

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Smallpox in Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *January 20, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the presence of smallpox in the city of Little Rock, this State. To the present time 17 cases have been reported with 1 death. The disease also exists in several localities in this (Pulaski) county outside the city of Little Rock.

Respectfully,

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

Two cases of smallpox in Portland, Me., imported.

PORTLAND, ME., *January 22, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 2 cases of smallpox were found in this city by the board of health on the 17th instant, and that both were at once transferred to the city pesthouse.

There was no connection between the two. One had arrived within two days from Stockbridge, Mass., the other had just come from Boston. All precautions were taken with regard to both houses and all their inmates.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Marshfield, Oreg.

MARSHFIELD, OREG., *January, 1902.*

SIR: The smallpox epidemic which appeared at this place about December 1, 1901, is of a mild type. Not until an undoubted case manifested itself was the public aroused to the real nature of the disease. Some of the local physicians refused to accept the diagnosis of smallpox and their attitude in conjunction with the mildness of the disease allayed the fears of many so that every opportunity was given it to spread. In one respect this circumstance has been of value in that it allowed a chance to study the disease in its relation to vaccination and nonvaccination. It is notable that those who showed signs of recent and successful vaccination were, as a rule, exempt, and there are instances where a single member of a family has been rendered immune by timely vaccination. It has attacked all ages, but the majority of the cases have been among children, due to the fact that the city authorities took no steps to control the epidemic, and school children were permitted to mingle freely with the eruptions on their bodies.

The fatal case was that of a woman, 45 years of age, who suffered with a feeble constitution prior to the attack of smallpox; her case was complicated with pneumonia, which was the immediate cause of her death. There has been another fatal case, outside of the city limits, traceable to this epidemic, and it appears by studying the epidemic as a whole that it is gaining in malignancy. The amount and character of the eruption has been variable, and in not a few only a spot here and there could be found. In the majority of the cases secondary fever has been absent, but in others it has been marked by considerable severity.

The history of one family is of special value in that it not only shows the real nature of the disease where doubt might exist, but also the protean character of the epidemic. Three children of the family, ages 11 to 14, were exposed and became sick at the end of the usual period of incubation. All of the initial symptoms of smallpox were well marked; the papules and vesicles were small but characteristic and numerous; pustulation was slight, with a small amount of secondary fever. Fourth child came home while the others were in the vesicular stage, was immediately vaccinated, and did not contract the disease. Father of the children left home on the sixth day of their illness to work in the country. Three days thereafter he was taken very sick with headache, backache, and high fever. The next day a few papules appeared over his body, which underwent slight vesiculation and then dried up. The mother of the children, who was with them all of the time, was taken down during their scaling period with a high fever and a premature birth of a child. This was followed by the characteristic papular eruption, umbilicated vesicles, secondary fever (high), and pustulation. The entire body was covered with discrete pustules. All of the cases made a favorable recovery.

Respectfully,

E. MINGUS, *Health Officer.*

Smallpox at Hoquiam and Aberdeen, Wash., and vicinity.

HOQUIAM, WASH., *January 18, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor of reporting that there is now prevailing at this port and at the port of Aberdeen, Wash., 4 miles distant from this station, a disease which the physicians of both places diagnose as a mild form of smallpox. The initial symptom of most of the cases is ushered in with a chill, followed with a temperature varying from 102° F. to 105° F.. patient complaining of headache and severe pain in back. The eruption or efflorescence makes its appearance on the fourth or fifth day, pustules begin to form in three to five days from the time the eruption is first noticed, becoming umbilicated in most of the cases and confluent in 3 or 4 of the most serious cases.

The epidemic is prevalent in the larger cities of Puget Sound as well as the smaller cities and towns of the Grays Harbor country. There has been no fatal case reported from any locality where the disease is prevailing. The health authorities of the city of Hoquiam are observing the most vigilant and vigorous measures to stamp out the malady. The greatest embarrassment the health authorities have to encounter is to convince the public of the danger, and the absolute necessity of using every precaution to prevent its spread. We have ordered the closing of our public schools, churches, Sabbath schools, theaters, public dancing halls, all fraternal and benevolent orders, as well as prohibiting the

assembling of the public at the post-office on the arrival of mails, and also cautioned our laundrymen to take no soiled clothes from any house where there has been anyone sick, for the purpose of washing the same. The board of health have ordered all the children of our public schools vaccinated, which order is being rigidly enforced. At present we have the matter well in hand and with strict surveillance on the part of our citizens it will be but a short time until we have the disease thoroughly stamped out.

Respectfully,

T. C. FEARY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Seattle, Wash., and vicinity.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., *January 16, 1902.*

SIR: Referring to my telegram of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state that reports of smallpox in Seattle vary considerably. It was officially stated that there were 54 cases treated in the pesthouse last month and the newspapers have had accounts of cases being detected in private practice and of persons afflicted with the disease walking into the city hall, etc., which should lead one to think that the number was increasing during January. Compulsory vaccination has been instituted among the school children and the papers state that an organized attempt is being made to disinfect the cheap lodging houses, and that the number of assistants to the health officer has been increased to meet larger demands on that office. As far as this condition has affected the vessels of this port, I would state that since the middle of December 1 case occurred in the crew of the steamer *City of Denver*, the steamer *Rosalie* carried a case which was in transit from Ontario to Victoria, British Columbia, and the local authorities of Vancouver claim that on December 10 and December 19, the steamer *Mainlander* carried persons to Vancouver from Seattle who either had or afterwards developed smallpox. One of the steamship companies employs a physician at their own expense to examine their vessels before going to British Columbia. A considerable number of the towns of the State are reported to have had 1 or more cases, and some of the lumber and railroad camps are stated to be infected. The last reports are that 2 cases exist at Coupeville, a small village across the bay from Port Townsend.

Respectfully,

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

Inspection service at Vanceboro, Me., and vicinity.

VANCEBORO, ME., *January 18, 1902.*

SIR: I beg to report that for the week ended January 18, I have inspected, approximately, 550 passengers, vaccinated 84, and disinfected 14 pieces of baggage.

The conditions at this port are much less favorable than at the time of my last report. After a period of nearly two weeks' freedom from new cases of smallpox, St. John began to find them, and under circumstances that make it seem probable many are infected.

Moncton, New Brunswick, east of St. John, had a case of supposed appendicitis, which, after many had been exposed to infection, was found to be smallpox. The probability is that during the incoming week several cases will develop there.

Welsford, a village between here and St. John, developed a case yesterday under similar circumstances.

Lynnfield, 18 miles from here, in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, has developed a case under the following conditions: A young man named Hasting, arrived home two weeks ago, and early in this week became ill with what his neighbors pronounced chicken pox. After the eruption had lasted four days, a physician was called and found a fully developed case of smallpox.

Lynnfield is a country settlement. * * * The people are nearly all unvaccinated, and in my opinion an epidemic there is unavoidable. St. Stephen, the nearest provincial city, has posted guards all around this settlement upon roads leading in that direction.

Acting in connection with the local health authorities, I have taken such measures as will prevent any coming through here over turnpike road, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the local health authorities, that they have not been exposed to infection.

At present I am considering Halifax, Moncton, St. John, Welsford, and the whole north of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, as infected districts.

Respectfully,

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

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from Mexican and West Indian ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., January 19, 1902.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware River and Bay, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels: January 12, 1902, British steamship *Mexicano*, from Vera Cruz, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by Wm. W. Canada, United States consul, and S. H. Hodgson, medical inspector, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service. January 15, 1902, British steamship *Drummond*, from St. Thomas via Santiago de Cuba, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. January 18, 1902, British steamship *Suwanee*, from Tampico, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by S. E. Magill, United States consul.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from Cuban ports

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 25, 1902.*

SIR: I have to report the arrival of the following vessels at this port for the week ended this day: British steamship *Gruyfield*, from Chervico, Cuba, with ore; British steamship *Drumelzier*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore; British steamship *Alabama*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., January 20, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended January 18, 1902: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected,

7; number of passengers on trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 185; number of passengers detained, none.

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

El Paso, Tex., January 8, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit the following summary of transactions at this station for the week ended January 18, 1902: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 217; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 42; inspection of immigrants, 108; vaccination of immigrants' children, 6.

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

Laredo, Tex., January 15, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for week ended January 11, 1902: Number of trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains entering from Mexico, 396; immigrants inspected, 11; immigrants vaccinated, 3; soiled linen of Pullman Company from Mexico disinfected, 4,926 pieces.

Laredo, Tex., January 19, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for the week ended January 18, 1902: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains inspected and passed, 418; immigrants inspected, 22; immigrant children vaccinated, 5.

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—*Alameda.*—Three months ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population 17,000. Total number of deaths, 57, including diphtheria, 8, and 32 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of December, 1901, from 166 towns having an aggregate census population of 906,630, show a total of 1,145 deaths, including diphtheria, 43; enteric fever, 14; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 18; whooping cough, 9; smallpox, 2, and 117 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hartford.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1901. Total number of deaths, 102, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 4, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA.—*Evansville.*—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Davenport.*—Month of December, 1901. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 53, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Iowa Health Bulletin says :

Outbreaks of the following infectious diseases have been reported as having occurred at the several places named during the month of November, 1901 :

Diphtheria.—Boone; New Hartford; Hawarden; Clermont; Clinton; Dorchester Township, Allamakee County; Lawler; Jewell; Melbourne; Ottumwa; Shenandoah; Lotts Creek Township, Kossuth County.

Scarlet fever.—Ottumwa; Clarinda; Reels; Polk City; Lamont; Pleasant Township, Hardin County; Boone; Shenandoah; Fairfield; Lake City; Butler Township, Butler County; Deep Creek Township, Clinton County; Clinton; Eureka Township, Sac County; Sabula; Hocking; Eldora; Correctionville; White Breast Township, Warren County; Blaine Township, Ida County; Adair; Allen Township, Warren County; Troy Township, Monroe County; Colfax Township, Boone County; Polk Township, Marion County; Diamond Township, Cherokee County; Adair Township, Adair County.

Smallpox.—Four Mile Township, Polk County; Volga and Reed townships, Clayton County; Batavia; Boulder Township, Linn County; Keokuk; Fairfield; White Breast, Eval, Squaw, and Union townships, Warren County; La Porte City; Lake City; Sherman Township, Montgomery County; Liberty and New Wine townships, Dubuque County; North Fork Township, Delaware County; Bedford; West Liberty; Vail; Summerset; Wapello; Alta; Cook and Clinton townships, Sac County; Pocahontas; Moulton; Union and Flint River townships, Des Moines County; Ida Grove; Fabius Township, Davis County; Edgewood; Sioux City; Albert City; West Side; Richland; Blair and Logan townships, Ida County; Harlan; Carroll Township, O'Brien County; Brooklyn; Dayton Township, Iowa County; Liberal Township, Lyon County; Jacksonville Township, Chickasaw County; Fisher Township, Fremont County; East Waterloo, Cedar, Big Creek, Paynor, Fox, and Barkly townships, Blackhawk County; Marshalltown; Jefferson Township, Louisa County; Marion; Charles City; Muscatine; Hedrick; Des Moines Township, Dallas County; Iowa Falls; Montezuma; Floyd Township, Floyd County; Eden Township, Clinton County; Vallisca; Thayer.

Typhoid fever.—Ottumwa; Beacon; Liscomb.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Lawrence*.—Month of December, 1901. Census population, 62,559. Total number of deaths, 87, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 11 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—There were 2,770 deaths returned, corresponding to a death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 population. This number is an increase of 316 over the previous month, but is only 95 more than the number returned for December, 1900. There were 387 deaths of infants under 1 year of age; 182 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, both inclusive, and 853 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over. The most marked increase for the month is in the mortality of the aged. Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 151; other forms of tuberculosis, 18; typhoid fever, 53; diphtheria and croup, 54; scarlet fever, 39; measles, 14; whooping cough, 13; pneumonia, 330; influenza, 43; cancer, 126; accidents and violence, 157. There was considerable decrease in the death rate from typhoid fever, and slight amounts of increase in scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough.

Pneumonia and influenza showed a marked increase, as is usual at this season. There were 3 deaths from smallpox during the month—1 in Delta County and 2 in Isabella County. This report is for 99.74 per cent of the population.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 200, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 4, and 27 from tuberculosis.

***Stillwater*.**—Year ended December 31, 1901. Census population, 12,318. Total number of deaths, 148, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2, and 14 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of December, 1901. Census population, 5,843. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from enteric fever.

NEW YORK—*Troy*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 75,057. Total number of deaths, 96, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Bellaire*.—Year ended December 31, 1901. Population, 9,946. Total number of deaths, 185, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

***Cleveland*.**—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 466, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 9; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 34 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*York*.—Month of December, 1901. Census population, 33,708. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including 6 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 295,000. Total number of deaths, 291, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 36 from tuberculosis.

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. 25	.....	.....	.....
2	Apalachicola, Fla.....	Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	Jan. 25	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
5	Boca Grande, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Br. ss. Britannia.....	Jan. 15	Cape Fear.....
8	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Key, Fla.....	Jan. 4	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal.....	Jan. 11 Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	Nor. bk. Amerika (a).....	Jan. 3	Rio de Janeiro.....
17	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	Nor. bk. Orion.....	Jan. 13	Cape Town.....
18	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Newbern, N. C.....	Jan. 11	.....	.....	.....
20	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
21	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Jan. 11	.....	.....	.....
22	Portland, Me.....	Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Punta Grande, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 25	.....	.....	.....
25	Punta Rassa, Fla.....	Jan. 18 Jan. 25	.....	.....	.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.....	Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	St. Johns River, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	Jan. 11	.....	.....	.....
31	San Pedro, Cal.....	Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
32	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	Jan. 7	It. bk. Vega.....	Dec. 27	Genoa.....
			Sp. ss. Gracia.....	Jan. 2	Liverpool via Cuban ports.
			Ger. bk. Elizabetto.....	do.....	Brake.....
			It. bk. Affe Zione.....	Jan. 3	Buenos Ayres.....
		Jan. 14	It. bk. Vega (a).....	Dec. 27	Genoa.....
			Ger. bk. Elizabetto (a).....	Jan. 2	Brake.....
			It. bk. Affe Zione (a).....	Jan. 3	Buenos Ayres.....
			Nor. bk. Isabel.....	Jan. 9	do.....
		Jan. 21	It. bk. Ines Eliza.....	Jan. 11	do.....
			It. bk. Affe Zione (a).....	Jan. 3	Buenos Ayres.....
			Nor. bk. Isabel (a).....	Jan. 9	do.....
			It. bk. Ines Eliza.....	Jan. 11	do.....
			Br. ss. Atlantian.....	Jan. 15	Port Elizabeth.....
			Br. bktn. Stranger.....	Jan. 16	Key West.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4					4
5				No transactions.....	
6				do.....	
7	Newport News.....	Held twelve hours; sulphurized to kill rats.	Jan. 15		8
8					1
9				No report.....	
10				Suspected enteric fever on Br. ss. Loch Garve from Valparaiso.	7
11				No report.....	
12				No transactions.....	
13				No report.....	
14				No transactions.....	
15				do.....	
16	Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	Jan. 15	do.....	4
	Pascagoula.....	Held for disinfection.....			
17					6
18					1
19				No transactions.....	
20				Nor. bk. Orion from Cape Town ordered to Gulf Quarantine.	5
21					2
22					2
23				Glandular region of personnel on Am. ss. Luzon, from Honolulu, examined; glandular region of all Orientals on Am. ship Alice Cook from Honolulu, and Am. ss Tacoma and Jap. ss. Riojun Maru, from Hongkong, examined.	8
24				No report.....	
25				do.....	
26				do.....	
27					20
28					1
29					1
30				Physical examination of fore-castle, crew, and steerage passengers on Am. ss. City of Peking and Br. ss. Gaelic from Hongkong; malaria on U. S. transport Kilpatrick from Manila.	3
31				No transactions.....	20
32	Pensacola.....	Discharging ballast.....			5
	do.....	Fumigated.....	Jan. 3		
	do.....	Discharging ballast.....			
	do.....	Held to discharge ballast and disinfect.			
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel cleaned.	Jan. 11		7
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Discharging ballast.....			
	do.....	Held to discharge ballast and fumigate.			
	do.....	do.....			
	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged; disinfected.	Jan. 18		8
	do.....	do.....	Jan. 21		
	do.....	Discharging ballast.....			
	New Orleans.....	Fumigated.....	Jan. 17	Without pratique.....	
	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged and fumigated.	Jan. 15	Previous port, Port Elizabeth.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	UNITED STATES—Cont'd.				
	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Jan. 21	It. bk. Lina.....	Jan. 18	Valencia.....
			It. bk. Corona.....	do.....	Havre.....
			Sp. ss. Francisco.....	Jan. 19	Liverpool via Cuban ports.
33	Savannah, Ga.....	Jan. 18	It. bk. Carita L.	Jan. 21	Genoa.....
34	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Jan. 11	Nor. bk. Viva.	Jan. 17	Goole.....
		Jan. 18			
35	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....			
36	Washington, N. C.....	do.....			
	CUBA:				
37	Baracoa.....	Jan. 4			
38	Batabano.....	Jan. 11			
39	Caibarien.....	do.....			
40	Cardenas.....	do.....			
41	Casilda.....	Jan. 18			
42	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	Training ship Stein.....	Jan. 14	Kiel.....
43	Daiquiri.....	Jan. 4			
		Jan. 11			
44	Gibara.....	do.....			
45	Guantanamo.....	Jan. 4			
		Jan. 11			
46	Havana.....	do.....			
47	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
48	Manzanillo.....	Jan. 4			
		Jan. 11			
49	Matanzas.....	Jan. 18			
50	Nuevitas.....	Jan. 11			
51	Puerto Padre.....	do.....			
52	Santa Cruz.....	do.....			
53	Santiago de Cuba.....	Jan. 4	Aus. ss. of war.....	Jan. 2	Port au Prince.....
		Jan. 11	Fr. ss. of war Dugay Trouin.	Jan. 9	Kingston.....
	HAWAII:				
54	Hilo.....	Dec. 28			
55	Honolulu.....	Jan. 4			
56	Kahului.....	Dec. 28			
		Jan. 4			
57	Kihei, Maul.....	do.....			
58	Koloa, Kauai.....	do.....			
59	Lahaina.....	Dec. 28			
		Jan. 4			
	PHILIPPINES:				
60	Cebu.....	Dec. 7			
61	Iloilo.....	do.....			
		Dec. 14			
62	Manila.....	do.....	Br. ss. Diamante.....	Dec. 11	Hongkong and Amoy.
	PORTO RICO:				
63	Ponce.....	Jan. 4	Ger. ss. Valencia.....	Jan. 1	Sanchez.....
		Jan. 11			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
	Pensacola.....	Held to discharge ballast and fumigate.			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Fumigated.....			
	do.....	Held to discharge ballast.			
33	Tybee.....	Held for instructions.....	Jan. 17	No bill of health.....	3
34				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
35					5
36				No transactions.....	
37				No report.....	
38					4
39				9 vessels passed without inspection.	1
40				12 vessels passed without inspection.	1
41					10
42	Havana.....	Boarded and held.....		3 cases enteric fever developed after leaving San Juan; patients under treatment on board. 3 vessels passed without inspection.	6
43					1
44				No report.....	1
45				3 vessels passed without inspection.	2
46				do.....	3
47					24
48				10 vessels passed without inspection.	1
				2 vessels passed without inspection.	6
				3 vessels passed without inspection.	3
49				4 vessels passed without inspection.	3
50				4 vessels passed without inspection.	4
51				No report.....	
52					6
53	Vera Cruz.....	Boarded and passed.....	Jan. 2	4 vessels passed without inspection.	8
	New Orleans.....	do.....	Jan. 9	Medical officer's certificate; 5 vessels passed without inspection.	7
54					2
55					14
56				No transactions.....	3
57				No report.....	
58				No transactions.....	
59				do.....	
				do.....	
60					16
61					12
					10
62	Manila.....	Held for disinfection.....	Dec. 11	415 steerage passengers and 62 crew bathed and all effects disinfected; compartments for crew and steerage cleaned; 1 case malarial fever retained for observation; patient released; 409 pieces of baggage disinfected.	60
63	Hamburg.....	Held in quarantine.....	Jan. 3		5
					1
					6

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PORTO RICO—Continued.				
64	Sau Juan	Jan. 11			
	Subports—				
65	Aguadilla	do.			
66	Arecibo	do.			
67	Arroyo	do.			
68	Fajardo	do.			
69	Humacao	do.			
70	Mayaguez	do.			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 25			
2	Bangor, Me	do.			
3	Boston, Mass	do.			
4	Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 18			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	Jan. 25			
6	Galveston, Tex.	Jan. 18	Br. ss. Queen Olga	Dec. 16	Calcutta
7	Gardiner, Oreg.	do.			
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.	do.			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	do.			
10	New Bedford, Mass.	Jan. 25			
11	New Orleans, La.	Jan. 11	Br. ss. Michigan	Jan. 5	Baltimore
		Jan. 18	Br. ss. Mount Temple	Jan. 8	Durban
			Br. ss. Mechanician	Jan. 15	Port Natal
			Br. ss. Nasmyth	Jan. 16	Santos via Rio de Janeiro.
12	Newport News, Va	Jan. 25			
13	Newport, R. I.	do.			
14	New York, N. Y.	do.			
15	Pas Cavallo, Tex.	do.			
16	Port Royal, S. C.	do.			
17	Providence, R. I.	do.			
18	Quintana, Tex.	do.			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do.			
20	St. Helena Entrance S. C.	do.			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
64					
65				No transactions.....	1
67					1
68					1
69					1
70				No transactions.....	

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					4
5				No report.....	
6	Galveston.....	Fumigated; cargo discharged.		In quarantine.....	10
7				No report.....	
8				do.....	
9					11
10				No report.....	
11	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 5		
	do.....	do.....	Jan. 8		
	do.....	do.....	Jan. 15		
	do.....	do.....	Jan. 16		
12				No report.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 18, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, January 19, 1902.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 18, 1902 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 12	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	105
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Jan. 16	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	62
Do.....	Steamship Bonavista	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
Do.....	Steamship Turcoman	Liverpool, England	1
Jan. 17	Steamship Ultonia .....	.....do.....	103
	Total		293

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 18, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, January 22, 1902.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 18, 1902 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 12	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	43
Do.....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	115
Jan. 13	Steamship Auguste Victoria	Hamburg.....	461
Do.....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	313
Do.....	Steamship Milano	Hamburg.....	170
Do.....	Steamship Palatia .....	.....do.....	502
Jan. 14	Steamship Karlsruhe.....	Bremen	292
Do.....	Steamship Lombardia'	Naples	1, 270
Jan. 15	Steamship Southwark	Antwerp	405
Do.....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	739
Jan. 17	Steamship Germanic	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	87
Do.....	Steamship Koeln.....	Bremen	399
Do.....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	810
Jan. 18	Steamship Philadelphia.....	Southampton	120
Do.....	Steamship Carthaginian.....	Glasgow.....	16
Do.....	Steamship Hekla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	50
Do.....	Steamship Columbia	Genoa and Naples	350
Do.....	Steamship La Savoie.....	Havre	573
	Total.....		6, 715

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1901, to January 31, 1902.

[For reports received from June 29, 1901, to December 27, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1901.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Birmingham	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		38		
Arizona:				
Yuma.....	Jan. 1.....	100	.....	Estimated.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County (including Little Rock).	Jan. 12-Jan. 22	50	1	
California:				
Los Angeles	Dec. 29-Jan. 18	19		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 19	25		
Stockton	Jan. 1-Jan. 13	24		
Total for State		68		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Archulete County.....	do	2		
Chaffee County.....	do	1		
Clear Creek County.....	do	2		
Clinton County (Clinton).....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	3		
Delta County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	22		
El Paso County.....	do	16		
Fremont County.....	do	1		
Gilpin County.....	do	27		
Gunnison County.....	do	11		
Hinsdale County.....	do	20		
Jefferson County.....	do	3		
La Plata County.....	do	1		
Las Animas County.....	do	6		
Montrose County.....	do	11		
Morgan County.....	do	1		
Pueblo County.....	do	1		
San Miguel County.....	do	6		
Teller County.....	do	3		
Total for State.....		138		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		45		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	2		
Total for District, same period, 1901.		9		
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	8		
Chicago.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 18	14	1	
Freeport.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	2		
Galesburg.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	2		
Peoria.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	25		
Springfield.....	do	125		
Total for State		176	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		94	2	
Indiana:				
Evansville	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	3		
Vanderburg County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	15		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1		
Iowa:				
Chickasaw County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30			Present.
Clayton County.....	do			Do.
Clinton County.....	do			Do.
Dallas County.....	do			Do.
Davenport	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	16		
Davis County	Nov. 1-Nov. 30			Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Delaware County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30			Present.
Des Moines County.....	do			Do.
Dubuque County.....	do			Do.
Floyd County.....	do			Do.
Fremont County.....	do			Do.
Ida County.....	do			Do.
Iowa County.....	do			Do.
Linn County.....	do			Do.
Louisa County.....	do			Do.
Lyon County.....	do			Do.
Montgomery County.....	do			Do.
O'Brien County.....	do			Do.
Ottumwa.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28	79		
Polk County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30			Do.
Sac County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30			Do.
Warren County.....	do			Do.
Total for State.....		95		
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		3		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	15		
Chautauqua County.....	do	29		
Cherokee County.....	do	4		
Cloud County.....	do	16		
Crawford County.....	do	57		
Decatur County.....	do	3		
Greenwood County.....	do	20		
Hamilton County.....	do	5		
Leavenworth County.....	do	1		
Marion County.....	do	1		
Marshall County.....	do	44		
Mitchell County.....	do	36		
Nemaha County.....	do	4		
Ottawa County.....	do	3		
Phillips County.....	do	15		
Saline County.....	do	12		
Sedgwick County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 18	5		
Shawnee County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	14		
Stafford County.....	do	24	1	
Sumner County.....	do	9		
Washington County.....	do	69		
Total for State.....		381	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		94	3	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 11	7	2	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		18	1	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	8	3	
Shreveport.....	do	37		
Total for State.....		45	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		66	15	
Maine:				
Portland.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 18	3		
Massachusetts:				
Blackstone.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 8	2		
Boston.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 25	171	29	
Brockton.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18	2		
Brookline.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 25	2		
Cambridge.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	9	1	
Chelsea.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	1		
Clinton.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	3		
Fall River.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28	1		
Holyoke.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	1		
Lowell.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25	6		
Malden.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 21	1		
Marlboro.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1		
Medford.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 11	4		
New Bedford.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23	1		
Newton.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	1		
Quincy.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 11	6		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts—Continued.				
Somerville	Dec. 29-Jan. 25	4	1	
Weymouth	Jan. 5-Jan. 18	2	1	
Woburn	Dec. 15-Dec. 21	1		
Total for State		219	32	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3		
Michigan:				
Detroit	Jan. 5-Jan. 25	10	1	
Grand Rapids	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	3		
Total for State		13	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		6		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Dec. 3-Jan. 20	5		
Anoka County	do	31		
Becker County	do	38		
Beltrami County	do	41		
Benton County	do	7		
Big Stone County	do	32		
Blue Earth County	do	2		
Carver County	do	170	3	
Cass County	do	14		
Chippewa County	do	1		
Chisago County	do	1		
Clay County	do	155		
Cottonwood County	do	4		
Crow Wing County	do	71	1	
Dakota County	do	27		
Dodge County	do	1		
Faribault County	do	39		
Goodhue County	do	23		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	do	102	1	
Houston County	do	47		
Hubbard County	do	37		
Isanti County	do	3	1	
Itasca County	do	21		
Jackson County	do	60		
Kandiyohi County	do	1		
Kannabec County	do	1		
Kittson County	do	45		
Lacqui Parle County	do	2		
Le Sueur County	do	8		
Lincoln County	do	105		
Lyon County	do	26		
McLeod County	do	5		
Marshall County	do	38		
Martin County	do	22		
Meeker County	do	3		
Millelacs County	do	11		
Morrison County	do	4		
Mower County	do	63		
Murray County	do	1		
Norman County	do	65	1	
Olmsted County (Rochester)	do	12		
Otertail County	do	98	1	
Pine County	do	2		
Pipestone County	do	177		
Polk County	do	27		
Pope County	do	66	1	
Ramsey County (St. Paul)	do	9		
Red Lake County	do	87	1	
Red Wood County	do	31		
Renville County	do	11		
Rice County	do	25		
Rock County	do	6		
St. Louis County (Duluth)	do	68	1	
Scott County	do	8		
Sherburne County	do	1		
Sibley County	do	2		
Stearns County	do	23		
Steele County	do	9		
Stevens County	do	5		
Todd County	do	18		
Traverse County	do	11		
Wabasha County	do	8		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Wadena County.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 20	19		
Washington County.....	do	24		
Watsonwan County.....	do	1		
Wilkin County.....	do	2		
Winona County (Winona).....	do	12		
Wright County.....	do	1		
Yellow Medicine County.....	do	1		
Total for State.....		2,096	11	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		425	3	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 19	345	5	
Total for State.....				
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		44		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	103		
South Omaha.....	July 1-Jan. 18	259		
Total for State.....		362		
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		475	4	
New Hampshire:				
Nashua.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	6		
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		172		
New Jersey:				
Camden County.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 18	66	9	
Essex County (Newark).....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	153	31	
Hudson County (Jersey City included).....	Dec. 23-Jan. 18	98	4	
Passaic.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 11	6	3	
Somerset County (Plainfield).....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	4		
Total for State.....		327	47	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		7		
New York:				
Binghamton.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 25	3	1	
Buffalo.....	June 25-Jan. 10	150		
Mount Vernon City.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	1	1	
New York.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 25	122	23	
Plattsburg.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28	19		
Total for State.....		295	25	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		82	11	
North Carolina:				
Buncombe County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	14		
Cabarrus County.....	do	46		
Duplin County.....	do	8		
Durham County.....	do	3		
Gaston County.....	do			Several cases.
Henderson County.....	do	6		
Iredell County.....	do			Many cases.
Mecklenburg County.....	do	20		
Nash County.....	do	12		
Rockingham County.....	do	5		
Sampson County.....	do	1		
Wayne County.....	do	25		
Total for State.....		140		
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		101	2	
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 13	2	1	
Barnes County.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 13	6		
Cass County.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13	10		
Cavalier County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13	11		
Foster County.....	do			Several cases.
Grand Forks County.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13	18		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Kidder County.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 13	9		
Lamoure County.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 13	1		
McHenry County.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13	36		
Nelson County.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13	5		
Pembina County.....	do	5		
Stutsman County.....	do	8		
Steel County.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 13	4		
Trail County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13			Several cases.
Ward County.....	July 1-Jan. 13	54		
Walsh County.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13	10		
Wells County.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 13	2		
Williams County.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 13	2		
Total for State.....		183	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901,		13		
Ohio:				
Ashtabula County—				
Ashtabula.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 20	4		
Saybrook Township.....	do	7		
Ashland County—				
Lake Township.....	do			
Auglaize County—				
St. Marys.....	do	2		
Belmont County—				
Barnesville.....	do	14		
Bridgeport.....	do	3		
St. Clairsville.....	do	3		
Carroll County—				
Rose Township.....	do	3	1	
Champaign County—				
Urbana.....	do	2		
Clark County—				
Springfield.....	do	1		
Clermont County—				
Miami Township.....	do			
Coshocton County—				
White Eyes Township.....	do			
Crawford County—				
Auburn Township.....	do			
Crestline.....	do			
New Washington.....	do			
Cuyahoga County—				
Berea.....	do			
Cleveland.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 13	9		
Glenville.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 20			
Middleburg Township.....	do			
Rocky River.....	do			
Darke County—				
Jackson Township.....	do	3		
Union City.....	do	27		
Delaware County—				
Delaware.....	do	4		
Erie County—				
Sandusky.....	do	4		
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do	3		
Gallia County—				
Gallipolis.....	do			
Harrison Township.....	do			
Greene County—				
Cedarville Township.....	do	1		
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 17	59		
Mill Creek Township.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 20	1		
Pleasant Ridge.....	do	1		
Symmes Township.....	do	1		
Hancock County—				
Allen Township.....	do	1		
Findlay.....	do	45	2	
Hardin County—				
Ada.....	do			
Kenton.....	do			
Liberty Township.....	do			
McDonald Township.....	do			
Henry County—				
Napoleon.....	do			
Hocking County—				
Logan.....	do			
Huron County—				
Chicago Junction.....	do	3		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Jackson County—				
Jefferson Township	Aug. 1-Dec. 20	7		
Madison Township	do			
Oakhill	do			
Jefferson County—				
Mingo Junction	do	1		
Knox County—				
Wayne Township	do	11		
Lake County—				
Mentor	do			
Lawrence County—				
Aid Township	do	9		
Ironton ..	do			
Licking County—				
Eden Township	do	1		
Hanover Township	do	8		
Newark	do	54		
Newton Township	do	1		
Utica	do	1		
Logan County—				
Belle Center	do	2		
Richland Township	do	3		
West Mansfield	do	1		
Lorain County—				
Black River Township	do			
Lorain	do			
Russia Township	do	8		
Lucas County—				
Toledo	Jan. 5-Jan. 18	4		
Mahoning County—				
Youngstown	Dec. 22-Jan. 18	38	4	
Mercer County—				
Butler Township	Aug. 1-Dec. 20	45		
Coldwater	do	40		
Washington Township	do	1		
Monroe County—				
Benton Township	do			
Bethel Township	do	6		
Franklin Township	do			
Graysville	do			
Perry Township	do			
Washington Township	do			
Montgomery County—				
Butler Township	do			
Dayton	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	2		
Germantown	Aug. 1-Dec. 20	2		
Washington Township	do			
Morrow County—				
Cardington	do	1		
Muskingum County—				
Zanesville	do	1		
Perry County—				
New Lexington	do	4		
Portage County—				
Brimfield Township	do			
Putnam County—				
Continental	do			
Perry Township	do			
Richland County—				
Madison Township	do	2		
Plymouth Township	do			
Sandusky County—				
Clyde	do	1		
Fremont	do			
Gibsonburg	do	25		
Madison Township	do	1		
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth	do			
Seneca County—				
Postoria	do			
Loudon Township	do	4		
Tiffin	do			
Shelby County—				
Green Township	do			
Orange Township	do	1		
Perry Township	do			
Sidney	do	2		
Stark County—				
Canton	do	1		
Masillon	do	1		
Sandy Township	do	1		
Waynesburg	do	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Tuscarawas County—				
Fairfield Township	Aug 1-Dec. 20			
Mineral City	do	8	2	
Uhrichsville	do	3		
Union County—				
Magnetic Springs	do	1		
Van Wert County—				
Vant Wert	do	5	1	
Washington County—				
Barlow Township	do			
Belpre Township	do			
Liberty Township	do			
Marietta	do			
Wayne County—				
Creston	do	6		
Williams County—				
Montpeiler	do			
Wood County—				
Center Township	do	10		
Henry Township	do			
North Baltimore	do	2		
Troy Township	do			
Webster Township	do			
Wyandot County—				
Carey	do	1		
Total for State		528	10	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		304	2	Total number of cases January 1 to December 20, 1901, 2,936; deaths, 48.
Oregon:				
Marshfield	Dec. 1-Jan. 1	250	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901		2		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny	Dec. 29-Jan. 11	3		
Altoona	Dec. 29-Jan. 25	5		
Pittsburg	Jan. 12-Jan. 19	4		
Lebanon County	Dec. 22-Jan. 19	70	1	
Luzerne County	Dec. 25-Jan. 11	11		
Montgomery County	Dec. 22-Jan. 18	16	2	
Philadelphia County	Dec. 22-Jan. 25	472	85	
Total for State		581	88	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		20	1	
Rhode Island:				
Manville	Dec. 1-Dec. 30	3		
Providence	Dec 1-Jan. 25	4		
Woonsocket	do	55		
Total for State		62		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3	1	
South Carolina:				
Greenville	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	4		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1		
Tennessee:				
McMinn County	Dec 15	24		
Polk County	do	4		
Shelby County (Memphis)	Dec. 22-Jan. 18	15		
Total for State		43		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		75	1	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	5		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		297		
Vermont:				
Burlington	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	123		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia:				
Roanoke.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	41	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	206	.....
Washington:				
King County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	12	.....
Klickitat County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1	8	.....
Lincoln County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 13	35	1	
Pierce County (Tacoma).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 19	18	.....
Spokane County (Spokane).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 29	20	.....
Whitman County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 6	5	.....
Total for State .....	.....	98	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	19	.....
Wisconsin:				
26 counties, 61 places.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	239	1	
25 counties, 57 places.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	256	3	
37 counties, 73 places.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	304	1	
37 counties, 64 places.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30	276	2	
45 counties, 85 places.....	May 1-May 31	358	.....
41 counties, 67 places.....	June 1-June 30	238	3	
32 counties, 52 places.....	July 1-July 31	268	.....
27 counties, 36 places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	128	2	
15 counties, 18 places.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	71	3	
28 counties, 62 places.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	519	2	
42 counties, 100 places.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	596	3	
57 counties, 162 places.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1,012	2	
Fond du Lac.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23	1	.....
Green Bay.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 18	30	1	
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25	11	.....
Total for State .....	.....	4,357	23	
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	299	1	
Grand total.....	.....	11,167	253	
Grand total, same period, 1901.	.....	4,359	55	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from December 28, 1901 to January 31, 1902.

[For reports received from June 29, 1901, to December 27, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1901.]

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 12	1	.....

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

City.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 18	129,896	31							2	1					
Allentown, Pa.	Jan. 19	35,416	15	3												
Altoona, Pa.	Jan. 18	38,973	10	1												
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	12,949	2													
Baltimore, Md.	do.	508,957	207	26						4	2	7				2
Baton Rouge, La.	Jan. 4	11,269	4													
Do	Jan. 11	11,269	3	1												
Bav City, Mich.	Jan. 18	27,628	5													
Belleville, Ill.	do.	17,484	3													
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	38,647	19	1		1					1					
Boston, Mass.	do.	560,892	225	27		3				2	1	5	2			2
Brockton, Mass.	do.	40,063	9	2												
Brookline, Mass.	do.	12,103	5													
Burlington, Vt.	Jan. 11	18,611	5													
Cambridge, Mass.	Jan. 18	91,886	24	4								1				
Camden, N. J.	do.	75,935	26			2										
Carbondale, Pa.	Jan. 14	13,536	4													
Do	Jan. 21	13,536	6													
Chelsea, Mass.	Jan. 18	34,072	8													
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,698,575	516	56						4	8	11	2			2
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	19,167	4									1				
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Jan. 17	325,902	136	12						7	2	1	5			
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 18	381,666	100	8						4	2	3				
Clinton, Iowa.	do.	22,598	10	2							1					
Clinton, Mass.	do.	13,667	7	2												
Danville, Ill.	Jan. 4	16,354	2													
Do	Jan. 11	16,354	9													
Do	Jan. 18	16,354	5													
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	85,333	30	3												
Detroit, Mich.	do.	285,704	90			1					2	1				
Du Bois, Pa.	Jan. 21	9,375														
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Jan. 18	11,616	5										1			
Elmira, N. Y.	Jan. 22	35,672	6													
Erie, Pa.	Jan. 18	52,733	16	1							1	2				
Evansville, Ind.	do.	59,007	17	3												
Everett, Mass.	do.	24,336	6													
Fall River, Mass.	do.	104,863	22	1												
Fitchburg, Mass.	Dec. 7	31,531	10							1						
Do.	Dec. 14	31,531	13	2								2				
Do.	Dec. 21	31,531	3													
Do.	Dec. 28	31,531	11													
Do.	Jan. 4	31,531	8									1				
Do.	Jan. 11	31,531	7	1								1				
Do.	Jan. 18	31,531	10									1				
Freeport, Ill.	do.	13,258	2													
Galesburg, Ill.	do.	18,607	6													
Gloucester, Mass.	do.	26,121	9													
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Dec. 23	87,565	26	2						1						
Do.	Jan. 4	87,565	22	4						1			1			
Do.	Jan. 11	87,565	12	1						1			1			
Do.	Jan. 18	87,565	27	1						2						
Green Bay, Wis.	Jan. 19	18,684	2													
Greenville, S. C.	Jan. 11	11,860	4													
Hamilton, Ohio.	Jan. 4	23,914	7													
Do.	Jan. 11	23,914	7													
Do.	Jan. 18	23,914	7													
Haverhill, Mass.	do.	37,175	13	2								1				
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	45,712	14	4								1				
Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 19	206,433	78	9							1	2	1			
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 18	35,936	12													
Joliet, Ill.	Jan. 14	29,353	9													
Lancaster, Pa.	Jan. 11	41,459	13	1												
Do.	Jan. 18	41,459	12							1						
Lawrence, Kan.	Jan. 4	10,862	3							1			1			
Do.	Jan. 11	10,862	2													
Do.	Jan. 18	10,862	2							1						
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	62,559	20	1												
Lebanon, Pa.	do.	17,628	6													
Lexington, Ky.	do.	26,369	11													
Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan. 11	102,479	59	20						1						
Lowell, Mass.	Jan. 18	94,969	36	3								5	1			
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	18,891	9	1												
McKeesport, Pa.	do.	34,227	15							1			1			
Manchester, N. H.	do.	56,987	27	4												1
Mariboro, Mass.	do.	13,609	5									1				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 20, 1902.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	19	3		.91		.72
Portland, Me.....	22		1	.84		.84
Northfield, Vt.....	13		3	.70		.66
Boston, Mass.....	27	1		.98		.98
New Haven, Conn.....	27	0		.98		.96
Albany, N. Y.....	22		1	.63		.63
New York, N. Y.....	31		1	.91		.86
Harrisburg, Pa.....	30		3	.84		.84
Philadelphia, Pa.....	31	0		.77		.67
New Brunswick, N. J.....	30		2	.84		.76
Atlantic City, N. J.....	31		1	.84		.73
Baltimore, Md.....	34	0		.74		.71
Washington, D. C.....	33		1	.77		.56
Lynchburg, Va.....	37		2	.91		.90
Oape Henry, Va.....	40		2	.98		.98
Norfolk, Va.....	40		3	.84		.84
Charlotte, N. C.....	41		3	1.19		1.00
Raleigh, N. C.....	40		2	.79		.77
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	42		4	1.26		1.26
Hatteras, N. C.....	45		6	1.38		1.31
Wilmington, N. C.....	47		6	.91		.71
Columbia, S. C.....	45		5	.84		.69
Charleston, S. C.....	50		6	.91		.79
Augusta, Ga.....	46		5	1.05		.87
Savannah, Ga.....	51		5	.76		.62
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56		8	.76		.70
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		9	.80		.78
Key West, Fla.....	70		8	.49		.34
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	42		2	1.37		.90
Tampa, Fla.....	57		5	.56		.32
Pensacola, Fla.....	53		5	1.11		1.11
Mobile, Ala.....	50		3	1.22		1.15
Montgomery, Ala.....	49		7	1.19		.84
Meridian, Miss.....	47		4	1.26		.90
Vicksburg, Miss.....	47		1	1.33		1.13
New Orleans, La.....	45		3	1.19		1.19
Shreveport, La.....	54	2		1.05		1.05
Port Smith, Ark.....	34	8		.43	.35	
Little Rock, Ark.....	39	3		1.12		.38
Palestine, Tex.....	44	5		1.04		1.04
Galveston, Tex.....	52	2		.84		.79
San Antonio, Tex.....	51	3		.35	.21	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	54	3		.68	1.21	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	39	2		1.26		.52
Nashville, Tenn.....	38	1		1.17		.25
Chatanooga, Tenn.....	41		4	1.45		.74
Knoxville, Tenn.....	38		4	1.26		.79
Lexington, Ky.....	32	0		.84		.82
Louisville, Ky.....	34		1	.91		.91
Indianapolis, Ind.....	28	3		.63		.63
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	32	1		.77		.77
Columbus, Ohio.....	28	0		.74		.74
Farkersburg, W. Va.....	33		3	.70		.70
Pittsburg, Pa.....	31		1	.75		.75
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	24		3	.68	.59	
Rochester, N. Y.....	24		2	.73	.68	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	1		.63	.47	
Erte, Pa.....	26		2	.77	.77	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26		1	.56	.35	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	26	0		.49	.48	
Toledo, Ohio.....	26	1		.42	.42	
Detroit, Mich.....	24	1		.42	.42	
Lansing, Mich.....	21	3		.42	.42	
Port Huron, Mich.....	21	0		.45	.44	
Alpena, Mich.....	18	1		.56	.55	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13	1		.42	.35	
Marquette, Mich.....	15	3		.47	.16	
Escanaba, Mich.....	14	6		.35	.30	
Green Bay, Wis.....	13	9		.50	.90	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	24	2		.61	.61	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	18	8		.49	.49	
Chicago, Ill.....	23	7		.47	.47	
Duluth, Minn.....	9	11		.22		.18

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 20, 1902.—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	11	14	.....	.21	.....	.21
La Crosse, Wis.....	14	13	.....	.28	.....	.28
Dubuque, Iowa.....	16	11	.....	.35	.....	.35
Davenport, Iowa.....	19	12	.....	.35	.....	.33
Des Moines, Iowa.....	16	16	.....	.28	.....	.27
Keokuk, Iowa.....	22	11	.....	.35	.....	.35
Springfield, Ill.....	24	9	.....	.40	.....	.40
Cairo, Ill.....	34	3	.....	.86	.....	.86
St. Louis, Mo.....	29	9	.....	.49	.....	.49
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	.42
Springfield, Mo.....	30	7	.....	.49	.....	.49
Kansas City, Mo.....	25	14	.....	.24	.....	.24
Topeka, Kans.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.20
Wichita, Kans.....	30	10	.....	.23	.....	.23
Concordia, Kans.....	21	18	.....	.21	.....	.20
Lincoln, Nebr.....	16	21	.....	.18	.....	.15
Omaha, Nebr.....	18	18	.....	.14	.....	.03
Sioux City, Iowa.....	17	16	.....	.21	.....	.21
Yankton, S. Dak.....	11	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	12	24	.....	.14	.....	.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	5	24	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pierre, S. Dak.....	10	27	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	3	23	.....	.14	.08	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	4	20	.....	.14	.....	.13
Williston, N. Dak.....	2	21	.....	.14	.....	.09
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	5	28	.....	.21	.....	.14
Helena, Mont.....	10	20	.....	.35	.....	.29
Miles City, Mont.....	16	25	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	16	18	.....	.07	.....	.07
Spokane, Wash.....	20	11	.....	.56	.....	.32
Walla Walla, Wash.....	28	4	.....	.56	.....	.51
Baker City, Oreg.....	23	6	.....	.35	.....	.12
Winnemucca, Nev.....	24	8	.....	.28	.....	.25
Pocatello, Idaho.....	18	10	.....	.47	.....	.31
Boise, Idaho.....	24	4	.....	.56	.....	.33
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	26	6	.....	.35	.....	.19
Lander, Wyo.....	20	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	22	11	.....	.07	.....	.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	18	19	.....	.10	.....	.10
Denver, Colo.....	26	10	.....	.14	.....	.08
Pueblo, Colo.....	27	10	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	24	16	.....	.07	.....	.07
Oklahoma, Okla.....	38	10	.....	.42	.....	.36
Amarillo, Tex.....	30	11	.....	.13	.....	.13
Ablene, Tex.....	41	7	.....	.15	.....	.10
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	28	9	.....	.12	.....	.10
El Paso, Tex.....	44	6	.....	.14	.....	.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	49	5	.....	.14	.....	.13
Yuma, Ariz.....	54	3	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	42	0	.....	1.00	.....	.73
Tacoma, Wash.....	38	2	.....	1.46	.....	1.13
Portland, Oreg.....	37	2	.....	1.61	.....	1.43
Roseburg, Oreg.....	39	0	.....	1.40	.....	.91
Eureka, Cal.....	45	2	.....	1.94	.....	1.46
Red Bluff, Cal.....	44	1	.....	1.05	.....	.84
Carson City, Nev.....	31	4	.....	.61	.....	.56
Sacramento, Cal.....	45	.....	2	.84	.....	.82
San Francisco, Cal.....	50	.....	3	1.05	.....	.80
Fresno, Cal.....	44	.....	1	.28	.....	.27
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	50	3	.....	1.05	.....	.71
Los Angeles, Cal.....	52	4	.....	.58	.....	.43
San Diego, Cal.....	53	3	.....	.47	.....	.17

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

Snow and ice bulletin for the week ended January 27, 1902.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau—Depth of snow and thickness of ice at 8 p. m., January 27, 1902.]

Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
Arkansas:	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	Minnesota—Continued.	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Little Rock	(a)		Evansville	1	
Colorado:			Mapleplain	4	
Denver	1		Minneapolis	3	
Grand Junction	1		Moorhead	9	24.0
Pueblo	(a)		North Ulm	2	
Idaho:			Northfield	4	
Boise	4		Sacred Heart	4	
Pocatello	2		St. Cloud	3	
Illinois:			St. Paul	3	20.0
Bloomington	3		Shakopee	4	
Chicago	2	0.0	Two Harbors	6	2.5
Dixon	3		Winnebago	3	
Hillsboro	3		Worthington	2	
Mo. mouth	1		Missouri:		
Springfield	2		Brunswick	3	
Winchester	4		Columbia	6	
Indiana:			Hannibal	3	0.0
Laporte	4		Kansas City	4	0.0
Rockville	(a)		Mexico	6	
Syracuse	2		Newhaven	5	
Iowa:			St. Louis	1	0.0
Carroll	6		Springfield	(a)	
Charles City	4		Montana:		
Davenport	5	13.0	Havre	2	
Des Moines	6		Helena	(a)	
Dubuque	5	18.0	Kalispel	1	
Estherville	4		Nebraska:		
Iowa City	7		Alliance	1	
Keokuk	2	13.0	Bartley	3	
Sioux City	8		Brokenbow	2	
Kansas:			Falls City	6	
Abilene	3		Imperial	3	
Concordia	2		Lincoln	6	
Ellinwood	2		Madison	5	
Hutchinson	3		North Platte	3	
Madison	4		Omaha	4	10.0
Pratt	(a)		St. Paul	6	
Topeka	5	5.0	Valentine	4	
Wichita	(a)	4.0	Wymore	4	
Kentucky:			Nevada:		
Catlettsburg	(a)		Carson City	1	
Greensburg	1		Winnemucca	1	
Lexington	(a)		New Hampshire:		
Louisville	(a)	0.0	Bethlehem	6	
Mount Sterling	1		Chatham	14	
Maine:			Hanover	6	
Buckfield	5		Keene	2	
Eastport		9.0	New Mexico:		
Fairfield	2		Santa Fe	1	
Gardiner	(a)	9.0	New York:		
Lewiston	1	13.5	Albany	(a)	13.0
Maryland:			Auburn	5	
Sunnyside	2		Bainbridge	(a)	
Massachusetts:			Binghamton	(a)	
Concord	(a)		Bolivar	15	
Michigan:			Buffalo	8	9.0
Alpena	10	10.0	Cooperstown	4	
Big Rapids	2		Cortland	7	
Detroit	(a)	12.0	Franklinville	15	
Escanaba	5	16.0	Ithaca	3	
Grand Haven	2	2.5	Lake Placid	15	
Hillsdale	1		Lockport	14	
Houghton	23	16.0	Lowville	(a)	
Lansing	3		North Creek	8	
Manistee	4		Nunda	8	
Marquette	22	2.0	Oswego	7	12.0
Port Huron	(a)	9.0	Penn Yan	1	
Saginaw	5		Plattsburg	5	
Sault Ste. Marie	11	15.0	Port Henry	4	
South Haven	4		Rochester	5	9.0
Minnesota:			Saranac Lake	15	
Albert Lea	5		Saratoga	(a)	
Clear Water	3		Seneca Falls	(a)	
Currie	3		Bismarck	1	16.0
Duluth	5	18.0	Williston	1	22.0

a Indicates race.

Snow and ice bulletin for the week ended January 27, 1902—Continued.

Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
Ohio:	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	Tennessee:	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Bangorville.....	(a)		Nashville.....	1	
Cleveland.....	(a)		Texas:		
Coalton.....	(a)		Fort Worth.....	(a)	
Columbus.....	(a)	6.0	Palestine.....	(a)	
Garrettsville.....	3		Utah:		
Greenville.....	(a)		Modena.....	2	
Philo.....	(a)		Salt Lake City.....	2	
Portsmouth.....	(a)		Vermont:		
Sandusky.....		12.0	Brattleboro.....	8	0.0
Tiffin.....	(a)		Northfield.....	13	
Toledo.....	(a)	4.0	St. Johnsbury.....	9	
Oregon:			Washington:		
Baker City.....	1		Neah Bay.....	4	
Portland.....	3		Port Crescent.....	3	
Roseburg.....	(a)		Seattle.....	3	
Pennsylvania:			Spokane.....	(a)	
Altoona.....	2		Tacoma.....	4	
Brookville.....	3		Walla Walla.....	2	
Cassandra.....	6		West Virginia:		
Confluence.....	2		Elkins.....	(a)	
Erie.....	3	9.0	Parkersburg.....	(a)	0.0
Freeport.....	1		Wisconsin:		
Greensburg.....	1		Bayfield.....	10	12.0
Johnstown.....	3		Green Bay.....	4	14.0
Oil City.....	2		La Crosse.....	8	16.0
Parkers Landing.....	3		Madison.....	2	
Pittsburg.....	(a)	0.0	Medford.....	10	
Somerset.....	6		Milwaukee.....	2	0.0
Warren.....	8		New London.....	4	
West Newton.....	1		Osceola.....	4	
South Dakota:			Portage.....	4	
Huron.....	3		Washburn.....	8	14.0
Pierre.....	3	13.0	Wyoming:		
Rapid City.....	1		Cheyenne.....	1	
Yankton.....	7	12.0			

a Indicates trace.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *December 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report that the number of persons who died and were buried in the Bahia cemeteries for the week ended December 21 were 65, and the following were the causes of death: Beriberi, 5; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea, 2; enteritis, 3; entero-colitis, 3; malarial fevers, 1; typhoid fever, 1; gastric fever, 2; hepatitis, 1; senile debility, 2; Bright's disease, 2; nephritis, 2; pneumonia, 4; tetanus, 1; whooping cough, 1; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 9; cardiac syncope, 3; still born, 5, and other causes, 17.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *December 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report that the number of persons who died and were buried in the Bahia cemeteries for the week ended December 28 were 78, and the following were the causes of death: Arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 2; bronchitis, 3; malarial fevers, 13; entero-colitis, 1; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 3; senile debility, 3; Bright's disease, 2; nephritis, 1; pneumonia, 3; tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 13; valvular lesions, heart, 2; still born, 7; other causes, 19.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *December 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for the city of Rio de Janeiro for the week ended December 15. There were 350 deaths from all causes, an increase of 39 as compared with the preceding week. There were 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 2 from yellow fever, an increase of 2; 46 from smallpox, a decrease of 5; 2 from typhoid, an increase of 2; 4 from measles, an increase of 4; 3 from whooping cough, an increase of 1; 7 from bubonic pest, an increase of 2; 2 from *lymphatitis pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 4 from beriberi, an increase of 3; 1 from sunstroke, and 67 from tuberculosis, an increase of 22.

Respectfully,

EDWARD W. AMES,
Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *December 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended December 22. There were 286 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 66 from the preceding week. There were 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4; 2 from beriberi, a decrease of 2; 4 from whooping cough, an increase of 1; none from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 31 from smallpox, a decrease of 15; 8 from typhoid fever, an increase of 6; 1 from diphtheria, an increase of 1; 2 from measles, a decrease of 2; 6 from plague, a decrease of 1; none from *lymphatitis pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 41 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 26.

Respectfully,

EDWARD W. AMES,

Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Havana and Batabano.

HAVANA, CUBA, *January 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the quarantine district under my command, for the week ended January 11, 1902:

Batabano.—Acting Asst. Surg. Jose M. Campos, reports having inspected 4 vessels on arrival and issued 5 bills of health of outgoing vessels.

I inclose mortuary and other reports 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.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended January 11, 1902.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected.....	240
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	5
Total.....	<u>245</u>

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected	683
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	800
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	441
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	531
Total.....	<u>2,455</u>

Number of immigrants inspected and passed.....	295
Number of immigrants recommended for further investigation.....	7

Total number of immigrants inspected.....	<u>302</u>
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Number of vaccination certificates issued.....	14
Number of persons vaccinated.....	6

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	19
Baggage inspected and passed.....	567
Express inspected and passed.....	36
Freight inspected and passed.....	2, 703
Total number of pieces handled.....	3, 325

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Tuberculosis.....	14	Pernicious fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	7	Total number deaths from all causes....	87
Pneumonia.....	9		

Inspection of immigrants at Havana for the week ended January 11, 1902.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 11, 1902.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 11, 1902.

Date.	Name.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 5	Steamship La Navarre.....	St. Nazaire, Spain.....	122
Jan. 6	Steamship Monterrey.....	New York.....	22
Do....	Steamship Havana.....	Vera Cruz.....	64
Do....	Steamship Mascotte.....	Key West.....	9
Do....	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans.....	10
Jan. 8	Steamship Moro Castle.....	New York.....	12
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Key West.....	2
Do....	Steamship Mainz.....	Bremen.....	47
Jan. 9	Steamship Miami.....	Miami, Fla.....	2
Jan. 11	Steamship Olivette.....	Key West.....	2
	Total.....		297

Respectfully,

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 15, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended January 11, 1902:

Matanzas.—Seventeen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 19.48 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; heart disease, 2; asphyxia, 2; entero-septic infection, 1; nephritis, 1; debility, congenital, 1; bronchitis, 1; meningitis, 1; other causes, 3. Two cases of scarlet fever were reported. Seven vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were inspected and passed, and 2 passed without inspection; 6 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 7 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week, of the following causes: Enteritis, chronic, 2; tuberculosis, 1; intestinal hemorrhage, 1; cancer, 1; other causes, 2. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 14.70 per 1,000. Thir-

teen vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was inspected and passed, and 12 passed without inspection; 13 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that during the week ended January 4, 1902, 3 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Sagua, of the following causes: Pneumonia, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; tuberculosis, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 7.34 per 1,000. For the week ended January 11, 1902, he reports that 2 deaths occurred of the following causes: Bright's disease, 1; tuberculosis, 1. The death rate for the week was 4.89 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Eleven vessels arrived during the week, 1 of these was inspected and passed and 10 passed without inspection; 12 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that 3 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Caibarien of the following causes: Acute military tuberculosis, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; unknown, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 18.10 per 1,000. Ten vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was inspected and passed, and 9 passed without inspection; 9 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

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, Banes, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *January 13, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 11, 1902: Eight vessels arrived at this port and 10 bills of health were issued. There were no deaths. The weather has been decidedly cool during the week, with rains unusually frequent for January.

Puerto Padre.—Report shows the arrival of 5 vessels, the issuance of 5 bills of health, 2-deaths from malarial fever, and good sanitary condition.

Gibara.—Report shows the arrival of 11 vessels, 1 death from malarial fever, and good sanitary condition.

Banes.—Report shows the issuance of 7 bills of health, no deaths, and good sanitary condition.

Baracoa.—Report shows the arrival of 4 vessels, the issuance of 4 bills of health, no deaths, and good sanitary condition. No quarantinable disease is reported 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.

*Inspection of immigrants at Nuevitas for the week ended January 11, 1902.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 11, 1902. January 5, steamship *Euskaró*, from Corunna, Spain, with 3 immigrants.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith weekly report for the week ended January 4, 1902.

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 17 deaths reported, making the annual rate mortality for the week 20.5 per 1,000. The causes of death were the following: Fever, intermittent malarial, 4; tubercle of lungs, 2; meningitis, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; paralysis, 1; organic diseases of the heart, 3; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; ill-defined causes of death, 3. During the week 13 vessels arrived, of which 8 were inspected and passed, 1 boarded and passed, and 4 passed without inspection. Ten bills of health were issued to vessels prior to departure.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Richard Wilson reports 2 deaths due to the following causes: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; hernia and intestinal obstruction, 1. Annual rate mortality for the week, 7.18 per 1,000. During the week 6 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 2 vessels passed without inspection, and 4 bills of health were issued to vessels prior to leaving port.

Guantnamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 7 deaths, the causes being as follows: Fever, intermittent malarial, 3; tubercle of lungs, 2; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1. Annual rate mortality for the week, 20.22 per 1,000. During the week 2 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels passed without inspection, and 1 vessel received bill of health prior to departure.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports that no deaths have occurred during the week. One vessel was inspected and passed on arrival and 1 bill of health was issued prior to sailing of the vessel.

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 January 4, 1902.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 4, 1904.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 4, 1902:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 29	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	San Juan, P. R., and Santo Domingo.....	5
Do.....	Spanish steamship Miguel M. Pinillos	Genoa and Spanish ports.....	31
Do.....	Provisional flag steamship Tomas Brooks.	Kingston, Jamaica.....	31
	Total.....		67

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 de Cuba during the week ended January 11, 1902.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 11, 1902. January 7, provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera*, from San Juan, P. R., with 4 immigrants. January 9, Spanish steamship *Euskaro*, from Liverpool via Spanish ports, with 12 immigrants. Total, 16.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Inspection of immigrants at Guantanamo for the week ended January 2, 1902.*GUANTANAMO, CUBA, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 2, 1902. January 7, Spanish steamship *Euskaro*, from Liverpool and Spanish ports, with 7 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba during the month of December, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 292; number passed, 292.

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Guantanamo, Cuba, during the month of December, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 20 ; number passed, 20.

LUIS ESPIN,

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

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

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended January 11, 1902, no quarantinable disease has been reported in this city.

The examination of rats has, as before, given negative results.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,

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

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

GERMANY.

Prohibition of use of glucose and invert sugar containing arsenic in the manufacture of beer.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *January 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

ENGLAND.—Prohibition, under section 5 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, of the use in beer of certain substances:

Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury that glucose containing arsenic, and invert sugar containing arsenic, are substances which are capable of being used in the manufacture and preparation for sale of beer, and that the said substances are of a noxious and detrimental nature,

Now, the said lords commissioners, under the power conferred upon them by section 5 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, do hereby prohibit the use in the manufacture for sale of beer of any glucose or invert sugar containing arsenic.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1901.

A penalty of £50 is imposed by the said section for any breach of this prohibition.

W. H. FISHER,

H. T. ANSTRUTHER.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *January 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

EGYPT.—During the week ended December 22 no new cases of plague were registered in Egypt. The last plague patient, who had been under treatment since December 7 in Ziftah, was discharged December 22 as cured.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended December 6 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 7,612 new plague cases and 5,744 deaths—that is to say, 917 cases and 548 deaths less than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay there occurred, between December 1 and December 7, 269 new cases of and 173 deaths from plague.

CAPE COLONY.—In Ladysmith 2 persons arriving from Mossel Bay have been taken sick under symptoms suspicious of plague. According to a cable report from Cape Town, a soldier was seized with plague on January 2.

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period between November 24 and November 30, there were 31 deaths from cholera. Furthermore, there were recorded 21 cases of plague and the same number of deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of quarantine on outgoing vessels.

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of outgoing quarantine transactions at this station for the week ended January 4, 1902, as follows:

Steamers inspected and passed.....	3
Sailing vessels inspected and passed.....	4
Number of passengers, cabin, inspected and passed.....	83
Number of passengers, steerage, inspected and passed.....	1
Number of crew inspected and passed.....	48
Number of pieces baggage disinfected.....	35
Number of sailing vessels disinfected.....	7
Number of interisland steamers disinfected..	1
Number of wharves disinfected.....	2

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

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

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 14, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the outgoing quarantine transactions at this port for the week ended January 11, 1902, as follows: Number of steamships inspected and passed, 1; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 8; number of cabin passengers inspected and passed, 2; number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, none; number of crew inspected and passed, 104; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 56; number of sailing vessels disinfected, 10; number of interisland steamships disinfected, 1; number of wharves disinfected, 1.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

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

ITALY.

*Report from Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *January 13, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 11, 1902, the following steamships were inspected at Naples:

January 6, the steamship *Columbia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 338 steerage passengers and 50 pieces of large baggage; 550 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

January 6, the steamship *Hesperia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 158 steerage passengers and 40 pieces of large baggage; 180 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

January 8, the steamship *Sardegna*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 442 steerage passengers and 75 pieces of large baggage; 650 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

January 10, the steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 301 steerage passengers and 77 pieces of large baggage; 450 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

January 10, the steamship *Lahn*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 375 steerage passengers and 63 pieces of large baggage; 500 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

INSPECTION AT PALERMO.

At Palermo for the week ended January 11, 1902, the following ship was inspected: January 11, the steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 130 steerage passengers and 8 pieces of large and 120 pieces of small baggage.

SMALLPOX AT NAPLES.

During the week ended January 11, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 12 cases of smallpox and 4 deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report of inspection of Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *September 21, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with Bureau order of June 28 ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of my inspection of the port of Yokohama, Japan.

Soon after my arrival I called on the United States consul, Mr. Bellows, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Eldridge to acquaint them with the object of my visit, as well as to discuss matters in general with them.

Dr. Eldridge has his office in a building adjoining the consulate, which

was, until quite recently, the consular jail, but since the abrogation of the old treaty it has not been occupied until quite recently. Dr. Eldridge was enabled to obtain the use of this building at a very reasonable rental because of the stipulation of the Japanese Government that the land occupied by this as well as the consular building should be used for consular purposes only. The building is well adapted for an office—the only objection being that it is separated from the consulate. It would be better if such office was in the consular building proper, but there is no room available. It was the best arrangement that could be made under the circumstances, and I therefore would recommend that the present arrangement for its rental be continued.

* * * * *

There is no question, however, but that some arrangement should be made for a messenger and interpreter. The services of some such person can be obtained for a very small amount.

The same may also be said about providing fuel and water for the building. These are considered as "extras" and should not, in my opinion, be paid for by the medical officer attached to the consulate.

The duties now performed by the medical officer may be enumerated: Issuing the bills of health; the collection of fees for such services; viséing consular invoices; issuing certificates; inspection of vessels, their personnel, of all intending emigrants, and the supervision of their personal effects, etc. Bills of health issued to vessels bound for ports of the United States and the Philippine Islands may be considered under two heads: First, to vessels carrying cargo only; second, vessels carrying passengers.

Of the former class sometimes no formal inspection is made of the personnel of the vessel, particularly if a sailing vessel having a white crew and having been in the harbor for a length of time. If any of these carry Orientals in the crew, a personal inspection is always made before the bill of health is issued. Vessels which have Orientals in the crew, or carry passengers of this class, are always subjected to a rigid inspection before a bill of health is issued.

The manner in which such examination is conducted is about as follows:

The inspection is made usually about from two to three hours before sailing. All the members of the crew and the steerage passengers are required to be on board. The crew is mustered and compared with the list given in at the time application is made for the bill of health. The Chinese members are given a careful physical examination for the purpose of detecting any case of ambulant plague (as is required by the regulations).

Sometimes the Japanese of the crew are subjected to the same examination, but this does not always follow. The steerage emigrant is usually given a preliminary inspection at Dr. Eldridge's office when he presents himself for the immigration card—that is to say, if the doctor is in his office—otherwise, he is seen among the others on board. These are given a careful visual inspection only, as it was not deemed necessary to subject the Japanese to such a rigorous examination as is thought to be required for the Chinese or other Asiatics. After this inspection the quarters for the oriental steerage and crew are visited, and if found in good condition the bill of health is completed and the signature of the medical officer attached. This completes the inspection. Considerable difficulty has been experienced on several occasions in making these inspections on account of changes which are made here in the crew lists,

and, moreover, on account of Yokohama being the home of nearly, if not all, of the Japanese crew. The Japanese steamers have had no end of trouble on account of failure of members of the crew to be on board at the time of the inspection, thereby causing delay in the departure of the vessel. Some friction has arisen between the officers of the 2 Japanese lines and the medical officer on account of this, but it seems now in a fair way to adjust itself without further trouble. Some difficulty is experienced on account of the ignorance, stupidity, and dilatoriness of the steerage passenger, particularly in the manner of placing this class of people on board. Often they do not arrive early enough to be on board for the inspection, or if they do, are not prompt in mustering for inspection. There is no supervision over the baggage of either crew or steerage. In fact, I do not see how such would be possible unless Dr. Eldridge is given additional help. * * * The personal effects of the steerage passengers are usually disinfected and labeled on the day before, and are brought to the vessel by the intending passenger in one of the numerous native bumboats known as "sampan." They arrive at all hours, a few quite early, the majority late.

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All consular invoices which contain a list of any article coming under the quarantine regulations are sent by the consul to Dr. Eldridge to be viséed before the consular signature is attached. This arrangement allows a careful inquiry to be made of the shipper about the origin and character of such merchandise. If satisfactory, it is indorsed, and a certificate to this effect made for the information of the quarantine officer at the ports of destination. All steerage passengers intended for the United States and Philippine Islands are required by the steamship companies to procure an immigration card from the medical officer before the issuance of a ticket. These persons apply at the office where the interpreter ascertains the last residence, age, etc., from the person, all of which is duly inscribed on the card. This is given with instructions to bring all the personal effects to a certain place for disinfection, after which the card will be completed by placing thereon the official stamp. This information is easily obtainable from the intending passenger by reason of the passport which must be in his possession before he is allowed to leave Japan. Sometimes there is substitution, but this is a rare occurrence owing to the admirable police system of surveillance. On the day prior to sailing, all steerage immigrants are taken to the place of disinfection where all the personal effects brought with them are subjected to a process. While this is in progress they are given a bath after which the containers for baggage are labeled. They are then allowed to depart for their boarding place or home. They are instructed by the one in charge to go on board early on the following day.

Something more is required to be said about the present system of disinfection. It may be recalled by the Bureau that an order was promulgated to the effect that the baggage and personal effects of all oriental steerage passengers must be disinfected prior to embarkation or on arrival at ports of the United States. Just about the time of the issuance of such orders the plague, which had prevailed in Kobe and Osaka, had disappeared. Prior to this, arrangements had been made with the 4 lines of steamship companies to maintain a disinfecting plant in Yokohama. This was, I am told, quite effective, both as to method and the isolation and detention of the passenger. When plague was declared to have disappeared from the aforementioned places the steamship companies demurred to further continuing the disinfection

and detention of such passengers and matters were brought to a standstill, in fact, the whole plant was abandoned. When it became necessary for Dr. Eldridge to again institute the disinfection, he found not only considerable difficulty in procuring a place of any kind for such purpose but no little opposition from the steamship companies. After some delay an abandoned sugar warehouse was procured temporarily for disinfecting and bathing passengers. It is about one-half mile outside the city proper, surrounded on all sides by rice fields and vegetable gardens. A small room has been fitted up for disinfecting and the bathing is done about 150 yards away in an adjoining house. Arrangements have been made with the occupants of this house to furnish the bathing facilities.

* * * * *

The bathing is done in a much more thorough manner than the disinfection because the Japanese have a special predilection for the bath; they take to water just like ducks and will, if given half an opportunity, keep clean. The baths as used at this place are in fact large vats which are heated by a special contrivance peculiar to the Japanese. As soon as the water is hot, as many Japanese as can get in, do so, when they proceed to enjoy all the luxuries of a bath. * * *

Dr. Eldridge is supposed only to inspect the process of disinfection and bathing and to certify to the above when it meets with his approval. The steamship companies appoint a man (white) who is to act as superintendent and who is supposed to be responsible for the manner in which the work is performed.

* * * * *

The steerage passenger problem is one which must needs be handled rather diplomatically and is not to be considered on the same lines as that of the Chinese. The Government practically controls it. In the first place no Japanese can leave his country unless he is given permission. He must be provided with a passport, issued by the local governor and countersigned by imperial authority. If the intending emigrant belongs to the laboring class he must be assumed charge of by one of the large emigration societies, who are under heavy bonds to see that all the rights and privileges of the subject are protected. At the present time nearly all the steerage passengers destined for the United States leave from Yokohama. The majority of these are destined for the sugar plantations of Hawaii. It appears from all that could be learned, from both the steamship companies and the emigration society, that it is their joint desire to leave from Yokohama, consequently they come from nearly all the parts of Japan. The bulk of these are from the southern parts of the island of Nippon, between Kobe and Nagasaki, where the country is overpopulated. They come to Yokohama principally by rail, some in the small coasting vessels. As soon as they arrive they are taken in charge by the agent of the emigration society and kept in special boarding houses, just about in same manner as it is done in the northern European ports. Here they are kept under supervision and control by the police authorities until they are ready to leave the country. Emigration has been practically at a standstill for the past year. This was due to the large numbers leaving for the United States in 1900, which brought about such a strong protest from the white laborer and the politician of the Pacific Coast that the Imperial Government saw fit to prohibit the issuance of any more passports. I am informed that about 3,000 passports will be issued during the next twelve

months. The majority of those permitted to leave the country are destined for the Hawaiian Islands.

The cost of the disinfection of the emigrant's baggage is paid for by a tax of 3 yen levied on each passenger. This is supposed to pay for the superintendence, the rent of the buildings, etc. All arrangements of this nature are made by the agent of the emigration society. It is, I think, ample to meet all the requirements for an efficient disinfection.

The harbor of Yokohama is of fair size and fairly well protected by an extensive breakwater. Nearly all the trans-Pacific vessels are moored to buoys; few, if any, come alongside the dock. Cargo and passengers are lightered to and from the shore. The cabin passengers land and depart from a small wharf near the custom-house, while the steerage are transferred by means of the "sampan." The harbor is under constant patrol of the harbor police, a very efficient corps, which maintains excellent order, not only in the harbor, but on board the vessels as well. The police are the customs department as well. There is little, if any, danger from rats coming on board from a lighter and none from the sampan. Should there ever be any danger of plague, even should it be present here, it would be more likely to be from infected clothing or from cargo.

There is but one dock; this is an iron structure about 1,000 feet long. Here the vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the North German Lloyd, and the Messageries Maritimes are moored. No cargo, incoming or outgoing, is allowed to remain on this dock for more than twenty-four hours. Nearly all the cargo landed from any of these vessels is taken to the "go-downs" as fast as unladen. The wharf is clean and so far as I could judge is rat proof, although there is nothing to prevent a rat once off the vessel going directly to shore. In all probability this does occur, at least there has been ample opportunity given them to do so. I am inclined to believe that this dock is not altogether a sanitary blessing, as it will, I think, be the means of sooner or later infecting Yokohama. The reason for entertaining this belief is the experience of one of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha vessels, the steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, which arrived from Bombay via Keelung, Formosa. At the last place the vessel was in quarantine on account of a case of plague. She arrived in Yokohama with no cases of sickness on board and began to discharge her cargo alongside the dock. Just as the cargo was about discharged several dead and sick rats were found in the holds. These were examined by the quarantine officials and were found to be infected with plague. The vessel was immediately ordered to the quarantine. This vessel lay for nearly a week alongside this wharf, no precautions being taken to prevent rats from leaving it. The finding of pest rats was a fortunate circumstance, as this vessel was scheduled for a trip to Seattle and Tacoma immediately after discharging its cargo.

A quarantine is maintained at Yokohama which consists of a boarding station and quarantine station proper. The boarding station is a vessel anchored just outside the breakwater, about 2 miles from the entrance. Here the inspectors are stationed. All vessels coming under the provisions of the quarantine regulations are boarded and inspected. The inspection on the whole is much the same as what is carried on at our stations with the exception that it is more formal. The inspecting force consists of a chief inspector and from 5 to 6 assistants. The manner of conducting an inspection is as follows: The chief inspector, together with his staff, repairs first to the surgeon's office, where a declaration is made by the latter concerning the sanitary condition of the personnel of the vessel, together with any other fact bearing on

the health of the passengers and crew occurring during the voyage. Clinical histories, such as are kept for the information of our quarantine officials, are carefully scrutinized. While this examination is in progress 1 or 2 of the assistants are taking pencil notes. As soon as this is finished a general muster is held. The crew are examined first, then the steerage, and lastly the cabin passengers. The chief inspector proceeds to give each person a careful visual examination, as well as by feeling the pulse, and noting the condition of the eyes and tongue. This is in turn repeated by 2 of the assistants, while others stand ready to note anything desired by the examiners. There is also 1 (a policeman) whose duty it is to keep a tally of all those inspected. Any one found who presents suspicious symptoms is made to stand aside for a more thorough examination, when all the inspectors examine the case in turn, after which they retire and compare notes. A second or even a third examination may be made before the case is disposed of. If there is any reason to suspect plague or cholera, specimens of the blood, gland juice, and feces are taken for a microscopical examination.

Any person reported sick is given a most careful examination. * * * The examination of the cabin class is not so rigorous, usually amounting to a count of the numbers. While all passengers and crew are mustered an examination is next made of the quarters and crew. If found satisfactory this terminates the inspection and pratique is given the vessel. In case there is suspicious illness, or the vessel has a bad history, it is ordered into the quarantine grounds located about 3 miles away. Here the vessel and its personnel are treated as the nature of the case requires. The quarantine and disinfecting station is located about 9 miles distant. Here are provided barracks and hospitals. The station was originally planned for the treatment of passengers ill with or exposed to cholera and is not all that is to be desired for plague or smallpox.

I deem it unnecessary to enter further into description of this station because it has already been described in a report by Acting Assistant Surgeon Eldridge, submitted about four years ago and since then there have been but few changes or alterations made in the plant.

The quarantine service is directly under the supervision of the police department, of which it is, in fact, a part. The chief of quarantine is not a medical man. He is directly responsible to the superintendent of port quarantine who holds a position analogous to the assistant secretary of one of our departments. The institute for infectious diseases, while a coordinate branch, furnishes the experts when the services of such are required for diagnosis or for consultation. The counsel and opinion of Professor Kitasato are often in demand.

Japanese vessels which receive subsidies, or carry the mails, are often inspected at night. The officials at the quarantine do this, but I am informed that while such are the requirements it is not deemed altogether safe. They look upon it in the light of risk but, as the final responsibility for such inspection rests with those in authority at Tokyo, the inspection is made. The admirable system of police supervision renders such a procedure perhaps safer than it would be in any other country—the German Empire not excepted. Should there be any trouble arising from these night inspections, the authorities have all the power and facilities for remedying it.

The people are, irrespective of class, intensely patriotic, and acquiesce in nearly everything prescribed by the police authorities. They are, perhaps, more so on account of the strong military force which is always

available in an emergency. Night inspections are not extended to foreign vessels; these are inspected invariably by daylight.

There are no facilities for the disinfection of a vessel or its cargo save the shore plant at the station. All textile fabrics which permit of steam disinfection are transferred to the station for disinfection. The living apartments of such vessel are rendered mechanically clean, then sprinkled or washed with a 7 per cent solution of carbolic acid. This solution is applied to all the surfaces by means of watering pots, hand pumps, or by special brushes or brooms. There are no adequate facilities for handling or disinfecting cargo or the holds of vessels; in fact, sulphur dioxide, formaldehyd, or charcoal fumes have never been employed for this purpose. The superintendent was much interested in learning the methods in use at the United States quarantine stations. All with whom I conversed about this matter signified a desire to put this plan in operation. Their method for extermination of vermin aboard ship is primitive, yet it may be effective. No poison or gaseous agent is employed. The rats and mice are hunted and killed with sticks. This is done by the crew under the supervision of the master of the vessel. Vermin are destroyed only on vessels infected with plague. I am of the opinion that such a method will not be effective in all cases.

* * * * *

Arrangements have been perfected with the Japanese Government by which if a case of cholera or plague is discovered by the Marine-Hospital surgeon the vessel will be disinfected. No arrangements have thus far been made for the treatment of smallpox.

I inclose for your information a copy of the regulations for the enforcement of the law of port quarantine, which sets forth in general the manner of procedure as well as the list of diseases which are considered as quarantinable. In addition thereto, dysentery (acute specific) has been added since the researches of Shiga regarding this disease.

Water supply and sewerage.—Yokohama now has a population of 185,000, which is rapidly increasing. The native part of the city is situated principally on a flat plain and is flanked on one side by an elevated plateau. The foreign residents formerly occupied a narrow strip of land facing the bay, but now nearly all these have residences on the "Bluff," the former concession being almost exclusively used for business purposes. The city covers a large area, as nearly all the native houses are of one story. The streets are narrow, but well paved and drained. The drainage of the city is primitive, consisting principally of shallow surface drains. A few sewers of modern construction have been placed in some parts of the city, the majority being in the part occupied by the foreign population. These have been built by private parties. The municipality has not as yet taken the matter in hand, but no doubt this will be done in the near future, as this subject is being discussed by the more progressive natives and agitated by the European and American residents. In all probability, sewers will be constructed first in the foreign settlement, but it will be some time before such plan is put in operation for the whole city. Sewers, in reality, are not so much required in a Japanese city as in one of our cities, because of there being no such necessity for the rapid disposition of excrementitious substances, as the Japanese make use of these for fertilizing the rice paddies and vegetable gardens. These excrements are removed from the houses at night by private parties and taken into the country. This will explain in some respects why typhoid fever and dysentery are

so prevalent among country people in the rice-growing districts. Garbage is collected by the municipal authorities and disposed of either as a fertilizer or loaded into lighters and carried out to sea. The water supply is entirely inadequate. There is a system of waterworks which supplies a part of the city with palatable water. All the water is passed through filtration beds before it is distributed. The plant is modern and is supervised as closely and as efficiently as any such in our country or Europe. Nearly all the cases of enteric fever, dysentery, and diarrheal disease can be traced to the shallow surface wells, the rice fields, and vegetable gardens—few, if any, to the city water supply.

Sanitary regulations.—The sanitary supervision is vested in the police department of the province or ken. The city is divided into numerous precincts, in charge of a police officer and sanitary inspector. Daily reports are made to these concerning the sanitary condition of the precincts, as well as the number of sick or dead. These are scrutinized, and if there is anything found of a suspicious nature, investigation is made immediately; in this way a perfect control is maintained over the entire city, particularly over the native population. The supervision over the foreign part is rather perfunctory. Yet it is sufficient to guard against any serious infraction of the laws relating to the public health. It is remarkable how perfect is the organization of the police department and how well the native population is controlled.

* * * * * * *

Plague and cholera are admitted possibilities, if not probabilities, notwithstanding the close surveillance which is attempted to be held over all arrivals from places known to be infected. Already there has been begun a crusade against the rat, which I am informed will be continued just so long as there is any danger of its importation by sea or land. Rigid regulations have been in force now for several years against cholera. In consequence thereof cases of cholera are reported by the physicians every summer. These cases reported are seldom ever proved to be anything more than cholera nostras, or fish poisoning. There is a law to the effect that if a case of cholera is not reported there is a fine of 100 yen assessed from the medical attendant, so in order to avoid the loss of what would be a half year's income the physician takes no chances on any case even resembling cholera, but refers the matter to the Government for examination. The bacteriological findings in all such cases for the last five years have been negative.

Dysentery (acute specific) is now regarded as a quarantinable disease. The same regulations are enforced against it as for cholera. It has been quite prevalent in the country districts surrounding Yokohama and Tokyo, not a few cases having occurred during the months of July and August in both these places. These have been isolated just so soon as discovered, and those immediately exposed thereto isolated and kept under observation for five days; the premises in the meantime, together with the personal effects of cases of suspects, are disinfected. Disinfection of houses and premises is accomplished by the ordinary methods of cleansing and washing the surfaces of rooms with a 7 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Water-closets, latrines, and drains are cleansed with both carbolic solution and milk of lime. Textile fabrics are taken to the central disinfecting plant and steamed.

Several years ago, just after the Japano-Chinese war, smallpox prevailed in epidemic form in nearly all the islands of the Empire. Vaccination was compulsory in some places, while in others it was optional. The preparation of vaccine virus was in the hands of pri-

vate individuals, and in consequence the virus supplied was of indifferent character. Now vaccination is made compulsory, and all children are vaccinated during their first year. This may be again required at the time the child enters school, and always when the man begins his military service. The system of vaccination, both with regard to the preparation of the virus and the method of vaccinating is perfect. An exception should be made of a certain number of Japanese who come from the more remote districts, particularly in those where foreign innovations have been slow in adoption. Quite a number of these will be found to have never been vaccinated.

Sometimes it is hard to determine whether or not vaccination has been performed, or if so, its effectiveness on account of the custom of burning their arms with the moxa. This practice is almost universal. The cicatrices in many cases so closely resemble vaccination that they can not be told apart. Add to this the naturally polite affirmative assertions of the person and it leaves nothing else to do but vaccinate him in order to determine whether he is making a correct statement or not. A good rule, therefore—when in doubt, vaccinate.

I had several interviews with the agents of the several lines, viz, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Northern Pacific, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Canadian Pacific steamship companies, regarding the present method of quarantine proceedings here, and entered into a full discussion with them regarding the present methods of quarantine procedures as now enforced by the medical officer of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service at this port. All agreed (save the Canadian Pacific), that the method of inspection as now conducted was a great saving of time at the Pacific coast ports. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha complained that in two instances their vessels had been delayed because our officers had not found all the crew on board at the hour set for the inspection. All these details have been made the subject of a report by Dr. Eldridge. * * *

After having had several conferences with the quarantine authorities in Yokohama, as well as with Professor Kitasato in Tokyo, I am convinced that there is a necessity for maintaining the inspection service at this port. All parties with whom I have conversed regarding quarantinable diseases were unanimous in this opinion, that it would be only a question of time before plague would make its appearance in Yokohama, even despite all the precautions which the Japanese Government is now instituting against this disease. In view of this fact alone, not considering the probability of cholera appearing at places in Japan, it would seem that it was sufficient reason for maintaining such inspection.

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After canvassing the subject very thoroughly I am convinced that the best solution of the matter is the assignment of a regular officer of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service for duty in the office of the consul-general. This would meet the objections already raised by the consul-general and the steamship companies. The assignment of one of the regular officers would mean that he could devote his whole attention to the subject coming under his supervision, as well as to be better prepared to carry out the quarantine regulations, than if a local appointment is made. Cholera or plague may appear now almost at any place in Japan on account of the free communication which is being held with infected ports. In all probability the greatest source of danger lies in the direction of northern China. Plague has appeared at Niuchwang. There are two lines of small steamers holding weekly communication

with this latter place. These steamers have touched at ports where there is no quarantine station. One can readily see the danger which might arise from these vessels under these circumstances. In view of the fact that nearly, if not all, the Japanese immigrants leaving this country are destined primarily for the Hawaiian Islands, it emphasizes the necessity for a close sanitary supervision over this class of persons. This can, of course, be done better by an inspection at Yokohama rather than to allow it to be performed at a port of arrival.

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YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *November 15, 1901.*

I just arrived at this port from Hongkong en route to the United States. While in Kobe I learned that Acting Assistant Surgeon Eldridge had become seriously ill about two months before, and was now not expected to live. I immediately called at his house and found that the reports were only too true. Dr. Eldridge was moribund. He died on the following day. I can now understand why such reports as above referred to were not sent. I immediately called upon the consul and we had a discussion about the future inspection at Yokohama.

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Respectfully,

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

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

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF KOBE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *September 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that as soon as I completed the inspection of Yokohama I proceeded to Kobe by rail, arriving there on August 18. On the following day I called upon and paid my respects to the consul, Mr. Lyons, and to the acting assistant surgeon, Dr. Fowler, acquainting them with the object of my visit.

Kobe and Hiogo comprise a city of about 235,000 inhabitants, the 2 cities being separated by a small stream. For all practicable purposes, however, they are 1 city and lately have been merged into 1 municipal government. This is perhaps the largest seaport of Japan and is the oldest. It is located about 385 miles south of Yokohama near the entrance to the inland sea. It has a commodious harbor and a large commerce. Dr. J. Beckwith Fowler was appointed acting assistant surgeon during the time when plague made its appearance here and is continuing to act as such. Dr. Fowler makes an inspection of all vessels bound for the United States or the Philippine Islands. The method of inspection and issuing of bills of health is much the same as that at Yokohama, the consul, Mr. Lyons, having relegated all the work pertaining to the sanitary inspection of vessels, their personnel; of emigrants, and furnishing information regarding said cities and surrounding country, entirely to Dr. Fowler. I found Dr. Fowler a very genial gentleman and from what I could learn from him and others he appears to possess all the qualifications for performing the duty of a sanitary inspector at this port. Dr. Fowler is perhaps the only available man whose services could be procured for this work. His long experience with the personnel of vessels makes him extremely valuable. The only objection which could be urged against him is that he is an English subject. With regard to emigration from this port, I have to say that only 526 Japanese steerage passengers

have embarked from Kobe to the United States during the past five years. All those intending to take passage on a steamer bound for the United States are required to present themselves at the office of Dr. Fowler on the day previous to the vessel's sailing. At this examination the usual emigration card is issued which entitles the holder to purchase a ticket. On this day all the baggage of the intending emigrants is taken to the disinfecting station and there subjected to a thorough steam disinfection. While this is in progress they are given a tub bath, the bathing facilities being somewhat superior to those of Yokohama. As soon as their baggage is disinfected, it is immediately packed by the owner, labeled, and placed directly on shipboard. The disinfecting plant now used for this purpose is one which was erected for disinfecting rags destined for the United States. It is most efficient in operation and I can attest that all the baggage disinfected by Dr. Fowler is done strictly in accordance with his regulations. Just about an hour before the vessel is to sail, Dr. Fowler goes on board and makes a careful examination of all the passengers and crew. The Chinese passengers and members of the crew coming from Hongkong are given a physical examination. Dr. Fowler informs me that it was his custom to so examine the Japanese steerage passengers embarking from Kobe while plague was present there, but since its disappearance this examination has not been carried out.

The necessity for maintaining an officer at this port is the same as that recommended for continuing the inspector at Yokohama. While the work performed by Dr. Fowler at the present time is not onerous, it is believed necessary in view of the fact of the large commerce of this port and its intimate relations with places where plague prevails.

The harbor at Kobe is somewhat larger than that at Yokohama, but is not sufficient for the ever increasing shipping. There is one large iron wharf at which the vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha lie, as well as quite a number of the smaller coasting vessels. This wharf is of the same character and construction as that in Yokohama. No precautions are taken, so far as I could observe, to prevent rats leaving a vessel and coming ashore by means of this wharf. It may be recalled that plague made its appearance in Kobe in the fall of 1899 and continued for a space of seventy days. The origin of the epidemic appears to have been intimately connected with the lighters and junks which lie along the shore close to that part of the city occupied almost exclusively by the poorer classes of Japanese; subsequently a second focus was discovered in and around the freight yards, where large quantities of cotton and grain were handled. I had several conferences with the sanitary authorities there, and all were of the opinion that the infection of Kobe was due entirely to rats. The epidemic subsided in January, 1900, but since that time an active crusade has been kept up against rats, with the result of not only keeping the pest infection among rats in abeyance, but, it is believed now, entirely eliminating it. The sanitary authorities of Kobe and Osaka deserve the highest praise for the manner in which they have managed the epidemics of plague in these two cities. There is an excellent quarantine station at Kobe, located about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of the city. It is on a narrow sand spit and can be approached only by vessels of extremely shallow draught. It is more commodious than the station at Yokohama and of more recent construction, having been planned with considerably more forethought. It meets the demands quite well for the care and treatment of plague, cholera, and smallpox. A quarantine inspection service is also maintained, which is in all respects similar to the one in Yokohama. A vessel is anchored about

3½ miles from the harbor, which is used as a boarding station. Here all vessels are required to stop for the usual quarantine inspection. They are somewhat more lax in their inspection at this port than at Yokohama; the explanation given for this is the fact of its distance from Tokyo. It is, however, a very good service, and all things considered it is fairly efficient. There are no facilities for disinfecting vessels; the same objections can be urged against Kobe as have already been stated for Yokohama. I called upon the sanitary authorities of both the city and the quarantine station, and found them more than willing to impart to me the results of their observations regarding the management of plague and also that of quarantine restrictions against vessels. Japanese vessels are given preference over the foreign ones; the reason urged for this is that they are subsidized by the Imperial Government or that they carry the mails, consequently it was to their interest to do all that was possible, and, consistent with safety, to promote the merchant marine.

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In many respects Kobe is more important than Yokohama, as all vessels from the United States touch at Kobe as well as those of the German, French, English, and Japanese lines. Moreover this seems to be the center of the coasting trade, as nearly all the small coasting vessels, particularly those plying between the northern ports of China and Japan, terminate their voyage at Kobe. The chances of infecting this place with either plague or cholera are, in my opinion, greater than those at Yokohama. It is, therefore, necessary to maintain a strict surveillance over the sanitary condition of this place.

With regard to certain classes of food products which have been debarred, coming under the ban of quarantine regulations, I have made careful inquiry into this matter and find that the greater proportion of these are shipped from Kobe. These consist of dried vegetable and animal products together with certain prepared sauces. These articles are esteemed as essential to life by the majority of the Japanese coolies. Large quantities are shipped from this port to the Hawaiian Islands. At the present time there are no reasons for debarring their shipment and even in the times of epidemic diseases I seriously question whether or not these articles would be the agent for its dissemination. I speak now with particular reference to plague. It would perhaps be safer if such products were incased in boxes with tin linings; this would prevent their breaking in the holds of vessels which mayhap be infected by rats. There is no rice shipped from Japan; in fact, the country only raises about two-thirds the quantity of rice required by the population. Large quantities, however, are shipped from Saigon and Corea. A considerable quantity of rice is transhipped to the United States from vessels arriving from India and southern China.

So far there have been but few attempts to transship Chinese food products from Kobe, and these have been apprehended and refused shipment; consequently they have been either returned or consumed by the Chinese residents of Kobe, of which there are over 1,200.

Respectfully,

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

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

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF NAGASAKI.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, *November 12, 1901.*

SIR: On completion of my inspection at Kobe, I made inquiries regarding Nagasaki, and found the only way in which I could inspect this latter place was to proceed by boat and remain there for a week, until another vessel arrived en route to Hongkong. I concluded that in order to save time I would proceed to China, make such inspection as was possible during the time the vessel remained, and complete the inspection on my return. Accordingly I left this matter until my arrival on November 12.

There is very little to be said about Nagasaki save that it is a small, beautiful harbor, too small in fact for the amount of shipping which arrives and departs therefrom. It is the great coaling port of Japan. Here nearly all the vessels engaged in trade between the United States, Japan, and China call for coal. In addition thereto the United States army transport service calls at this port for coal en route from Manila to the United States. Nagasaki has also been made the base of supplies for the vessels of the transport service engaged in transporting supplies to northern China. Quite a number of lines, practically small coasting vessels, touch at this port en route to the northern ports of China and those of Siberia.

The sanitary condition of the place is fair. It does not compare, however, to that of Kobe or Yokohama. The climate is almost tropical. A quarantine station is established here, which is somewhat similar to that of Kobe, yet sufficiently large to care for the personnel of a good sized vessel. It is the same in design and equipment as those of Yokohama and Kobe. Communication between the vessels and the quarantine station is made by launches. The quarantine and boarding station is here combined, the inspectors living at the station. The quarantine maintained for this place, in my opinion, is not so rigid as those of the northern ports. Particularly is this so with regard to the vessels of the United States army transport service; other vessels are subjected to a more rigid inspection. All vessels arriving in Japan from China or Manila are given a quarantine inspection at every port at which they touch. Thus all vessels arriving at Nagasaki, touching at Kobe and Yokohama, are given an inspection at each of the above-named places. The reason for such inspection is due to the belief that the incubation of plague might be longer than the time required to travel from Hongkong to any of the Japanese ports, consequently they believe it safe to subject all vessels to this examination in order to make sure that no case of plague may escape them. The wisdom of these inspections has been borne out by past experiences. Vessels have arrived in Nagasaki with all persons on board apparently well and on arriving at Kobe and Yokohama cases of plague have been discovered. The quarantine stations of Japan might be likened unto a sieve with meshes fine or coarse, as the case may be. These quarantine stations have been of great service to the United States, particularly the enforcement of secondary examinations. They have detected quite a number of cases of plague which would have escaped their notice had not these excellent examinations been enforced.

The methods of disinfection at Nagasaki are more designed for the personal effects of passengers than of vessels. There are no facilities, in fact, for the disinfection of a vessel. All that is done is performed by mechanical cleansing and washing the surfaces of the apartments and

holds with a 7 percent solution of carbolic acid. So far as I could ascertain, there has been no serious effort made to destroy rats on board a vessel infected with plague.

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With regard to the necessity for the appointment of a sanitary inspector at Nagasaki, I would say, that in view of the fact of large numbers of vessels arriving and departing from this place, particularly those destined for the United States ports, I deem it necessary to recommend the appointment of a local physician to act as sanitary inspector here. I have made inquiries of acting consul, Mr. Fisher, who is of the opinion that some medical representative of our Government should be attached to the consulate, because there are so many questions of a medical nature coming up which should necessarily be decided by a medical man.

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So far plague or cholera has not gained a foothold in Nagasaki, although it is not improbable that it may do so in the near future.

Respectfully,

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

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

Reports from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *December 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this port during the week ended December 28, 1901.

Five vessels were inspected with a total of 277 crew, 10 cabin and 281 steerage passengers. Of the steerage passengers 213 from this port were bathed and their effects were disinfected. No deaths have been reported from smallpox, cholera, or plague.

Respectfully,

J. SPENCER HOUGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of bills of health issued at this port during the week ended January 4, 1902.

There were inspected 5 vessels with a total crew of 386, cabin passengers 24, and steerage passengers 377. Two hundred and forty-four steerage passengers from this port were bathed and their effects were disinfected.

The health of the port remains good and no cholera, smallpox, or plague has been reported.

Respectfully,

J. SPENCER HOUGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever reported in Coatzacoalcos.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, January 19, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended January 18:

From all causes there were 53 deaths in the city, 2 being from yellow fever, 2 from perniciousa, 5 from remittent fever, and 9 from tuberculosis. Only 3 cases of yellow fever were reported during the week.

From very good authority I learned that there were 2 cases of yellow fever in Coatzacoalcos.

Respectfully,

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

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

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John for the week ended January 18, 1902.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, January 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 18, there was inspected 302 immigrant; passed, 287; detained, 15.

Respectfully,

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

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Ordinance relating to buildings and premises infected with bubonic plague at Manila.

MANILA, P. I., December 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information copy of a recent ordinance empowering the board of health to declare infected buildings a nuisance, and granting authority to the board to take such action as may be necessary to place the premises in a sanitary condition.

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.

[Ordinance No. 5.]

An ordinance relating to buildings and premises infected with bubonic plague.

Be it ordained by the municipal board of the city of Manila that—

Section 1. All buildings and premises in which cases of bubonic plague have occurred or in which rats have been found infected with plague, since January, 1900, and all buildings and premises in which the plague or rats infected with the plague may hereafter be found, may be declared nuisances by the board of health.

Sec. 2. When a building or premises is so declared a nuisance, the board of health shall inspect the same and notify in writing the owner or agent of such action and direct him to abate the nuisance. It shall also notify him in writing what alterations and repairs are necessary to abate the nuisance and to put the building or premises in sanitary condition, so as to free them from infection and make the same as near rat-proof as possible. The board may also notify in writing the occupant of such building or premises to vacate the same within forty-eight hours from the time the notice is served.

Sec. 3. The board of health shall inspect and supervise the alteration and repair of said building or premises and when the same are completed in accordance with its instructions, shall issue a certificate to that effect.

Sec. 4. In case the board of health orders a building or premises to be vacated, it shall be unlawful for any person to occupy said building or premises, or for the owner or agent to permit or allow the same to be done, until the board of health has issued the certificate mentioned in the previous section.

Sec. 5. In case the board of health declares a building or premises a nuisance and orders alterations and repairs, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be unlawful for the owner or agent to neglect or refuse to abate such nuisance by making the alterations or repairs as directed.

Sec. 6. In case the owner or agent of any building or premises declared a nuisance as hereinbefore provided, shall neglect or refuse to abate the same as directed, the city engineer shall cause the alterations or repairs to be made under the supervision of the board of health, and the expense incurred in removing or abating said nuisance shall be a lien upon the building or premises, or may be recovered in personal action against the owner of said building or premises.

Sec. 7. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, for each offense.

Sec. 8. All ordinances and orders, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the — day of —, 1901.

Enacted December 16, 1901.

_____, *President.*

_____, *Secretary.*

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: Through the 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 January 4, 1902, together with the summary of the transactions of this station, and report of the inspection of immigrants for the month of December, 1901.

The German steamship *Valencia*, from Curacao, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Sanchez, arrived on the 1st instant. She was held in quarantine to prevent landing of transit passengers, taking cargo under guard. No passengers for Ponce. Five vessels were inspected and passed and 3 bills of health were issued.

The sanitary condition of the city improves slowly and is fairly good considering the present circumstances.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions of service during the month of December, 1901.

PONCE, P. R., *January 1, 1902.*

Total number of vessels inspected during December, 1901.....	22
Total number of vessels inspected during December, 1900.....	14
Total number of bills of health issued during December, 1901.....	24
Total number of bills of health issued during December, 1900.....	18
Number of passengers inspected during December, 1901 (incoming).....	169
Number of passengers inspected during December, 1901 (in transit).....	361
Number of crew inspected during December, 1901.....	1, 100
Number of immigrants inspected during December, 1901	29
Rejections.....	0
Number of vessels in quarantine during December, 1901.....	5
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected during December, 1901.....	59
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed during December, 1901.....	83
Number of sacks of mail disinfected during December, 1901.....	4

PONCE, P. R., *January 13, 1902.*

SIR: Through the 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 January 11, 1902. Also the mortality report of the city for the month of December, 1901, which shows 98 deaths. This is the lowest death rate, 21.4, since the beginning of the reports from this office in April, 1899, and shows a low mortality considering the unsanitary conditions.

During the week 1 vessel was inspected and passed, and 3 bills of health were issued.

Nothing special of interest in quarantine or sanitary lines has occurred.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, plays, and surrounding country) during the month of December, 1901.

PONCE, P. R., *January 9, 1902.*

Diseases of—		Tuberculosis.....	6
Digestive system	40	Cancer.....	3
Respiratory system.....	10	Wounds.....	2
Circulatory system	7	Cachexiæ senile.....	1
Nervous system.....	6	Peritonitis.....	1
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition.....	8	Syphilis.....	1
Malaria.....	11		
Nephritis.....	1	Total.....	98
Rhachitis.....	1		

Number of deaths reported during December, 1901 (a)..... 98

Number of deaths reported during December, 1900 (a)..... 229

Number of births reported during December, 1901 (a)..... 157

Number of births reported during December, 1900 (a)..... 85

^a These figures are for the city proper, the plays, and surrounding district of Ponce, P. R.

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce for the week ended January 4, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 4, 1902. January 3, French steamship *St. Domingue*, from Fort de France and Santo Domingo, with 4 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Ponce, P. R., during the month of December, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 29; number passed, 29.

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

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

*Inspection of immigrants at San Juan for the week ended January 11, 1902.*SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 14, 1902.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 11, 1902. January 7, American schooner *India*, from Buen Ayre, Danish West Indies, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

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

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

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended December 14, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 25. No contagious diseases reported.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended January 17, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 17, 1902. Estimated population, 1,575. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Inagua.—Three weeks ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population, 1,460. Two deaths. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 20, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 208, including enteric fever, 1, and 7 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 240,475. Total number of deaths, 241, including 8 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 75 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 4, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 20.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,800,427.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and ten deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 52; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 18; enteric fever, 7; smallpox, 28, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,482 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of the

population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 12 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 10 from smallpox, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 4, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 47.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 223 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 36 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 4, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 23.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 14.6, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 27.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 753, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 30; scarlet fever, 4, and 12 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 77, including 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Port Antonio.—Week ended January 11, 1901. Estimated population, not reported. Total number of deaths, not reported. The health of the port is good.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Thirteen deaths from enteric fever and 3 deaths from smallpox reported.

Corunna.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 44,000. Total number of deaths, 140, including smallpox, 5, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Vigo.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including 1 death from smallpox.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended December 21, 1901. Estimated population, 3,342. Total number of deaths, 10, including 3 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Two weeks ended December 20, 1901. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases.

Two weeks ended January 10, 1902. Total number of deaths, 14. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 27, 1901, to January 31, 1902.

[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, 1901, to December 27, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1901.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 28-Dec. 17 .....	.....	7	
Calcutta	Nov. 24-Dec. 14 .....	.....	115	
Madras	Nov. 16-Dec. 18 .....	.....	69	
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 17-Dec. 7	45	27	
Straits settlements:				
Singapore	Oct. 1-Nov. 23 .....	.....	34	

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia	Dec. 1-Dec. 7	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 11-Dec. 22 .....	.....	9	
British West Indies:				
Barbados	Dec. 13 .....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
Dutch Guiana:				
Paramaribo	Jan. 17 .....	.....	.....	Reported.
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	27	18	

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Mossel Bay, Cape Colony	Dec. 6 .....	.....	.....	Reported.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 11-Dec. 22 .....	.....	58	
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 8-Dec. 14	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Apr. 7-Jan. 1	52	26	
Benha .....	.....do	5	3	
Mansourah .....	.....do	1	1	
Minieh .....	.....do	5	1	
Mit-Gamr .....	.....do	20	11	
Port Said .....	.....do	26	16	
Tantah .....	.....do	11	7	
Zagazig .....	.....do	77	32	
Ziftah .....	.....do	10	8	
France:				
Marseille	Dec. 1	1	.....	On ss. Pehio, from Batoum.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu	Dec. 11-Jan. 6 .....	.....	8	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City	Nov. 17-Dec. 14 .....	.....	2	
Bombay City .....	.....do	1,027	672	
Broach District .....	.....do	519	346	
Kaira District .....	.....do	149	104	
Surat District and Town .....	.....do	575	443	
Thana District .....	.....do	155	129	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District .....	.....do	16	11	
Khandesh District .....	.....do	749	584	
Nasik District .....	.....do	365	257	
Poonah District and City .....	.....do	1,678	1,422	
Satara District .....	.....do	7,211	5,258	
Sholapur District and Town .....	.....do	60	34	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District .....	.....do	6,495	5,070	
Dharwar District .....	.....do	5,118	3,901	
Hubli Town .....	.....do	14	15	
Kanara District .....	.....do	107	61	
Kolaba District .....	.....do	107	98	
Ratnagiri District .....	.....do .....	.....	30	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>India—Continued.</i>				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Sind—</i>				
Karachi City and District..	Nov. 17-Dec. 14	251	208	
<i>Political Charges—</i>				
Aundh State	do	197	138	
Baroda State.....	do	248	185	
Cutch State.....	do	170	146	
Kathiawar State	do	45	28	
<i>Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.....</i>				
do	do	5,570	4,024	
Sachin State.....	do	11	11	
Savanur State.....	do	198	142	
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Madras Presidency.....</i>				
do	do	739	560	
<i>Bengal—</i>				
<i>Burdwan Division.....</i>				
do	do			
Calcutta.....	do	101	100	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do	184	151	
Orissa.....	do			
Patna.....	do	958	650	
<i>Northwest Province and Oudh:</i>				
<i>Allahabad Division.....</i>				
do	do	196	153	
Benares Division.....	do	340	331	
<i>Punjab:</i>				
<i>Delhi Division</i>				
do	do	981	732	
Jullunder Division.....	do	3,510	1,897	
Lahore Division.....	do	2,974	1,494	
Rawalpindi Division.....	do	2,652	1,615	
<i>Mysore State:</i>				
<i>Bangalore City, District, and Military Station.....</i>				
do	do	969	737	
Chitaldrug District.....	do	173	139	
Kadur District	do	21	18	
Kolar District and Gold Fields.....	do	17	16	
Mysore City and District.....	do	966	751	
Shimoga District.....	do	61	35	
Tumkur District.....	do	11	11	
<i>Kashmir:</i>				
<i>Jammu Province.....</i>				
do	do	1,153	504	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 26	137	81	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31		61	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 14	47		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 21	5		
Ghent.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 28		12	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 22		279	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30		130	
Canada:				
Quebec.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	177	1	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 29		15	
Panama.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13	48		
Cuba:				
Ciego de Avila, Puerto Principe.....	Jan. 12.....	1		From Canada.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 28-Dec. 7		30	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	7		One from ship from Boston.
London.....	Dec. 8-Jan. 11		185	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 11	6		
Sheffield.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28	1		
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7		1	
Marseille.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31		1	
Nantes.....	do	3		
Nice.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30		1	
Paris.....	Dec. 8-Jan. 11		27	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24	.....	1	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7	.....	2	
Karachi.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 22	37	7	
Madras.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 6	.....	5	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	1	.....
Naples.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 11	152	12	
Palermo.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	.....	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28	1	.....	From Colon.
Port Antonio.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1	.....
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 11-Dec. 20	1	.....
Liberia:				
Monrovia.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 14	.....	1	
Malta:				
Valletta.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 4	4	.....
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 31	13	.....
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15	86	34	
New Brunswick:				
Lynnfield.....	Jan. 18.....	1	.....
Moncton.....	.....do.....	1	.....
St. John.....	Oct. 20-Jan. 18	108	23	
Welsford.....	Jan. 18.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia:				
Halifax.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	50	1	
Windsor.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 28	42	17	
Odesa.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 4	30	7	
Riga.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	.....	7	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28	20	9	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 21	.....	7	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 17	35	.....
Spain:				
Corunna.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 4	.....	5	
Malaga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	.....	23	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 16	.....	2	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 9	108	5	

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.
Santander.....	Jan. 6	53,574	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Dec. 28	400,000	152	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	13	2
Do.....	Jan. 4	400,000	154	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....
Solingen.....	Dec. 28	15,142	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
South Shields.....	Jan. 4	101,400	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Sunderland.....	do.....	146,828	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Tampico.....	Jan. 7	20,000	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 14	20,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpam.....	Jan. 6	13,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 13	13,000	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uvilla.....	Jan. 4	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 11	32,000	43	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Dec. 28	1,709,211	615	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	13	7	1
Warsaw.....	Dec. 21	711,988	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	19	5	8	4

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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