									3				
Alexandretta.....	do.....	8,000	4													
Alexandria.....	Dec. 17	385,000										3		2		
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 22	519,755	184									1	3	9	2	
Do.....	Dec. 29	519,755	166									3	1	13	3	
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 30	18,883	49	4												2
Athens.....	Dec. 22	200,000	26	26								8	4	2	1	
Barmen.....	Dec. 15	141,000	37									4	1	1	1	
Belfast.....	Dec. 22	359,000	133									5	5	2	1	
Do.....	Dec. 29	359,000	136									4	4	1		3
Bellise.....	Jan. 3	13,000	8													
Bergen.....	Dec. 19	68,000	31	4												
Berlin.....	Dec. 15	1,885,704	615									10	18	17		
Birmingham.....	Dec. 22	519,610	162									3	1	1	2	8
Do.....	Dec. 29	519,610	174									5	1	1	3	4
Bluefields.....	Dec. 15	4,000	4													
Do.....	Dec. 22	4,000	1													
Do.....	Dec. 29	4,000	3													
Bombay.....	Dec. 11	821,764	797	143	76	3						2				
Bremen.....	Nov. 17	145,000	57										4		3	
Breslau.....	Dec. 15	300,000	186	30								1		1		2
Bristol.....	do.....	324,973	101									1	2	4		
Do.....	Dec. 22	324,973	95									1		3		2
Brunswick.....	do.....	125,056														
Brussels.....	do.....	600,000	140									2		1	3	1
Cairo.....	Dec. 9	570,062	335									1	4	5		
Do.....	Dec. 16	570,062	344									1	2	2		
Calcutta.....	Dec. 8	681,560	754	19	32		20									
Cartagena.....	Dec. 24	25,000	22													
Catania.....	Dec. 27	134,000	82	3								4				
Christiania.....	Dec. 23	228,000	59											1		
Coburg.....	Dec. 15	20,400	5	2												
Cognac.....	Dec. 22	20,400	6													
Do.....	Dec. 29	20,400	8													
Cologne.....	Nov. 24	367,810	140	14								4		3	1	5
Do.....	Dec. 15	367,810	122	19									1		2	1
Colon.....	Jan. 1	8,000	3													
Corunna.....	Dec. 29	40,500	19												4	
Crefeld.....	Dec. 23	106,887	18												1	
Do.....	Dec. 29	106,887	29													
Curacao.....	Dec. 22	30,303	7													
Dresden.....	Dec. 8	395,349	116									1	1	2	1	3
Do.....	Dec. 15	395,349	106									1	2			
Dublin.....	Dec. 24	349,594	175	26								3		1	1	6
Do.....	Dec. 29	349,594	149	17								1	3	1		5
Dundee.....	Dec. 22	167,584	53													
Do.....	Dec. 29	167,584	69													2
Dusseldorf.....	Nov. 24	208,483	77													
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 22	302,262	96											1		1
Flushing.....	do.....	19,034	9													
Do.....	Dec. 29	19,034	10													
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Dec. 15	287,813	53											2		2
Geneva.....	Dec. 15	95,350	34													
Ghent.....	Dec. 22	163,030	59	4												
Girgenti.....	Dec. 22	24,428	9													
Glasgow.....	Dec. 23	743,969	274													
Gothenburg.....	Dec. 22	126,849	32									1		4	2	22
Halifax.....	Jan. 5	45,000	12													1
Hamburg.....	Dec. 22	691,349	198											2	3	2
do.....	Dec. 29	691,349	216									1	3	4		1
Hamilton, Canada.....	Jan. 5	52,625														
Hongkong.....	Dec. 4	237,000	116	1	2											
Karachi.....	Dec. 9	98,195	73									2				
Königsberg.....	Nov. 24	187,186										1	6	2		
Do.....	Dec. 15	187,186											1			
La Palma.....	Dec. 22	50,000	2													
Lausanne.....	Dec. 15	45,722	11													
Leeds.....	Dec. 22	451,287	129									2	2	5	3	
Do.....	Dec. 29	451,287	151									2	1	4	5	
Lepsic.....	Nov. 24	455,069	137									1	1	3	5	
Do.....	Dec. 15	455,069	137									1	1	3	5	
Leith.....	Dec. 22	78,509	17											2	1	
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	15									2	2			
Leige.....	Dec. 8	172,662	52											3	1	1

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular 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.
Liverpool	Dec. 22	668,645	240						1	2	5	1	4	5
Do	Dec. 29	668,645	273											
London	Dec. 22	6,662,145	1,848							30	7	53	11	35
Do	Dec. 29	6,662,145	1,984							25	12	40	35	45
Mains	Dec. 22	84,335	22	3							1			
Do	Dec. 29	84,335	25	3										1
Manchester	Dec. 22	550,864	193	23							4	1	3	
Do	Dec. 29	550,864	202	25						1	3	2	2	1
Mannheim	Dec. 15	137,063	49									1		
Matamoras	Jan. 6	18,266												
Messina	Dec. 22	107,000	17	3						3				
Do	Dec. 29	107,000	24	3						1				
Mexico	Dec. 23	344,377		21					8		1		2	1
Milan	Dec. 29	501,611												
Monterey	Jan. 4	25,000	29											
Munich	Dec. 1	498,500	299	26								7		1
Do	Dec. 8	498,500	364	26									3	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 22	234,369	72									1	1	1
Do	Dec. 29	234,369	93								1	3		2
Nottingham	Dec. 22	250,000	73							2		1		9
Do	Dec. 29	250,000	79							2				10
Nuremberg	Nov. 17	260,743	82	13										2
Do	Dec. 8	260,743	79	10										1
Palermo	Dec. 22	300,000	112										2	
Paris	do	2,511,629	862										3	1
Plymouth	Dec. 29	106,000	31					8		10	2	8	3	
Port Limon	Dec. 22	4,000	3									1	1	
Do	Dec. 29	4,000	5	1										
Puerto Cabello	Dec. 1	17,000	7						1					
Do	Dec. 8	17,000	10						1					
Do	Dec. 15	17,000	6											
Do	Dec. 22	17,000	5											
Puerto Cortez	Jan. 2	2,000	0											
Quebec	Jan. 5	73,000												
Rheims	Dec. 24	107,983	50										5	
Rotterdam	Dec. 22	330,871	131							1	1	1		
Do	Dec. 31	330,871	129											
St. John, New Brunswick	Jan. 5	45,000	10	2										
St. Petersburg	Dec. 22	1,267,063	738					1		21	16	25	12	5
St. Stephen	Jan. 5	3,000												
Sheffield	Dec. 1	367,289	125								1	3	1	6
Do	Dec. 8	367,289	151							2		14		5
Do	Dec. 15	367,289	129								3	11	1	7
Do	Dec. 22	367,289	132									20	1	4
Singapore	Nov. 24	97,111	230	42				48						
Smyrna	Dec. 9	300,000	56	7						3			1	
Do	Dec. 16	300,000	70	14						3				
Do	Dec. 23	300,000	65	11								1		
Southampton	Dec. 22	107,713	33											
South Shields	do	106,877		2								1		
Do	Dec. 29	106,877											2	
Stettin	Dec. 15	210,000	74									1		
Stuttgart	Dec. 20	162,984	47										1	
Sunderland	Dec. 22	147,386	43											
Trapani	do	58,597	24								1	1	1	4
Trieste	Dec. 15	166,499	59											
Tuxpan	Dec. 31	13,992	4							1				
Utila	Dec. 29	500	0											
Victoria	Dec. 3	26,000	8											
Do	Dec. 15	26,000	4	1						1		1		
Do	Dec. 22	26,000	5											
Do	Dec. 31	26,000	13								1			
Vienna	Dec. 22	1,678,688	649							2	4	7	35	3
West Hartlepool	Dec. 29	60,000												
Windsor, Nova Scotia	Jan. 5	3,000	1											
Yokohama	Dec. 15	189,456												

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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