

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

ERRATUM.

The date of approval of an act to amend "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893, published in last week's PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 10, March 8, was erroneously given as March 2, 1901. It should have been *March 3, 1901*.

NEW HYGIENIC LABORATORY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, provides as follows:

For building for laboratory Marine-Hospital Service: For the erection of the necessary buildings and quarters for a laboratory for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases, and matters pertaining to the public health, under the direction of the Supervising Surgeon-General, thirty-five thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury, for use as a site for said laboratory, five acres of the reservation now occupied by the Naval Museum of Hygiene.

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

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED IN REPLY TO REQUEST FOR REPORTS ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.]

ALASKA—*Juneau*.—La grippe became prevalent in Juneau and Douglas about the first week in January, 1901. A low estimate of the number of cases would be 125 to date, with no fatalities directly due to the disease. There have been 8 deaths among the Indians with la grippe as contributing cause. Almost all cases are marked by severe headache and soreness of the scalp, with muscular pains in back and legs. Treatment has been with mild purgatives, followed by salol with symptomatic treatment as indicated.

ARIZONA TERRITORY—*Fort Apache*.—The first case of acute influenza appeared December 30, 1900. During the following thirty days there were about 20 cases of the rheumatic type. There has been no mortality and no cases have occurred since February 6, 1901. Treat-

ment has been rest in bed, light diet, with the administration of coal-tar products and caffeine.

CALIFORNIA—*Eureka*.—About January 10, 1901, a mild form of influenza, catarrhal in type, made its appearance in this locality. Statistics collected from physicians practicing in the town and vicinity, show a total of 65 cases treated, and about as many more are estimated as receiving no treatment. No deaths are known to have occurred from the disease. The treatment has been symptomatic. Sanitary precautions with regard to the care of the sputa and nasal secretions have been advised, but have been indifferently observed. The disease does not appear to have been materially limited in duration but only modified by treatment.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Influenza began to affect the population about December 20, 1900. It attained its maximum prevalence by January 15, 1901, and has been steadily declining since that date. The true character of the disease was determined by few practitioners. In only 1 case is the Pfeiffer bacillus reported to have been found. Only 11 deaths are reported as directly due to la grippe, but la grippe has undoubtedly been the complicating cause in a large number of deaths from tuberculosis and pneumonia, these diseases having caused an unusually high mortality during the month.

Grand Junction.—A very general epidemic of la grippe prevailed in western Colorado during the month of January, 1901. About one-half the population had the disease to a greater or less extent. The type was not severe in more than 5 per cent of the cases, and no fatal cases are reported. The type was chiefly neuralgic and respiratory at the Indian school; with 185 resident pupils, 35 were ill enough to be admitted to hospital. Treatment has been with quinine and coal-tar derivatives, combined with codeine or Dovers powders. The epidemic began about January 1, and continued unabated until January 25, 1901.

CONNECTICUT—*Ansonia*.—Influenza appeared about January 1, 1901. The type has been mild. The number of cases is not estimated. Mortality from sequellæ is not especially high. Nature of treatment adopted is not reported.

GEORGIA—*Augusta*.—La grippe has been very prevalent for some weeks past and numerous cases still exist.

ILLINOIS—*Rock Island*.—Influenza has been mildly epidemic in this city, as in Moline, Ill, adjoining and in Davenport, Iowa, which is just across the river. The cases are generally of short duration, lasting usually from three to eight days, but longer if complicated. No deaths from la grippe are reported. The type is respiratory, and mild in character. The disease appeared about November 1, 1900, and became prevalent about December 25. There have been about 5,000 cases altogether to date.

INDIANA—*Muncie*.—La grippe has been quite prevalent since December, 1900. There have been about 2,000 cases in a population of 25,000.

Few deaths have been directly traceable to the disease. The catarrhal and neuralgic types have prevailed. Marked prostration has followed many cases.

KANSAS—*Goodland—Sherman County.*—La grippe has prevailed in the county since about December 10, 1900. There have been 5 deaths from the disease, all among old people. About three-fourths of the population have been affected. The type is generally laryngeal and bronchial, with neuralgia and general prostration. Treatment has been with the coal-tar products and asafetida, and strychnine with cough mixture in bronchial cases.

KENTUCKY—*Elkton.*—The first case was observed January 22, 1901. The disease has gradually extended throughout the town. The number of cases is not estimated. Mortality is nil. No sanitary precautions have been taken. The treatment has been with opium combined with iodide of potassium.

Fort Thomas.—No case of influenza or la grippe has been observed in this vicinity during the past fall or winter.

Richmond.—In this (Madison) County, in a population of 25,607, there have been reported 700 cases of influenza or la grippe. Of these, 63 per cent have been mild cases, 20 per cent severe, but uncomplicated; 17 per cent complicated with pneumonia, measles, and bronchitis; mortality, 4 per cent. Treatment has been variable, with stimulants, free purgation, and antipyretics. The disease appeared late in December, 1900, and prevailed for six weeks. The sanitary conditions have been good but not the best, and the weather has been very unfavorable to health.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans.*—La grippe appeared in October, 1900, and has prevailed extensively during the winter. The death rate from this cause is about three times greater this year than last, but the number of cases can not be estimated. La grippe has prevailed very extensively in North Louisiana during the winter.

MAINE—*Portland.*—A few sporadic cases of la grippe were noticed in the last ten days of December, 1900, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form before January 10, 1901. Since that date it has increased moderately. The type has usually been respiratory. Pneumonia has followed in about 5 cases in a total of 300. Continued physical weakness has been one of the marked features distinguishing it from simple cold. In several instances there were gastro-intestinal symptoms in place of the respiratory. In 1 aged man there was delirium for a week. In 1 case a scarletina rash, disappearing in twenty-four hours, was among the early symptoms. This patient had had scarlet fever earlier in life. One case of facial erysipelas was noted, following on the fourth day after the onset of manifest symptoms of la grippe. A general erythema was a complication of 1 case of influenza at this marine hospital. It is not believed that any immunity to the disease has been conferred by a previous attack, but rather a tendency toward a repeti-

tion of attacks. About 1,000 cases are estimated to have occurred up to February 10, with 3 deaths complicated by pulmonary congestion. The usual treatment is symptomatic, the coal-tar derivatives, and often caffein being administered, followed by strychnine.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston—Long Wharf.—No influenza prevailing in this section.

Lawrence.—La grippe has prevailed to a considerable extent, in a mild form. No deaths have occurred. The number of cases is not estimated.

North Adams.—Replies have been received from 8 physicians reporting 391 cases treated since December 10, 1900, and many mild cases coming under their observation which were not reported. The disease reached its maximum about January 15, 1901, and is now on the decline. No deaths have been reported. It has been mild in type, and has included the respiratory, gastric, and neuralgic forms. Treatment and general measures were rest, isolation, ventilation, and sanitary precautions with sedatives, tonics, and antipyretics. There is a difference of opinion among physicians in regard to the use of coal-tar remedies.

Quincy.—No available data in regard to influenza are to be obtained. The disease has been very prevalent since February 1, 1901. The type has been varied, being respiratory, intestinal, and rheumatic. Three deaths among old people are reported.

MICHIGAN—Coldwater.—About 57 cases of la grippe are reported as treated since November 15, 1900. Of this number 42 were of the respiratory type; 9 were cases of gastro-intestinal character, 6 cases in which cystitis was a pronounced symptom. In nearly all the cases the sympathetic nervous system suffered greatly. All the cases were followed by general prostration. There was only 1 fatal case, which was in the person of a man of 84 years, in whom influenza was followed by general paralysis.

Detroit.—Influenza appeared about December 15, 1900, and has prevailed very generally since that date, although no definite statement can be made as to the exact number of cases. About 30,000 cases are estimated to have occurred during the past two months. The bronchial type appears to be the most prevalent. The treatment reported is free catharsis with calomel, followed by salicylate, quinine, and phenacetin or other coal-tar products for relief of pain; also sulphate of quinine and Dover powders. Isolation and subsequent disinfection, with attention to care of the sputa are not reported.

Grand Rapids.—The disease became prevalent about December 25, 1900, and increased in prevalence for about one month, since which time there has been a gradual recession. The number of cases can not be stated. Those observed have been mainly of the mucous type, resulting in great nervous irritation and prostration. The treatment reported is with gelseminum given in quick doses with hot bath, followed by phosphate of iron if there is cough or lung irritation, and with ammon,

mur, kalamus kali sulph, or kali phos hyoscyamus for persistent cough, and in case of general or nervous prostration with arsenate of quinine and strychnic phos.

MINNESOTA—*Benson*.—La grippe has been and is now prevailing in this locality. The type is very mild. It appeared about December 1, 1900. There have been no deaths and there is no means of estimating the number of cases.

MISSISSIPPI—*Vicksburg*.—La grippe appeared about January 10, 1901. Many of the first cases were gastrointestinal, with sudden onset and often vomiting and purging, with severe pain in stomach and bowels. Others were of bronchial-catarrhal type, with pain in head and back and rigors, followed sometimes with sweating more or less free. It still prevails to some extent, but only in sporadic cases. Early in the outbreak about 2 per cent of the population were affected. No deaths have been due directly to the disease. Opium, purgatives, and salicylate of soda were administered.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—La grippe has been very prevalent in this locality. The type has been much the same as in other years, with the possible exception that there have been more cases presenting abdominal symptoms. The number of cases is not estimated. There have been two or three deaths. The date of appearance of the disease is not reported. The treatment is the same as that pursued in former years.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—During the present year this county has been singularly free from la grippe. The following table shows the statement of la grippe deaths for the past ten years :

Year.	Popula- tion.	Deaths from—		Year.	Popula- tion.	Deaths from—	
		Acute lung disease.	La grippe.			Acute lung disease.	La grippe.
1890	275, 126			1896	338, 671	1, 123	a 11
1891	283, 855	1, 203	a 79	1897	355, 231	1, 006	b 25
1892	292, 574	1, 001	a 46	1898	379, 608	1, 116	b 37
1893	301, 396	1, 029	a 28	1899	384, 784	1, 031	b 83
1894	310, 022	916	a 18	1900	386, 048	1, 295	b 58
1895	328, 030	1, 041	a 70				

a Hoboken excluded.

b Hoboken included.

Of the 58 deaths certified by physicians during the past year as la grippe, pure and simple, 47 took place in February, March, and April. There were only 3 deaths from this disease in the last seven months of 1900.

In the first three weeks of the present month, ending on the 20th instant, there were 95 acute lung deaths, of which 8 were charged to la grippe directly. This would average about 119 acute lung deaths for the month, 10 of which would be from la grippe purely as certified.

These figures show a much better condition than prevailed in February, March, and April of last year, and are insignificant compared with those of other so-called epidemic years.

These figures are exclusive of Hoboken, except for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Jersey City.—La grippe appeared in this city the latter part of November, 1900, and continued until the beginning of February, 1901. It was largely of the catarrhal type, affecting the upper respiratory tract. Some very intractible neuralgic cases were encountered. A few cases of so-called pneumonic la grippe were reported, in which the characteristic signs of pneumonia were absent until the day of crisis. The number of cases is not estimated, but it was not large. The mortality was nil. The treatment depended upon the type of the disease. Preference was shown for the salicylates and coal-tar derivatives, followed by tonic treatment.

NEW MEXICO—*Albuquerque.*—The disease appeared about December 15, 1900. In the early part of the epidemic the form was rheumatic. A comparative absence of any marked tendency toward the lungs was observed. Within the past month it has been followed by persistent neuralgia, attacking in general the sciatic and tri-germinal nerves. These cases have yielded to free purgation and the use of coal-tar derivatives. No data can be given as to the number of cases or mortality. The latter was not probably more than one-fourth of 1 per cent of the number of cases.

Las Vegas.—La grippe appeared in a light form about December 1, 1900, and has been considerably prevalent throughout this city. It has continued more or less to the present time. The number of cases can not be ascertained, nor the deaths, if any, which were due to the disease. It may, however, be stated generally that 10 per cent of the population has been under its influence in a greater or less degree. It has affected the respiratory tract, or the nervous system, or both. No preventive measures have been adopted, save in individual cases, and the treatment has been with coal-tar preparations.

NEW YORK—*Elmira.*—Influenza appeared in mild form about December 1, 1900, becoming epidemic and of a severe type about December 15. The form was generally respiratory. A certain number of cases were characterized by intestinal infection. The number of cases can not be stated, but a conservative estimate would be about 3,500. Since February 1, 1901, there has been an abatement of the disease, both as to numbers and severity. During the month of January 16 deaths were ascribed to influenza and 16 to pneumonia. Most of the deaths ascribed to the latter cause were probably due primarily to influenza. During the month of February no deaths from influenza have been reported.

History of the British ship Mersey, which arrived at Reedy Island Quarantine from Calcutta, having had cholera on board.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
Via Port Penn, Del., March 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the British ship *Mersey*, undergoing partial disinfection at this quarantine by your approval.

The *Mersey* is an iron, full-rigged ship, of about 1,500 tons, and is what is known as a coolie ship; that is, she is engaged in carrying contract coolie laborers from India to the Demerara sugar plantations.

On board the coolies sleep in the 'tween-deck space, or what is called the coolies' deck, but are fed and kept on the main deck as much as possible. Their drinking water (of which each is allowed one-half gallon daily) is distilled aboard ship, but the cooking water is taken on at Calcutta. The hospital is located on the main deck, entirely separated from the coolie deck.

A round trip on this ship is, as a rule, made once a year, the vessel leaving Calcutta in September, usually, with coolies and rice, and with good weather arriving at Demerara in December, where the coolies are discharged with more or less of the rice cargo, the remainder of this cargo being left at other British West Indian ports, and the vessel coming on to a United States port to load case oil for Calcutta. On September 2, 1900, the *Mersey* left Calcutta for Demerara with a cargo of rice and 686 coolies—men, women, and children. I understand that by government regulation these coolies are held in a depot of observation (a camp of detention) for twenty-one days before sailing, so as to prevent the embarkation of cases of cholera or plague in the stage of incubation. The captain informs me, however, that this detention or isolation is not as strict and complete as it should be.

On September 5, a coolie woman, age 24, was taken ill with cholera and died within twelve hours. September 6 there were 3 deaths from the same disease. September 7 the entire coolie deck space was fumigated with sulphur, using 50 pounds for the purpose. Cholera deaths thereafter occurred as follows: September 9, 2 deaths; September 11, 3 deaths; September 17, 1 death; September 19, 1 death; September 20, 3 deaths; September 21, 2 deaths; September 22, 1 death; September 25, 1 death. On September 28 the coolie space was again fumigated with sulphur dioxide.

The measures taken for the suppression of cholera, so far as I can learn from the captain (the ship's surgeon being left in Demerara), were isolation of sick and suspects, thorough cooking of all food, immediate disinfection of dejecta, and extremely early burial along with all effects of each fatal case.

The stamping out of this disease so promptly on the vessel, crowded as she was, is, I think, worthy of mention and praise.

During the voyage, there were 19 deaths from other causes, all among coolies, the crew remaining well throughout the entire time.

On November 29, the *Mersey* arrived at Demerara, and after destroying, by order of the port authorities, all coolie clothing, bathing coolies, and disinfecting tanks, landed her coolies and part of her cargo. She left Demerara on December 8, and arrived at Barbados on December 11. At the latter place she was held in partial quarantine, discharging her remaining cargo of rice and taking in ballast. While here, her water tanks were cleaned, disinfected (†), and refilled. She sailed for

Philadelphia on January 12, 1901. On arrival at this station the crew were found well with no evidence of disease among them. As there had been no formal disinfection, however, since the occurrence of the cholera, and as the coolie deck and hospital were found tightly closed, it was decided, in spite of the five months that had elapsed since the last case of cholera, to hold the vessel for disinfection of the coolie deck, hospital, and water tanks. This procedure you sanctioned by telegram. The vessel is now undergoing sulphuring of 'tween-deck space, formaldehyding of hospital, and boiling out of water tanks. She will be pratique at 8 a. m., the 5th instant.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *March 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 3 cases of smallpox have been found in this city during the past week. The first of the 3 cases was found seven days ago—a recent arrival from El Paso, Tex.; the second case occurred four days ago, coming from Tucson, Ariz.; the third case was found two days ago, the origin of this case being unknown. Two previous cases of smallpox were reported to the Bureau by the city health officer, Dr. Powers. In all of the 5 cases the disease has been of the mild type prevalent in many localities throughout the United States; the origin of the cases has been traced in all but 1 case to Texas or New Mexico. The patients came into the city on the railroads.

Through the courtesy of the city health officer, Dr. Powers, I have seen the methods employed in handling these cases and other more common infectious diseases, and beg leave to express the opinion that there is no danger from these smallpox cases to the inhabitants of Los Angeles by reason of the thoroughness of the work of the city health officer.

Respectfully,

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

Train-inspection service at Vanceboro, Me.

VANCEBORO, ME., *February 23, 1901.*

SIR: During the week ended February 23, 1901, I have inspected all passenger trains arriving at this point from Canada. I have found several passengers coming from the vicinity of quarantined districts, all of whom had been recently vaccinated. Since my last report, I have learned of only 1 newly-infected district in a small village about 4 miles from Memramcook. I hope to learn more definitely in a very few days, the exact condition throughout the Province, in which case I will send you a supplementary report.

Respectfully,

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

VANCEBORO, ME., *March 2, 1901.*

SIR: For the week ended March 2, I have to report inspection of all passenger trains arriving at this point from New Brunswick. I found several passengers without baggage from the vicinity of infected districts, all of whom had been quite recently vaccinated. In reply to

questions, I learned that a portion of them, aware of the inspection at this point and dreading train vaccination, had the operation done at home because of the inspection.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREG., *March 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of February 2 cases of smallpox were reported to the local health commissioner. Neither case contracted the disease in this city, and both have been treated in the local pesthouse and are now about ready to be discharged.

I would state that smallpox is more or less prevalent all over Oregon, but as there are no State or county boards of health it is impossible to get any satisfactory reports.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in Tacoma, Wash.

TACOMA, WASH., *February 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that there are 6 new cases of smallpox in this city, all recent arrivals from other States. One case came from Kandiyohi County, Minn. This person informed me that there were a great many cases in that county. Another person came from Weld County, Colo. This person said that the physicians and people called it chicken pox. All these people came west on the cheap excursions that are now being run by the railroads. I have no doubt but that we will get a great many new cases from this source.

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox suspects at Savannah released.

SAVANNAH QUARANTINE, GA., *March 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the smallpox suspects removed from the steamer *Alpha* on the 14th ultimo were released on the 2d instant, their period of observation having expired. The 2 cases at the isolation camp are convalescent, and will shortly be in a condition to release.

Respectfully,

WM. J. LINLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., March 3, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival of the following vessels: March 1, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Avona*, from Havana, via Cienfuegos, with sugar; no passengers; Havana bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan; Cienfuegos bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Trotter, per Acting Assistant Surgeon Lindsley. March 1, 1901, British steamship *Jessica*, from Havana, via Cardenas and Caibarien, with sugar; no passengers; Havana bill

of health signed by Surgeon Glennan; Cardenas bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez; Caibarien bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco. March 2, British steamship *Trunkby*, from Castries, via Daiquiri, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh. March 2, 1901, British steamship *Drummond*, from St. Thomas, via Santiago, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf.

Respectfully,

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

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

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 2, 1901.*

SIR: The following-named vessels arrived at this port during the week ended this day from the ports mentioned:

February 25, Norwegian steamship *Caprivi*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore. February 26, steam yacht *Enterprise*, Havana, in ballast. February 28, British steamship *Cacique*, Mollendo, Peru, cargo, general.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector of Customs.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 9, 1901.*

SIR: The following-named vessels entered at this port during the week ended this day from the ports named: March 5, American bark *Julia Rollins*, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee. March 7, American schooner *Robert McClintock*, Ruatan, with cocoanuts. March 8, British steamship *Alagonia*, Daiquiri, with ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE, *Collector.*

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex.—March 2, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith, summary of work at this station for the week ended March 2, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 261 persons; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad trains, 32 persons; inspection Mexican immigrants, 68 persons; disinfection of clothing, blankets, etc., of immigrants, 42 bundles; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 312 pieces; disinfection of soiled Pullman linen, 3,360 pieces; vaccination of immigrant children, 14.

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

Laredo, Tex.—March 1, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for the week ended February 23, 1900: Number of trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains inspected and entered, 606; immigrants inspected and passed, 39; linen of Pullman Company disinfected before being sent to laundry, 4,639 pieces.

Laredo, Tex., March 4, 1901.—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection for week ended March 2, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected and entered, 857; immigrants inspected

and passed, 53; soiled linen of Pullman Car Company brought in from Mexico for laundry, disinfected 5,392 pieces. La grippe of a mild type still prevails.

Laredo, Tex., March 2, 1901.—Smallpox prevalent at Saltillo, Mexico.—I have the honor to inform you that Dr. Mufiz, sanitary inspector of Saltillo, Mexico, informs me that smallpox is prevailing there almost as an epidemic (it probably is an epidemic). The disease prevails in many places in Texas, although at present I know of no cases near the border. I think it would be a wise precaution to again vaccinate all immigrants requiring vaccination upon entering at this port. The last vaccine received from the Bureau was on September 28, 1900. I have not vaccinated any immigrants since October 31, 1900. I have not made application for vaccine as I could hear of no smallpox prevailing on the line of the Mexican National Railroad entering at this port until the present report from Saltillo, Mexico.

H. J. HAMILTON,

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

NOTE.—A supply of vaccine virus has been sent Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton.

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

GEORGIA—*Macon.*—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 18,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 14; colored, 19—including la grippe, 4, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 59,007. Total number of deaths, 72, including la grippe, 4, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Boone.*—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 1890, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 10, including diphtheria, 1; la grippe, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Davenport.—Estimated population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 52, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 6, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 62,129. Total number of deaths, 63, including la grippe, 3, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Dubuque.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 1900, 36,297. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Eldon.—Census population, 1900, 1,725. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fort Madison.—Estimated population, 10,000. No deaths reported.

Guthrie Center.—Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from la grippe.

Oakland.—Estimated population, 1,000. One death, not from contagious disease.

Oskaloosa.—Estimated population, 9,200. Total number of deaths, 13, including la grippe, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Ottumwa.—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Seymour.—Estimated population, 1,703. Total number of deaths, 4, including la grippe, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

What Cheer.—Estimated population, 2,746. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from scarlet fever.

KANSAS—*Leavenworth*.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 1900, 21,556. Total number of deaths, 37, including enteric fever, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 17,128. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 33,587. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Joseph*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 102,979. Total number of deaths, 65, including smallpox, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

St. Louis.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 1900, 575,200—white, 538,200; colored, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 925—white, 829; colored, 96—including diphtheria, 37; enteric fever, 8; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 137 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 19,500. Total number of deaths, 30, including la grippe, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga*.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 12,409. Total number of deaths, 17, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 27,752. Total number of deaths, 28, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Zanesville*.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 23,500. Total number of deaths, 30, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Newcastle*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 28,350. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 15 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 13,604. Total number of deaths, 41, including 9 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including 2 from la grippe.

Petersburg.—Month ended February 26, 1901. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever, 4 deaths from whooping cough, and 7 from tuberculosis reported.

Roanoke.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 21,495. Total number of deaths, 35, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 2, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, March 2, 1901.

February 25, steamship *Bonn*, from Bremen, with 203 immigrants.

PERCY C. HENINGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 2, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, March 3, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 2, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 24	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	43
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince Arthur</i>.....	.....do.....	48
Feb. 25	Steamship <i>Admiral Dewey</i>	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	5
Do....	Steamship <i>Devonian</i>	Liverpool, England.....	49
Feb. 28	Steamship <i>Prince Arthur</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	3
Do....	Steamship <i>Boston</i>.....	.....do.....	31
Do....	Steamship <i>Halifax</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	21
Do....	Steamship <i>Ivernis</i>	Liverpool, England.....	224
Mar. 1.	Steamship <i>Virginian</i>	London, England.....	3
	Total.....	.....	427

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 2, 1901.

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

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 2, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 24	Steamship Rotterdam	Rotterdam	230
Do....	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	140
Do....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	176
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	691
Feb. 25	Steamship Phœnicia.....	Hamburg.....	703
Do....	Steamship Columbia.....	Genoa and Naples.....	691
Feb. 26	Steamship Britannia.....	Naples.....	159
Do....	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	41
Do....	Steamship Dona Amelia.....	Lisbon and the Azores	39
Feb. 27	Steamship Gallia.....	Naples.....	221
Do....	Steamship Bolivia.....	.....do.....	157
Do....	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	629
Do....	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro	29
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen.....	509
Feb. 28	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	167
Do....	Steamship Victoria.....	Naples.....	308
Do....	Steamship Frankfurt.....	Bremen.....	756
Mar. 2	Steamship Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	587
	Total		6,233

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 9, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, March 9, 1901.

March 8, steamship *Rhymland*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 100 immigrants.

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Diego, Cal., during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 12; number passed, 12.

C. E. DECKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Portland, Me., during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 286; number passed, 283; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 1.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number of cases pending at beginning of month, 0; number cases certified for deportation during month, 1; total to be accounted for, 1; number cases deported, 0; number cases admitted, 1.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Galveston, Tex., during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 39 ; number passed, 39.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Laredo, Tex., during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 184; number passed, 184.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Port Townsend, Wash., during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 10 ; number passed, 10.

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

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 2	Nor. ss. King Cenric.....	Mar. 2	Rio de Janeiro....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 2	Br. ss. Kintuck.....	Mar. 1	Manila.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Reedy Island, Del.....	Mar. 9	Br. ship Mersey.....	Mar. 3	Barbados.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	Feb. 23	Aust. ss. Federica.....	Feb. 22	Nanaimo.....
		Mar. 2	Am. ss. Santa Clara.....	Feb. 24	Chemainus.....
			U. S. S. Solace.....	Feb. 25	Honolulu.....
			Nor. ss. Titania.....	.....do.....	Nanaimo.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
	Supplemental report. Spe- cial inspection for small- pox. Sea Islands.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	South Atlantic Quarant- ine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do.....	Br. bk. Innerwick (a).....	Feb. 5	Rio de Janeiro....
			Br. ss. Valetta.....	Mar. 28	St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.
			Br. ss. Everingham.....	Mar. 2	Newcastle-on- Tyne.
			Am. sc. M. A. Achorn.....	.....do.....	Curaçao.....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
25	Washington, N. C.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
26	Calbarien.....	Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
27	Cardenas.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Cienfuegos.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4					6
5					3
6					2
7				No transactions.....	
8				No report.....	
9				No transactions.....	
10					1
11					1
					3
	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....			1
12				No transactions.....	
13				No report.....	
14				do.....	
15					7
16				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
17	Seattle.....	Oriental crew bathed; dunnage and fore-castle disinfected.	Mar. 2		13
18	Philadelphia.....	Held.....	Mar. 5	Previous ports, Demerara and Calcutta; 19 cholera deaths among coolies taken from Calcutta to Demerara en route.	25
19					5
20	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 22	Passed on certificate of sanitary inspector Marine-Hospital Service.	12
	do.....	do.....	Feb. 24	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	22
	do.....	do.....	Feb. 25	Passed on certificate of sanitary inspector Marine-Hospital Service. Physical examination made of oriental crew and steerage passengers on Br. ss. Coptic, from Hongkong. 2 cases malaria on U. S. A. transport Pennsylvania from Manila; 18 cases recovered en route.	
21					1
22					5
				Crews and passengers vaccinated unless previously vaccinated; 19 rowboats inspected and passed.	50
23	Darien, Ga.....	Detained for observation after disinfection and discharge of ballast.	Feb. 28		1
	do.....	Disinfected to kill rats.....	Mar. 1	Previous port Cape Town.	
	do.....	Dunnage disinfected.....	Mar. 2		
	do.....	Detained for disinfection of dunnage.			
24				No report.....	
25				No transactions.....	
26				8 vessels passed without inspection.	1
				6 vessels passed without inspection.	1
27				7 vessels passed without inspection.	7
28				1 case suspicious fever on ss. Fri from Baranquilla en route isolated.	20

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
29	Daiguiri.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
30	Sibara.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
31	Guantanamo.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
32	Havana.....	Mar. 2	Sp. ss. Concepcion (a).....	Jan. 22	Montevideo.....
			Sp. ss. Viajera (a).....	Feb. 2	.....do.....
			Sp. ss. Sebastiana (a).....	Feb. 5	.....do.....
33	Isabela de Sagua.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Mansanillo.....	Feb. 16	U. S. A. transp't McClellan	Feb. 10	New York.....
35	Matanzas.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
36	Nuevitas.....	Mar. 23	.....	.....	.....
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	Feb. 16	U. S. A. transp't Rawlin.....	Feb. 10	New York.....
			U. S. Rev. cutter Viking.....	Feb. 13	Havana.....
			Prov. flag ss. Julia.....	Feb. 15	.....do.....
	HAWAII:				
38	Hilo.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
39	Honolulu.....	Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
40	Kahului.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
41	Kihei.....	Feb. 9	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....	.....
43	Iloilo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 26	.....	.....	.....
44	Manila.....	Jan. 19	Aust. ss. H. Van Riebeck.....	Jan. 14	Singapore.....
		Jan. 26	Br. ss. Diamante.....	Jan. 20	Hongkong.....
			Am. ss. San Nicolas.....	Jan. 25	Dact.....
	PUERTO RICO:				
45	Ponce.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
46	San Juan.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
48	Arecibo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Arroyo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Fajardo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Humacao.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Mayaguez.....	.....do.....	Ss. Julia.....	Feb. 18	Havana.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
29					1
30				No report.....	5
31					81
32	Brunswick, Ga.	Hold, cabin, and fore-castle disinfected; clothing steamed.	Feb. 26		
	Havana	do	do	Discharging cargo.....	
	do	do	do	do 1 case enteric fever on ss. Madrino, from Liverpool.	
33					16
34	Gibara.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 10		11
35					8
36				No report.....	
37	Newport News.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 10		
	Havana.....	do.....	Feb. 13		
	San Juan.....	Disinfected.....	Feb. 15		13
38				No report.....	
39				do.....	
40					1
41				No report.....	
42					20
43					7
					6
44	Manila.....	Baggage of crew disinfected.	Jan. 14	1 case fever held for observation. 83 cases of malarial fever and dysentery on U. S. A. transport Buford, from Oigan.	85
	do.....	Held for disinfection of baggage.	Jan. 22	Baggage of 309 Chinese steerage passengers disinfected.	64
	do.....	Disinfected.....		1 case of smallpox; crew and passengers vaccinated and held.	
45				No report.....	
46				do.....	
47				No transactions.....	
48				do.....	
49				do.....	
50					1
51					1
52					3
	San Juan.....	Held to complete 5 days' period.	Feb. 19		

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Mar. 9			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Mar. 2			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Mar. 9			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Feb. 23	Br. ss. Holywell	Feb. 2	Rio de Janeiro
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Mar. 2			
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Mar. 9			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

municipal quarantine stations.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1900, to March 15, 1901.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Lee County (Phoenix).....	Dec. 26.....	16		
Mobile.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 9..	4	3	
Russell County (Girard).....	.....do.....	25		
Total for State		45	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900		115	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 16..	8		
Oakland.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2..	7		
San Francisco.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 16..	3		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1900		3		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 28..	168		
Archuleta County.....	.....do.....	3		
Bent County.....	.....do.....	6		
Boulder County.....	.....do.....	35		
Chaffee County.....	.....do.....	31		
Cheyenne County.....	.....do.....	2		
Clear Creek County.....	.....do.....	40		
Custer County.....	.....do.....	3		
Delta County.....	.....do.....	73		
Douglas County.....	.....do.....	10		
Eagle County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28..	3		
Elbert County.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 28..	19		
El Paso County.....	.....do.....	124		
Fremont County.....	.....do.....	81		
Garfield County.....	.....do.....	55		
Gilpin County.....	.....do.....	3		
Grand County.....	.....do.....	6		
Gunnison County.....	.....do.....	2		
Huerfano County.....	.....do.....	37		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	22		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	9		
La Plata County.....	.....do.....	15		
Larimer County.....	.....do.....	16		
Las Animas County.....	.....do.....	31		
Mesa County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28..	4		
Montrose County.....	.....do.....	2		
Morgan County.....	.....do.....	2		
Otero County.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 28..	34		
Ouray County.....	.....do.....	19		
Pioneers County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28..	12		
Pitkin County.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 28..	7		
Pueblo County.....	.....do.....	100		
Rio Grande County.....	.....do.....	1		
Saguache County.....	.....do.....	5		
San Miguel County.....	.....do.....	4		
Teller County.....	.....do.....	176		
Weld County.....	.....do.....	20		
Total for State		1,180		
Total for State, same period, 1900		27		
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31..	6		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2..	30		
Total for District, same period, 1900		5		
Florida:				
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10..	9		
Duval County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23..	20		
Escambia County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10..	1		
Jacksonville.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2..	23		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10..	5		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida—Continued.				
Marion County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	1		
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	2		
Total for State		61		
Total for State same period, 1900.		18		
Georgia:				
Columbus	Dec. 26.....	10		
Macon	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	6		
Twiggs County.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Wilkinson County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		122		
Idaho:				
Dempsey	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Beachwood (Mounds).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 23...	10		
Cairo	Dec. 22-Mar. 2...	42		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 9...	114	2	
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	15		
Springfield	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Total for State		186	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		74	4	
Indiana:				
Daviess County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	10		
De Kalb County	do.....	18		
Dubois County.....	do.....	2		
Elkhart County.....	do.....	2		
Lake County.....	do.....	2		
Marion County (Indianapolis)	do.....	8		
Monroe County.....	do.....	5		
Newton County	do.....	3		
Perry County.....	do.....	2		
Pike County.....	do.....	4		
Randolph County.....	do.....	1		
St. Joseph County.....	do.....	1		
Vigo County.....	do.....	2		
Vanderburgh County	Feb. 24-Mar. 2...	1		
Total for State.....		61		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		92		
Indian Territory:				
Ardmore	Feb. 7.....	16		
Ryon	Feb. 19.....			Several cases.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		75		
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Ottumwa.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 9...	3		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		19	1	
Kansas:				
Bourbon County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	19		
Butler County	do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	do.....	32		
Cherokee County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	270	1	
Douglas County (Lawrence)...	Feb. 3-Mar. 2...	5		
Dickinson County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	30		
Franklin County.....	do.....	3		
Greenwood County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	22		
Labette County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	88	1	
Leavenworth County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 28...	7		
Marion County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	21		
Miami County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Montgomery County.....	do.....	10		
Norton County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	46	1	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Osborne County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	12		
Osage County.....	.....do.....	29		
Phillips County.....	.....do.....	50		
Rawlins County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	9	1	
Rush County.....	.....do.....	1		
Smith County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Sedgwick County, (Wichita)...	Dec. 1-Mar. 2...	108	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka)....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	53		
Sumner County.....	.....do.....	26		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.)	.....do.....	34		
Wallace County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	7		
Total for State.....		894	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		263	1	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2...	18		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 14...	9	1	
Total for State.....		27	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		53		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2...	98	29	
Shreveport.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2...	24	1	
Total for State.....		122	30	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2,015	208	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2...	8		
Cumberland.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 23...	7		
Total for State.....		15		
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 2...	4		
Oxford.....	Oct. 22.....	2		
Springfield.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	2	
Michigan.....				
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2.....			Reported at 33 places.
.....do.....		2		
Manistee.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 16...	11		
West Bay City.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 2...	7		
Alger County.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23...			Present. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Charlevoix County.....	.....do.....			
Clair County.....	.....do.....			
Isabella County.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 2.....			
Luce County.....	.....do.....			
Mason County.....	.....do.....			
Newaygo County.....	.....do.....			
Schoolcraft County.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2.....			
Wayne County.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9.....	1		
Total for State.....		21		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25...	29		
Anoka County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25...	58		
Beltrami County.....	.....do.....	21		
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25...	16		
Big Stone County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25...	9		
Blue Earth.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 25...	45		
Brown County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25...	26		
Carleton County.....	.....do.....	29		
Carver County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25...	21		
Cass County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25...	6		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25...	9		
Clay County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 25...	8		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Cottonwood County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	6		
Crow Wing County.....	.....do.....	25		
Dakota County.....	.....do.....	21		
Dodge County.....	.....do.....	32		
Faribault County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 25..	36		
Freeborn County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	22		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	43		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	.....do.....	63		
Houston County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	1		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	1	1	
Isanti County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 25..	6		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	29		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	132		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	29		
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	110		
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	52	2	
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	1		
Martin County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	17		
McLeod County.....	.....do.....	1		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	57		
Mille Laes County.....	Feb. 13-Feb. 25..	1		
Murray County.....	.....do.....	7		
Morrison County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 25..	3		
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	4		
Nobles County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	28		
Olmstead County.....	.....do.....	5		
Otter Tail County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	8		
Pine County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	8		
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	54		
Pope County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	3		
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	25		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	16		
Rice County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 25..	6		
Scott County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 25..	2		
Stearns County.....	.....do.....	37		
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	11		
Stevens County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	117		
Swift County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	4		
Todd County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	4		
Traverse County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	7		
Wabasha County.....	.....do.....	8		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	2		
Waseca County.....	.....do.....	8		
Washington County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25..	29		
Watsonwan County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 25..	21		
Wilkin County.....	.....do.....	13		
Winona County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 25..	73		
Winona County (Winona).....	Dec. 14-Mar. 2..	115		
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25..	38		
Yellow Medicine County.....	.....do.....	1		
Other places.....		44		
Total for State		1,659	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		223	4	
Mississippi:				
Vicksburg.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9..	4	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900		303	9	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31..	34	1	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 3..	85	0	
Total for State		119	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		73	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 20..	218	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		100		
Nebraska:				
Columbus.....	Mar. 1.....			Smallpox present.
Decatur and vicinity.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 14..	451	4	
Lincoln.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska—Continued.				
Nebraska City	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	8		
Omaha	Dec. 23-Mar. 2...	44		
South Omaha	Dec. 23-Feb. 28...	51	0	
Total for State		554	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		39	2	
Nevada:				
Virginia City	Jan. 9	1		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
Newark	Feb. 10-Feb. 16...	3		
Total for State		10		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Dec. 17-Mar. 2...	288		
New Mexico:				
Fort Stanton	Jan. 14-Feb. 28...	4		
New York:				
Elmira, N. Y.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2...	1		
New York	Dec. 16-Mar. 2...	333	55	
Utica	Jan. 13-Jan. 26...	2		
Yonkers	Feb. 23-Mar. 1...	1		
Total for State		337	55	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		11		
North Carolina:				
Alexander County	Nov. 1-Dec. 30...	3		
Buncombe County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Caswell County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	86	2	
Forsyth County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Franklin County	do	1		
Greenville County	do	21		
Henderson County	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		A few.	
Pamlico County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Person County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	12		
Richmond County	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Rockingham County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	10		
Transylvania County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Vance County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Wake County	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	8		
Wilkes County	do	3		
Total for State		157	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		274		
North Dakota.				
Bismarck	Jan. 20	1		
Jamestown	Jan. 7	1		
Mandan	Jan. 15	1		
Morton County	Jan. 25	10		
Total for State		13		
Ohio:				
Ashtabula	Dec. 16-Mar. 2...	38		
Cincinnati	Dec. 30-Mar. 2...	12		
Cleveland	Dec. 16-Mar. 9...	523	5	
Dayton	Mar. 3-Mar. 9...	1		
Portsmouth	do	4		
Toledo	Feb. 3-Mar. 2...	3		
Youngstown	Feb. 10-Mar. 2...	3		
Total for State		584	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		244		
Total for State	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	2,699	24	
Oklahoma:				
Reports from fifteen Counties.	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	401		
Canadian County	Jan. 1	5		
Cleveland County	do	19		
Day County	do	1		
Garfield County	do	1		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Greer County	Jan. 1.....	50		
Kingfisher County.....	.....do.....	2		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	13		
Logan County.....	.....do.....	10		
Noble County.....	.....do.....	12		
Oklahoma County.....	.....do.....	43		
Pawnee County.....	.....do.....	5		
Payne County.....	.....do.....	12		
Pottatomie County.....	.....do.....	25		
Roger Mills County.....	.....do.....	50		
Washita County.....	.....do.....	40		
Woodward County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for Territory.....		690		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		55		
Oregon:				
Portland	Jan. 4-Feb. 28..	8		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		4		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2..	9	2	
Erie.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 23..	6		
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6-Mar. 2..	2	1	
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 2..	34		
Steelton.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23..	1		
Total for State.....		52	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		15		
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8..	3	1	
South Carolina:				
Blackburg.....	Feb. 5.....	3		
Greenville.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23..	5	1	
Total for State.....		8	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	51	2	
Madison County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28..	26	2	
Memphis.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 9..	92		
Nashville.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 9..	66		
Total for State.....		235	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		460		
Texas:				
Clay County.....	Feb. 1.....	116	3	
Galveston.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 28..	111		
Houston.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26..	184	4	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 2..	5		
Total for State.....		416	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		517	8	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28..	123		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2..	360	1	
Total for State.....		483	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		18		
Virginia:				
Albemarle County.....	Feb. 4.....			Present.
Bedford County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Bland County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Botetourt County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Buckingham County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Campbell County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Carroll County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Chesterfield County.....	.....do.....			Do.

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia—Continued.				
Craig County.....	Feb. 4.....			Present.
Floyd County.....	do.....			Do.
Fluvanna County.....	do.....			Do.
Goochland County.....	do.....			Do.
Greeneville County.....	do.....			Do.
Halifax County.....	do.....			Do.
King George County.....	do.....			Do.
Lee County.....	do.....			Do.
Louisa County.....	do.....			Do.
Middlesex County.....	do.....			Do.
Nelson County.....	do.....			Do.
Orange County.....	do.....			Do.
Page County.....	do.....			Do.
Roanoke County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	48		
Rockbridge County.....	do.....			Do.
Rockingham County.....	do.....			Do.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 9...	5		
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 31.....	200		
Richmond.....	Jan. 7.....	4		
Total for State.....		257		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		133	19	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	17		
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 25...	8		
Total for State.....		25		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		350	3	
West Virginia:				
Huntington.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 2...	2		
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	4		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		80		
Wisconsin:				
All over the State.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	99	1	
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	15		
Barron County.....	do.....	5		
Bayfield County.....	do.....	5		
Brown County.....	do.....	4		
Buffalo County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	11		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	16		
Clark County.....	do.....	4		
Columbia County.....	do.....	1		
Crawford County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Dane County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	101		
Dunn County.....	do.....	12		
Eau Claire County.....	do.....	36		
Forest County.....	do.....	7		
Grant County.....	do.....	7		
Iowa County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	28	1	
Iron County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	2		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	4		
La Crosse County.....	do.....	23		
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	4		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	1		
Langlade County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	71		
Marathon County.....	do.....	11		
Marinette County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	5		
Manitowoc County.....	do.....	1		
Marquette County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	4		
Milwaukee County.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 28...	4		
Monroe County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	2	1	
Oneida County.....	do.....	3		
Outagamie County.....	do.....	8		
Portage County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	9		
Price County.....	do.....	3	1	
Racine County.....	do.....	3		
Rock County.....	do.....	7		
St. Croix County.....	do.....	3		
Shawano County.....	do.....	1		
Sheboygan County.....	do.....	1		
Taylor County.....	do.....	4		
Trempealeau County.....	do.....	8		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Vilas County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	14		
Vernon County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	3		
Waupaca County.....	do.....	3		
Winnebago County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Wood County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Total for State.....		558	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	1	
Wyoming:				
Evanson	Dec. 31.....	2		
Green River.....	do.....	1		
Rock Springs.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1		
Grand total.....		9,406	136	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		5,923	267	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Mar. 2	a 130,000	34			2				5	9	18	9	
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	.....do.....	8,338	3											
Do.....	Mar. 9	8,338	7											
Baltimore, Md.....	.....do.....	434,439	230	30								3		
Bay City, Mich.....	Mar. 2	27,839	5	1										
Do.....	Mar. 9	27,839	10											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	.....do.....	a 39,647	13											1
Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....	a 561,892	238	22							6	1	9	1
Bristol, R. I.....	Mar. 2	a 6,900	4											
Brookton, Mass.....	.....do.....	a 40,008	10	1										
Burlington, Vt.....	.....do.....	a 18,640	2											
Cambridge, Mass.....	.....do.....	a 91,886	30	6										
Do.....	Mar. 9	a 91,886	17	1								2		1
Camden, N. J.....	.....do.....	58,313	30	1								1		1
Carbondale, Pa.....	Mar. 7	a 13,800	4									1		
Chelsea, Mass.....	Mar. 2	a 34,072	9											
Chicago, Ill.....	Mar. 9	a 1,698,575	478	59						3	2	13	2	6
Chicago, Mass.....	.....do.....	14,150	11	1										
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Mar. 1	a 326,000	128	15						1	1	3	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Mar. 9	a 331,768	106	6						2	1			
Clinton, Mass.....	Mar. 2	a 13,667	4											
Do.....	Mar. 9	a 13,667	4											
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....do.....	a 95,338	24	2										
Detroit, Mich.....	.....do.....	a 288,000	95	7								1		
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Mar. 2	a 14,100	4											
Elmira, N. Y.....	.....do.....	a 95,672	10											
Evansville, Ind.....	.....do.....	a 59,007	21	6										
Everett, Mass.....	.....do.....	a 24,500	10											
Fall River, Mass.....	Mar. 9	a 104,863	41	3								1		
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Mar. 2	a 31,531	8	1										
Freeport, Ill.....	Mar. 9	a 13,288	10	1										
Gloucester, Mass.....	Mar. 2	24,651	10											
Do.....	Mar. 9	24,651	8								1			
Green Bay, Wis.....	Mar. 3	9,069	8											
Haverhill, Mass.....	Mar. 9	a 37,175	22							1	1	1		
Huntington, W. Va.....	Mar. 2	a 11,923	4							1				1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	.....do.....	a 28,429	8	2										
Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 3	a 206,433	81	11						1		1		
Johnstown, Pa.....	Mar. 9	a 35,936	16	2										
Lancaster, Pa.....	Mar. 2	a 41,459	20								1	2		
Do.....	Mar. 9	a 41,459	18	2								1		
Lawrence, Kans.....	Mar. 2	a 10,862	7	1										
Lawrence, Mass.....	.....do.....	a 62,559	38	1										
Lexington, Ky.....	.....do.....	a 26,369	12	1										
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Feb. 2	a 102,479	45	11						1		1		
Lowell, Mass.....	Mar. 9	a 94,969	33									2		
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....do.....	19,709	9							1				
McKeesport, Pa.....	Mar. 2	a 35,500	16	1							1			
Manchester, N. H.....	.....do.....	a 56,987	13							1				
Marlboro, Mass.....	Mar. 9	a 13,609	3											
Massillon, Ohio.....	Mar. 2	10,092	0											
Medford, Mass.....	Mar. 9	11,079	8											
Memphis, Tenn.....	.....do.....	a 102,320	40	5										
Michigan City, Ind.....	Mar. 3	a 15,000	5											
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Mar. 2	a 202,718	40	4						2		3		
Mobile, Ala.....	Mar. 9	a 33,469	18	4		1								
Nashua, N. H.....	Mar. 2	10,792	8											
Nashville, Tenn.....	Mar. 9	a 80,865	24	3										
Newark, N. J.....	Mar. 2	a 246,070	127	18							3	4		
New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar. 9	40,733	34	8								1		
Newburyport, Mass.....	Mar. 2	13,947	14	1										1
Newport, R. I.....	.....do.....	a 23,000	6											
New Orleans, La.....	.....do.....	a 287,104	132	23		2				2	1	1		1
Newton, Mass.....	Mar. 9	a 33,587	14	2										
New York, N. Y.....	.....do.....	a 3,437,202	1,434	170		10				12	32	44	8	6
Norristown, Pa.....	Mar. 2	19,791	3											
Do.....	Mar. 9	19,791	5	1								1		
North Adams, Mass.....	Mar. 8	a 24,200	8											
Oakland, Cal.....	Feb. 9	a 66,960	29	6								1		1
Do.....	Feb. 16	a 66,960	21	5										
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 66,960	20	2									1	
Do.....	Mar. 3	a 66,960	23	4										

a United States census, 1900.

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Omaha, Nebr.....	Mar. 1	α 102,555	39														
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Mar. 2	α 6,272	3														
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	Feb. 9	α 18,197	7									1					
Do.....	Feb. 16	α 18,197	1														
Do.....	Feb. 23	α 18,197	1	1													
Do.....	Mar. 2	α 18,197	1														
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Mar. 9	α 1,293,697	495	77						7	5	9					3
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Mar. 2	α 321,616	133	4													
Plainfield, N. J.....	Mar. 9	α 15,369	5							14		1	4				
Portland, Me.....	Mar. 2	α 36,425	21														
Providence, R. I.....	Mar. 9	α 175,587	64								1						1
Rockford, Ill.....	Feb. 9	α 31,051	9														
Do.....	Feb. 16	α 31,051	8														
Do.....	Feb. 23	α 31,051	8	1													
Rochester, N. Y.....	Feb. 28	α 162,608	52	5									1				
Salem, Mass.....	Mar. 2	α 35,959	23														
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	α 53,531	10														
San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	α 342,732	169	26						1		2	9				
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Feb. 23	α 6,587	2														
Do.....	Mar. 2	α 6,587	0														
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11,979	7								1						
Somerville, Mass.....	Mar. 9	α 61,643	22	3													
South Bend, Ind.....	Mar. 2	α 35,959	18								1						
Springfield, Mass.....	Feb. 23	α 62,059	17	1								1					
Do.....	Mar. 2	α 62,059	22	2													2
Do.....	Mar. 9	α 62,059	16														1
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	α 12,086	4	1													
Toledo, Ohio.....	Mar. 2	α 131,522	30	6						2							
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	α 23,481	7														
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5,973	1														
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	α 278,718	122	14						1		2	2				
West Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	12,931	4														
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Feb. 23	α 33,878	14							1		1					
Do.....	Mar. 2	α 33,878	13	3								1					
Wichita, Kans.....	do.....	α 24,671	6	1						1		1					
Williamsport, Pa.....	Mar. 9	α 58,757	8	3													
Winona, Minn.....	Mar. 2	α 18,208	5														
Worcester, Mass.....	Mar. 1	α 118,421	31	5						1		1					
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Mar. 2	α 44,885	8									1					

α United States census, 1900.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 4, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	25		3	.98		.70
Portland, Me.....	28		3	.80		.69
Northfield, Vt.....	19		2	.49		.47
Boston, Mass.....	30	0		.95		.61
New Haven, Conn.....	31		1	.98		.95
Albany, N. Y.....	27		1	.63		.59
New York, N. Y.....	34	0		.91		.83
Harrisburg, Pa.....	34		1	.74		.64
Philadelphia, Pa.....	36		1	.77		.76
New Brunswick, N. J.....	31			.91		.82
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35		2	.84		.82
Baltimore, Md.....	38	0		.95		.82
Washington, D. C.....	37			.89		.88
Lynchburg, Va.....	41			.89		.84
Cape Henry, Va.....	44		3	1.03		1.03
Norfolk, Va.....	44			.99		.98
Charlotte, N. C.....	47	0		1.12		1.12
Raleigh, N. C.....	45	2		.98		.98
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47		4	1.02		1.02
Hatteras, N. C.....	46		2	1.24		.79
Wilmington, N. C.....	51		4	.88		.25
Columbia, S. C.....	50		2	1.12		1.12
Charleston, S. C.....	53		3	.84		.84
Augusta, Ga.....	51		1	1.11		1.11
Savannah, Ga.....	55		2	.81	.02	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	58		4	.82	.38	
Jupiter, Fla.....	66		2	.59	.59	
Key West, Fla.....	71			.31		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48	2		1.27		1.24
Tampa, Fla.....	66		7	.77	1.03	
Pensacola, Fla.....	56		1	1.17	1.39	
Mobile, Ala.....	55		4	1.40	.08	
Montgomery, Ala.....	52		1	1.41		1.37
Meridian, Miss.....	54		1	1.54		1.40
Vicksburg, Miss.....	54	2		1.33		.56
New Orleans, La.....	59	0		1.19	.67	
Shreveport, La.....	54	4		1.04		.76
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45	12		.80		.74
Little Rock, Ark.....	49	6		1.23		1.03
Palestine, Tex.....	54	7		.84		.62
Galveston, Tex.....	60	5		.70	.46	
San Antonio, Tex.....	59			.45		
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61	3		.47		.01
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	47	6		1.33		1.08
Nashville, Tenn.....	44	5		1.29		1.24
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	46		1	1.33		.84
Knoxville, Tenn.....	43		1	1.29		1.12
Lexington, Ky.....	39	2		1.01		.99
Louisville, Ky.....	40	0		1.01		
Indianapolis, Ind.....	36			.87		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38			.80		
Columbus, Ohio.....	35		2	.80		.62
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	40		2	.72		.68
Pittsburg, Pa.....	36		1	.66		.20
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	27		4	.63		.45
Rochester, N. Y.....	27			.67		
Buffalo, N. Y.....	27		3	.63		.16
Erie, Pa.....	30		4	.76		.60
Cleveland, Ohio.....	30		2	.66		.05
Sandusky, Ohio.....	32		4	.66		.19
Toledo, Ohio.....	31		5	.49		.20
Detroit, Mich.....	29		6	.56		.37
Lansing, Mich.....	28		5	.56		.31
Port Huron, Mich.....	26		3	.63		.50
Alpena, Mich.....	20	1		.49		.40
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	17	2		.28	.06	
Marquette, Mich.....	19	1		.42		.27
Escanaba, Mich.....	18			.38		
Green Bay, Wis.....	21			.49		
Grand Haven, Mich.....	27		2	.49		.45
Milwaukee, Wis.....	26		2	.52		.52
Chicago, Ill.....	30		4	.52		.52
Duluth, Minn.....	20	1		.32		.09

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 4, 1901—Cont'd

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	22	2		.28		.17
La Crosse, Wis.....	25	4		.28		.23
Dubuque, Iowa.....	27		3	.46		.46
Davenport, Iowa.....	30		3	.42		.42
Des Moines, Iowa.....	29	3		.31		.30
Keokuk, Iowa.....	33	2		.49		.39
Springfield, Ill.....	35			.72		
Cairo, Ill.....	42	3		.92		.67
St. Louis, Mo.....	39	3		.77		.63
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	37			.66		
Springfield, Mo.....	37	12		.37		.76
Kansas City, Mo.....	36	10		.49		.49
Topeka, Kans.....	37	7		.42		.42
Wichita, Kans.....	37	13		.39		.36
Concordia, Kans.....	33	13		.32		.32
Lincoln, Nebr.....	30	10		.28		.23
Omaha, Nebr.....	30	10		.25		.25
Sioux City, Iowa.....	23	13		.25		.24
Yankton, S. Dak.....	23	15		.21		.21
Valentine, Nebr.....	24	13		.25		.24
Huron, S. Dak.....	21	10		.15		.11
Pierre, S. Dak.....	21	17		.14		.07
Moorhead, Minn.....	14	3		.21	.27	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	17	7		.19	.25	
Williston, N. Dak.....	15	10		.07		.02
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	22	8		.08		.01
Helena, Mont.....	25	15		.14	.45	
Miles City, Mont.....	23	14		.07	.03	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	23	16		.21		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	33	11		.44		.06
Walla Walla, Wash.....	37	14		.35	.53	
Baker City, Oreg.....	26	14		.49	.08	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	37	8		.21		.20
Pocatello, Idaho.....	29	15		.52		.46
Boise, Idaho.....	40	7		.42		.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	38	9		.39		.32
Lander, Wyo.....	24	16		.25		.25
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30	11		.14	.03	
North Platte, Nebr.....	30	14		.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	36	11		.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	35	11		.10		.10
Dodge City, Kans.....	37	13		.21		.19
Oklahoma, Okla.....	46	8		.48		.48
Amarillo, Tex.....	40	8		.04		.02
Abilene, Tex.....	50		31	.31		.31
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	36	9		.19		.19
El Paso, Tex.....	53	4		.11		.11
Phoenix, Ariz.....	57	8		.15		.15
Yuma, Ariz.....	62	9		.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	43	7		.87	.34	
Tacoma, Wash.....	42	8		1.17	.13	
Portland, Oreg.....	44	8		1.46	.47	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	45			1.01		
Eureka, Cal.....	48	2		1.47		.91
Redbluff, Cal.....	52	9		.84		.84
Carson City, Nev.....	39	10		.35		.35
Sacramento, Cal.....	53	7		.77		.73
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	10		.73		.77
Fresno, Cal.....	53	8		.31		.31
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	14		.84		.84
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56	12		.77		.77
San Diego, Cal.....	56	9		.52		.52

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Quarantine raised at Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *March 9, 1901.*

Quarantine (on account of plague) raised.

HAVELBURG.

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

CANADA.

Orillia quarantines against Sudbury on account of smallpox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in his dispatch, No. 41, of the 22d ultimo the consul of the United States at Orillia reports that Sudbury, Ontario, is now quarantined because of the prevalence of smallpox there.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLOMBIA.

Typhus fever prevalent at Bogota and yellow fever at Guaduas and Honda.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, *January 7, 1901.*

SIR: The political situation remains practically unchanged. There have been no important operations in any part of the republic, while in the territory about Bogota there has been an unusual degree of quietness.

The government troops on the Honda road have suffered dreadful mortality from yellow fever. That dread disease has raged fearfully at Guaduas and Honda, and hundreds have died from it. General Valderama, commander of the forces at Guaduas, is dangerously ill with the fever, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The public health of this city also creates great anxiety. The epidemic of typhus has increased, and the deaths from this disease number something like 30 a day. Many prominent Colombians have died, and the new year comes in very sorrowfully for the Government and people.

As the contagion of yellow fever has spread to all points along the Magdalena river, a journey from the coast to this capital is attended with grave danger at the present moment. The river is still in entire possession of the Government, but traffic is much impeded by a very low stage of water.

Cable communication was interrupted during the past two weeks, but has been again established.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

A. M. BEAUPRÉ.

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 23, 1901, 14 deaths have occurred in this city; the following are the causes of deaths: Enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 1; cancer, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; tubercular pleurisy, 1; heart disease, 1; eclampsia, 1; insanity, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; old age, 1. Three of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 18.25. Headquarters, band, and one battalion of the Tenth United States Infantry departed on the transport *Sedgwick* on the 23d instant, for Newport News, Va.

The baggage of the troops was inspected and passed and the protection of the command from smallpox by successful vaccination was certified to by the medical officer accompanying the command.

Twenty-two vessels entered port, were inspected and granted pratique; 11 of these vessels were foreign; 18 bills of health were issued to outgoing vessels; 66 health certificates issued to outgoing passengers; 53 pieces of baggage of outgoing passengers, inspected and passed, and 38 pieces baggage, destination Manzanillo and Santiago, were labeled to be disinfected at those ports.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 8 deaths in the city of Trinidad for the week ended February 16, 1901. No contagious disease reported in that vicinity. Inspected 7 vessels during the week; also reports 4 deaths for the week ended February 23, 1901. No contagious diseases. Inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death in that port during the week ended February 23, 1901. No contagious diseases reported in that vicinity. Inspected 8 vessels at that port during the week.

Respectfully,

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

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

The case and death of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *March 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended March 2, 1901, 12 deaths have occurred in this city; the following are the causes of deaths: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 1; diabetes, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; insufficiency, aortic, 1; wounds, 1; pneumonia, 1; gangrene, 1; pernicious fever, 1. Of these deaths, 3 occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 15.64.

The history of the case of yellow fever reported by cable March 3, 1901, is as follows: Patient was a steward on the Norwegian cattle steamship *Fri* which entered port the morning of the 26th instant. Patient had been taken sick the night before. The vessel was allowed to discharge her cargo, but to have no communication with the shore, the patient being kept under observation. The following day, the ship

wishing to sail, and it not being deemed humane to allow the patient to be taken to sea, he was removed from the ship and turned over to the city authorities, and by them placed in a ward of the civil hospital.

On March 3 notice was sent to this office that the case had been diagnosed as yellow fever, and on being seen by myself shortly after, the case presented all the symptoms of a severe case. I immediately wired the facts to the proper authorities.

The case was seen again this morning at the lazaretto to which he had been removed yesterday afternoon, and found suffering with black vomit and to be in a moribund condition.

At the request of the sanitary officer of the city, both the lazaretto and the ward of the hospital in which the patient had been treated will be disinfected this afternoon under my supervision.

The steamship *Fri* will be thoroughly disinfected on her return trip after the discharge of her cargo of cattle.

I inclose weekly and monthly immigration reports of this station: Twenty-two vessels have been inspected and given pratique; 22 bills of health issued to outgoing vessels; 44 health certificates issued to outgoing passengers; 68 pieces of baggage inspected and passed of passengers leaving Cienfuegos, and 36 pieces of baggage, destination Manzanillo and Santiago, were labeled to be disinfected at those stations.

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

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths at that port during the week, and that no contagious diseases exist in that vicinity; inspected 7 vessels.

The following is a recapitulation of the reports of this station and sub-stations during the month of February: Seventy-five deaths occurred in this city of which 18 were in the civil hospital; 74 vessels entered and inspected; 1,684 members of crews inspected; 1,004 passengers inspected; 16 alien steerage passengers inspected and allowed to land; 70 bills of health issued to outgoing vessels; 216 health certificates issued to outgoing passengers; 350 pieces of baggage inspected and passed; 127 pieces of baggage, destination Manzanillo and Santiago, labeled to be disinfected at those ports.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reported 24 deaths in the city of Trinidad; no contagious diseases reported during month. Inspected 26 vessels at the port of Casilda.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reported 4 deaths at that port during the month; no contagious diseases reported. Inspected 26 vessels at that port.

Respectfully,

T. D. BERRY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended February 23, 1901.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 25, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 23, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 18	Steamship Barbadian.....	Liverpool, South America, and West Indies	3
Feb. 20	Steamship Orion	do.....	4
	Total.....		7

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 16; number passed, 16.

T. D. BERRY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *March 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 2, 1901:

There were only 2 cases of yellow fever in the city reported by the sanitary department, and but 1 death from disease occurred during the week.

Asst. Surg. T. D. Berry reports a case of yellow fever with fatal result at Cienfuegos.

Passenger travel to the United States continues very heavy. Over 890 were inspected during the past week.

I inclose a summary of the transactions at the station showing the routine work.

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 March 2, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers vaccinated.....	25
Number of passengers inspected.....	865
Total.....	890

DISINFECTION DEPARTMENT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	111
Number of pieces express matter disinfected.....	6
Number of pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	1,007
Number of pieces express matter inspected and passed.....	14
Number of pieces freight matter inspected and passed.....	171
Number of pieces marked "To be disinfected".....	5
Total amount handled.....	1,314

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Number of vessels inspected, arriving.....	31
Number of vessels inspected and cleared.....	20
Aggregate number of crews of vessels inspected on arriving.....	780
Aggregate number of crews inspected on vessels cleared.....	1,173
Passengers inspected, arriving.....	890

Mortality statistics for week ended March 2, 1901.

Tuberculosis	15	Malarial fever	1
Enteritis	10	Yellow fever.....	1
Pneumonia	7	Meningitis.....	4
Gastric fever.....	1	Total number deaths from all causes..	108

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended March 2, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 2, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 2, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 24	Steamship Ardanrose.....	Mobile	1
Feb. 25	Steamship Yucatan.....	New York	7
Do....	Steamship Orizaba.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	21
Do....	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans.....	2
Do....	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Miami	4
Feb. 27	Steamship Mexico	New York	22
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa.....	3
Do....	Steamship Madrileño.....	Liverpool and Spain.....	263
Mar. 1	Steamship Leon XIII.....	Spain and New York.....	24
Mar. 2	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa.....	3
Do....	Steamship Miguel Gallart.....	Spain and Canary Islands.....	154
	Total		504

Respectfully,

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, February 27, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended February 23, 1901:

Matanzas.—Nine deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 10.37 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Traumatic tetanus, 2; heart disease, 1; gastroenteritis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; entero-colitis, 1; other causes, 3. One case of diphtheria was reported; 6 vessels

were inspected and passed on arrival; 5 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port; 26 health certificates were issued to passengers leaving this port. Twelve pieces of baggage were passed without inspection.

The above noted mortality rate shows an excellent sanitary condition. It is the lowest death rate observed during the past ten years.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 14 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; heart disease, 2; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; septicaemia puerperal, 1; arterio sclerosis, 1; other causes, 4. The death rate during the week was 29.41 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Twelve vessels arrived during the week; 4 of these were foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels; 4 bills of health were issued during the week.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Assist. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 16.43 per 1,000. Ten vessels were inspected and passed on arrival; sixteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 2.68 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was inspected and passed and 8 were passed without inspection. Eleven 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.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *March 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended March 2, 1901:

Matanzas.—Fifteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 17.28 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; nephritis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; la grippe, 1; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character has been reported during the week. Eight vessels were inspected and passed on arrival; 12 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port; 32 health certificates were issued to persons leaving this port; 2 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed, 1 piece disinfected, and 2 pieces passed without inspection.

I submit herewith report of mortality statistics for the city of Matanzas during the month of February, 1901: Tuberculosis, 9; enteritis, 6; senility, 3; arterio-sclerosis, 3; marasmus, 3; cancer, 3; aortic insufficiency, 3; malarial fever, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; tetanus, traumatic, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 2; anaemia, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1; eclampsia, 1; la grippe, 1; nephritis, 1; bronchitis, 1; entero-septic fever, 1; congenital debility, 1; angina pectoris, 1; cardiac disease, 1; suicide by poison, 1; hemorrhage post-partum, 1; total, 52.

The above mortality indicates a death rate of 14.01 per 1,000, which is an excellent showing, never before observed in this city in recent years.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that during the week 8 deaths occurred in Cardenas of the following causes: Tubercu-

losis, 1; enteritis, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; congenital debility, 1; senility, 1; cancer, 1; pneumonia, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 16.80 per 1,000. Fourteen vessels arrived during the week. Seven of these were inspected and passed and 7 passed without inspection. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels during the week.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 33.01 per 1,000. Sixteen vessels were inspected and passed on arrival; 11 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Cabarién.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the death rate for the week was 3.35 per 1,000. The sanitary condition of the port and town continues good. Six vessels were passed without inspection on arrival during the week, and 1 was inspected and passed; 6 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port during the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *February 11, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 9, 1901:

Six vessels arrived at this port and 6 bills of health were issued. There were 3 deaths: Cancer, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1, and inanition, 1. The weather is warm and dry; the water supply of the town is being rapidly exhausted, and unless it rains soon much suffering from that cause will be felt by the poorer class of the people.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show arrival of 9 vessels, the issuance of 7 bills of health, and 1 death. Sanitary condition, good.

Gibara.—Reports show arrival of 15 vessels, 14 bills of health issued, 4 deaths, and good sanitary condition.

Baracoa.—Reports show arrival of 8 vessels, 7 bills of health issued, 5 deaths, and good sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *February 18, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 16, 1901: Six vessels arrived at this port, and 8 bills of health were issued. There was 1 death from infantile tetanus. The weather continues dry but cool, no rains; should this condition continue bad drinking water will cause more or less sickness.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show arrival of 4 vessels, 8 bills of health issued, 1 death, and good sanitary condition.

Gibara.—Reports show arrival of 13 vessels, 12 bills of health issued, 2 deaths, and good sanitary condition.

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

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 14, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 9, 1901:

Santiago.—There was a total of 16 deaths reported for the period mentioned, the principal causes being: Tuberculosis, 3; malarial fever, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 1; intestinal diseases, 2; other cases, 6; total, 16. Population, 43,000; annual death rate, 19.34 per 1,000.

The public health of Santiago continues very good, and, excepting a few sporadic cases of diphtheria of mild character, easily controlled; no infectious diseases have been reported. Colds are common, owing to sudden changes of the temperature, and malarial fevers of a benign character prevail to a great extent.

The Spanish steamship *Gaditano* arrived from Havana on February 4, 1901, having left at that place a suspicious case of fever, which was afterwards diagnosed as yellow fever, and in accordance with telegraphic instructions from the chief quarantine officer, the vessel was quarantined immediately on arrival and thoroughly disinfected, leaving two days after for Cienfuegos with everybody on board in good sanitary condition. Two cases of measles which appeared on board during the voyage from Havana were promptly sent to the civil hospital prior to the disinfection of the vessel.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 2 deaths due to the following causes: Malarial fever, remittent, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; total, 2. Population, 14,464; annual death rate, 7.19 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 5 deaths, due to the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; pernicious malarial fever, 1; malarial cachexia, 1; meningitis, 1; total, 5. Population, 18,000; annual death rate, 14.44 per 1,000.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended February 9, 1901.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.					
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.							
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Feb. 4	Steamship Antinogenes Menendez (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	10	1

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended February 16, 1901:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 22 deaths reported, making the annual rate of mortality 26.6 per 1,000. The chief causes of deaths were the following: Tuberculosis, 3; septicæmia, 1; pneumonia, 1; Bright's disease, 1; eclampsia, 1; enteritis, 3; malarial cachexia, 1; malarial fever, remittent, 2; other causes, 9. Total, 22.

On February 11, 1901, 1 battalion of the Tenth United States Infantry, stationed at Morro Castle, embarked on the United States Army transport *Rawlins*, destined for Newport News, Va. All the baggage was inspected and passed by Acting Asst. Surg. Edward F. Nunez and a certificate issued for the same.

On February 15, 1901, the provisional flag steamship *Julia* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rico; 18 immune certificates were issued to passengers and their baggage was disinfected.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 8 deaths; the following were the chief causes reported: Nephritis, 1; albuminuria, 1; enteritis, 2; other causes, 4. Total, 8. Population, 14,464; annual rate of mortality, 28.7 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 6 deaths, the causes being the following: Tuberculosis, 1; malarial fever, 1; pernicious anæmia, 1; pneumonia, 1; rickets, 1; epithelioma, 1. Total, 8. Population, 18,000; annual rate of mortality, 17.33 per 1,000.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended February 16, 1901.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.							
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.		Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.			
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.						Valises.		
Feb. 11	Steamship <i>Josefita</i> (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	1	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do....	Steamship <i>Mortera</i> (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	31	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	2
Feb. 14	Steamship <i>Saratoga</i> (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 15	Steamship <i>Julia</i> (baggage arrived from Havana).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	19	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do....	Steamship <i>Julia</i> (baggage destined for Porto Rico).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	1	7	5	154	58	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	2

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended February 9, 1901.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 9, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 9, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 4	Spanish steamship Gaditano.....	Santander and Spanish ports.....	8
Feb. 6	Provisional flag steamship Maria Herrera.	San Juan, Porto Rico.....	4
Do....	American steamship Saratoga.....	New York.....	6
	Total.....	.....	18

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,
*Acting 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 February 16, 1901.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 16, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 16, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 14	Haitian schooner James Stafford.....	Port au Prince, Haiti	18
Feb. 14	British schooner Maggie Louise.....	Lucca, Jamaica.....	12
	Total.....	.....	30

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 during the week ended February 9, 1901.*GUANTANAMO, CUBA, *February 9, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 9, 1901:

February 3, steamship *Gaditano*, from Liverpool and Spanish ports, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,

LUIS ESPIN,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

*Discovery by the yellow-fever expedition of a bacillus in cases of yellow fever.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *February 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit under same cover copy of an article that appears to-day in the British Medical Association Journal on the cause of yellow fever. I thought it might be of interest for the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Liverpool school of tropical medicine—Yellow-fever expedition.

[Abstract of interim report, by the late Walter Myers, M. B., B. C. Camb.]

1. Sufficient research reveals the presence of a fine, small bacillus in the organs of all fatal cases of yellow-fever. We have found it in each of the 14 cadavers examined for the purpose. In diameter, the bacillus somewhat recalls that of the influenza bacillus; seen in the tissues, it is about 4 micromillimeters in length.

2. This bacillus has been seen in kidney, in spleen, in mesenteric portal and axillary lymphatic glands, etc., taken from yellow fever cadavers directly after death. In the contents of the lower intestine apparently the same bacillus is found often in extraordinary preponderance over other microorganisms. Preparations of the pieces of mucus, which are usually, if not always, present in yellow-fever stools, at times may almost present the appearance of pure cultures.

3. Preparations of the organs usually fail to show the presence of any other bacteria, whose absence is confirmed by the usual sterility of cultivation experiments.

4. It is probable that this same bacillus has been met with but not recognized by 3 other observers. Dr. Sternberg has mentioned it, and he has also recorded the finding of similar organisms in material derived from Drs. Domingos Freire and Carmona y Valle, but he did not recognize its presence frequently, probably on account of the employment of insufficiently stringent staining technique.

5. It is probable that recognition has not been accorded to this bacillus by reason of the difficulty with which it takes up stains (especially methylene blue), and by reason of the difficulty of establishing growth on artificial media.

6. The most successful staining agent is carbolic fuchsin (Ziehl), diluted with 5 per cent phenol solution (to prevent accidental contamination during the long staining period) immersion for several hours, followed by differentiation in weak acetic acid. Two hours' staining may fail to reveal the bacilli, which appear after twelve to eighteen hours. The bacilli in stools are often of greater length than those in the tissues, and they stain rather more easily; naturally the same is true of cultures.

7. Since the bacilli are small and comparatively few in numbers they are difficult to find. To facilitate matters at our last necropsies (14th and 15th) a method of sedimentation has been adopted. A considerable quantity of organ juice is emulsified with antiseptic solutions, minute precautions against contamination and for control being taken; the emulsion is shaken from time to time and allowed to settle. The method is successful and may form a ready means of preserving bacteria containing material for future study. The best fluid for the purpose has yet to be worked out; hitherto normal saline with about one-fifth per cent sublimate has been employed.

8. Pure growths of this bacillus are not obtained in ordinary aerobic and anaerobic culture tubes.

9. Some pure cultures have been obtained by placing whole mesenteric glands (cut out by means of the thermo-cautery), into broth under strict hydrogen atmosphere. Investigations into the necessary constitution of culture media for successful cultivation are in progress.

10. Much search was made for parasites of the nature of protozoa. We conclude that yellow fever is not due to this class of parasite. Our examinations were made on very fresh organ juices, blood, etc., taken at various stages of the disease, with and without centrifugalization, and on specimens fixed and stained in appropriate ways. We may add that we sometimes have examined the organs in a fresh state under the microscope within half an hour after death.

11. The endeavor to prove a man-to-man transference of yellow-fever by means of a particular kind of gnat by the recent American Commission is hardly intelligible for bacillary disease. Moreover, it does not seem to be borne out by their experiments, nor does it appear to satisfy certain endemological conditions. It is proposed to deal more fully with endemiology and epidemiology of the disease on a later occasion. We think that the evidence in favor of the etiologocal importance of the fine, small bacillus is stronger than any that has yet been adduced for any other pretended yellow-fever germ. At the same time there is a much further work to be done ere its final establishment can be claimed. The acquisition of a new intestinal bacterium would explain the immunity of the acclimatized.

Report from London—Plague in Cape Town, Africa.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 23, 1901*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the health of England and Wales remains good. For the week ended February 16, there was no death from any quarantinable disease, and only 1 case of smallpox was under treatment in London.

A considerable number of cases of smallpox continue to occur in Glasgow and the neighboring towns. There were yesterday 355 cases in hospital. Since the beginning of the outbreak 130 deaths have occurred. Vaccination and revaccination are being rigorously urged, and it is hoped that the height of the epidemic is passed.

No cases of plague in England have come to my notice. The following statement regarding plague in Cape Town has been issued: Bubonic plague report for the week ended February 16, notifies total of 20 cases; 1 European, 19 colored; 3 deaths; 104 contacts, all colored. Two further cases have since been reported, 1 colored and 1 white.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Plague at Beirut in 1900—Bubonic form weakly contagious.

PARIS, FRANCE, *February 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith translation of an article on the epidemic of plague at Beirut in 1900, by Mr. H. de Brun. This study was presented to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Proust.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

A study of the epidemic of plague at Beirut, 1900, by Mr. H. de Brun.

The most striking fact shown by the observation of the patients is the real value of Yersin's serum. In the case of 3 patients a single injection of 40 c. c. was enough to cause the fever to disappear, to check the progress of the disease, and relieve almost immediately all alarming symptoms. All this in spite of the fact that these patients were only inoculated on the fourth, sixth, and eleventh days of the disease.

The fourth patient, it is true, showed more resistance; he was more seriously infected, and 6 injections were necessary in order to overcome the disease. It is only just to say that the first injection was made here on the eighth day of the disease, and that each one was followed by a marked improvement.

The directions furnished by the Pasteur Institute give 10 to 20 c. c., as the dose to be injected, but it seems that this can be greatly increased with advantage, since we have

never made an injection of less than 40 c. c., and yet have never caused any accident or any malaise. It might be useful to note that 1 of these patients was only 11 years old.

The disease seemed to have been caused by sacks of sugar coming from Alexandria. It did not seem to be contagious. In fact it has not by any means been proved to my satisfaction that the 4 cases, appearing as they did on July 5, 8, 10, and 12, received their contamination from each other. To admit this hypothesis would be to admit, first, a period of incubation exceptionally short, and second, a remarkable power of communicating the infection.

But everything in the history of our patients allows us to exclude this contagious power. Before taking to their beds they were in constant and intimate contact with a great number of workmen; later, when in bed, the father of one of the patients remained by the cot of his son day and night, sleeping and eating in the room where were also the beds of the other 3 plague patients. He nursed his son constantly, and frequently gave his services to the other sufferers, yet neither this father, nor the physician on special duty with these cases, nor the many physicians that came many times to study the cases had the slightest illness. It is then probable that the patients were all infected from the same source, and that none of them gave the disease to any one else.

What is true for Beirut is also true for Smyrna and for Alexandria where the malady, according to the expressions of the commission appointed to study it "was carried rapidly to several points without using man as the vehicle." Besides, it is a fact that a contagious disease will strike only 5 people in a city of 125,000 inhabitants as Beirut, or attack only 22 persons scattered here and there in a large city like Smyrna, especially when in these two cities the first cases were ignored, and on that account the ordinary measures of isolation and disinfection were not taken from the beginning. Is it a fact that a contagious disease will limit itself to a few isolated cases as at Alexandria without spreading to neighboring or other localities with which the contaminated city has direct and constant railroad communication during the entire duration of the epidemic?

If I insist upon the weak contagious power of the bubonic plague that I have observed, it is because I have seen the disastrous effects of an indescribable fright which nothing justified, fright born of the idea that plague is a disease horribly contagious. Again, it seems necessary to separate distinctly from the standpoint of its transmissibility, plague exclusively bubonic, from plague of the pneumonic form. The first sometimes very mild clinically is also often very slightly contractable; the second, on the contrary, nearly always very grave, is extremely contagious on account of the presence of large quantities of the bacilli of Yersin, in the sputum. If this distinction had been made, it would have avoided for the population of Beirut and Liban many measures that being useless and vexatious, caused them incalculable prejudice.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin as to plague in Cape Town, Africa.

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, February 26. Sent by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 27, 1901.*

Cape Town, February 25.—Up to this date there have been 31 persons here sick with the plague, among them 1 European. There are 24 cases under medical treatment. Several among them are very severe, and are likely to have a fatal termination. One of the dangerously ill patients is an European. Two new cases were reported to-day in the city. Twenty-five Europeans, 32 colored men, 93 Kaffirs, and 9 Indians who had been in contact with the patients are under medical observation at the isolated station.

Plague in Cape Colony.

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, February 28, 1901.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 28, 1901.*

Cape Colony, February 27.—Yesterday 7 new cases of plague were reported; among them was an European woman in the lower part of the town. Another case was that of an European in the better part of the city. A Kaffir has died of the plague in a house near the cathedral.

A number of white and colored people who had come in contact with plague patients recently have been isolated. In view of the spread of the plague, the Government has increased the sanitary precautions. To-day 6 new cases of plague have occurred. Two natives were found dead, and it is believed they died of plague.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Smallpox continues.

NAPLES, ITALY, *February 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 20, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On February 14, the steamship *Columbia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 749 steerage passengers and 65 pieces of large and 102 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and thirty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 16 the steamship *Liguria*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,077 steerage passengers and 190 pieces of large and 1,110 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and sixty-eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. One case of variola was rejected.

On February 20 the steamship *Hesperia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 716 steerage passengers and 41 pieces of large and 901 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and sixty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox.

At the inspection of the steamship *Liguria* one of the steerage passengers was found to have had smallpox. Desquamation was about completed. The family in which the case occurred was detained here to await developments.

During the past week smallpox has again appeared in many of the villages adjacent to Naples in which it was supposed to have been stamped out. Orders more strict than those previously issued have been sent out in regard to vaccinating the people in the affected districts. The real number of cases is mere conjecture. Many physicians do not report their cases and many others occur without receiving medical attention. Therefore, the number of cases does not reach the statistician.

Respectfully,

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

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

NAPLES, ITALY, *February 27, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 27, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On February 21, the Italian steamship *Neptunus*, bound with cargo via Messina, for Boston and Philadelphia.

On February 21, the steamship *Hohenzollern*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 752 steerage passengers and

72 pieces of large and 976 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and thirty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 23, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 888 steerage passengers and 54 pieces of large and 1,225 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and fifty eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 26, the Italian steamship *Sicilia*, bound with cargo via Messina for New Orleans, La.

On February 27, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed, 1,149 steerage passengers and 44 pieces of large and 1,157 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

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

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

MEXICO.

Reports from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *February 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended February 23: From yellow fever and smallpox there were no deaths, only 2 cases being reported from yellow fever and none from smallpox. There were 29 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully,

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

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

NETHERLANDS.

Quarantine against Cape Town, Africa, on account of plague.

AMSTERDAM, *February 16, 1901.*

SIR: The minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands has declared Cape Town to be infected with pest, and has fixed the quarantine, in accordance with article 8 of the law of March 28, 1877, at ten days.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. HILL,
United States Consul.

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox.

MANILA, P. I., *January 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1 fatal case of plague, in a Filipino, occurred in Manila during the week ended January 12, 1901. During the same period there were 4 cases of smallpox, with no deaths reported. The total number of deaths from all causes during the week was 180.

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., *January 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1 fatal case of plague, in a Chinese, occurred in Manila during the week ended January 19, 1901. No smallpox was reported during the week. The total number of deaths from all causes during this period was 145.

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.

Precautions against the entrance of cholera from Singapore.

MANILA, P. I., *January 15, 1901.*

SIR: Further reporting concerning cholera in Singapore, I have the honor to inform you that the number of cases shows a slight diminution for the week ended December 29, 1900. During this period 29 cases with 26 deaths were reported.

The disease so far has been confined to the Chinese and native population, and no cases have appeared in the European quarters of the city.

Every precaution is taken at this port to prevent its introduction; baggage of the few steerage passengers is disinfected, and the crews of ships are not allowed on shore. However, it has been necessary to reject many thousand old gunnies. I have refused the landing of these and they have been returned to Singapore.

The consul-general at Singapore has promised to keep me informed of the progress of the mild epidemic, and to enforce the regulations suggested as far as practicable.

I have also to report the occurrence of 1 case of plague in Singapore on the 24th ultimo. This occurred among some coolies landed from Hongkong.

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.

Cholera, plague, and beriberi at Singapore.

MANILA, P. I., *January 24, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information the following, extracted from the mortality report of Singapore for the month of December, 1900:

Cholera, 116—104 males and 12 females; bubonic plague, 1; smallpox, 3; dysentery, 26; diarrhea, 44; beriberi, 136, and from fever, 209. The total number of deaths from all causes for the month was 1,026.

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.

*Leprosy in the Philippine Islands.*MANILA, P. I., *January 28, 1901*

SIR: Referring to your letter (F. L. G., R. M. W.) of April 9, 1900, requesting a report on the prevalence of leprosy in the Philippine Islands, I have the honor to inform you that I have delayed acknowledging receipt of it, thinking that perhaps I might be able to secure data for basis of a report, but at present the task of furnishing one that would be of either statistical or scientific value seems hopeless.

Leprosy is widely prevalent over the entire archipelago, but the greatest number of cases exists in Southern Luzon and the southern islands. It is quite prevalent in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. The total number of cases in the islands is estimated at 20,000, but the actual number is not known, and a census is difficult on account of the majority of cases being in the rural districts.

The cases in Manila and surrounding country are isolated in a substantial hospital, under the auspices of the Manila board of health. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu.

An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers in the islands has been made by the army officials, and several months ago orders were issued from headquarters directing that a hospital in each district be set aside for the isolation of the lepers that could be apprehended, and a board of army officers was recently detailed to investigate several islands for the purpose of selecting a suitable one for a leper colony, the intention being to deport all cases of leprosy to this place for segregation and isolation.

I think that in a few months this will have been established, and more definite information will be obtainable.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce—Status of smallpox.*PONCE, P. R., *February 18, 1901.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended February 16, 1901.

Three vessels were inspected and passed, and 5 bills of health were issued, on which I have been stating that the port and shipping are free from smallpox.

* * * * *

The general health and sanitary condition of the city is comparatively good.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

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

PONCE, P. R., *February 25, 1901.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended February 23, 1901.

Five vessels were inspected and passed. The Spanish steamship *Isla de Panay* from Havana, Colon, Sabanilla, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra, was held in quarantine. She brought no passengers or cargo for Ponce, only touching here for passengers and cargo for Europe. Eight bills of health were issued.

Since my last report, 31 new cases of smallpox were reported, making a total of 67 cases and 1 death. Twenty-one have recovered leaving 44 cases now in quarantine.

Every physician is required to report all cases of sickness, and any suspicious ones are looked into. Considerable vaccination is being done, and funds for the isolation camp and other expenses are being subscribed by the merchants. Work is to begin to-day, and it will soon be ready for use.

With the more active measures now being put into force, there should be a diminution of the cases and a final end of the epidemic.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended February 23, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *February 26, 1901.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended February 23, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 19	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	Cuba, Santo Domingo, Ponce, and Mayaguez, P. R.	9
Do....	Spanish steamship Isla de Panay.....	Havana, Colon, Sabanilla, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Ponce, P. R.	10
	Total .....	.....	19

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RUSSIA.

Report from London on plague in Southeastern Russia.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following statement regarding plague in Southeastern Russia received from the United States consul at Moscow:

At the present time it is considered that this epidemic has been entirely checked in the inhabited portions of the Astrakhan and Uralsk districts in the southeastern parts of European Russia; still 32 special squads are searching the prairie where the Kerghees tribes are settled. These tribes are about half wild. They breed horses for the market, also cattle.

By the imperial order, a committee was appointed, headed by his imperial highness prince of Oldenburg, who was sent down to Astrakhan at the beginning as a special plenipotentiary, with unlimited power from the Czar. He had with him a very large staff of doctors, nurses, and sanitary attendants and appliances. In the Astrakhan district he checked the epidemic in a very short time; then he started for Sorataff, on the river Volga, with part of his staff. Sorataff is situated about 400 miles east of the city of Uralsk; the latter city is situated in the southern part of the Ural, on the ridges of the Ural mountains. The other part of the staff he left in Astrakhan. Now, respecting Uralsk, the plague was more in the Kerghees prairies, in the following villages: Tegebay-Topeke, and Mereke, near the settlement of Talorka, in a part of the Ural and Astrakhan districts.

At the beginning of the epidemic, there were 136 cases, 134 of which died and 2 recovered. Since January 8 to 21, there were no more cases reported in the above-mentioned villages. By February 8, the disinfecting of the earthen huts of the Kerghees tribes in the prairies was discontinued, and it is supposed that there are no more cases of plague in either of the Astrakhan or Uralsk districts. Still, there is a very large number of doctors, nurses, and sanitary attendants skirmishing the prairies in search of any cases of the plague. Prince of Oldenburg left for St. Petersburg on February 8. Up to the present time, everything seems to be quiet.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Outbreak of plague at Singapore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the vice consul-general pro tem at Singapore telegraphed the word "plague" to the Department on the 28th ultimo, meaning thereby that there is an outbreak of the disease at that place.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 260.]

Report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 18, 1901.*

Plague in Turkey.

SIR: The sanitary physician of the city of Smyrna examined on the 3d instant the corpse of a man whose death was caused from plague. The plague bacilli have been found in the pulp of the bubo existing in the right groin.

The steamship *Apollo* arrived the 13th instant in Rhodes, one of the islands of the Turkish archipelago, having on board the corpse of a girl, aged 5 months, whose death occurred just before her arrival in Rhodes,

The sanitary physician there, in examining the corpse of the girl, found two ganglia enlarged, one of which was in the right groin, and the second in the right armpit. He directly stopped the landing of the passengers and put under medical observation the men who had had contact with the passengers and the crew of the steamer. He wired the fact to the sanitary board, and the steamship *Apollo* was directed to the lazaretto of Clazomenes. The sanitary physician of Smyrna, to whom the arrival of the *Apollo* was wired, has examined the corpse of the little girl, and his opinion is that he could not ascertain the cause of death. A microscopical examination has been made. Up to the moment I write no fresh news has been given about the case.

Public health in the other Turkish provinces.

Public health in the Turkish provinces is good, according to the sanitary reports which reach us from the sanitary physicians. The sanitary physician from Djiddah deals in his report with the question of the water supply of that town, about which I have written in my report, sub No. 257, dated December 29 last. He says that the wells dug furnish the quantity of 15 liters of water per minute. The water is good and palatable, and is enough to supply the city. The number of deaths registered in that city was 41 during the month of September and 36 during that of October.

In Medina the number of deaths registered during the year ended December 31, 1900, is 1,311, of which 524 are children under 1 year. Of these deaths 121 are due to smallpox, of which 79 are in children.

In Dardanelles there have been 17 deaths registered during the month of November. During said month 28 deaths have been registered in Cavalla.

Public health in Constantinople.

In Constantinople influenza is constantly prevailing. It is of rather mild character. There are also some diphtheria cases as well as some of measles. The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from January 1 to the 11th instant is 1,289. Of these 11 were due to diphtheria, 4 to measles, 9 to scarlet fever, 13 to typhoid fever, and 103 to acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

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

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 817,799. Total number of deaths, 1,468, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 7; measles 19, scarlet fever, 20; smallpox 14; plague, 1, and 205 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended February 22, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended February 22, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. One death. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended February 22, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Inagua.—Three weeks ended February 25, 1901. Estimated population, 1,200. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 6, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria*.—Year ended December 31, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 304, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 9; whooping cough, 6; beriberi, 1, and 38 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 52,665. Total number of deaths, 76, including enteric fever, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. Six deaths from enteric fever and 1 death from tuberculosis reported.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 11,100. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 4, and 6 from scarlet fever.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 18,887. Total number of deaths, 62, including whooping cough, 7, and 7 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 16, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,788,099. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 28.8, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 11.7.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and nineteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 36; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 20; whooping cough, 49; enteric fever, 11, and diarrhea and dysentery, 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand. In Greater London 2,338 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 22 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 16, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 45.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 235 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1, and 3 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 16, 1901, correspond to annual rate of 22.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 18.0, and the highest in Perth, viz, 26.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes

was 710, including diphtheria, 10; measles, 25; scarlet fever, 6; small-pox, 20, and 33 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 226,432. Total number of deaths, 406, including scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 39 from tuberculosis.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 217, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended January 19, 1901. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Malaga*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 230, including 1 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 23, 1900, to March 15, 1901.

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

[For reports received from June 29, to December 23, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 23, 1900.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 5...	5	48	
Calcutta.....	Nov 18-Feb. 2...	2	340	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 1...	1	81	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 26...	26	253	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	15	14	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 14...	14	6	
Honda.....	Jan. 7.....	7		Prevalent.
Guaduas.....	.....do.....	do		Do.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4...	4	6	3
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	31	62	21
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	31	24	7
	Feb. 3-Feb. 24...	24	6	6
Matanzas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 3...	3	1	1
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	3	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 15...	15	7	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Feb. 16-Feb. 26...	26	44	6
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	31	1	1
Brazil:				
Niteroy.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 10...	10	12	8
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	15	37	34
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Nov. 26...	26	6	3
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 26...	26		10
England:				
Hull.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 31...	31		8
India:				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Northern Division—</i>				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 26...	26	1	1
Ahmedabad District.....	.....do.....	do		
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	do	2,384	1,800
Broach District.....	.....do.....	do		
Surat District.....	.....do.....	do	85	56
Surat Town.....	.....do.....	do	43	36
Thana District.....	.....do.....	do	281	244
<i>Central Division—</i>				
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	do		
Ahmednagar Town.....	.....do.....	do	2	1
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	do	47	29
Nasik Town.....	.....do.....	do	122	98
Poona City.....	.....do.....	do	857	870
Poona District.....	.....do.....	do	156	135
fatara District.....	.....do.....	do	76	46
Satara Town.....	.....do.....	do	121	39
<i>Southern Division—</i>				
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	do	2,289	1,699
Belgaum Town.....	.....do.....	do	87	51
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	do	379	298
Dharwar Town.....	.....do.....	do	124	74
Hubli Town.....	.....do.....	do	6	5
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	do	28	20
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	do	43	29
Ratnagiri District.....	.....do.....	do	2	2
<i>Political Charges—</i>				
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	do	8	4
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	do	141	56

On ss. Friary.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
Political Charges—Conf'd.				
Bhavnagar Town.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 26...	363	192	
Cutch State.....	do	67	61	
Janjira State.....	do	16	18	
Kathiawar State.....	do	5	3	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta country.....	do	330	236	
Mandoi Town.....	do			
Miraj Town.....	do	215	146	
Sevanur State.....	do	52	41	
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
Madras Presidency—				
Malabar District.....	do	2		
Madras City.....	do	5	2	
North Arcot.....	do	17	12	
Salem District.....	do	259	163	
Trichonopoly District.....	do	1		
Bengal—				
Bihar Town.....	do	107	101	
Calcutta.....	do	650	640	
Chapra Town.....	do	108	93	
Dinapur Town.....	do	286	286	
Gaya District.....	do	1,468	1,429	
Howrah District.....	do	4	4	
Monbhum District.....	do	11	13	
Monghyr District.....	do	567	520	
Monghyr Town.....	do	1,200	1,099	
Muzaffarpur District.....	do	1	1	
Patna City.....	do	3,165	3,002	
Patna District.....	do	4,855	4,015	
Saran District.....	do	4,269	3,414	
Punjab Province—				
Gurdaspur District.....	do	154	118	
Jullemdur District.....	do	24	14	
Sialpot District.....	do	29	19	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	do	1,868	1,001	
Bangalore Civil and Mil- itary Station.....	do	1,989	1,541	
Bangalore District.....	do	883	627	
Kolor Gold Fields.....	do	310	736	
Mysore City.....	do	984	675	
Mysore District.....	do	1,590	1,225	
Shimoga.....	do	342	47	
Tumkar District.....	do	15	9	
Hyderabad State—				
Aurangabad District.....	do	86	70	
Formosa:				
Tainan.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 16...	28	22	
Japan:				
Fukuoka.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 8...	1	1	
Hiroshima.....	do	1	1	
Kobe and Hiogo.....	do	26	22	
Nagasaki.....	do	1	1	
Osaka.....	do	157	139	
Shidzuoka.....	do	20	20	
Wakayama.....	do	18	13	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 5...	3	3	
Réunion.....	Jan. 3-Jan. 10...	5		
Russia:				
Samara.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 10...	61	44	
Tsarevsk District.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 22...		24	
Uralsk.....	Jan. 21.....	136	134	
Vladimirovka.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	25	16	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 25.....		1	From ss. Hong Wan.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19...		1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9.....		13	
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	Feb. 8.....		1	

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

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....		176	
Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....	156		
Bahama Islands:				
Inagus.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 16.....	6	1	
Ghent.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26.....		1	
Liege.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26.....	3		
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 15.....		96	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.....		188	
British Columbia:				
Nanaimo.....	Dec. 21.....	5		
Vancouver.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 2.....	2	2	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 22.....	4		
Cuba:				
Banes.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Ecuador:				
Gusyaquil.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 2.....		42	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	8	7	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4.....		3	
England:				
Bradford.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23.....	23		
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12.....	2		
Liverpool.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 23.....	3		
London.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 23.....	15		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 23.....	21	1	
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15.....	1		
France:				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		2	
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....		100	
St. Etienne.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 15.....	1		
Roubaix.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		1	
Gibraltar:				
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 5.....		27	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 2.....		683	
Karachi.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 3.....	70	23	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 1.....		16	
Italy:				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15.....		1	
Naples.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 30.....	26	2	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1.....			Reported present.
Malta:				
Valetta.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	1		
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 10.....		6	
Merida.....	Dec. 20.....			Epidemic.
Progreso.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 16.....	4		
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 4.....		6	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5.....		4	
New Brunswick:				
Gloucester and Westmoreland counties.....	Feb. 9.....	150		
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16.....	1		Imported.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 2.....	4	0	
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 23.....	67	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 16.....	56	10	
Odesa.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 16.....	34	75	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....		17	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 9.....	49	10	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 16.....		100	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 23.....	15		
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1		
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 1.....		143	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 12.....		4	

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.					
Monte Cristi.....	Feb. 23	4,000	0																
Montevideo.....	Jan. 5	215,061	50																
Do.....	Jan. 12	215,061	68																
Moscow.....	Feb. 9	1,000,000	546																
Do.....	Feb. 16	1,000,000	516					1		3									
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Feb. 11	234,369	85																
Nottingham.....	do.....	250,000	100																
Do.....	Feb. 23	250,000	105																
Odessa.....	Feb. 16	442,000	190																
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Jan. 26	236,159	116																
Do.....	Feb. 2	236,159	97																
Palermo.....	Feb. 16	300,000	117	6															
Panama.....	Feb. 25	16,000	73																
Plymouth.....	Feb. 26	106,000	7																
Port Limon.....	Feb. 24	4,000	0																
Puerto Cortez.....	Feb. 27	2,000	0																
Quebec.....	Feb. 16	73,000																	
Do.....	Feb. 23	73,000																	
Do.....	Mar. 2	73,000																	
Queenstown.....	Feb. 16	15,000	3																
Do.....	Feb. 23	15,000	1																
Rotterdam.....	do.....	332,222	144																
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Mar. 2	45,000	12	1															
St. John, West Indies.....	Feb. 2	30,000	7																
Do.....	Feb. 9	30,000	12																
Do.....	Feb. 16	30,000	12																
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 9	1,267,062	698					1	1	15	30	30	8	3					
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Mar. 2	3,000	3																
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	Feb. 8	12,019	11																2
Do.....	Feb. 9	12,019	9																
Do.....	Feb. 15	12,019	5																
Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 16	33,500	14																
Singapore.....	Jan. 19	97,111	196	31	1	20													
Do.....	Jan. 26	97,111	200	28		15													
Southampton.....	Feb. 16	107,713	48																
Do.....	Feb. 23	107,713	46																1
South Shields.....	Feb. 16	107,155	42	10						1	1						2		
Sunderland.....	do.....	149,205	42								1	1	1	1	1				
Tampico.....	Feb. 10	18,000	20																
Do.....	Feb. 17	18,000	17																
Do.....	Feb. 20	18,000	18																
Trapani.....	Feb. 16	53,597	15																
Utiila.....	Feb. 16	800	0																
Do.....	Feb. 23	800	0																
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	32,000	29	3															
Warsaw.....	Feb. 16	686,010	242					6	4		3	3	3	3					2
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Mar. 2	3,000	0																
Yokohama.....	Feb. 2	189,455	0																
Do.....	Feb. 9	189,455	0								1		3						

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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