

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

The danger to life and hardships imposed on travelers by lack of port quarantine facilities.

The report on international quarantine, adopted by the Pan-American Medical Congress in the City of Mexico, November, 1896, provided among other measures, that each government should maintain quarantine stations at its domestic ports. That this provision is essential not only for protecting the several countries from the introduction of contagious disease, but as an act of justice to the crews and passengers of an infected ship, is instanced by the narration in the annual report of the Marine-Hospital Service for 1893, Volume II, pages 7 and 8, of the experience of the four vessels which left Naples while cholera was prevalent there for ports in South America. Developing cholera en route, they were not allowed to land at the port of arrival, but were obliged to return to Naples, many deaths from cholera occurring on the return voyage.

A similar instance of the injustice to passengers and crew by reason of the lack of quarantine stations with facilities for the care of an infected ship, is narrated below; the infection in this instance being yellow fever and the vessel being refused harbor at port after port on the west coast of South America, the passengers being subjected to the dangers of yellow-fever infection with no possibility of escape from the vessel for a period of more than one month.

Lack of quarantine stations on the west coast of South America.

NEW YORK, *March 18, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to our conversation relative to the utter absence of quarantine stations on the west coast of South America and the imperative need for the establishment of same, I concluded that the best way to put you in full possession of the facts was to obtain a written statement from Mr. Archer Harman, managing director of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, who are now building the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, which I have the pleasure to inclose herein. Mr. Harman's letter shows the imperative need of the establishment of stations to protect the lives of our citizens. On board the vessel to which he refers were a number of American gentlemen and ladies. Further comment

is unnecessary, as the letter speaks for itself and shows the dreadful ordeal to which the passengers of the *Chile* were subjected.

Trusting that it may aid you in the good work in which you are engaged, I am,

Respectfully,

PERRY M. DE LEON,

United States Consul-General to Ecuador.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

NEW YORK, *March 14, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to your request for report on my trip last summer on the steamer *Chile*, I beg to say that about July 9, 1900, I went aboard the steamer *Chile* at Panama with a party of 14, consisting of engineers and superintendents employed by my company in Ecuador, and 2 ladies—one, the wife of one of our engineers, and the other, the sister of our assistant chief engineer. The second day out from Panama there was 1 death on board from yellow fever. We arrived at Puna, on the Guayas River, on July 12, and were ordered to anchor for observation for six days, as there was no quarantine station at Puna or at the port of Guayaquil; in fact, none upon the coast of Ecuador. The captain of the steamer determined to proceed south to Payta. On arriving at Payta, we had 2 more deaths from yellow fever. That port refused to receive us, as there was no quarantine station; neither would they allow the steamer to remain in the harbor. On leaving Payta, it developed that there was no doctor on board ship; that the man whom the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had shipped as a physician had only consented to represent himself as such to obtain a free passage to Callao. In due course we arrived at the port of Callao. The authorities there refused to allow the steamer to enter the harbor or the passengers to communicate with the shore, stating that there was no quarantine station and that those on board the ship must remain there. While in the port of Callao, 2 further deaths occurred from the same disease. The authorities at Callao were requested repeatedly to send a physician and medicine and disinfectants on board the ship but refused to do so. I arranged with W. R. Grace & Co. to charter a steamer to take me off the *Chile* and to proceed to sea with my party, remaining there until the authorities would be satisfied to receive us, but the Peruvian authorities declined to allow the steamer which W. R. Grace & Co. had chartered to take myself and party from the steamer *Chile*. After exhausting all the means in our power to induce the Peruvian authorities to charter at our expense a sailing vessel or some other method of placing us in quarantine, and their refusing to do so, we then proceeded south and in due course arrived at Arica. Unfortunately, 2 or 3 deaths had occurred between Callao and Arica. There being no quarantine station at Arica, a small gunboat was ordered out and drove the steamer out of the harbor, refusing to provide either medicine, disinfectants, or provisions. We then proceeded south, and in due course arrived at Pisagua where the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had some coal stored in barges. The authorities there attempted to drive us out of the harbor, but as the steamer had no coal it was impossible for us to proceed. It was finally agreed that the steamer should proceed to sea for 5 miles, that lighters or barges containing coal should be anchored within a mile and a half of the steamer, and that the crew of the steamer should tow them out and unload them, sinking the barges after the cargo was discharged. After consuming several days in obtaining coal, and 1 or 2 further deaths occurring, but failing to obtain either medicine or disinfectants, we proceeded south and in due course arrived at Valparaiso, after the loss of several more passengers by yellow fever, arriving in Valparaiso about August 15, where, after a careful inspection, the passengers were allowed to land.

There are no quarantine stations on the west coast of South America between Panama and Valparaiso, neither are there any quarantine stations at Panama or Valparaiso. There is no place where a steamer on which there is any infectious disease can land or discharge its passengers on the west coast of South America; neither is it possible to secure medicines, disinfectants, or medical attendance.

The *Chile* is an English steamer owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Respectfully,
PERRY M. DE LEON, *Washington, D. C.*

ARCHER HARMAN.

[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, 10, 11, and 12.]

ARIZONA—Phoenix.—La grippe appeared about December 15, 1900. The cases are mild, and complete recovery is the rule. No records are kept to show number of cases or type of disease.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Influenza appeared in 1889 and has been present since then at intervals in mild form. In October, 1900, it appeared in severe form, attacking old and feeble persons and increasing the death rate considerably during the months of December, 1900, and January, 1901. At least 20 per cent of the population are estimated to have had the disease during the winter.

DELAWARE—Wilmington.—Influenza or la grippe prevailed extensively during January and February, 1901, but is now declining. The type has been mild, with a few severe cases and deaths. The cases probably number about 40,000. The almost universal treatment has been with antipyretics, quinine, and stimulants, with quiet, rest, and good sanitation.

ILLINOIS—Peoria.—La grippe has prevailed in this locality since the latter part of December, 1900. About 25 per cent of the population is affected, but mostly in a mild form. The death rate has been the highest known in the history of the town, during January and February last. At present the disease is gradually diminishing. The following report includes all cases of pneumonia and bronchitis:

Total deaths in city, all causes: December, 1899, 65; January, 1900, 68; February, 1900, 65. From la grippe: December, 1899, 14; January, 1900, 20; February, 1900, 12. December, 1900, 70; January, 1901, 107; February, 1901, 81. From la grippe: December, 1900, 4; January, 1901, 34; February, 1901, 24.

KANSAS—Marvin.—Influenza has been prevalent in epidemic form since early in January, 1901. It is mild in character, being chiefly respiratory, with diarrhea in some cases. The number of cases is not reported. There have been a few deaths among the extremely aged. Treatment has been tonic and antiseptic. Insufflations of eucalyptol fumes have been used in respiratory cases.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—A summary of 125 replies received from physicians and reported by the commissioner of health shows that 7,749 cases of la grippe have been reported. The prevailing type was respiratory and nervous. The principal remedies used were coal tar products, codeia, and like products, with carbonate of ammonia. The disease appeared about December 15, 1900.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston.—Report issued by the board of health for

the week ended March 2 would indicate that the epidemic of la grippe is subsiding. There was but 1 death from uncomplicated la grippe reported, with very few cases.

MICHIGAN.—There were 206 deaths compiled from influenza in Michigan for January, 1901. This number is markedly higher than the number of deaths returned for the preceding month from this cause, which was only 30. It also is nearly double the number reported for any month of the year 1900, or since March, 1899.

NEBRASKA—Omaha.—The first cases reported were observed during the month of December, 1900, and occurred in the country districts. The character of the disease has been so mild that it has been doubted whether the catarrhal conditions prevailing constituted an epidemic of la grippe. There are no complications, no mastoid disease, no enlargement of the cervical glands, and seldom tonsillitis going on to supplicative. In the country districts where the patients are exposed to cold and where they take but little care of themselves the symptoms are bronchial, accompanied by muscular pains. The treatment reported is to direct the patient to go to bed in a warm room, to drink freely of hot water, and to keep strictly to liquid nourishment because in many cases there are stomach ailments which interfere with recovery. For medication, calomel, one-fourth grain, codeine, one-fourth grain, bromide of soda, 5 grains, with quinia salicylate, 3 grains, are prescribed, followed by chloride of iron and strychnine, one-thirtieth grain, and hypophosphites. Calomel has been found to be the best therapeutical agent in the treatment of la grippe. Quinine appears to be especially applicable to country cases which require a tonic and stimulative treatment. To the better housed and protected class quinine is injurious. In cases of severe bronchitic cough 1 grain of codeine is administered and equal parts of liquid guaiacol and oil of eucalyptus are applied over the lungs. It is all important that a cup of hot water should be given every two hours when the patient is not sleeping. Solitude is the sovereign remedy. Many a female has been talked into the grave or the asylum. The number of cases can not be estimated. The conditions scarcely constitute an epidemic.

NORTH CAROLINA—Beaufort.—La grippe appeared in the county (Carteret) about January 1, 1901. It made its appearance in Beaufort about January 15, since which time probably one-half the population has been affected. No mortality has been reported. The treatment is with salol and the coal-tar products, with stimulants.

TEXAS—Boerne.—La grippe made its appearance early in January, 1901. It has been of two types, one in which serious trouble with the stomach was observed, the other manifesting, as an after effect, a seeming congestion of the spinal meninges in the region of the medulla, leaving a rheumatic condition of the muscles of the neck and neuralgia of the nerves of the occipital region. The treatment reported was with mild chloride, strong stimulation of quinia salicylate, protonuclein, and

capsicum; also generally symptomatic. In severe rheumatic cases the coal-tar products were given.

El Paso.—Influenza or la grippe has been prevalent in this locality at various times during the past twenty-five years, but heretofore in very mild form. In former epidemics there were cases in which the respiratory symptoms predominated and others in which digestive and nervous symptoms were most pronounced, and in the present epidemic many persons, mostly those of vigorous constitutions, suffered from a combination of the respiratory, digestive, and nervous types. The population of El Paso is about 18,000, and numbers comparatively few old people. The city of Juarez, Mexico, just opposite El Paso, has a population of about 7,000. Fully one-half of both adult populations have been affected since about the middle of November, 1900. On January 18, 19, and 20, El Paso celebrated a carnival during which thousands of the younger class of the population spent their time in amusement in the open air from 7 o'clock in the evening to early morning, which probably was the cause of the epidemic taking such strong hold on the young population. Comparatively few children were affected. The treatment consisted mainly in a calomel purge. Quinine was found to be of no benefit, and in cases in which the digestive symptoms predominate it is found to be injurious. Extreme prostration appears to have followed the use of quinine. Aconite was found to act quickly and safely in cases of fever. Strychnine has been found to be a useful adjunct; for persistent cough bromide of ammonia, hydrate of chloral, and codeine have been prescribed. No deaths have been reported as directly due to la grippe, but a much higher mortality than usual has been noticed, especially from pneumonia and capillary bronchitis.

Hearne—Robertson County.—La grippe began to be prevalent about December 10, 1900, and to subside about February 1, 1901. About 50 per cent of the population of the county were probably affected. The complication was with pneumonia. There were very few deaths. The treatment was symptomatic. Isolation was not possible. There are very few cases at present.

Laredo.—Influenza has prevailed since the latter part of November, 1900, in a mild form. No accurate statement of the number of cases can be made, but about 15 or 20 per cent of the population have been affected. No special sanitary measures are known to have been taken. It prevailed most during the month of January, and it is now abating. One death from la grippe was reported during January. The type is characterized with rheumatic pain and rise of temperature, with respiratory symptoms. Coal-tar products for fever and placebo for cough have constituted the most general treatment.

New Braunfels.—No typical cases of la grippe have been observed.

Pittsburg.—Influenza or la grippe has been prevalent since about November 15, 1900, though not in strictly epidemic form. About 10 per cent of the population have suffered from it. The type has been a

mild form of catarrhal fever, with headache, backache, and muscular soreness. Pulmonary complications have not been frequent. One case of catarrhal hepatitis with jaundice has been reported. Quite a number of cases showed a slight tinge of the conjunctiva. Muscular symptoms have predominated. The treatment has been symptomatic; a calomel purge, followed by some of the coal-tar derivatives during fever; sodium salicylate, quinine, Dover's powders for muscular soreness, and hygienic treatment of throat and nose in the form of spray with Dobell's solution.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—An approximate estimate of the number of cases which have occurred in the State can not be made. Reports from the larger cities indicate that it has at times been very prevalent, having first made its appearance about the middle or early part of December. The type of the disease has been for the most rather mild, although a number of fatalities have been directly traced to this cause.

VERMONT—*Brattleboro*.—La grippe has prevailed extensively throughout the State. It first appeared about the last of December, 1900, upon the west side of the mountain along the line of the principal railway travel with those towns in direct communication with New York City. In the rural towns off from the main lines of traffic it has been much slower in its invasion. There are many such towns which it has not affected. The form has been milder than in any previous epidemic. There have been very few cases complicated with pneumonic or other serious affections.

WASHINGTON—*Port Angeles*.—Influenza is not prevailing in epidemic form. There have been a few sporadic cases, but only 2 or 3 have been observed which were at all severe. One case was followed by a sort of myelitis. No deaths are reported. The treatment has been generally full doses of quinine—6 grains every hour—till profuse perspiration results, repeated every afternoon while fever lasts. Morphia or acetanilid is administered to prevent severe coughing. Sometimes both are administered. The number of cases may be estimated at about 20 during the past twelve months in a population of about 2,500.

WYOMING—*Tie Siding*.—La grippe has been prevalent to quite an extent since about November, 1900, the greater number of cases having occurred during the months of January and February, 1901. The cases reported occurred among railroad laborers, and the exact number can not be estimated. No cases are known to have appeared among the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The type has been chiefly respiratory. Treatment is with large doses of calomel, quinine, and the coal-tar products. Mortality has been nil.

Smallpox in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *March 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that several cases of smallpox have been found in this city since my former report, many of which I have examined at the request of the city health officer, so that at present

there are 15 cases in all at the pesthouse and 75 persons detained under quarantine for developments. In nearly every case the infection, apparently, comes by way of the railroads from Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. One case seen this morning, for example, is a brakeman, arrived four days ago from Yuma, where there is or has been smallpox. The cases are being well handled as they occur; and, in my opinion, do not endanger either the inhabitants of the city or tourists who may come to the city.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

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

Smallpox in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my letter to you, dated December 14, 1900, stating that there were 8 cases of smallpox in the District of Columbia, 40 new cases have occurred and 32 have been discharged. There were, therefore, at the close of the 18th instant, 16 cases of smallpox in this District, all confined in the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Smallpox in Anna, Ill.

ANNA, ILL., *March 18, 1901.*

SIR: Replying to your request of 13th instant, I have to report that smallpox first made its appearance here in December last. Owing to disputed diagnoses it spread until about three weeks ago when we had an official diagnosis by Illinois State board of health, and not until that time could we secure compliance with quarantine regulations, etc. There have been, approximately, 50 to 60 cases with no deaths. A strict quarantine has been in force the last three weeks, and we are pleased to say we believe we have it under fine control. We apprehend no further danger, but as it is scattered all over the country we may have some sporadic cases for a month or two longer.

Respectfully,

T. LEE AGNEW,
Member Local Board of Health.

Smallpox in Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *March 21, 1901.*

SIR: Smallpox in Hudson County, N. J., 6 cases in all, population, 386,048; 2 from Jersey City, population, 206,433; 2 from Hoboken, population, 59,364; 2 came from Bergen County, population, ———.

All above in Hudson County smallpox hospital, Snake Hill; no others outside. All cases confluent; 2 convalescing; 3 critically ill; 1 dying; 3 males, 3 females—5 adults, 1 baby, a female. Last case found in Jersey City hospital yesterday.

Respectfully,

C. J. ROONEY,
Clerk.

Discharge of smallpox cases from Steamship Alpha.

SAVANNAH QUARANTINE,

Savannah, Ga., March 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the 2 children removed from the steamer *Alpha* on the 13th of last month, having fully recovered from the smallpox, and their mother, who has been acting as nurse, were released this morning. The woman and children were thoroughly bathed in bichloride solution and all their effects disinfected before they were allowed to depart.

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 17, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival on the 15th instant of the British steamship *Kennett*, from Cardenas, via Caibarien, with sugar; no passengers; Cardenas bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez; Caibarien bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.**Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from South American and West Indian ports.*BALTIMORE, MD., *March 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report the arrival at this port during the week ended this day the following-named vessels: March 18, British steamship *Apex*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore; Norwegian steamship *Hero*, from Daiquiri, with iron ore. March 21, American steamship *Adelia T. Carleton*, from San Andres, Colombia, with cocoanuts. March 23, Norwegian steamship *Urd*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,

*Collector.**Reports from the Mexican border.*

El Paso, Tex., March 16, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith summary of work at this station for the week ended March 16, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad Pullman passengers, 243; Inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 38; inspection Mexican immigrants, 71; inspection 3 excursion trains, 236 persons; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 314 pieces; disinfection soiled Pullman linen, 4,522; disinfection blankets, clothing, etc., immigrants, 44 pieces; disinfection cattle hides, 415; vaccination of immigrants and children, 19.

E. ALEXANDER,

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

Laredo, Tex., March 14, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the the following report of inspection for week ended March 9, 1901: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons inspected on trains from Mexico, 477; immigrants inspected, 65; Pullman car linen from Mexico disinfected, 5,384 pieces.

H. J. HAMILTON,

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

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

CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 71,000. Total number of deaths, 112, including scarlet fever, 4, and 16 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA.—The total number of deaths reported for the month of February, 1901, was 3,350, and the death rate is 17.3. For the corresponding month of last year the deaths numbered 2,732, a rate of 13.4. The deaths during the month under 1 year of age were 566; 1 to 5 inclusive, 214, and 65 years and over, 951. The deaths from all forms of pulmonary tuberculosis were 411 as against 395 for February, 1900. The rate from these figures is 193.2 per 100,000. Typhoid fever caused 45 deaths; diphtheria, 55; scarlet fever, 23; measles, 19; whooping cough, 27; pneumonia, 608; diarrheal diseases, 8; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 43; influenza, 324; cancer, 86; violence, 96, and smallpox, 2. Pulmonary consumption, pneumonia, and influenza account for 39 per cent of all deaths. A curiosity in the death table is the fact that the deaths from whooping cough were greater than from scarlet fever, the figures being, respectively, 27 and 23. Cancer seems to be slowly on the increase.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fitchburg.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 31,531. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria, 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1901. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 2; la grippe, 3, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 118,421. Total number of deaths, 175, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 9, 1901, from 83 observers indicate that inflammation of kidneys, scarlet fever, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, smallpox, dysentery, and measles were more prevalent, and whooping cough was less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 12, measles at 29, diphtheria at 33, enteric fever at 45, scarlet fever at 110, phthisis pulmonalis at 176, and smallpox at 72 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 106, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 3; la grippe, 7, and 7 from tuberculosis.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics for February, 1901, says:

There were 3,145 deaths returned as having occurred in Michigan during February. This number is 28 less than the number returned for January, but owing to the shortness of the month, the death rate per thousand population increased from 15.7 to 17.1. There were 472 more deaths in February, 1901, than in February, 1900.

By ages, there were 536 deaths of infants under 1 year of age; 185 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 1,029 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 165; other forms of tuberculosis, 19; typhoid fever, 43; diphtheria and croup, 47; scarlet fever, 34; measles, 5; whooping cough, 13; pneumonia, 474; influenza, 378; cancer, 121; accidents and violence, 100.

There was a marked decline in tuberculous diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and croup, and a very considerable increase in the number of deaths reported from influenza. Pneumonia also increased, but not to as large an extent.

There was one death reported from smallpox in the city of Saginaw. The number of deaths in Indiana for the month of February was 3,350, corresponding to a death rate of 17.3 per 1,000 population.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 202,718. Total number of deaths, 250, including diphtheria, 24; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1901. Total number of deaths, 192, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 22 from tuberculosis.

St. Paul.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 165,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the eight weeks ended February 23, 1901, from 69 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 1,363,503, show 100 deaths from diphtheria, 98 from enteric fever, 5 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Cleveland.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 461, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 4, and 28 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Oil City*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 13,364. Total number of deaths, 17, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 23, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 80,865—white, 50,627; colored, 30,238. Total number of deaths, 155, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 27 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 16,313. Total number of deaths, 9. No deaths from contagious diseases.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 73, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 16, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, March 18, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 16, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 10	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	104
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	100
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Mar. 12	Steamship Ultonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	157
Mar. 13	Steamship English King.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Memnon.....	Avonmouth, England.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Pro Patria.....	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	2
Mar. 14	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	48
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	91
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	32
Do.....	Steamship Bostonian.....	London, England.....	8
Mar. 16	Steamship Bohemian.....	Liverpool, England.....	1
Do.....	.....	.....	1
	Total.....	.....	541

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 16, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Baltimore, March 16, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 16, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 13	Steamship Hanover.....	Bremen.....	548
Mar. 15	Steamship Indore.....	Liverpool.....	1
	Total.....		549

PERCY C. HENINGHAUSEN,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 23, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Baltimore, March 23, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 23, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 19	Rowanmore.....	Liverpool.....	1
Mar. 22	Dresden.....	Bremen.....	1,137
	Total.....		1,138

BERTRAM N. STUMP,
*Acting Commissioner.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New York, N. Y., during the month of February, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 24,903; number passed, 24,781; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 122.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 19; number cases certified for deportation during month, 122; total to be accounted for, 141; number cases deported, 33; number cases admitted, 84; number cases pending at close of month, 24.L. L. WILLIAMS,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Eagle Pass, Tex., during the month of February, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 216; number passed, 215; 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 cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 1; total to be accounted for, 1; number cases deported, 1.LEA HUME, *Sanitary Inspector, 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. 23	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Mar. 23	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	Mar. 23	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Mar. 23	Am. sch. Commerce.....	Mar. 14	Hongkong.....
17	Reedy Island, Del.....	Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 3 Mar. 16	U. S. S. Philadelphia.....	Mar. 16	Central and South American ports via Acapulco, Mexico.
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	Nor. ss. Tellus.....	Mar. 14	Chemainus, Brit- ish Columbia.
			Nor. ss. Titania.....	do.	Nanaimo, British Columbia.
			Br. ss. Bristol.....	Mar. 16	Chemainus, Brit- ish Columbia.
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	do.	Nor. bk. Elma (a).....	Mar. 9	Bahia.....
	Supplemental report. Spe- cial inspection for small- pox. Sea Islands.	do.	.....	.....	.....
23	South Atlantic Quarant- ine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Nor. bk. Sonche (a).....	Mar. 4	Pernambuco.....
			Nor. bk. Winnifred (a).....	Mar. 9	Glasgow.....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Mar. 23	A. sc. Nokomis.....	Mar. 11	Havana.....
25	Washington, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
26	Batabano.....	Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
27	Caibarien.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
28	Cardenas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
29	Cienfuegos.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
30	Dalquiri.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
31	Gibara.....	Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
32	Guantanamo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
33	Havana.....	do.	Sp. ss. Viajera (a).....	Feb. 2	Montevideo.....
			Sp. ss. Sebastiana (a).....	Feb. 5	do.....
34	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
35	Manzanillo.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
36	Matanzas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
37	Nuevitas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 19	.....	.....	.....
38	Santiago de Cuba.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....

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					8
5					1
6					1
7					2
8					5
9				No report.....	
10				No transactions.....	
11					1
12					2
13				No report.....	
14				do.....	
15					1
16	Port Townsend	Crew bathed; dunnage and forecabin disinfected.	Mar. 14		3
17					4
18					8
19	San Diego	Passed on statement of medical officer.	Mar. 16	Body of son of American minister to Peru on board; certificate stating cause of death to have been malarial fever.	11
20	San Francisco	Passed on certificate of sanitary inspector. Marine-Hospital Service.	Mar. 14		26
	do	do	do	1 Death, malarial fever on U. S. A. transport Buford, from Manila.	2
	do	Boarded and passed on certificate of sanitary inspector, Marine-Hospital Service.	Mar. 16	Physical examination of orientals on ss. City of Peking from Hong-kong; malaria and dysentery en route.	14
21				No transactions.....	
22	Savannah	Disinfected; ballast removed.			12
				Crew and passengers vaccinated unless previously vaccinated; 20 rowboats and 2 tugs inspected and passed.	36
23	Sapelo	Ballast discharged and vessel disinfected.	Mar. 11		1
	do	Tonnage and living compartment disinfected.			
	Darien	Disinfected.	Mar. 12		
24				No report.....	
25				No transactions.....	
26					6
27				6 vessels passed without inspection.	2
28				No report.....	
29				do.....	
30				do.....	
31				do.....	
32	Havana	Hold, cabin, and forecabin disinfected; clothing steamed.		Discharging cargo.	23
33	do	do		do	
34					14
35				No report.....	
36					9
37					9
38				No report.....	6

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
39	Hilo.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
40	Honolulu.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
41	Kahului.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
42	Kihel.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINES:				
43	Cebu.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
44	Iloilo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
45	Manila.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
	PORTO RICO:				
46	Ponce.....	Mar. 16	Ger. ss. Senior.....	Mar. 13	Nuevitas.....
47	San Juan.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—				
48	Aguadilla.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
49	Arecibo.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
50	Arroyo.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
51	Fajardo.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
52	Humacao.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
53	Mayaguez.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Mar. 23	.....	.....	.....
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. 16	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 23	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Mar. 16	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 23	.....	.....	.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
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.	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
39				No transactions.....	
40				.....	14
41				No transactions.....	
42				.....do.....	
43				No report.....	
44				.....do.....	
45				.....do.....	
46	Ponce.....	Held in quarantine to complete five days' period.	Mar. 14	.....	3
47				.....	9
				.....	5
48				No transactions.....	
				.....do.....	
49				.....do.....	
				.....do.....	
50				.....	1
				No transactions.....	
51				.....	1
				No transactions.....	
52				.....do.....	
				.....	2
53				.....	2
				.....	2

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.....	
				5
7				1
8				No report.....	
9				.....do.....	
10				.....do.....	
11				.....do.....	
12				8
				5
13				No report.....	
14				.....do.....	
15				15
16				No report.....	
17				.....do.....	
18				.....do.....	
19				.....do.....	
20				
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 29, 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. 28.....	16		
Mobile.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 9...	4	3	
Russell County (Girard).....	do.....	25		
Total for State		45	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		120	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 16...	14		
Oakland.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2...	7		
Sacramento.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 2...	1		
San Francisco.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 16...	12		
Total for State		34		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		8		
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		1,190		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		50	2	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 15...	40		
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. 16...	27		
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		65		
Total for State same period, 1900.		21		
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.		168	2	
Idaho:				
Dempeey.....	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Anna.....	Dec. -Mar. 18...	50	0	
Beachwood (Mounds).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 28...	10		
Cairo.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 16...	58		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 23...	132	2	
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	15		
Springfield.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Total for State		270	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		88	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. 9...	2		
Total for State.....		62		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		97		
Indian Territory:				
Ardmore.....	Feb. 7.....	16		
Ryon.....	Feb. 19.....			Several cases.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		75		
Iowa:				
Davenport.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	34		
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Ottumwa.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 9...	3		
Total for State.....		40		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		19		
Kansas:				
Bourbon County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	19		
Butler County.....	.....do	2		
Clay County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	5		
Chautauga County.....	.....do	21		
Crawford County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	424	2	
Cherokee County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	270	1	
Coffey County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	94		
Douglas County (Lawrence)...	Feb. 3-Feb. 28...	5		
Dickinson County.....	.....do	16		
Douglas County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	30		
Franklin County.....	.....do	3		
Graham County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	25		
Greenwood County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	29		
Hamilton County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	30		
Labette County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	177	1	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Leavenworth County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 28...	7		
Marion County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	21		
Miami County.....	do.....	5		
Montgomery County.....	do.....	20		
Ness County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	4		
Neosho County.....	do.....	30	1	
Norton County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	126	1	
Osborne County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	26		
Osage County.....	do.....	29		
Phillips County.....	do.....	267	2	
Pawnee County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	25		
Rawlins County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	9	1	
Republic County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	42	1	
Rooks County.....	do.....	1		
Rush County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Smith County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	3		
Sedgwick County, (Wichita).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 16...	146	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	144		
Staford County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	40	2	
Sherman County.....	do.....	7		
Smith County.....	do.....	10		
Sumner County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	96	1	
Woodson County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.)	Dec 1-Feb. 28...	34		
Wallace County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	7		
Total for State.....		2,251	14	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		725	13	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	20		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 14...	9	1	
Total for State.....		29	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		68		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 16...	126	36	
Shreveport.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 16...	31	1	
Total for State.....		157	37	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2,257	256	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	9		
Cumberland.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	7		
Total for State.....		16		
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 2...	4		
Lowell.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9...	1		
Oxford.....	Oct. 22.....	2		
Somerville.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9...	2		
Springfield.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	2	
Michigan.....				
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2...			Reported at 38 places. Present. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Manistee.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 9...	3		
Manistee.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 16...	11		
West Bay City.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 16...	16		
Alger County.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23...			
Charlevoix County.....	do.....			
Clair County.....	do.....			
Isabella County.....	do.....			
Luce County.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 2...			
Mason County.....	do.....			
Newaygo County.....	do.....			
Schoolcraft County.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2...			
Wayne County.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 23...	11		
Total for State.....		41		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		15		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	29		
Anoka County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	68		
Beltrami County.....	.....do.....	35		
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	16		
Big Stone County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	9		
Blue Earth.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 11...	62		
Brown County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	30		
Carleton County.....	.....do.....	31		
Carver County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	21		
Cass County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	14		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	9		
Clay County.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 11...	3		
Cottonwood County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	8		
Crow Wing County.....	.....do.....	25		
Dakota County.....	.....do.....	22		
Dodge County.....	.....do.....	44		
Faribault County.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 11...	59		
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	7		
Freeborn County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	24		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	45		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	Dec. 14-Mar. 16...	73		
Houston County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	1		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	1	1	
Isanti County.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 11...	13		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	30		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	149		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	38		
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	137		
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	54	2	
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	1		
Martin County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	17		
McLeod County.....	.....do.....	1		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	59		
Mille Lacs County.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 11...	2		
Murray County.....	.....do.....	7		
Morrison County.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 11...	3		
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	4		
Nobles County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	37		
Olmstead County.....	.....do.....	6		
Otter Tail County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	8		
Pine County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	21		
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	62		
Polk County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	4		
Ramsey County (St. Paul)	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	31		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	18		
Renville County.....	.....do.....	2		
Rice County.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 11...	6		
Scott County.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 11...	8		
Stearns County.....	.....do.....	37		
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	12		
Stevens County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth)	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	155		
Swift County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	4		
Todd County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	4		
Traverse County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	7		
Wabasha County.....	.....do.....	32		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	2		
Waseca County.....	.....do.....	9		
Washington County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	30		
Watsonwan County.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 11...	24		
Wilkin County.....	.....do.....	13		
Winona County.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	72		
Winona County (Winona)	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	119		
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	65		
Yellow Medicine County.....	.....do.....	1		
Other places.....		44		
Total for State.....		1,985	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		329	5	
Mississippi:				
Vicksburg.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	4	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		303	9	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	34	1	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 17...	110	0	
Total for State.....		144	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		85	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.
Nebraska City.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23...	8		
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 16...	56		
South Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 15...	63	0	
Total for State.....		578	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		40	2	
Nevada:				
Virginia City.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Hudson County.....	Mar. 21.....	7	1	
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
Newark.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16...	3		
Total for State.....		17	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 16...	312		
New Mexico:				
Fort Stanton.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 23...	4		
New York:				
Elmira, N. Y.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 9...	2		
New York.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 23...	411	67	
Utica.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 26...	2		
Yonkers.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1...	1		
Total for State.....		416	67	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		20		
North Carolina:				
Alexander County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Alamance County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Buncombe County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Caswell County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	106	2	
Cumberland County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	4		
Currituck County.....	do.....	6		
Forsyth County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Franklin County.....	do.....	1		
Greene County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	A few.		
Greenville County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	21		
Harnett County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	A few.		
Henderson County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...		A few.	
Lincoln County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Mecklenburg County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23...	19		
Nash County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	20		
Pamlico County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Pasquotank County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	2		
Person County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	12		
Richmond County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Rockingham County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	19		
Transylvania County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Vance County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Wake County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	8		
Watauga County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	10		
Wilkes County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Wilson County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Yancey County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Total for State.....	.....	264	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	507	.....
North Dakota.				
Bismarck	Jan. 20.....	1	.....
Burleigh County.....	Mar. 12.....	15	.....
Jamestown	Jan. 7.....	1	.....
Mandan.....	Jan. 15.....	1	.....
Morton County.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 12..	35	.....
Richmond County.....	Mar. 12.....	3	.....
Walsh County.....	.....do.....	4	1	
Total for State.....	.....	60	1	
Ohio:				
Ashabula.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2..	38	.....
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2..	14	.....
Cleveland.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16..	569	5	
Dayton.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9..	1	.....
Portsmouth.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Toledo.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 23..	7	.....
Youngstown.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 2..	3	.....
Total for State.....	.....	636	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	285	2	
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	.....
Greer County.....	.....do.....	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	.....
Pottawatomie 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.	.....	5	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2..	9	2	
Erle.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 9..	8	.....
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6-Mar. 2..	2	1	
Steelton.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 9..	2	.....
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28..	34	.....
Clearfield County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28..	1	.....
Cumberland County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Dauphin County.....	.....do.....	14	.....
Erle County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Fayette County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Greene County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Lycoming County.....	.....do.....	18	.....
Washington County.....	.....do.....	7	.....
Total for State.....	.....	102	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	15	.....
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 15..	5	1	
River Point.....	Mar. 10-Mar. 16..	2	.....
Total for State.....	.....	7	1	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Carolina:				
Blacksburg.....	Feb. 5.....	3		
Greenville.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 16...	7	1	
Total for State.....		10	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		9		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	51	2	
Madison County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	26	2	
Memphis.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 23...	188		
Nashville.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 23...	93		
Total for State.....		308	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		529		
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. 28...	21		
Total for State.....		432	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		517	8	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 9...	141		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	456	1	
Total for State.....		597	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		37		
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.
Craig County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Floyd County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Fauvanna 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...			
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 31.....	200		
Richmond.....	Jan. 7.....	4		
Total for State.....		287		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		168	21	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	17		
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 25...	8		
Total for State.....		25		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		365	3	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
West Virginia:				
Huntington.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 16...	25		
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	7		
Total for State.....		32		
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.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	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-Mar. 9...	6		
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		
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.....		560	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		10	1	
Wyoming:				
Evanson.....	Dec. 31.....	2		
Green River.....	do.....	1		
Rock Springs.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		4		
Grand total.....		11,964	157	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		7,279	325	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from January 1, 1901, to March 15, 1901.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 6.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 15.....	2	2	
Do.....	Feb. 5.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 6.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 7.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 10.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 2.....	1	1	

[Of the above cases, those reported in February, 6 cases and deaths between February 5 and 12 were reported by a special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine into the plague situation in San Francisco. This commission consisted of Prof. Simon Flexner, of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Prof. F. G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, and Prof. L. S. Barker, of the University of Chicago, recorder.

Plague has been reported in San Francisco officially in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS since March 6, 1900, 32 cases (all fatal) having been reported and published in previous numbers of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, and the facts were reported in the annual report to Congress of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 4, 1900.

While the correctness of the diagnosis has never been doubted by the Bureau or the Department, it was deemed advisable to summon an independent board of experts, composed as above mentioned. On completion of their labors the results of their investigation, as outlined above, were immediately communicated by them to the governor of California and the mayor and representatives of the business interests of San Francisco, and full copies of the report subsequently furnished. Coincidentally with the receipt of the report of the commission at the Bureau, a committee representing the business interests of San Francisco and the mayor, and the governor of California, arrived in Washington, and a conference was held between this committee and the Secretary of the Treasury and Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, in which conference all the facts were discussed and a written agreement made for harmonious action in suppressive measures under the advice of Surg. J. H. White, who is on the ground.

On the return of this committee to San Francisco, Surgeon White wired, on March 22, that they had agreed to "raise funds for immediate work as follows: Disinfect all infected houses, provide hospital for suspects, detention houses, and morgue. The general disinfection Chinatown, with betterment of light and air space." Subsequent telegrams show that the work is being organized.

The disease has been confined almost exclusively to the Chinese and an examination of the mortuary records of the latter for the last four years shows that there has been no time during that period when it has increased to such an extent as to in itself cause alarm.

The prevailing type so far as known is of the bubonic form which, according to M. de Brun (see article on page 539, PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of March 15, 1901), is of a mildly contagious character, but it is undetermined how soon these cases may give rise to cases of a graver and more contagious form of the disease, which emphasizes the necessity of prompt and thorough measures to eradicate every form of the disease.]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 18, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	28	1		1.04		.05
Portland, Me.....	32		1	.77	2.32	
Northfield, Vt.....	24	1		.56	.29	
Boston, Mass.....	34	2		.92	.86	
New Haven, Conn.....	34	2		.98	.52	
Albany, N. Y.....	31	2		.63		
New York, N. Y.....	36	2		.91		.68
Harrisburg, Pa.....	35	5		.77		.75
Philadelphia, Pa.....	39	3		.75		.57
New Brunswick, N. J.....	36	3		.84		.59
Atlantic City, N. J.....	37	3		.91		.80
Baltimore, Md.....	41	1		.91	.65	
Washington, D. C.....	41	3		.98		.98
Lynchburg, Va.....	45	2		.84		.84
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	5		1.19		1.06
Norfolk, Va.....	46	3		1.05		1.03
Charlotte, N. C.....	49		1	1.08		1.08
Raleigh, N. C.....	46	3		.98		.98
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47	2		1.18		.98
Hatteras, N. C.....	50	2		1.50		1.50
Wilmington, N. C.....	53		2	.91		.91
Columbia, S. C.....	54		5	1.05		.98
Charleston, S. C.....	56		4	.91		.80
Augusta, Ga.....	55		5	1.27		1.14
Savannah, Ga.....	58		6	.90		.71
Jacksonville, Fla.....	62		7	.77	.10	
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		4	.49		.03
Key West, Fla.....	73		6	.28		.03
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	50		2	1.42		1.42
Tampa, Fla.....	66		8	.70	.06	
Pensacola, Fla.....	60		3	1.32		.31
Mobile, Ala.....	59		4	1.82		.30
Montgomery, Ala.....	57		5	1.51		.82
Meridian, Miss.....	54		3	1.44		1.44
Vicksburg, Miss.....	58		3	1.53		.53
New Orleans, La.....	62		3	1.19		.55
Shreveport, La.....	57		2	1.05		1.05
Fort Smith, Ark.....	52		3			.64
Little Rock, Ark.....	52		1	1.22		1.21
Palestine, Tex.....	57		1	.91		.31
Galveston, Tex.....	62		2	.64		.64
San Antonio, Tex.....	61		1	.42		.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61		3	.35		.32
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	51	0		1.33		1.33
Nashville, Tenn.....	48		2	1.17		1.12
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	50		4	1.40		1.40
Knoxville, Tenn.....	47		4	1.19		1.19
Lexington, Ky.....	42			1.17		1.09
Louisville, Ky.....	44	0	1	.84		.74
Indianapolis, Ind.....	29		1	.77		.55
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	42		1	.77		.68
Columbus, Ohio.....	37	0		.63		.39
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	40	1		.74		.55
Pittsburg, Pa.....	38	1		.60		.28
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	29	0		.59		.08
Rochester, N. Y.....	29	1		.63	.04	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29	3		.56	.23	
Erie, Pa.....	31	3		.60		.26
Cleveland, Ohio.....	32	3		.63		.15
Sandusky, Ohio.....	33	2		.56		.25
Toledo, Ohio.....	34	0		.42		.14
Detroit, Mich.....	32	1		.50	.08	
Lansing, Mich.....	30	0		.61		.05
Port Huron, Mich.....	27			.59		.19
Alpens, Mich.....	22	5		.42	.12	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	19	6		.24		.18
Marquette, Mich.....	22	6		.40		.03
Escanaba, Mich.....	20	4		.42	.11	
Green Bay, Wis.....	25	4		.45		.09
Grand Haven, Mich.....	30	2		.49	.40	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	29	5		.56		.36
Chicago, Ill.....	33	2		.54		.28
Duluth, Minn.....	21	10		.35	.12	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 18, 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.....	25	8	.....	.29	.19	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	29	3	.....	.35	.....	.07
Dubuque, Iowa.....	31	4	.....	.49	.....	.12
Davenport, Iowa.....	34	4	.....	.49	.....	.27
Des Moines, Iowa.....	33	5	.....	.32	.08	.....
Kookuk, Iowa.....	37	4	.....	.49	.....	.41
Springfield, Ill.....	39	1	.....	.56	.....	.52
Cairo, Ill.....	46	0	.....	.84	.....	.75
St. Louis, Mo.....	43	4	.....	.77	.....	.76
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	42	0	.....	.64	.....	.61
Springfield, Mo.....	43	3	.....	.72	.....	.72
Kansas City, Mo.....	39	6	.....	.49	.....	.49
Topeka, Kans.....	40	7	.....	.44	.....	.44
Wichita, Kans.....	41	9	.....	.42	.....	.42
Concordia, Kans.....	40	6	.....	.42	.....	.42
Lincoln, Nebr.....	38	4	.....	.28	.....	.28
Omaha, Nebr.....	34	6	.....	.29	.....	.22
Stour City, Iowa.....	36	9	.....	.28	.....	.22
Yankton, S. Dak.....	28	12	.....	.21	.....	.01
Valentine, Nebr.....	33	9	.....	.30	.....	.29
Huron, S. Dak.....	27	9	.....	.14	.....	.08
Pierre, S. Dak.....	27	14	.....	.15	.....	.06
Moorhead, Minn.....	18	13	.....	.16	.32	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	19	16	.....	.21	.....	.21
Williston, N. Dak.....	21	17	.....	.09	.....	.09
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	28	15	.....	.14	.....	.12
Helena, Mont.....	33	6	.....	.08	.....	.08
Miles City, Mont.....	31	11	.....	.11	.....	.11
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	30	13	.....	.21	.....	.21
Spokane, Wash.....	41	3	.....	.30	.....	.22
Walla Walla, Wash.....	47	1	.....	.48	.....	.39
Baker City, Oreg.....	36	3	.....	.42	.....	.39
Winnemucca, Nev.....	41	.....	3	.17	.....	.12
Pocatello, Idaho.....	34	4	.....	.49	.....	.46
Boise, Idaho.....	43	1	.....	.42	.....	.26
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	42	0	.....	.46	.46	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	30	7	.....	.29	.....	.29
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	32	4	.....	.14	.....	.10
North Platte, Nebr.....	34	9	.....	.14	.....	.08
Denver, Colo.....	38	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	48	3	.....	.14	.....	.14
Dodge City, Kans.....	41	5	.....	.21	.....	.21
Oklahoma, Okla.....	48	4	.....	.79	.....	.79
Amarillo, Tex.....	45	3	.....	.10	.....	.10
Abilene, Tex.....	54	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	40	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
El Paso, Tex.....	55	.....	1	.07	.....	.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	61	.....	1	.21	.....	.21
Yuma, Ariz.....	64	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	46	3	.....	.70	.....	.37
Tacoma, Wash.....	45	3	.....	.84	.....	.46
Portland, Oreg.....	47	1	.....	1.28	.....	.91
Roseburg, Oreg.....	48	1	.....	.81	.....	.69
Eureka, Cal.....	49	.....	.....	1.47	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	54	2	.....	.75	.....	.75
Carson City, Nev.....	41	.....	1	.28	.....	.27
Sacramento, Cal.....	54	1	.....	.67	.....	.67
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	2	.....	.70	.....	.69
Fresno, Cal.....	54	.....	1	.28	.....	.10
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	2	.....	.70	.....	.62
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55	6	.....	.69	.....	.65
San Diego, Cal.....	56	5	.....	.34	.....	.26

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report of the vaccination institute during the year 1900—Use of other serums.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 21, 1901.

SIR: In the vaccination institute there were performed 2,022 vaccinations and 364 revaccinations, using the vaccine matter directly from a cow. The vaccinations all took. The result of the revaccinations it was not possible to ascertain, as the revaccinated persons did not report.

By employees of the vaccination institute there were visited 1,950 private houses, where 8,471 vaccinations and revaccinations were performed; 276 streets with 1,020 tenement houses, boarding houses, manufactories, where 6,085 children and adults were vaccinated and revaccinated.

Ninety-three thousand one hundred and nineteen tubes of glycerinated vaccine have been prepared and distributed. The facility with which one may obtain from the institute tubes of good vaccine, represents one of the most valuable services which the institute renders to the states of Brazil.

With the vaccination institute is connected the bacteriological laboratory for the examination of suspect cases of diphtheria and distribution of the respective serum. During the year 1900, several diagnostical examinations of suspect cases of angina were made, some with positive, others with negative result.

There were distributed 806 bottles of serum, received directly from the Pasteur Institute, in virtue of a combination with the municipality there being 559 antidiphtheritic serum, 185 antistreptococcic serum and 62 antitetanic serum.

Two observations in regard to the results of the applications of those sera have been communicated to the institute. The few physicians, who have communicated their observations have been very much pleased with the serum antidiphtheritico when used at the proper time. The antitetanic serum seems to possess in more serious cases a greater preventive effect than the usual treatment and the antistreptococcic serum has been efficacious in infected cases, puerperal infection, lymphangitis and erysipelas.

The new established laboratory for the fabrication of antiplague serum at Manguinhos, that commenced its preliminary works on January 10, with mallein-injection on 3 horses of the police brigade, had also been annexed to the vaccine institute; but on May 24, 1900, it was placed under the control of the Federal Government, being since then under the direction of the general board of health (*directoria geral de saude publica*), by which its name was changed to "Institut Serotherapico Federal," with the object of performing, in benefit to the country, very important duties.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Annual sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro for 1900.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the health of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1901:

In medical statistical matters the most important factor is the knowledge of the population. Already in former reports I have pointed to the difficulties in this respect at Rio de Janeiro. I have shown on what a weak and impugnable base is founded the estimate of the directoria geral de saude publica (board of the public health) as the starting point for its statements. They assume that the population of Rio de Janeiro is 779,000. The information furnished by railway companies, steamship companies, etc., show that the number of arrivals last year by sea and land was 252,129 and the number of departures 237,257, the excess of arrivals over departures being 14,872.

During the year 1900, there were in this city 13,971 deaths and 13,838 births, the decrease in population from the excess of the number of deaths over that of births being 133. From this, there results according to the estimate a net increase of 14,739 persons, and consequently the population of Rio de Janeiro is estimated at 793,739, in rounded number at 793,000.

But, on December 31, 1900, there was taken a general census of the population of Rio de Janeiro, of which the surprising result was the statement that the population numbered 431,716 (?).

An official census of the population had been taken in the year 1890, when, according to that census, the population was 522,651. That census was accused of being very deficient, and the same criticism is applied to the census that has now been taken. It is asserted that not all of the inhabitants have received the respective forms, that many who received them have not returned them, and many who received them have not filled them, and that the census officials have not called for many of those that have been filled.

The large difference is worthy of note: The sanitary authorities make the number 793,000, the statistical authorities make it 431,716. Which of the two reports can we trust? The natural, but by no means certain, impression is, that Rio de Janeiro has a larger population than is shown by the census, but not so large a one as is estimated by the sanitary authorities.

A detailed statement relating to the year 1900, shows that it has been in sanitary respects a favorable one. The general mortality has decreased in comparison with the preceding year. Accepting the figures of the sanitary authorities, there results a total mortality of 17.97 per cent per 1,000, against 20.3 per cent per 1,000 in the year 1899. That represents a very extraordinary favorable result. Moreover, the mortality among children 1 year old, or under that age, in relation to the general mortality, has been very favorable; it represents 17.4 per cent, against 18.6 per cent in the preceding year.

If, from the estimate, supposed to be too high, of the population of Rio de Janeiro, the death rate indicates a very favorable sanitary condition; on the other hand, the condition shown by the birth rate is just the reverse. It amounts to 17.7 per 1,000 of the population, against 35 per 1,000 in Europe.

By these facts we are authorized to assume that the estimate of the population of Rio de Janeiro is incorrect, and that, therefore, the apparently favorable general mortality is also incorrect.

Very remarkable is the large number of stillbirths; it is equivalent

to 77 per 1,000 of the total number of births. This is very high. If we compare it with the average number in European statistics, we find that the number of stillbirths is about 38 per 1,000 of all births and about 55 per 1,000 of the illegitimate births.

We find further, that during 1900, as in the preceding years, the number of deaths has exceeded that of births. The increase of the population, therefore, resulted from the excess of arrivals over departures.

From yellow fever there died, during the year 1900, 344 persons, a decrease of 397 as compared with the preceding year. That is in fact a very small mortality. The disease prevailed in the last months of 1899, then during January up to July and reached its culmination during the month of March. During all these months there were rainfalls, not in sufficient degree to prevent entirely the epidemic, but at the same time sufficiently abundant to prevent a greater spread of the epidemic. I think that this circumstance may explain the rate of progress of the epidemic.

Smallpox prevailed during the whole year. The efforts of the vaccination authorities are met with invincible difficulties. These authorities have publicly stated that not seldom deaths have occurred in houses at which their services have been rejected or received with antipathy. Exact statistical information concerning the number of cases and deaths with relation to ages and previous vaccination shows that there were 91.5 per cent of children, not over 7 years of age, who had not been vaccinated.

By a special statistical investigation relating to children not over 7 years of age, attacked by smallpox, it has been ascertained that out of 129 deaths 85 cases had been communicated to the authorities during the illness of the patients, and in that number 75 had not been vaccinated, the number of vaccinated being 10. Of 44 cases the authorities were informed only after death had occurred, and in this number 43 of the patients had not been vaccinated, the number of vaccinated being only 1.

In regard to plague I have always reported during the year in my weekly communications.

Measles generally assumes here a mild form. The occurrence of cases of scarlet fever is very rare.

If we consider the cases of pernicious fever and also the mysterious cases of 'accesso pernicioso' as a form of malarial infection, then the total mortality from malaria has been 1,019, considerably less than in the preceding year.

Typhoid fever, like measles, generally appears in a very mild form; the number of deaths from that disease last year was 102.

The most important factor in the mortality is tuberculosis. That disease represents 19.5 per cent of the total mortality and shows for last year an increase in comparison with 1899. During last year a propaganda was made here for combating tuberculosis in a manner similar to that adopted in other states. General interest in this question has been aroused, money has been collected, but no definite result has yet been reached. A practical measure adopted here for raising money is as follows: The tramway companies here issue coupons, which are offered to passengers when the latter pay their fares. Several of these companies are now paying for each of these coupons, returned to them, a small sum in benefit of the *liga contra tuberculosis*. In this way they are able to exercise supervision over receipts of conductors and to diminish the number of persons employed in the supervision service. One of the companies has offered to pay to the *liga* the sum of 100 cou-

tos (equal to \$20,000) per annum, provided all the passengers accept the coupons.

In regard to other diseases there is nothing special to mention; the result is similar to that of the preceding year.

Respectfully,

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

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

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for January 16 to 31, inclusive.

There were 584 deaths from all causes, being at the rate of 36.5 per diem and corresponding to an annual death rate of 16.8 per cent per 1,000 against 37.6 and 17.3 per cent per 1,000 as compared with the foregoing fortnight.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 107 against 99 during the first half of January; malarious fever, 39 against 35; plague, 6 against 3; smallpox, 36 against 18; yellow fever, 7 against 6; beriberi, 7 against 11; influenza, 5 against 1; typhoid fever, 5 against 7; dysentery, 5 against 2; diphtheria, 2 against 0, and measles, 0 against 1.

There were 543 births; that is an average of 33.93 per diem, and corresponding to an annual birth rate of 15.62 per cent.

Plague.

During January there have been 15 new cases and 9 deaths, of which 4 occurred in private houses and the other 5 in the isolation hospital; 7 patients were discharged as cured, and on February 1, 12 patients still remained under treatment in the isolation hospital.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following ships have been inspected and received bills of health at this office: January 29, steamship *British Prince*, British, for New York. January 31, bark *Louka*, British, for United States, via Barbados. February 13, barkentine *Good News*, American, for Baltimore. February 2, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York. February 6, steamship *Bellaggio*, German, for New York. February 9, steamship *Cyrene*, British, for New York.

Respectfully,

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

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

I.—Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the year 1900.

Months.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Pernicious fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Cholera.	Beriberi.	Typhoid fever.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Tuberculosis.	Septic infection.	Influenza.
January	42	97	1	9	.....	45	.....	.....	7	2	6	50	230	6	3
February	64	63	.....	3	.....	52	.....	.....	9	3	3	55	208	.....	4
March	78	62	.....	1	.....	67	.....	.....	10	11	8	54	220	5	6
April	61	22	2	.....	.....	74	2	.....	25	13	4	50	233	9	12
May	36	12	14	1	.....	52	2	.....	14	15	10	53	243	3	18
June	28	22	78	.....	.....	20	2	.....	17	9	10	56	228	3	10
July	9	28	76	3	.....	39	.....	.....	11	16	3	43	241	7	10
August	7	33	50	1	.....	24	.....	.....	10	5	3	45	243	2	3
September	5	57	19	4	.....	20	1	.....	8	7	3	39	214	6	4
October	6	68	21	4	.....	32	1	.....	16	9	5	37	213	5	5
November	4	88	21	11	.....	23	2	.....	13	6	3	39	218	6	2
December	4	43	10	2	.....	27	3	.....	12	6	6	23	240	10	11
Total 1900.....	344	590	292	42	.....	475	15	.....	152	102	64	544	2,726	67	88
Total 1899.....	731	1,395	.....	62	1	723	21	.....	149	189	68	613	2,645	105	36
Increase .....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	52
Decrease	397	805	.....	20	1	248	6	.....	.....	87	4	69	.....	38	.....

II.—Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the year 1900.

Months.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Meningitis.	Apoplexy and softening of brain.	Trismus neonatorum.	Heart disease.	Diseases of the arteries.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Atrophy.	Bright's disease.	Suicide.	From all causes.
January	23	1	44	34	13	96	56	89	13	65	16	5	1,236
February	12	6	37	21	6	77	42	91	20	49	11	4	1,069
March	12	5	45	36	15	85	39	88	7	72	17	4	1,202
April	17	7	24	29	6	74	56	99	25	76	23	4	1,218
May	18	3	35	43	11	95	42	98	15	65	29	.....	1,243
June	17	4	37	42	6	116	54	72	17	61	23	2	1,313
July	18	3	46	30	9	102	60	74	16	64	18	2	1,241
August	18	2	37	38	10	86	57	85	11	47	21	4	1,108
September	14	3	29	30	5	85	55	58	17	44	19	9	1,003
October	14	1	35	32	7	65	57	55	9	42	23	4	1,032
November	20	3	36	26	11	89	42	74	23	57	19	5	1,158
December	16	10	43	33	7	83	51	67	12	37	22	5	1,148
Total 1900.....	199	48	448	392	106	1,053	611	950	185	679	241	48	13,971
Total 1899.....	179	28	563	349	131	1,006	705	1,099	241	804	201	44	15,600
Increase	20	20	.....	43	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	4	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	115	.....	25	.....	94	149	56	128	.....	.....	1,629

Per cent.

Mortality for the year 1900 for 1,000, by a population calculated 779,000 inhabitants.....	17.9
Mortality for the year 1899 for 1,000, by a population calculated 768,800 inhabitants	20.3
Mortality during 1900 from yellow fever for 1,000 inhabitants.....	0.4
During 1899 from yellow fever for 1,000 inhabitants.....	0.9
Mortality during 1900 from malarial fever for 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.3
During 1899 from malarial fever for 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.5
Mortality during 1900 from tuberculosis for 1,000 inhabitants.....	3.4
During 1899 from tuberculosis for 1,000 inhabitants.....	3.4
Mortality during 1900 from pernicious fever for 1,000 inhabitants.....	0.61
During 1899 from pernicious fever for 1,000 inhabitants.....	0.94
Percentage of deaths from tuberculosis to the total mortality for 1900.....	19.5
Of deaths from tuberculosis to the total mortality for 1899.....	16.9

	Per cent.
Percentage of deaths from malarial and pernicious fever to the total mortality for 1900.....	7.3
Of deaths from malarial and pernicious fever to the total mortality for 1899..	8.5
Percentage of deaths from yellow fever to the total mortality for 1900.....	2.4
Of deaths from yellow fever to the total mortality for 1899.....	4.7
Percentage of deaths from beriberi to the total mortality for 1900.....	1.1
Of deaths from beriberi to the total mortality for 1899.....	0.95
Percentage of deaths from cancer to the total mortality for 1900.....	1.4
Of deaths from cancer to the total mortality for 1899.....	1.16
Percentage of deaths from apoplexy and softening of the brain to the total mortality for 1900	2.8
Of deaths from apoplexy and softening of the brain to the total mortality for 1899	2.2
Percentage of deaths from heart and arterial diseases to the total mortality for 1900	11.9
Of deaths from heart and arterial diseases to the total mortality for 1899.....	10.9
Percentage of deaths from pneumonia to the total mortality for 1900.....	1.3
Of deaths from pneumonia to the total mortality for 1899.....	1.5
Percentage of deaths from Bright's disease to the total mortality for 1900.....	1.0
Of deaths from Bright's disease to the total mortality for 1899.....	1.3
Percentage of deaths from diseases of the digestive organs to the total mortality for 1900.....	3.1
Of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs to the total mortality for 1900.....	8.2
Of deaths from diseases of the nervous organs to the total mortality for 1900..	7.4

Deaths according to nationality.

Months.	Brasilians.	Portuguese.	Italians.	Spaniards.	Germans.	British.	French.	Other Europeans.	English-speaking Americans.	Spanish-Americans.	Turkish-Arabiens.	Other Asiatics.	Africans.	Nationality unknown.
January.....	952	186	20	30	5	3	5	10	1	.....	2	.....	7	5
February.....	767	193	32	29	4	3	8	9	.....	7	.....	17	.....	.....
March.....	848	217	42	38	4	5	10	5	.....	3	10	2	15	3
April.....	890	197	50	27	3	4	11	5	1	1	6	1	21	.....
May.....	925	255	25	34	5	5	9	4	1	1	4	3	14	4
June.....	934	245	31	23	7	2	8	4	2	2	1	.....	22	17
July.....	898	204	27	35	6	1	7	5	1	4	4	2	19	28
August.....	900	192	23	31	3	1	8	5	2	7	1	1	10	15
September.....	751	172	14	19	.....	5	3	4	.....	1	3	1	20	10
October.....	769	171	19	24	4	5	2	7	.....	4	1	2	12	13
November.....	887	187	24	15	1	2	4	1	.....	3	1	1	25	7
December.....	895	168	29	19	3	2	7	2	.....	1	1	1	14	6
Total.....	10,316	2,387	336	329	45	33	82	61	8	26	41	14	196	108
1899.....	11,399	2,648	643	600	64	43	114	81	16	53	30	5	244	138
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9	.....	.....
Decrease.....	1,083	261	307	271	19	10	32	20	8	27	.....	.....	48	30

Births in Rio de Janeiro during 1900.

Months.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total births.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
First quarter.....	1,352	1,328	2,680	492	611	903	3,483
Second quarter.....	1,503	1,381	2,884	453	433	886	3,770
Third quarter.....	1,386	1,316	2,702	374	390	764	3,466
Fourth quarter.....	1,286	1,056	2,342	394	383	777	3,119
Total.....	5,527	5,061	10,608	1,718	1,817	3,230	13,838

Months.	Race.						Still-births reported.	Still-births.
	White.		Mixed.		Colored.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
First quarter.....	1,496	1,596	193	189	52	55	3,483	310
Second quarter.....	1,654	1,546	243	207	59	61	3,770	298
Third quarter.....	1,431	1,432	197	203	46	39	3,298	251
Fourth quarter.....	1,342	1,298	176	182	42	42	3,082	301
Total.....	5,925	5,862	809	781	199	197	13,633	1,155

Total living births, 1900..... 13,838

Total stillbirths, 1900..... 1,155

Total..... 14,993

Total living births, 1899..... 14,235

Total stillbirths, 1899..... 1,135

Total..... 15,370

Population officially estimated, 779,000 inhabitants; rate per 1,000 of births, 17.7; legitimate births, 13.6; illegitimate births, 4.1; stillbirths, 1.4; proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births, 1 to 3.28, or 30.5 per cent.

Deaths of children.

Month.	Between—		Month.	Between—	
	0 day and 1 month old.	1 month and 1 year old.		0 day and 1 month old.	1 month and 1 year old.
January.....	65	185	August.....	54	102
February.....	41	137	September.....	42	102
March.....	64	160	October.....	41	125
April.....	68	133	November.....	57	172
May.....	70	179	December.....	45	174
June.....	56	162	Total.....		2,481
July.....	56	141			

Per cent.

Ratio of the mortality of children up to 1 year old to the general mortality..... 17.4

Mortality of children up to 1 month old from trismus..... 16.0

Mortality of children up to 1 year old from athrepsy..... 27.9

Death rate of children under 1 month old to 1,000 inhabitants..... 0.8

Death rate of children of 1 month up to 1 year old to 1,000 inhabitants..... 2.2

Meteorological observations—Averages.

Months.	Prevailing winds.	Atmospheric pressure.	Temperature.	Pressure of dampness.	Comparative dampness.	Fogginess.	Evaporation.	Ozone.	Rainfall.
January.....	SW.	752.7	24.80	18.4	78.5	.7	76.0	101	65.38
February.....	SW.	754.6	24.86	17.9	76.8	.5	80.2	112	62.85
March.....	SW.	754.6	24.62	18.8	81.7	.6	63.9	112	154.02
April.....	SW.	757.37	22.06	16.4	81.6	.6	57.1	83	99.28
May.....	N.	759.35	21.14	15.3	82.4	.6	46.7	139	56.45
June.....	N.	761.53	19.99	14.4	82.7	.6	43.5	110	42.78
July.....	N.	760.37	20.62	14.1	78.6	.3	52.9	102	30.26
August.....	SW.	760.61	20.23	13.3	75.9	.5	70.0	135	27.19
September.....	SW.	760.54	20.17	13.4	76.3	.6	71.8	147	24.20
October.....	SW.	757.27	21.47	14.8	78.6	.7	78.5	165	103.52
November.....	SW.	755.18	22.74	16.9	82.7	.8	58.3	149	96.52
December.....	{ SW, N. }	754.23	25.06	18.2	78.0	.7	78.7	103	127.61

Ships inspected in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro by the medical authorities during the year 1900: 1,196 steamers and 207 sailing vessels, total, 1,403 ships. Movements at the quarantine station of Ilha Grande: Semester I: 168 steamers and 46 sailing vessels—total, 214 ships; Semester II: 378 steamers and 106 sailing vessels—total, 484 ships; 546 steamers and 152 sailing vessels—total, 698 ships.

CANARY ISLANDS, TENERIFFE.

Quarantine against Cardiff, Wales, on account of plague.

TENERIFFE, February 21, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that quarantine has been declared against vessels arriving from Cardiff, Wales. They have to undergo a quarantine of twelve days; this includes from the time of leaving the port above stated. From information it appears that a case of plague died there, and it is indorsed on all bills of health issued by the Spanish consul at Cardiff.

Respectfully,

SOLOMON BERLINER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Two deaths from plague.

HONGKONG, CHINA, February 12, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended February 9, 1901. The usual disinfection work was done, 586 baths being given and 882 pieces of baggage being disinfected during the week. Two cases of plague occurred during the week among the Chinese population, both resulting in death. No other case of communicable disease was reported during the week.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, week ended February 9, 1901.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Feb. 4	Am. ss. Cebu (a).....	Manila.....	52	0	0	0
Feb. 5	Am. ss. Samoa (a).....	San Francisco.....	80	2	0	0
Do.....	Nor. ss. Koorven (a).....	San Diego.....	44	0	0	2
Feb. 6	Br. str. Kaifong (b).....	Manila.....	68	12	24	0
Do.....	Br. str. Perla (b).....	.....do.....	72	37	17	0
Feb. 7	Jap. str. America Maru (b).....	San Francisco.....	178	17	53	0
Do.....	Dan. str. Polarstium (c).....	New York.....	25	0	0	0
Feb. 8	No flag. Tong Wo.....	Manila.....	8	0	0	0
Do.....	Am. str. Albany (a).....	.....do.....	9	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. str. Fernkals (d).....	Seattle.....	56	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. str. Belgian King (b).....	San Diego.....	37	1	53	0
Feb. 9	Chin. sch. Shun Wo Tseong (a).....	Manila.....	50	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. str. Sungkiang.....	.....do.....	70	13	24	0

a Asiatic crew bathed and effects disinfected by steam.

b Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected by steam.

c Vessel in port thirty-six hours. Supplemental bill, European crew.

d No cargo from this port.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, March 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this station for the week ended March 16, 1901:

The yellow fever report for the week shows 2 cases, with 1 death. Thus far for the month there have been 4 cases and 1 death.

On the 12th instant the transport *McClellan* cleared for New York with a number of passengers and the remains of 130 deceased soldiers and Government employees.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. E. Menocal reports that 64 immigrants were discharged from the detention camp and permitted to proceed to Santiago de Cuba. Forty-two of the above number had good vaccination marks; 9 were protected by a previous attack of smallpox; and the remaining 13, not presenting any signs of vaccination or protection from smallpox, were vaccinated.

During the early part of the week the rumor was general that there were several cases of smallpox present in the city. The rumor was investigated and the cases found to be varicella.

A strong norther, with a marked lower temperature, occurred during the latter part of the week, and will, undoubtedly, prove of value in preventing an early rise of yellow fever.

I inclose the usual mortuary statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,*Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended March 16, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected and passed.....	742
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	8
Total.....	750

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	636
Number of passengers on incoming vessels inspected.....	382
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,118
Total.....	2,136

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	130
Number of pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	1,515
Number of pieces freight matter inspected and passed.....	172
Number of pieces express matter inspected and passed.....	10
Total.....	1,827

Mortality statistics for week ended March 16, 1901.

Tuberculosis.....	18	Borras fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	12	Yellow fever.....	1
Pneumonia.....	10	Diphtheria.....	1
Glanders.....	2	Total number deaths from all causes..	123

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended March 16, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 16, 1901.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 10	Steamship Havana.....	New York.....	24
Mar. 11	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa, Fla.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans.....	10
Mar. 12	Steamship Yucatan.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	37
Mar. 13	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa, Fla.....	3
Mar. 14	Steamship Mexico.....	New York.....	7
Mar. 16	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa and Key West, Fla.....	4
	Total.....		87

Respectfully,

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, March 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended March 16, 1901:

Matanzas.—Thirteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 14.96 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; enteritis, 3; malarial fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; heart disease, 1; meningitis, 1; other causes, 3. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Nine vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Eleven bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Thirty-three health certificates were issued to persons leaving this port. Twenty-two pieces of baggage were passed

without inspection. The remains of 16 deceased soldiers and citizens were shipped per U. S. transport *McClellan*.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 12 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; marasmus, 2; cancer, 1; pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; pleurisy, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported during the week. Thirteen vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Twenty-one bills of health were issued to coasting and foreign vessels. The death rate during the week was 25.20 per 1,000.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 14 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Twelve bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good. The death rate during the week was .671 per 1,000. Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 6 passed without inspection. Five bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *March 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 9, 1901: Nine vessels arrived at this port and 8 bills of health were issued. There were no deaths. The sanitary condition is good, but the supply of good drinking water is being rapidly exhausted, as the dry weather continues.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 14 vessels and the issuance of 12 bills of health, 2 deaths, and good sanitary condition.

Baracoa.—Reports show the arrival of 7 vessels, the issuance of 9 bills of health, 6 deaths, and good sanitary condition.

There are no telegraphic reports from the other stations, but the bills of health of coastwise vessels show no quarantinable disease at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *March 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 16, 1901: Six vessels arrived at this port during the week, and 7 bills of health were issued, 1 death from infantile tetanus; sanitary condition good.

Gibara.—Reports show arrival of 14 vessels, 14 bills of health issued, 2 deaths, and no quarantinable disease, but about 300 cases of trachoma.

There are no telegraphic reports from the other substations, but no quarantinable disease is reported by bills of health of coastwise steamers.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

*Report from London—Smallpox in Glasgow—Typhus fever in Manchester—
Plague reports.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *March 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended to-day:

The smallpox situation in Glasgow continues grave. During the week there has been a further increase in the number of cases, and there were on March 8, 22 new cases, 1 death, and 446 patients in the hospital. There has been a total of 154 deaths since the beginning of the outbreak. More vigorous measures are to be adopted to stamp out the epidemic, including the employment of a large number of lay vaccinators who will make house-to-house visits in the infected districts for the purpose of revaccination. Up to the present time about 300,000 vaccinations and revaccinations have been done out of a total population of about 800,000. Three further cases of smallpox have occurred in Edinburgh, making a total of 4 cases.

Only 1 case of smallpox was in the London fever hospital on March 2, and there were no deaths from this disease in England for the week ended March 2. There have been no cases of plague reported in Great Britain during the week.

From Cape Town, the news is of the rather rapid spread of the disease. Up to February 28 there had been 9 deaths, and since then a number of natives have been found dead from this disease, the cases having been concealed. A number of Europeans have also been attacked in the past week.

In Mauritius, for the week ended February 21, there were 16 fresh cases of plague and 13 deaths.

The transport *Antillon* is reported to have arrived at Sydney, Australia, from Cape Town, with a case of plague on board. A case of plague was reported March 4 at Port Adelaide. On March 5 a fatal case of plague was reported from Perth, West Australia.

Referring to my recent report regarding typhus in Manchester, I have to add that 25 further cases of typhus have been discovered, bringing the total number of cases up to 60 with 9 deaths. All the original sources of infection have been rag sorters or tobacco workers.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

*Experiments proving the possibility of infecting the embryo with tuberculosis
without infecting the mother.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of the recent experimental studies conducted by Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann in the Biological Institute of the University of Berlin, proving the direct infection of the embryo with tubercle bacilli, without infecting the mother. Clinical evidence has tended to prove the possibility of direct transmission of tuberculosis from the male, but it has been difficult to exclude all

possibility of infection through the mother. It would be easy to overlook a small focus of infection in the lungs, genital tract, or elsewhere.

Dr. Friedmann has used for this purpose healthy rabbits, and has injected into the vagina of the female, immediately after copulation, a few drops of a virulent culture of tubercle bacilli, which are suspended in a slightly alkaline salt solution. After the lapse of six days, before the appearance of the first signs of placental formation, the rabbit was killed, and the embryo with the adjoining part of the uterus was placed in absolute alcohol, and finally imbedded in paraffin. Very fine transverse sections were then made perpendicular to the long axis of the uterus. The specimen was then stained according to Ehrlich's method, the tubercle bacilli assuming a beautiful rose-red color, while the tissues remained blue. The bacilli were for the most part found within the cells lining the embryo, though some were found in the coagulated fluid within the embryo, and others in the zona pelucida. Dr. Friedmann succeeded in finding the bacilli in 48 different places, which would tend to eliminate the chance of accidental occurrence or error of observation.

The organs of the mother were next examined and found healthy. No bacilli were found in the mucous membrane of the uterus, and only in 2 cases were they observed in the cavity of the uterus, and then situated near the embryo.

These experiments of Dr. Friedmann correspond to the well-known clinical fact in regard to syphilis—that a child can inherit the disease from the father without the mother becoming infected.

The further course of development of the embryo with the contained tubercle bacilli will be carefully studied by Dr. Friedmann, and will be published as soon as his investigations are concluded.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Friedmann I was permitted to see the beautiful preparations which he has made, and must say that they are most convincing.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Berlin—Plague reported introduced into Australia from South Africa.

[Clipping from Berliner Tageblatt, March 4, 1901. Sent by Passed Assistant Surgeon Green.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 5, 1901.*

The plague has now been introduced from South Africa into Australia. According to a telegram from Sydney, a case of plague with fatal termination occurred on board a ship which has arrived in that port for the purpose of embarking fresh Australian troops. Furthermore in the vicinity of Brisbane 2 cases of plague have occurred.

In Cape Colony the plague continues to spread. Yesterday and the day before yesterday 11 new cases were reported. One of the patients is a European woman. The dead bodies of 5 colored people have been found.

*Additional quarantine regulations on account of plague at Cape Town.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on account of the appearance of the plague at Cape Town, South Africa, the German Government has proclaimed the following additional quarantine regulations:

1. The import and transportation through the country of body linen, old and worn clothing, used bedclothing, and old rags of every kind from Cape Town and the Colony of Natal is forbidden.

2. Upon body linen, bedclothing, and wearing apparel, which travelers carry with them for their use, or which as household goods are imported, the prohibition under No. 1 is not applied. The permission for its importation, however, can be made dependent upon a previous disinfection.

3. The imperial chancellor is authorized to permit exceptions from the prohibition provided the requisite precautionary measures are fulfilled.

Respectfully,

J. B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Plague and cholera in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 9, 1901.*

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

Plague.

RUSSIA.—According to a notice published by the plague commission on February 21, the military cordon around the district of Karakut in the Kirgisen Steppe was abolished on February 17, and the whole south-eastern territory of the Russian Empire is claimed to be free from infection.

According to official publications there have occurred in the two districts of Tekebai-Tubek and Merek since the outbreak of the plague up to January 24, in all 136 cases, of which 134 terminated fatally. Since the recovery of the last patient on January 25 the infected dwellings have been cleansed, and on February 8 the cordon around these districts was also discontinued.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—On January 28 a case of plague was reported at Karachi which has for several months been regarded as free from infection. According to a communication of February 18 the disease is reported to be spreading.

In the Presidency of Bombay there occurred during the week ended February 1, 1,251 fresh cases and 979 deaths of plague. That is to say, a considerable increase over the foregoing week.

In the city of Bombay there occurred during the week ended February 2, 747 fresh plague cases (232 more than during the previous week) and 636 deaths proved to be due to plague. Of the total number 1,720 registered deaths during the week, there were including those designated as "suspected" plague, 1,076 deaths ascribed to plague (324 more than in the previous week).

RÉUNION.—From February 1 to February 16, 7 fresh plague cases occurred on the island, of which 5 terminated fatally.

ARGENTINA.—The Argentine newspapers report that on January 18, 3 suspected plague cases had occurred at San Nicolas, of which 2 ended in death. Furthermore, it is claimed that numerous dead rats have been

found in the warehouse, the workmen of which were the first to fall sick. Up till January 18, the Government had not acknowledged that the plague had broken out in San Nicolas.

QUEENSLAND.—According to the reports of the central sanitary authorities no fresh cases of plague had occurred in the colony between December 16 and January 5, except the fatal case in Rockhampton already reported. No more plague bacilli have been found in the numerous rats examined.

On March 2 a fresh case of plague was reported in Brisbane.

Cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta 13 persons have died of cholera during the period from January 27 to February 2.

Respectfully,
 JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

No quarantinable disease present—A peculiar disease of the scalp.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *February 26, 1901.*

SIR: I am glad to be able to report that no case of plague has occurred in Japan proper since the date of my last return on the subject, February 19, nor is any epidemic of other quarantinable disease present in the Empire.

Within a few weeks a peculiar disease of the hair has appeared in the country, which, first noticed in Osaka, has since been spreading rapidly throughout a considerable part of central Japan. It is intensely contagious, its dissemination seeming to be due to the native barbers, and, in a few days, produces total baldness, whether permanent in character or not remains to be seen. Investigations as to the nature of the disease are now in progress and I hope soon to be able to report more fully upon this malady, which, though not of the gravity of the ordinary quarantinable diseases, is certainly both interesting and important. The number of victims is already great and cases are constantly being reported from all the larger towns in communication with Osaka.

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Maritime quarantine transactions of Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo during January, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., February 17, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions for the month of January, 1901, as follows:

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued—	
To United States ports.....	8
To foreign ports.....	39
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	57
From domestic ports.....	249
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin	1, 100
Steerage	10, 594
Number of crew inspected.....	10, 483
Vessels disinfected.....	1
Vessels held for disinfection of crew and crew's effects.....	1
Vessels held for disinfection of steerage baggage.....	4
Vessels held in quarantine, smallpox on board.....	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine.....	1
Merchandise prohibited admittance to this port: Old gunnies, steamship Loodiana, gathered at Singapore, bales.....	300
Number of persons quarantined for observation.....	67
Number of persons remaining under observation January 31.....	61
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected and so labeled.....	3, 773
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed and so labeled.....	1, 954

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued to foreign ports.....	1
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	2
From domestic ports.....	88
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	100
Steerage.....	769
Number of crew inspected.....	2, 279

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued to foreign ports.....	1
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	4
From domestic ports.....	24
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	67
Steerage.....	378
Number of crew inspected.....	1, 153

Respectfully,

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

Causes of deaths for the month of November, 1900.

CLASS "A"—GENERAL DISEASES.		MANILA, P. I., November, 1900.	
Specific febrile (zymotic)—		Circulatory system—Continued.	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	6	Heart—Continued.	
Diphtheria.....	1	Pericarditis.....	1
Influenza.....	11	Valvular diseases of.....	2
Malarial fevers—		Respiratory system—	
Intermittent.....	15	Asthma.....	5
Remittent.....	8	Bronchitis, acute.....	68
Continued.....	9	Bronchitis, chronic.....	36
Pernicious.....	17	Laryngitis, acute.....	13
Cachexia.....	3	Laryngitis, chronic.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	2	Laryngitis, spasmodic.....	1
Pertussis.....	5	Pleurisy, acute.....	1
Diarrheal—		Pneumonia.....	3
Diarrhea, acute.....	5	Pulmonary congestion.....	8
Diarrhea, chronic.....	1	Digestive system—	
Dysentery, acute.....	20	Appendicitis.....	2
Dysentery, chronic.....	8	Enteritis, acute.....	7
Venereal syphilis, acquired.....	2	Enteritis, chronic.....	25
Septic—		Enterocolitis, acute.....	4
Puerperal septicæmia.....	1	Enterocolitis, chronic.....	18
Septicæmia.....	2	Gastric ulcer.....	1
Tetanus.....	3	Gastritis, acute.....	4
Trismus neonatorum.....	17	Gastritis, chronic.....	3
Diatetic—		Gastro-enteritis, acute.....	11
Malnutrition.....	25	Gastro-enteritis, chronic.....	5
Inanition.....	5	Liver—	
Scurvy.....	1	Abscess of.....	2
Constitutional—		Cirrhosis of.....	3
Anæmia.....	4	Inflammation of.....	2
Beriberi.....	66	Sprue.....	1
Carcinoma.....	2	Absorbent and glandular system—	
Leucocythemia.....	3	Tonsillitis.....	1
Leprosy.....	4	Urinary system—	
Rheumatism.....	7	Cystitis, acute.....	1
Sarcoma.....	1	Cystitis, chronic.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	107	Nephritis, acute.....	4
Tuberculosis, miliary.....	1	Nephritis, chronic.....	1
Tuberculosis, glandular.....	1	Uræmia.....	1
Developmental—		Reproductive system—	
Atelactasia, congenital.....	1	Abortion.....	2
Cardiac malformation.....	4	Childbirth.....	7
Marasmus, infantile.....	1	Disease of the uterus.....	3
Marasmus, senile.....	8	Pelvic peritonitis.....	1
Premature and still births.....	8		
Senility.....	8		
		CLASS "C."	
CLASS "B"—LOCAL DISEASES.		Homicide.....	8
Nervous system—		Suicide.....	1
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	10	Burning.....	2
Brain, congestion of.....	12	Crushing.....	1
Convulsions, infantile.....	178	Drowning.....	3
Eclampsia.....	63	Electricity.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2		
Hydrocephalus.....	1	Total.....	976
Meningitis, cerebral.....	30		
Myelitis.....	1	DEATHS BY NATIONALITIES.	
Circulatory system—		Filipinos.....	943
Angina pectoris.....	11	Spanish.....	5
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	American.....	1
Heart—		Swiss.....	1
Endocarditis.....	6	Australian.....	1
Fatty degeneration.....	3	Chinese.....	25
		Total.....	976

Causes of death, etc.—Continued.

Number of deaths under 5 years of age.....	547
Number of deaths over 5 years of age.....	429
Total	976
Number of deaths with medical attendance.....	262
Number of deaths without medical attendance.....	714
Total.....	976

Number of vaccinations during month of November, by districts.

	Manila.	Binondo.	San Nicholas.	Tondo.	Santa Cruz.	Quiapo.	San Miguel.	Sampaloc.	Paco.	Ermita.	Malate.	Total.
Children	22	76	90	151	72	126	127	60	120	45	49	929
Adults	40	208	210	125	198	190	201	159	228	96	100	1,748
Total												2,677

Summary.

During the month of November there were no new cases of bubonic plague nor of smallpox. The total number of cases of bubonic plague to date is 270. Number of deaths to date, 193.

Summary of statistics of births and deaths.

Population (estimated).....	250,000
Mortality for the month of November.....	976
Annual death rate per 1,000.....	46.84
Births reported (a).....	424
Annual birth rate (based on reports).....	14.53

a Incomplete.

Mortality statistics of Iloilo during December, 1900 and January, 1901.

Manila, P. I., February 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following mortality statistics of Iloilo, P. I., for the months of December, 1900, and January, 1901, extracted, as follows, from Asst. Surg. L. D. Fricks reports:

The deaths in Iloilo during December, 1900, were reported by the city physician as follows: Measles, 14; beriberi, 5; fever, 5; phthisis, 4; pleurisy, 1; childbirth, 1; suicide, 1; dysentery, 2; heart disease, 1; inflammation, 1; diarrhea, 1; suffocated, 1; spasm, 1; dropsy, 1; unknown, 6. Total, 45.

The number of deaths for the month of January, 1901, reported by the civil authorities was 49, classified as follows: Eclampsia, 5; anæmia, 3; dysentery, 1; athrepsia, 1; bronchitis, 10; enteritis, catarrhal, 8; stillbirths, 2; gastric fever, 1; enterocolitis, 2; malarial fever, 6; hemorrhage, 1; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 4; inanition, 2; anthrax, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 49.

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.

*Mortality statistics of San Nicholas, October 1, 1890 to January 31, 1901.*CEBU, P. I., *February 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of mortality statistics, as handed in to the health officer for the past four months as follows for the town of San Nicholas:

October, 1900: Fever, 26; intermittent fever, 28; smallpox, 1; putrid fever, 1; dysentery, 2; diarrhea, 1; phthisis, 2; hemoptysis, 1; beriberi, 4; gunshot wound, 1; old age, 1; natural, 1; paralysis, 1; relapse from previous illness, nature not stated, 1. Total, 71.

November, 1900: Fever, 30; intermittent fever, 2; dysentery, 7; colic, 1; phthisis, 1; beriberi, 5; dropsy, 1; unknown cause, 1. Total, 48.

December, 1900: Fever, 22; intermittent fever, 11; beriberi, 1. Total, 34.

January, 1901: Fever, 20; intermittent fever, 17; smallpox, 1; phthisis, 1; diarrhea, 1; beriberi, 3; leprosy, 1; paralysis, 4; gunshot wound, 2. Total, 50.

Estimated population of St. Nicholas is 15,000.

During this period no mortality records have been kept for the town of Cebu.

Respectfully,

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

J. C. PERRY,

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

PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce.*PONCE, P. R., *March 11, 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 March 9, 1901, mortality statistics of February.

Only 1 vessel was inspected and passed and 3 bills were issued. The American steamship *Californian* sailed this week for New Orleans with 560 immigrants for Hawaii.

Since last report, 13 new cases of smallpox have appeared and 17 cases recovered. No deaths.

The isolation camp and hospital is not yet ready for patients, and many cases are quarantined in their houses. Public vaccination is done every morning in the Plaza, and some hundreds have been so treated with good results. The virus used is made on the island. Most vessels touching here have refused to take passengers and baggage.

Respectfully,

F. ALEMAN,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding district) during the month of February, 1901.

Diseases of the digestive system.....	46	Gangrene.....	1
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	7	Metritis.....	2
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	4	Dysentery.....	1
Diseases of the nervous system.....	4	Tetanus, infantile.....	1
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition, etc..	24	Tetanus, traumatic.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	11	Alcoholism.....	1
Puerperal fever.....	1		
Cancer.....	1	Total.....	122
Malaria.....	14		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Another death from plague at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, *February 4, 1901.*

SIR: For the Department's information, I have the honor to transmit inclosed herewith copy of a letter from the acting colonial secretary Straits Settlements, with statement regarding a fatal case of plague at 4 Tapah Road, Singapore, reported on the 1st instant, and informing that all possible precautions to prevent the disease spreading had been taken.

The public have been notified that owing to the occurrence of the above case of plague, it is necessary to put in force the provisions of chapter 11 A (relating to the disinfection of persons leaving this settlement) of the Venice Convention.

Respectfully,

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Acting United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

SINGAPORE, *February 2, 1901.*

1. The principal medical officer reports that a fatal case of plague was discovered in Singapore on the 1st instant, the deceased being a coolie named Permal, living at 4 Tapah Street. He was attended by one Sammy, who reported on the morning of the 1st instant to the municipal health officer that he believed deceased had died of plague.

2. The boy was removed to the mortuary, and though there were no post-mortem appearances of plague, external or internal, a bacteriological examination of blood from the spleen showed plague bacilli in abundance.

3. The municipal health officer states that deceased was a coolie employed in 89 Market street, where the previous case (which was discovered on the 15th ultimo and was reported to you on the 16th ultimo) occurred, and was sent with the other inmates of that house to St. Johns, where he remained for ten days.

4. He had been in the house in which he died for the previous eight days.

5. All possible precautions to prevent the disease spreading have been taken.

W. EDGERTON,

Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

SYRIA.

*Smallpox in Jerusalem and Jaffa in 1900 and 1901.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the outbreak of smallpox in the cities of Jaffa and Jerusalem, as obtained from the imperial health office.

The recent smallpox epidemic in Jaffa is alleged to have developed as a result of the disease raging in Jerusalem since August of last year. The former, according to a communication of February 4 is already on the decline. Among the German colony at Jaffa numbering 520 persons, only 4 smallpox cases occurred, of which one terminated fatally; all of those attacked had either not been vaccinated at all, or if vaccination had been attempted the same had not taken effect.

As regards the smallpox epidemic in Jerusalem, it is considered probable that the disease was introduced into that city from Egypt. In the beginning of the month of August of last year a few adults were first attacked with smallpox in a mild form. In the middle of August the serious cases had increased to such an extent that almost half of the patients died. In the ensuing months the disease steadily increased, the highest number of cases occurring during the month of November.

According to the communication of February 4, above-mentioned, the total number of smallpox cases up to that time in the city of Jerusalem and suburbs, had reached 1,500 to 1,600, out of a population of about 60,000 persons. It is claimed that from 35 to 40 per cent of the patients died. The disease raged most violently among the Mohammedan inhabitants, causing many deaths and many cases of blindness among them.

Among the Armenians who are designated as especially "enlightened," only 1 case and 1 death occurred, namely that of a girl who had refused to submit to vaccination. Notwithstanding the fact that the vaccination law of July 21, 1894, has in general not been strictly enforced, almost the entire population of Jerusalem was once vaccinated. A revaccination has, however, up to the present time, not taken place, and it is just this neglect that explains the fact that most of the patients were adult persons or children over 7 years of age.

The general vaccination or revaccination, respectively, recommended by most of the physicians soon after the beginning of the epidemic has, it is claimed, proved very effective as a preventive measure.

In most of the schools, convents, and other institutions under European management infection was successfully avoided by vaccination of all persons between 6 and 60 years of age, and even in the Armenian colony, excepting in the case of the Armenian girl above mentioned, who declined to undergo vaccination. The remainder of the population was thoroughly opposed to the advice of the physicians, partly from indifference and partly from the superstition that it is dangerous to get vaccinated during an epidemic of smallpox. Since November the Government has endeavored to carry out the vaccination law more strictly, with the result that the epidemic has rapidly decreased.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE.

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

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

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

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane.*—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 110,951. Total number of deaths, 121, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 2 from plague.

Month of December, 1900. Total number of deaths, 86, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended March 15, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 16, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau—Two weeks ended March 18, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Two weeks ended January 31, 1901. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 262, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 25, and 30 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Rio de Janeiro.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1901. Estimated population 793,000. Total number of deaths, 584, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; smallpox, 36; yellow fever, 7; plague, 6; beriberi, 7, and 107 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 31,471. Total number of deaths, 51, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—*Trinidad—Port of Spain.*—Four weeks ended February 2, 1901. Estimated population, 34,037. Total number of deaths, 113, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 48 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Santiago de Cuba.*—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 69, including diphtheria, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 135,432. Total number of deaths, 287, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from measles.

Rouen.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 283, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1, and 50 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Dresden.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 397,000. Total number of deaths, 499, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 5, and 58 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Magdeburg.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 229,732. Total number of deaths, 357, including diphtheria, 14; enteric

fever, 1; measles, 27; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 9, and 31 from phthisis pulmonalis.

• **GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 2, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,789,099. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 38.2, and the lowest in Oldham, viz, 14.1.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 36; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 19; whooping cough, 57; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 19. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,446 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.8 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 23 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 2, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 34.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 5.7, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 68.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 320 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; and 5 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 2, 1901, correspond to annual rate of 24.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 28.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 768, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 13, and 67 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1901. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 207, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from whooping cough.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended February 16, 1901. Estimated population, 4,270. Total number of deaths, 8, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 700,000. Total number of deaths not reported. From enteric fever 82 deaths, and from smallpox 117 deaths were reported.

Five weeks ended March 3, 1901, from enteric fever 65 deaths, and from smallpox 136 deaths were reported.

Corunna.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 40,500. Total number of deaths, 176, including 6 from enteric fever.

Malaga.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 183. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Vigo.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 44. No contagious diseases reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to March 29, 1901.

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

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 26.....		63	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 23.....		404	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 22.....		111	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Feb. 2.....		263	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....		21	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 14.....		6	
Honda.....	Jan. 7.....			Prevalent.
Guaduas.....	do.....			Do.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....	6	3	
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	62	21	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	24	7	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	6	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 16.....	4	1	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 3.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3.....		1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 15.....		7	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 4.....	55	11	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	1	1	
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	March 4.....	2		
Sydney.....	do.....	1	1	On transport Antillon.
Brazil:				
Niterheroy.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 10.....	12	8	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	37	40	
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 9.....	6	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 9.....		12	
England:				
Hull.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 31.....		8	On ss. Priary.
Southampton.....	Mar. 21.....	1		On ss. Simla
India:				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 9.....	1	1	
Ahmedabad District.....	do.....			
Bombay City.....	do.....	3,494	1,645	9
Broach District.....	do.....	4	1	
Surat District.....	do.....	141	103	
Surat Town.....	do.....	43	36	
Thana District.....	do.....	351	305	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....			
Ahmednagar Town.....	do.....	2	1	
Nasik District.....	do.....	47	29	
Nasik Town.....	do.....	122	98	
Poona City.....	do.....	867	877	
Poona District.....	do.....	171	144	
Satara District.....	do.....	76	46	
Satara Town.....	do.....	129	43	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	2,525	1,835	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	87	51	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	368	306	
Dharwar Town.....	do.....	171	111	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Southern Division—Cont'd.</i>				
Hubli Town	Nov. 4-Feb. 9...	6	5	
Kanara District.....	do	28	20	
Karachi City.....	do	9	2	
Kolaba District.....	do	46	31	
Ratnagiri District.....	do	2	2	
<i>Political Charges—</i>				
Aundh State	do	8	4	
Baroda State.....	do	187	92	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do	427	226	
Cutch State.....	do	67	61	
Janjira State.....	do	40	34	
Kathiawar State	do	8	6	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.....	do	357	251	
Mandvi Town.....	do	7	2	
Miraj Town.....	do	295	199	
Savanur State.....	do	52	41	
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Madras Presidency—</i>				
Malabar District.....	do	2		
Madras City.....	do	5	2	
North Arcot.....	do	18	12	
Salem District.....	do	448	301	
Trichonopoly District.....	do	1		
<i>Bengal—</i>				
Bihar Town.....	do	133	125	
Calcutta.....	do	788	769	
Chupra Town.....	do	108	93	
Dinapur Town.....	do	379	372	
Gaya District.....	do	1,490	1,451	
Howrah District.....	do	4	4	
Monbhum District.....	do	21	18	
Monghyr District.....	do	654	608	
Moughyr Town.....	do	1,443	1,309	
Muzaffarpur District.....	do	3	3	
Patna City.....	do	3,546	3,308	
Patna District.....	do	6,070	5,007	
Saran District.....	do	5,160	4,083	
<i>Punjab Province—</i>				
Gurdaspur District.....	do	180	134	
Jullundur District.....	do	25	14	
Shaipot District.....	do	45	26	
<i>Mysore State—</i>				
Bangalore City.....	do	1,408	1,031	
Bangalore Civil and Mill- itary Station.....	do	2,067	1,602	
Bangalore District.....	do	948	674	
Kolor Gold Fields.....	do	342	766	
Mysore City.....	do	988	679	
Mysore District.....	do	1,621	1,249	
Shimoga.....	do	383	72	
Tumkar District.....	do	20	14	
<i>Hyderabad State—</i>				
Aurangabad District.....	do	88	72	
<i>Formosa:</i>				
Tainan	Dec. 31-Jan. 16...	28	22	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Fukuoka.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 8...	1	1	
Hiroshima.....	do	1	1	
Kobe and Hogo.....	do	26	22	
Nagasaki.....	do	1	1	
Osaka.....	do	157	139	
Shidzuoka.....	do	20	20	
Wakayama.....	do	18	13	
<i>Madagascar:</i>				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1		
<i>Mauritius:</i>				
.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 21...	16	13	
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Manila.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 9...	10	5	
Réunion.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 15...	12	5	
<i>Russia:</i>				
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	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 25.....		1	From ss. Hong Wan.
	Jan. 12-Feb. 2.....		2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9.....		13	
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	Feb. 8.....		1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....		176	
Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2.....	173		
Vienna.....	Feb. 17-23.....		1	
Bahama Islands:				
Inagua.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2.....	11	1	
Ghent.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26.....		1	
Liege.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26.....	3		
Ceara.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		2	
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....		121	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31.....		224	
British Columbia:				
Nanaimo.....	Dec. 21.....	5		
Vancouver.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Algoma County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 8.....	90		
Carleton County.....	do.....	1		
Haldimand County.....	do.....	1		
Huron County.....	do.....	1		
Lenox County.....	do.....	1		
Middlesex County.....	do.....	5		
Monitoulin County.....	do.....	1		
Muskoka County.....	do.....	3		
Norfolk County.....	do.....	1		
Northumberland County.....	do.....	1		
Renfrew County.....	do.....	15		
Simcoe County.....	do.....	1		
Thunder Bay County.....	do.....	11		
York County.....	do.....	4		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 16.....	3	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 22.....	4		
Cuba:				
Banes.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 2.....		42	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	8	7	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....		7	
England:				
Bradford.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23.....	23		
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12.....	2		
Liverpool.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 23.....	3		
London.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2.....	16		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 23.....	21	1	
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15.....	1		
France:				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....		3	
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2.....		121	
St. Etienne.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 15.....	4		
Roubaix.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		1	
Germany:				
Leipzig.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23.....		1	
Gibraltar:				
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8.....	1		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 26.....		44	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 23.....		1,038	
Karachi.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 24.....	103	38	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 22.....		31	
Italy:				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15.....		1	
Naples.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 30.....	26	2	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23.....	1		
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1.....			Reported present.
Malta:				
Valetta.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 15.....	2		
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 10.....		6	Epidemic.
Merida.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 28.....			
Progreso.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 16.....	4		
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 4.....		7	
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-Feb. 9.....	15	0	
Porto Rico:				
Aguas Buenas.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 5.....	2	0	
Bayamon.....	do.....	2		
Caguas.....	do.....	2		
Ciales.....	do.....	20		
Morovis.....	do.....	2		
Piedras.....	do.....	2		
Ponce.....	do.....	98	1	
Quebradillas.....	do.....	4		
Rio Piedras.....	do.....	1		
San Juan.....	do.....	7		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 23.....	60	10	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2.....	344	77	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....		17	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 23.....	59	11	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2.....		120	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 23.....	15		
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2.....	3		
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 8.....		120	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1		
Spain:				
Corunna.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2.....		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 12.....		4	
Syria:				
Jerusalem.....	Aug. 2-Feb. 2.....	1,500	500	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aix la Chapelle.....	Feb. 23	136,321	54									1	3			
Do.....	Feb. 28	136,321	61													
Amherstburg.....	Mar. 16	2,300	1													
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 9	521,834	160													2
Antwerp.....	Mar. 2	299,346	93	13						1		2	2	1		
Barmen.....	Feb. 16	142,000	47											2		1
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 4	40,000	23													
Belfast.....	Mar. 2	359,000	182							9				6		1
Belize.....	Mar. 14	13,000	7													
Belleville.....	Mar. 11	10,513	3													
Bergen.....	Feb. 28	71,000	17													
Berlin.....	Feb. 16	1,890,317	578							2		6	9	12		
Birmingham.....	Mar. 9	524,307	201								2			4		3
Bombay.....	Feb. 19	821,764	2,043	159	897	3		7		1				1		
Bremen.....	Feb. 2	160,823	60	6												
Do.....	Mar. 9	160,823	47	8										1		
Do.....	Feb. 16	160,823	65	7							3		1			
Do.....	Feb. 23	160,828	72	9							3					
Breslau.....	Feb. 16	300,000	191	31						1			1	1		1
Bristol.....	Mar. 2	329,086	157									5				13
Brussels.....	do.....	570,844	198							1		1	1	1		4
Budapest.....	Feb. 25	729,383									1		2	3		
Callao.....	Feb. 17	35,000	22	6												
Do.....	Feb. 24	35,000	20	8												
Cartagena.....	do.....	25,000	24	2												
Do.....	Mar. 3	25,000	12	1												
Catania.....	Mar. 7	124,000	57	6												
Christiania.....	Mar. 2	225,800	79								1		1			
Coburg.....	Feb. 16	20,570	4	2												
Cologne.....	Feb. 23	373,757	150	25							2		1	3		3
Colon.....	Mar. 12	8,000	10													
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 23	476,876	137							1			2	7		4
Do.....	Mar. 2	476,876	160								1	1	3	3		
Corunna.....	do.....	40,500	46										15			
Crefeld.....	do.....	106,887	39									2				
Dresden.....	Feb. 2	398,000	121							1	1					2
Do.....	Feb. 9	398,000	115									1		1		1
Dublin.....	Mar. 2	349,584	320	20						3				1	1	5
Dundee.....	Mar. 9	167,584	75										1			6
Dusseldorf.....	Feb. 16	213,230	64													
Do.....	Feb. 23	213,230	69													
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 2	309,472	133								1			3		8
Flushing.....	Mar. 9	18,992	4													
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Feb. 23	287,813	92													
Funchal.....	Mar. 3	36,982	14	3												
Geneva.....	Feb. 23	104,044	50										4			
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 3	24,701	4													
Girgenti.....	Mar. 2	21,428	14													
Glasgow.....	Mar. 8	753,766	391					12			1			2		43
Gothenburg.....	Mar. 2	129,000	55	6												2
Halifax.....	Mar. 16	45,000	13							1						
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Mar. 12	2,000	2													
Havre.....	Feb. 23	119,470	68	10						1				2		1
Do.....	Mar. 2	119,470	78	20						1						
Kingston, Canada.....	Mar. 15	18,300	7													
Königsberg.....	Feb. 16	187,897														
Do.....	Feb. 23	187,897								1						
La Rochelle.....	Jan. 27	30,000	20													
Do.....	Feb. 23	30,000	15							1						
Las Palmas.....	do.....	50,000	10													
Lausanne.....	do.....	46,047	22													
Leeds.....	Mar. 9	438,814	158							1	1	6	8			1
Leith.....	Mar. 2	79,650	32									1	1	1		
Licata.....	do.....	23,080	10													
Liege.....	Feb. 23	173,287	51							1				9		1
Do.....	Mar. 2	173,287	71								5					
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	388							1	4	3	36			5
London.....	do.....	6,781,854	2,446							17	5	28	41			80
Lyons.....	Feb. 23	500,000	201									3		1		
Madras.....	Feb. 15	452,518	384							2				1		
Magdeburg.....	Jan. 12	229,723	100	9		12		5					1	3		1
Mainz.....	Mar. 2	84,335	36								1		1			
Do.....	Mar. 9	84,335	30													1
Manheim.....	Feb. 23	140,689	52								1		6	3		
Do.....	Mar. 2	140,689	45									1				

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Matamoras.....	Mar. 9	18,266	5													
Mexico.....	Mar. 10	344,377	438		26				24		1		3		4	
Monrovia.....	Feb. 16	5,000	3													
Moscow.....	Feb. 23	1,000,000	540							2	6	10	7	7		
Munich.....	Feb. 9	500,000	237	40						1		3	3	7		
Do.....	Feb. 16	500,000	207	31								1	3	7		
Do.....	Feb. 23	500,000	251	43									3	5		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Mar. 2	240,258	100								1					
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 9	261,022	115	18								3	4	1		
Do.....	Feb. 16	261,022	89	9							2	1	1			2
Odessa.....	Mar. 3	442,000	190					2			4	1	4			
Palermo.....	Mar. 2	300,000	123	6								1	4			
Panama.....	Mar. 11	16,000														
Paris.....	Mar. 2	2,511,629	1,231					9		4	5	13	9	7		
Port au Prince.....	Feb. 25	60,000	19													
Do.....	Mar. 4	60,000	23													
Port Limon.....	Mar. 10	4,500	4													
Prague.....	Mar. 2	198,139	147	24						2		3	1	1		
Puerto Cortez.....	Mar. 13	2,000	0													
Quebec.....	Mar. 16	73,000														
Queenstown.....	Mar. 2	15,000	1													
Do.....	Mar. 9	15,000	4													
Rotterdam.....	do.....	332,222	189								1	1				
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Feb. 9	2,150	1													
Do.....	Feb. 16	2,150	0													
Do.....	Feb. 23	2,150	0													
Do.....	Mar. 2	2,150	0													
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Mar. 16	45,000	5													
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.....	3,000	1													
Sheffield.....	Mar. 9	368,716	143							3	4	8				3
Solingen.....	Feb. 9	44,985	13													
Do.....	Feb. 16	44,985	17								3	2				1
Smyrna.....	Mar. 3	300,000	71	10												
Southampton.....	Mar. 2	107,713	35													1
Do.....	Mar. 9	107,713	53													1
South Shields.....	Mar. 2	109,155	48								1	1	1	1		
Stettin.....	Feb. 16	210,000	76													
Stockholm.....	Feb. 23	252,574	114	16						1	2	2	1			
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 21	176,318	72								2	1	6			
Sunderland.....	Mar. 2	149,205	69								1		2	3		
Trapani.....	do.....	53,597	21													
Trieste.....	Feb. 16	166,499	101									1	1			
Tuxpam.....	Mar. 11	13,000	13													
Utiilla.....	Mar. 2	800	0													
Do.....	Mar. 9	800	0													
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	32,000	30	9												
Vienna.....	Mar. 2	1,662,269	839								9	12	26	1		
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23	686,010	171								3	2	3	4		
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Mar. 16	3,000	0													
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 9	25,642								1						
Zurich.....	Feb. 16	161,782	57	1							1	1				1
Do.....	Feb. 23	161,782	57								1		1	1		1
Do.....	Mar. 2	161,782	59										2			1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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