

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

*Postponement of certain restrictions upon nonimmune travel from Cuba until
May 1, 1901.*

[Department Circular No. 43.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1901.

To quarantine officers and collectors of customs of the United States:

The provisions of Department Circular No. 36, Marine Hospital Service, dated March 22, 1901, permitting, until April 15, travel from Cuba to nonimmunes after their inspection at port of departure and necessary disinfection of effects, and including northern ports, are hereby extended to May 1, 1901.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Quarantine proclamations.

OFFICE OF QUARANTINE BOARD OF MOBILE BAY,
Mobile, Ala., March 16, 1901.

In accordance with law, and by virtue of authority vested in me by the quarantine board of Mobile Bay, I, J. C. Bush, president of said board, do hereby declare, that from and after sunrise on the first day of April, 1901, and until the first day of December, 1901, unless sooner revoked, quarantine shall be enforced against all vessels entering Lower Mobile Bay, as follows:

1. Against all vessels, with their ballast, crews, passengers, baggage, and freight coming from ports regarded by the board as infected. The term infected applies to the following quarantinable diseases: Cholera (cholerae), yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, leprosy, and plague.

2. Against all vessels, with their cargoes, ballast, crews, passengers, baggage, and freight coming from ports regarded by the board as suspected.

3. Against all vessels and their contents, which are infected, or with a history of infection during the present year, and have not subsequently been subjected to improved maritime sanitation.

4. Against all vessels and their contents that, during the quarantine season, have visited ports declared by this board to be infected and sub-

sequently arrive in our bay from foreign or domestic ports where no disinfection by the improved process is practiced.

Ports now regarded as infected are all the ports of Cuba, Rio de Janeiro, Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Ceara, and Vera Cruz, and vessels coming from ports hereafter becoming infected will be treated in the same manner as those from ports named. Ports regarded as suspected are all other South American and West Indian ports, as well as those of Central America and Mexico, with the exception of the following, to wit, Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilia, Truxillo, Swan Island, Grand Cayman, and Cayman Brac; but vessels from these especially named, with passengers aboard, will be subjected to such detention and disinfection of vessels and contents as the quarantine board or executive officer may prescribe on arrival at quarantine station.

All vessels and contents under the first class will be subjected to thorough maritime sanitation, and then detained five full days from completion of process. Pilots will not board such vessels unless it is absolutely necessary, but will waive them to the proper quarantine anchorage. Pilots violating this provision will, at the option of the board, or its executive officer, be subjected to same treatment as other persons on board said vessels.

Healthy vessels, not otherwise subject to quarantine, which have touched for coal or orders at intertropical islands reported free of infectious diseases, without taking on board at such islands either passengers or freight, may, at the discretion of the board, be allowed to pass without disinfection or detention, provided they have been more than five days in transit from port of call.

Exception.—Vessels under this class coming from plague-infected ports will be detained fifteen full days instead of five full days.

All vessels under the second class will be subjected to thorough maritime sanitation and then be detained three full days from completion of process.

No vessel under the third class will be allowed in the lower bay until master produces a certificate that his vessel and contents have been subjected to thorough disinfection by the improved method, after which the vessel will be carefully inspected and detained only for cause. Vessels under this class, without certificates here referred to, will be spoken off the bar and directed to the Ship Island refuge station, and pilots and other persons are not allowed to board such vessels.

Vessels under the fourth class—that is, those visiting ports declared by this board infected, and subsequently visiting New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or other ports, will not be allowed to come to the city without thorough maritime sanitation is undergone subsequent to departure from infected port and certificate to that effect from the official having so treated the vessel.

Any vessel not from an infected place, but bringing ballast, crew, passengers, baggage, or freight from an infected place will be included

in the first class and treated accordingly, unless the master can produce a certificate that said ballast, crew, passengers, baggage, and freight have been subjected to disinfection and detention prescribed for vessels under the first class.

Vessels from ports known not to be infected, and not heretofore provided for, will only be detained at quarantine station a sufficient length of time to be placed in proper sanitary condition. All vessels, however, entering the bay, except those holding release certificates, must be inspected by the quarantine physician and procure pratique before coming to the city or communicating with other vessels or persons.

Vessels engaged in the fruit trade between this city and ports of Central and South America not known to be infected, will be required each trip to present at the quarantine station in Lower Mobile Bay certificates from sanitary inspectors of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, stationed at said ports, showing satisfactory sanitary condition of ports and contiguous vicinities, as well as similar condition of vessels, cargoes, and crews, and in addition thereto will on arrival at Mobile Bay Quarantine Station be subjected to careful daylight inspection and detained only for cause.

The restrictions herein proclaimed are subject to change, at the option of the quarantine board, to meet particular cases.

The rules and regulations in force in 1892, except when in conflict with the provisions of this proclamation, remain in full force and effect during 1901.

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By order of the quarantine board of Mobile Bay.

J. C. BUSH.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Baton Rouge, March 1, 1901.

At the request of the board of health of the State of Louisiana, embodied in a resolution adopted by that body at a regular meeting held February 27, 1901, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, I, William Wright Heard, governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, to take effect on and after the 1st day of April, 1901, that all vessels arriving at the several quarantine stations of Louisiana, together with their cargoes, crews, passengers, and baggage, shall be subjected to inspection and sanitation according to the following schedule :

“*First class.*—Vessels which are not included in the following classes shall be subjected to necessary maritime sanitation without detention of either vessels or persons longer than may be necessary to place such vessels in good sanitary condition.

“*Second class.*—Vessels arriving from suspected ports (intertropical, American and West Indian and Brazilian ports) which in the absence of satisfactory evidence to the contrary are considered suspicious, and

other ports which may be decided suspicious by the board of health, shall be subjected to full sanitation at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, together with detention of vessel and persons for such length of time as the board of health may determine.

“*Third class.*—Vessels arriving from ports known to be infected shall be subjected to full sanitation at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station and shall be detained for observation together with their crews, cargoes, and passengers, for such length of time after completion of disinfection as the board of health may determine.

“*Fourth class.*—Vessels which without regard to ports of departure are infected—that is to say, vessels which have yellow fever, cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease on board at the time of arrival, or have had same on voyage, shall proceed at once to the lazaretto to land their sick, and then shall proceed to the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, there to undergo thorough disinfection and be detained, together with passengers, crews, and cargoes, for such length of time as the board of health may determine.

“All vessels arriving from ports known or suspected to be infected with cholera, or bubonic plague, shall be subjected to maritime sanitation and such detention as the board of health may determine.

“Vessels arriving from ports and places belonging to the second, third, and fourth classes, as set forth in the above schedule, shall not be allowed to pass the Rigolets, the Atchafalaya or Lake Charles Quarantine Stations, or other quarantine stations which may be hereafter established, without having undergone proper maritime sanitation at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.

“Vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade, whose sanitary condition and health record are satisfactory, may be allowed to pass the Mississippi River Quarantine Station after inspection under such regulations and sanitary treatment as the board of health may prescribe.

“Quarantine officers at the several stations of this State are especially charged and required to strictly enforce the articles of this proclamation.

“The State board of health is requested to prosecute vigorously all violators of the same, as well as of the quarantine laws and regulations of this State.”

Given under my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of Baton Rouge, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1901.

By the governor:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

W. W. HEARD,
Governor of Louisiana.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF MEETING OF MARCH 13, 1901.

Resolved, That for the year 1901 vessels subject to detention at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, under the terms of the governor's

proclamation, shall be held for observation, with their crews, passengers, and cargoes, not less than five full days after disinfection, except that—

During the month of April, vessels of the second class, and vessels of the third class, without passengers, shall not be subject to detention after disinfection, except for special reasons.

Such vessels as have been disinfected at the port of departure in a manner satisfactory to this board will be again disinfected at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, and the time of detention will be five days, counting from the first disinfection at port of departure.

Healthy vessels, not otherwise subject to quarantine, which have touched for coal or orders at intertropical islands, reported free of infectious disease, without taking on board at such islands, either passengers or freight, may, at the discretion of the resident physician, be allowed to pass without disinfection or detention, provided they have been more than five days in transit.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED APRIL 24, 1895, AND STILL IN FORCE.

Hereafter full quarantine restrictions will be imposed on all vessels whose officers wilfully attempt deception in regard to any case of sickness, or material capable of carrying infection, or wilfully disregard the rules and regulations of the board of health; and such detention will be imposed thereafter on every vessel on which any officer who has previously attempted to practice deception is found in any official capacity.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO OWNERS, AGENTS, MASTERS OF VESSELS,
AND PASSENGERS.

The Louisiana State board of health recommends the following suggestions to agents, owners, masters of vessels, and passengers for the purpose of facilitating the work of quarantine officers and reducing the period of detention to a minimum:

1. That vessels should be stripped during the quarantine seasons of all woolen hangings, carpets, curtains, and such like materials, and upholstered furniture, as far as practicable. Hair or moss mattresses to be replaced by wire or wicker beds.

2. That, as far as possible, vessels trading with tropical ports should be manned with acclimated crews.

3. Drinking water for use on vessels should not be taken from rivers or streams in intertropical countries.

4. Masters of vessels, ship and consular agents, are earnestly requested to instruct passengers from quarantinable ports to dispense, as far as possible, with baggage which may be injured by wetting or heat (230° F.) while undergoing disinfection. Such passengers are specially warned against bringing furs, silks, skins, laces, velvets, and other fabrics of delicate texture, as they will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

5. While in ports infected with yellow fever, vessels should be anchored out in the harbor, when this is possible, and the crew prohibited from going ashore, especially at night.

6. When practicable, cargoes should be loaded in such a manner as to allow access to the pumps, and also to enable the quarantine officers to pump out and wash the bilge.

7. For the purpose of avoiding delay and expense at quarantine, owing to the necessity of shifting of cargo for the object of disinfection, it is recommended that there be constructed in all vessels from quarantine ports an open framework shaft, 15 inches in diameter, from the center of each hatch, through which the fumigating pipe may be introduced down to the dunnage of the vessel.

8. Special attention should be given to cleanliness of vessels and persons, and provisions should be made for all possible ventilation of the entire vessel. The best disinfectants and instructions for using same can be obtained by application to the board of health or any of its officers.

9. Masters should, before arrival, see that the bilge is thoroughly pumped out and cleansed, and that the entire vessel be put in such good sanitary condition as to permit of the least possible detention. Fruit vessels particularly should be kept thoroughly cleansed for the purpose of avoiding delay at the quarantine station.

10. Vessels observing the above recommendations will receive special consideration at the quarantine station, detention and cost of cleaning, disinfecting, etc., being materially lessened thereby.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D., *President.*

G. FARRAR PATTON, M. D., *Secretary.*

Proclamation by the governor of the State of Texas.

Be it known, that I, Joseph D. Sayers, governor of the State of Texas, by authority vested in me by the laws of this State, do hereby declare that quarantine shall be established on the Gulf coast and Rio Grande border on and after April 1, 1901, and it shall continue until closed by proclamation.

Said quarantine shall apply to all vessels, persons, or things coming from places infected by yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, or cholera, and all places south of 25° north latitude shall be considered infected unless proof to the contrary be submitted to the State health officer, and special exemption be granted to said places, and persons from such places are prohibited from entering this State within a period of ten days.

I further declare quarantine against any person or persons infected or liable to be infected with yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, or cholera, either within or without the State, and direct the quarantine officers of the State and health officers of the counties and

towns to establish local quarantine around any and all such persons whenever discovered.

The coast quarantine stations shall be governed by the following rules:

Rule 1. Ten days must have elapsed, from the day of sailing from an infected point, before vessels will be allowed to enter the ports of Texas, except fruit vessels and such vessels as have been given written permits to do so.

Rule 2. Vessels arriving outside the bar of Texas ports, with sickness on board at the time of arrival, of either yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, or cholera, must not be brought inside of the bar by pilots, but must be at once reported to the local quarantine officer, who will at once report same to the State health officer, and he will endeavor to have such vessel ordered to the nearest United States Marine-Hospital Station for treatment.

Rule 3. Vessels from an infected place, having had sickness or deaths en route, but having no sickness at the time of arrival will be disinfected and held five full days after disinfection, under observation, before being released, and a longer time if considered necessary by the State health officer.

Rule 4. Vessels from places actually infected, and having been at sea longer than ten days, will be disinfected and held under observation five full days.

Rule 5. Vessels from places south of 25° north latitude, with clean bills of health, and having had no sickness on board, will be disinfected and held three days after disinfection.

Rule 6. Iron steamships arriving from noninfected ports south of 25° north latitude, with no cargo or passengers, with clean bills of health from last clearance, and the clearance preceding the last, and in good sanitary condition at the time of arrival, may be permitted to enter after being disinfected, without further detention, if, in the judgment of the local quarantine officers, it is safe to do so.

Rule 7. Vessels wishing to engage in the fruit or cattle trade will be allowed to do so under special restrictions and regulations governing the same.

All officials, military authorities, and citizens of Texas are solicited to assist the quarantine officers in the execution of the above rules, and are earnestly requested to notify the governor of any dereliction of duty by officers or employees, or any other facts that will give greater efficiency to the quarantine service.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and have caused the seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Austin, this 22d day of March, A. D. 1901.

By the governor:

JOHN G. TOD,

Secretary of State.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Governor.

[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, 12, 13, and 14.]

ILLINOIS—*Havana*.—Influenza was quite prevalent in this vicinity during January and February, 1901. The type has been generally bronchial, with a tendency toward pneumonia. The disease has attacked all classes—old and young. The mortality has been small, probably because there has been less drugging and better nursing and feeding of the patient than formerly, the disease being regarded as one of self limitation. The patient has been isolated as much as possible from the family. Antiseptic treatment of the nasal and bronchial secretions has been practiced.

OREGON—*Astoria—Columbia River Quarantine*.—The first appearance of la grippe occurred during the winter of 1889–90. The first case observed of the present epidemic applied for treatment on October 6, 1900. The disease, however, was not very prevalent until about the middle of December. The greatest number of cases occurred between that date and February 1, 1901. Since the latter date the number of cases has been decreasing. About 400 cases have applied for treatment, of which one-third have been confined to bed. There have been no deaths due directly to the disease, but 3 deaths have been reported from complications—1 death from spinal meningitis, and 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis. The type of the disease has been mostly catarrhal, with nervous phenomena and great debility. The average duration has been from seven to ten days, with slow convalescence, characterized by great nervousness and weakness and a long spasmodic cough. This cough in children resembles whooping cough. Treatment has varied, but has been in most cases palliative, symptomatic, and tonic. Calomel, followed by quinine, or the coal-tar derivatives, with aconite and bromide of soda seem to have been the favorite remedies.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA—*Prague*.—Influenza has been quite prevalent in this city and generally throughout Bohemia. It can be safely stated that 10 per cent of the population have been attacked. The type of the disease is mild, but it is accompanied by nervous prostration and catarrhal troubles. The mortality has been very small and has been principally confined to persons of advanced age. No special treatment has been required. Salipyrine and muriate of quinine were the prescriptions generally given.

Trieste.—Influenza has been much more prevalent this year than for some years previous. The type of the disease has been principally catarrhal, with tendency to pneumonia and pleurisy. The gastric form

of the disease has been noted much less frequently than during the past year. The number of cases is estimated at 10,000, with about 600 or 700 deaths. The sanitary treatment has been perfect rest, warmth, and a very light diet. For medicinal treatment, aspirine, a preparation of salicylic acid, is gaining great favor. Quinine and salipyryne have also been much used. Influenza was first observed during the second half of January, 1901. Previous to that time no cases had been reported.

BELGIUM.—Influenza appeared first at Dael, in East Flanders, about January 1, 1901, spreading throughout the province, where many mild cases were reported, but no deaths. In the province of Luxembourg about January 10 there were 20 cases reported, of which 5 were fatal, the patients being children. The school which these children attended is exposed to the east winds which are generally more mild and dry than those from any other direction. Only in rare cases did the disease attack the lungs or bronchial tubes. The throat and stomach were the parts principally affected. The symptoms were restlessness, vomiting, diarrhea, and fetid breath. Two cases were accompanied by rubeolic rash and in each case the patient died. The treatment was symptomatic. A mild form of the disease has been epidemic in Brussels.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A mild form of influenza prevailed during December, 1900, and January and February, 1901. About 10 per cent of the population have been affected. There have been few deaths. Catarrhal symptoms have been most common.

Influenza appeared suddenly, about the middle of December, 1900, increased rapidly until about the third week in January, 1901, after which time it abated. The principal type was the cardio-pulmonary, though there were numerous examples of the gastro-intestinal and neurotic types. The treatment was with quinine, ipecac, and the salicylates and coal-tar products. Some cases have been complicated with pneumonia and some have gone on to the formation of pus. Isolation has been practised to some extent when practicable; also, disinfection of the nasal, buccal, and bronchial secretions. The number of cases can not be stated, but may be estimated at 1,000. Twenty one deaths have been reported.

CANADA—New Brunswick—Marysville.—Two hundred cases of a rather severe type are reported. The mortality has been nil. The treatment has been with calomel, quinine, and the coal-tar products, followed by tonics.

Ontario—Kingston.—Influenza appeared about December 15, 1901, The type was not severe. It was principally bronchial and nervous, and attacked the aged and persons of a debilitated constitution. The treatment was with stimulants, quinine, and the coal-tar derivatives. The number of deaths reported was 3. The disease is now extinct.

Ontario—Toronto.—La grippe was prevalent to a considerable extent from December 27, 1900, to about February 1, 1901, since which date it

has materially abated. The form of the disease was extremely mild. The exact number of cases is unknown, but it may be estimated as between 250 and 300. Mortality, outside of sequelæ, has been about 1 per cent. A few cases were followed by paralytic or ear troubles. Lung and heart complications have been frequent.

COLOMBIA—*Cartagena*.—La grippe has not been present in epidemic form.

COSTA RICA—*Miramar*.—No cases of la grippe have occurred here.

CUBA—*Havana*.—La grippe is prevalent in this city in mild form. During the year 1900 it occasioned 64 deaths. The type is generally catarrhal. Laxatives, quinine, and an expectorant mixture have constituted the treatment used. The only important complication is catarrhal pneumonia, which in some cases has been fatal.

Matanzas.—According to the best information available, the first cases of la grippe of the present pandemic wave appeared in Matanzas in the month of December, 1899. The disease presented itself in a mild form, and has so continued up to the present time. The number of cases increased during January, February, March, and April, the last month mentioned showing the maximum number. In May there was a decided improvement, which was continued during the summer months, the minimum number being recorded in September. During the last three months of the year there was a slight increase.

The following table, kindly prepared by Dr. Alberto Schweyer, city health officer, shows the number of cases and deaths of la grippe for each month of 1900, as also of the two allied diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia.

From the table it will be seen that the relationship between the 3 maladies has, by no means, been constant, and that la grippe death rate has been low—1.16 per cent of cases.

No special change has been noted in the course or severity of the epidemic during the month of January, 1901, as compared with the previous month, from which it would appear that the disease is gradually disappearing.

As a whole, the epidemic here has presented itself in a mild form, although all the varieties of the disease have been observed, the nervous, pulmonary, and intestinal.

As regards treatment, it is difficult to formulate any special one in a disease that presents so many different phases. Each variety of the disease has been treated according to the organs implicated. In other words, the treatment has been mainly symptomatic.

But, inasmuch as the tendency of la grippe is asthenic, the symptomatic treatment has been invariably accompanied by a tonic one.

Table showing the number of cases and deaths from la grippe, bronchitis, and pneumonia for each month of 1900.

Months.	La grippe.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Deaths.		Months.	La grippe.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Deaths.	
				La grippe.	Bronchitis pneumonia.					La grippe.	Bronchitis pneumonia.
January ..	95	306	15	2	12	August.....	15	260	9	.....	5
February.....	104	312	38	1	13	September.....	11	280	4	.....	3
March.....	300	388	42	1	15	October.....	53	364	9	.....	3
April.....	407	243	18	4	7	November.....	53	333	6	.....	2
May.....	191	321	3	1	3	December.....	48	329	4	.....	.....
June.....	82	325	.....	.....	.....	Total.....	1395	3669	168	12	68
July.....	41	306	7	1	3						

Santiago.—About 20 cases of influenza have come under the observation of various members of the board of health. The chief types of the disease observed were the respiratory and gastro-intestinal forms. These cases occurred in the past four months.

During September and October, I observed among the Americans stationed here a small epidemic of catarrh of the nose and throat, sometimes extending to the bronchi, which was generally known as the "grip." This was undoubtedly influenza nostras and not influenza vera, which has prevailed in the States this winter.

In Manzanillo, with a population of 14,464, "grip" was reported as follows: July, 27; August, 27; September, 6; October, 8; November, 12; December, 3; January, 2; February, 2 cases, 1 death. Total, 87 cases, with 1 death. During this period there was a decided increase in deaths, due to pulmonary diseases. The disease was of a mild type, yielding readily to treatment of antipyretics and expectorants.

One death from "grip" was reported at Guantanamo in the month of July, 1900. This is the only case reported at that port.

At Daiquiri there were 20 cases of "grip" reported for the month of January, 1901.

DENMARK—Copenhagen.—La grippe appeared about the beginning of October, 1900, with 5 cases in the first week, increasing very slowly, and culminating in the nineteenth week, with 624 cases. The total number reported up to February 22 is 4,268. The number of deaths has been 41. The epidemic has shown no prevailing type, but the digestive organs have been more affected than in previous years, and vomiting and diarrhea have been frequent. The causes of death are pneumonic. The treatment has been to keep the patient in bed; medicinal treatment, salipyrine.

EGYPT—Alexandria.—La grippe has been epidemic, as it has been every year, in a catarrhal form. Complications, with nephritis, have been quite frequent, and often persistent, after the acute stage is passed. Pneumonic la grippe has not been rare. Some cases of this form have

been fatal. The number of cases, as estimated, is not large. Treatment has invariably been symptomatic. The epidemic probably began in December, 1900.

Smallpox in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2, 1901.

SIR: I have to state that recently some separate cases (a small number) of smallpox, as reported, have been detected among the negroes in different parts of this city, and every case has been promptly removed to the pesthouse on the outskirts of town, and all precautions taken by the local health authorities to prevent the spread of the disease. From the best information obtained, about 10 such proved or suspected cases have been dealt with. None of the cases seem to have originated here. I inclose herein a slip cut from the principal newspaper of the city in relation to this subject.

Respectfully,

JNO. VANSANT,
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 31, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command, National Quarantine Service on Delaware River and Bay, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels: March 24, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Alfred Dumois*, from Gibara, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez. Norwegian steamship *Mathilda*, 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; British steamship *Georgian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses; no passengers. bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan. March 30, 1901, British schooner *Corinto*, from Havana, with scrap iron; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan.

Respectfully,

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

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

BALTIMORE, MD., April 6, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the following arrivals at this port for the week ended this day from the ports named: April 2, Norwegian steamship *Spero*, from Banes, Cuba, with fruit. April 3, British steamship *Benwick*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore. April 4, British steamship *Queen Margaret*, from Coquimbo, Chile, with general cargo.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

Reports from the Mexican border.

Eagle Pass, Tex., April 2, 1901—Smallpox in the vicinity.—I have the honor to inform you that smallpox is existing in a little settlement some 35 miles from Eagle Pass. A man came to Eagle Pass, from the place referred to, desiring treatment. He proved to be a sufferer from smallpox. I was unable to learn from what place the disease first came to

the locality in which the man lived, but presume the infection took place through a Mexican who went to the settlement from some point in Mexico along the Rio Grande, as the Mexican also had the disease.

At present I know of no smallpox along the river, but an epidemic at any time would be no surprise.

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

El Paso, Tex., March 30, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith the following summary of work at this station for the week ended March 30, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 235 persons; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 18 persons; inspection of immigrants, 59 persons; disinfection of baggage, clothing, etc., 30 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 414 pieces; disinfection of Pullman linen, 3,715 pieces; disinfection of carload of bones; vaccination of children of immigrants, 4.

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

Laredo, Tex.—March 30, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for week ended March 23, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on train inspected and entered, 450; immigrants inspected and passed, 40; immigrants vaccinated, 15; Pullman Company linen from Mexico disinfected, 5,505 pieces.

Laredo, Tex., March 31, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection for the week ended March 30, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains inspected and passed, 460; immigrants inspected and entered, 35; immigrants vaccinated, 11; Pullman Company linen from Mexico disinfected, 4,774 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.

GEORGIA—*Macon.*—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 28,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 38—white, 14; colored, 24—including whooping cough, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 59,007. Total number of deaths, 68, including enteric fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Boone.*—Month of February, 1901. Census population of 1890, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 8, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Burlington.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Davenport.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever, 2, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Dubuque.—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 36,297. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Fort Madison.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 10,200. Total number of deaths, 10, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Ottumwa.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 18,197. Total number of deaths, 12, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Seymour.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 1,703. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland.*—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 17,128. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton.*—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 33,587. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona.*—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from scarlet fever.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis.*—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 575,200—white, 538,200; colored, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 789—white, 710; colored, 79—including diphtheria, 35; enteric fever, 14; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 113 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic.*—Two weeks ended March 23, 1901. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 46, including 1 from diphtheria.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of February, 1901, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,268,000, show a total of 11,021 deaths, including diphtheria, 240; enteric fever, 114; measles, 74; scarlet fever, 126; whooping cough, 52, and 1,130 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says :

There were 35 deaths from smallpox during the month, of which 32 occurred in New York City, 2 in Watertown and its environs, and 1 in Luzerne. During the month of March about 80 cases of smallpox have been reported up to near the end of the month in the metropolis. In Watertown (and Glen Park adjacent) an extensive outbreak began the middle of December, but is under control. It spread to 9 other towns from there. At Luzerne, Warren County, the fatal case was one of two that developed in January.

Of recently developing cases, there have been 17 localities in which during the month of March (to the 25th) smallpox has appeared—in Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Fishkill, Peekskill, and at Croton Dam near Peekskill, each 2, all probably traceable to New York; in Ballston Spa, 2, and Ephratah, Broadalbin, Northville, each 1, and the town of Fulton, Schoharie County, 3, besides 2 of earlier occurrence, probably traceable to Gloversville; in Syracuse 2 in March and 5 earlier; Little Falls, Fort Plain, Rome, 1 each, and the town of Stockbridge, in Madison County, 4, the origin of all of which is not clear, but no doubt traceable to older foci, as possibly Schenectady, and in Elmira and Niagara Falls, each 1 case of the disease. In Albany also 1 case occurred during March, the sixth of scattered cases developing since November. There is recent, not fully confirmed, report of cases in Wells, Hamilton County. These 17 places include all in which smallpox has broken out freshly since the 1st of March. The following places where earlier than March smallpox appeared are free from it: Utica, Starkville, Herkimer, Eden, Hudson, Waterford, Caldwell, Luzerne, Sandy Hill, Edinburg, Johnstown, Mohawk, and Bleecker;

in most of these places there was a single case only, and there was no continued epidemic. Sharon Springs is also free, and the neighboring town of Cherry Valley, where over 20 cases occurred and whence there was spread to other towns, is likewise clear of a somewhat protracted epidemic.

As has been previously reported in the Bulletin and by circular letters to health officers, smallpox was brought into the State after a period of practical freedom from it last November by a traveling troupe and left at Albany, where but a single case occurred, at Schenectady and Gloversville, both of which had extensive epidemics from which they are not yet free, and whence distribution elsewhere occurred. Glens Falls and Watertown, becoming infected in December, and the disease not soon recognized, have likewise, especially the latter, had extensive epidemics and been centers for its spread, and they have not yet reported themselves free from smallpox. The towns about Watertown, of Philadelphia, Alexandria, Norfolk, Gouverneur, Rutland, Champion, and Brownville, in the last of which especially, there were many cases, all of which were reached by the disease in January, are now probably all free from it. There are now in the State, outside of New York City, about 50 cases of smallpox distributed in the various localities enumerated. There is no place where a prolonged continuance of the disease is probable.

Vigilance is necessary on the part of health officers to secure early control of smallpox. In a large majority of the places it has reached, the first case has been recognized and there has been no spread. It has always spread where it has escaped diagnosis, as in some of these places, for weeks; even though mild it has been a costly experience in such case.

The death rate for February has decreased from 20.0 in January to 19.5. The deaths of infancy and old age continue unchanged, and there is no noteworthy change in the prevalence of common zymotic diseases.

Epidemic influenza is reported as the direct or contributory cause of 622 deaths outside of the city of New York, but this is doubtless much less than its actual contribution to the mortality, which would appear to be fairly estimated at 1,500. Of 1,219 deaths from acute respiratory diseases, 1,015 were from pneumonia, to about 40.0 per cent of which la grippe was named as contributory. Twenty-one per cent of the deaths of the month were from acute respiratory diseases. The rural death rate was 19.0 per 1,000 population, being but little below that of the cities above 20,000 population.

Medina.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from measles.

OHIO—Toledo.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 147, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—York.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 33,708. Total number of deaths, 50, including 2 from diphtheria.

RHODE ISLAND—Newport.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—Petersburg.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 65, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 9, and 5 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—Tacoma.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Apr. 6			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Mar. 30			
		Apr. 6			
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Mar. 30			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.	do.			
7	Delaware Break water	do.			
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska ..				
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 30			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Am. sc. Rita Cué.....	Mar. 26	Chiltepec.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	Br. bk. Laonka	Mar. 27	Rio de Janeiro....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	do.			
14	Nome, Alaska.....				
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Mar. 30			
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Mar. 23			
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Mar. 30	Br. ss. Teenkal	Mar. 25	Hongkong
18	Reedy Island, Del	Apr. 6	Am. ss. Maverick.....	Apr. 4	Havana
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 30			
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.			
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.			
22	Savannah, Ga.....	do.	Am. sc. Eric (a).....	Mar. 23	Cienfuegos.....
			Am. sc. Harriet C. Kerlin.	Mar. 25	do
			Br. sc. Bessie Parker ..	Mar. 27	Havana
	Supplemental report. Speci- al inspection for small- pox. Sea Islands.	do.			
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Apr. 6			
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.			
25	Washington, N. C.....	do.			
CUBA:					
26	Baracoa.....	Mar. 23			
27	Batabano.....	Mar. 30			
28	Caibarien.....	do.			
29	Cardenas.....	do.			
30	Casilda.....	do.			
31	Cienfuegos.....	do.			
32	Dalquiri.....	do.			
33	Gibara.....	Mar. 16	U. S. S. Yankton	Mar. 13	Carbonico
			U. S. S. Vixen.....	Mar. 14	Puerto Padre
34	Guantanamo.....	do.			
35	Havana	Mar. 30	Sp. bg. El Dos de Mayo ..	Mar. 25	Montevideo
36	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
37	Manzanillo.....	do.			
38	Matanzas.....	do.			
39	Nuevitas	Mar. 23			
40	Puerto Padre.....	Mar. 30			
		Mar. 16			
		Mar. 23			
41	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3					2
4					3
5					13
6					3
7				No transactions.....	5
8				No report.....	
9				No transactions.....	
10				do.....	
11	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 27	1 case leprosy left in New Orleans hospital.	8
12	Ship Island.....	do.....	Mar. 29		2
13				No report.....	
14				do.....	
15					5
16					
17	Seattle.....	Clothing of 2 of crew, not disinfected abroad, disinfected.	Mar. 25	No transactions..... Glandular region of Orientals on Br. ss. Teenkai and Am. ss. Tacoma, from Hongkong, examined.	12
18	Philadelphia.....	Inspected and passed, after 7 hours' detention.	Apr. 4	Held to complete 5 days, but released by direction of medical officer in command, Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, under Department Circular No. 36, March 22, which Bureau ruled applied to vessel.	23
19					4
20					18
21				No transactions.....	
22	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 26	Ballast removed.....	8
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 27		
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 29	Crew and passengers vaccinated unless previously vaccinated; 18 rowboats, 4 tugs, and 2 flats, inspected and passed.	43
23					3
24				No report.....	
25				No transactions.....	
26					3
27					5
28				9 vessels passed without inspection.	3
29				10 vessels passed without inspection.	1
30					13
31					14
32				No report.....	
33	Gibara.....	Boarded and passed.....	Mar. 13		11
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 14		
34				No report.....	10
35	Havana.....	Hold, cabin, and fore-castle fumigated; clothing steamed.			27
36					14
37				No report.....	
38					8
39					4
					7
40					4
					4
41				No report.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
HAWAII:					
42	Hilo.....	Mar. 9			
43	Honolulu.....	Mar. 16			
		do.			
		Mar. 23			
44	Kahului.....	Mar. 16			
		Mar. 23			
45	Kihel.....	do.			
PHILIPPINES:					
46	Cebu.....	Feb. 16			
47	Iloilo.....	do.			
48	Manila.....	do.			
PORTO RICO:					
49	Ponce.....	Mar. 23	Prov. flag ss. Julia.....	Mar. 18	Havana
			Sp. ss. Cataluña	Mar. 20	do
50	San Juan.....	do.	do.....	Mar. 4	do
Subports—					
51	Aguadilla	do.			
52	Arecibo.....	do.			
53	Arroyo.....	do.			
54	Fajardo.....	do.			
55	Humacao.....	do.			
56	Mayaguez.....	do.	Proy. flag ss. Julia.....	Mar. 18	Havana
			Italian bk. Harrington...	Mar. 22	Macoris

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Apr. 6			
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. 30			
		Apr. 6			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Mar. 30			
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.			
		Apr. 6			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Mar. 30			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 6			
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.
42					2
43					2
					12
				3 cases of measles on U. S. Army transport Indiana from Manila.	14
44					1
45				No report	1
46					23
47					10
48					59
					101
49	San Juan	Held in quarantine	Mar. 18	Took cargo in quarantine.	5
	Genoa	do	Mar. 20	Took passengers and cargo in quarantine.	
50	Las Palmas	do	Mar. 21	6 nonimmune passengers detained to complete 5 days period from Santiago; allowed to transact business in quarantine.	4
51				No transactions	
52					2
53					1
54				No transactions	
55					4
56	San Juan	Held in quarantine	Mar. 18	Nonimmune passengers detained.	2
	St. Thomas	do	Mar. 22	On account of excessively filthy condition of vessel.	

municipal quarantine stations.

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

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 30, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, March 30, 1901.

March 28, steamship *Oldenburg*, from Bremen, with 1,332 immigrants.

PERCY C. HENNINGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended April 6, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, April 6, 1901.

April 4, steamship *Koln*, from Bremen, with 1,522 immigrants.

PERCY C. HENNINGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 30, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, April 1, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 26	Steamship <i>Hevelius</i>	Rio de Janeiro	24
Do.....	Steamship <i>Maasdam</i>	Rotterdam.....	346
Do.....	Steamship <i>Furnessia</i>	Glasgow.....	154
Do.....	Steamship <i>Etruria</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	267
Do.....	Steamship <i>La Gascogne</i>	Havre.....	896
Do.....	Steamship <i>Britannia</i>	Naples.....	647
Mar. 27	Steamship <i>Vaderland</i>	Southampton.....	349
Do.....	Steamship <i>Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse</i>	Bremen.....	531
Do.....	Steamship <i>Friesland</i>	Antwerp.....	691
Mar. 28	Steamship <i>Teutonic</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	385
Do.....	Steamship <i>Grosser Kurfuerst</i>	Bremen.....	1,919
Mar. 30	Steamship <i>Hekla</i>	Copenhagen, etc.....	226
Do.....	Steamship <i>Lucania</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	733
Do.....	Steamship <i>Werra</i>	Genoa and Naples.....	1,060
	Total		8,228

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 6, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, April 6, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 6, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Name.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 3	Steamship <i>North Point</i>	London.....	3
Do.....	Steamship <i>Nederland</i>	Antwerp.....	400
Apr. 4	Steamship <i>Pennland</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	252
Do.....	Steamship <i>Montana</i>	London.....	2
Apr. 5	Steamship <i>Blaamandan</i>	Hamburg.....	2
	Total		659

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 49; number passed, 49.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Boston, Mass., during the month of March, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,649; number passed, 1,646; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 3.

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

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Portland, Oreg., during the month of March, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1; number passed, 1.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 501; number passed, 495; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 6.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 6; total to be accounted for, 6; number cases deported, 1; number cases admitted, 5; number cases pending at close of month, none.

Respectfully,

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Eagle Pass, Tex., during the month of March, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 300; number passed, 285; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 15.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 15; total to be accounted for, 15; number cases deported, 15; number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, none.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the Port of El Paso, Tex., during the month of March, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 343; number passed, 343.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Seattle, Wash., during the month of March, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 80; number passed, 80.

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

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 36; number passed, 36.

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1900, to April 12, 1901.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Lee County (Phoenix).....	Dec. 26.....	16		
Mobile.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 9...	4	3	
Russell County (Girard).....	.....do.....	25		
Total for State		45	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900		143	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 30...	18		
Oakland	Dec. 30-Mar. 23...	8		
Sacramento.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 2...	1		
San Francisco.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 30...	29		
Total for State		56		
Total for State, same period, 1900		3		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 30...	259		
Archuleta County.....	.....do.....	3		
Bent County.....	.....do.....	17		
Boulder County.....	.....do.....	47		
Chaffee County.....	.....do.....	35		
Cheyenne County.....	.....do.....	2		
Clear Creek County.....	.....do.....	47		
Custer County.....	.....do.....	4		
Delta County.....	.....do.....	88		
Douglas County.....	.....do.....	10		
Eagle County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 30...	4		
Elbert County.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 30...	19		
El Paso County.....	.....do.....	161		
Fremont County.....	.....do.....	122		
Garfield County.....	.....do.....	147		
Gilpin County.....	.....do.....	3		
Grand County.....	.....do.....	6		
Gunnison County.....	.....do.....	2		
Huerfano County.....	.....do.....	51		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	66		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	25		
La Plata County.....	.....do.....	15		
Larimer County.....	.....do.....	16		
Las Animas County.....	.....do.....	41		
Mesa County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 30...	28		
Montrose County.....	.....do.....	7		
Morgan County.....	.....do.....	2		
Otero County.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 30...	52		
Ouray County.....	.....do.....	24		
Park County.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 30...	22		
Pioneers County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 30...	12		
Pitkin County.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 30...	9		
Prowers County.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 30...	14		
Pueblo County.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 30...	119		
Rio Grande County.....	.....do.....	3		
Saguache County.....	.....do.....	10		
San Juan County.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 30...	1		
San Miguel County.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 30...	4		
Teller County.....	.....do.....	223		
Weld County.....	.....do.....	43		
Total for State		1,770		
Total for State, same period, 1900		63	2	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
Delaware:				
Seaford.....	Mar. 25.....	53		
Total for State, same period, 1900			1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30...	48		
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1900		8		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 30...	36		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	5		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	1		
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	2		
Total for State.....		74		
Total for State same period, 1900.		23		
Georgia:				
Columbus.....	Dec. 26.....	10		
Macon.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	10		
Twiggs County.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Wilkinson County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for State.....		22		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		168	2	
Idaho:				
Dempsey.....	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Anna.....	Dec. -Mar. 18...	50	0	
Beachwood (Mounds).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 23...	10		
Cairo.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 30...	72		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Apr. 6...	154	2	
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	15		
Springfield.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Total for State.....		306	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		116	4	
Indiana:				
Daviess County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	10		
De Kalb County.....	.....do.....	18		
Delaware County (Muncie) ...	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	23		
Dubois County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	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. 30...	3		
Total for State.....		86		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		117		
Indian Territory:				
Ardmore.....	Feb. 7.....	16		
Ryon.....	Feb. 19.....			Several cases.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		75		
Iowa:				
Clinton.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6...	1		
Davenport.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	17		
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Ottumwa.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 23...	4		
Total for State.....		25		
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		
Chautauqua 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		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
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	
Leavenworth County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 31...	26		
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.....	.....do.....	26		
Osage County.....	.....do.....	29		
Philips 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-Apr. 6...	189	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	146		
Stafford 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.....		2,315	14	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		790	13	
Kentucky				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30...	23		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 23...	11	1	
Total for State.....		34	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		93	1	
Louisiana				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 30...	153	40	
Shreveport.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 16...	31	1	
Total for State.....		184	41	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		2,424	302	
Maine				
Portland.....	Mar. 24-Mar. 30...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		1		
Maryland				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	9		
Cumberland.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	16		
Total for State.....		25		
Massachusetts				
Boston.....	Mar. 24-Mar. 30...	1		
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-Mar. 23...	2		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		8	2	
Michigan				
Bay County.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 30...			
Grand Rapids.....	Mar. 17-Mar. 30...	5		
Manistee.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 9...	4		
Manistee.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 16...	11		

Reported at 38 places

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Michigan—Continued.					
West Bay City	Feb. 10-Mar. 16...	16		Present. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	
Alger County	Feb. 17-Feb. 23...				
Charlevoix County	do.....				
Clair County	do.....				
Isabella County	Feb. 17-Mar. 2...				
Luce County	do.....				
Mason County	Feb. 17-Mar. 2...				
Newaygo County	do.....				
Schoolcraft County	Feb. 24-Mar. 2...				
Wayne County	Mar. 3-Apr. 6...	18			
Total for State.....		54			
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		22	1		
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. 28-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. 28-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. 28-Mar. 11...	59			
Goodhue County	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	7			
Freeborn County	do.....	24			
Hennepin County	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	45			
Hennepin County (Minneapolis)	Dec. 14-Mar. 30...	90			
Houston County	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	1			
Hubbard County	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	1	1		
Isanti County	Jan. 28-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. 28-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. 28-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. 28-Mar. 11...	24			
Wilkin County	do.....	15			
Winona County	Dec. 14-Mar. 11...	72			
Winona County (Winona)	Dec. 14-Mar. 30...	123			
Wright County	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	65			

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Yellow Medicine County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	1		
Other places.....		44		
Total for State		2,006	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		387	5	
Mississippi:				
Vicksburg.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	4	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		303	9	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	34	1	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 31...	119	0	
Total for State		153	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		99	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. 28...	8		
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 30...	70		
South Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Apr. 6...	78	0	
Total for State		607	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		41	2	
Nevada:				
Virginia City.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Hudson County.....	Mar. 21-Mar. 31...	12	1	
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
Newark.....	Feb. 10-Apr. 6...	15		
Total for State.....		34	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 30...	318		
New Mexico:				
Fort Stanton.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 28...	4		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		4		
New York:				
Elmira, N. Y.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 9...	2		
New York.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 6...	494	85	
Utica.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 26...	2		
Yonkers.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1...	1		
Total for State.....		499	85	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		21		
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-Mar. 31...	37	1	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
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		
Wantaga County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	10		
Wilkes County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Wilson County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	8		
Yancey County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Total for State.....		282	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		510	2	
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:				
Ashtabula.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30...	39		
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 30-Apr. 5...	23		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 6...	689	9	
Dayton.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9...	1		
Portsmouth.....	.....do.....	4		
Toledo.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 23...	7		
Youngstown.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 2...	3		
Total for State.....		766	9	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		334	3	
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		
Pottatomie County.....	.....do.....	25		
Roger Mills County.....	.....do.....	50		
Washita County.....	.....do.....	40		
Woodward County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for Territory.....		690		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		55		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 28	10		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2...	9	2	
Erie.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 9...	8		
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6-Apr. 6...	2	2	
Steelton.....	Feb. 17-Apr. 6...	6		
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 30...	49	1	
Clearfield County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Cumberland County.....	.....do.....	2		
Dauphin County.....	.....do.....	14		
Erie County.....	.....do.....	1		
Fayette County.....	.....do.....	2		
Greene County.....	.....do.....	2		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Lycoming County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	18		
Washington County.....	do	7		
Total for State.....		121	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		16	1	
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 15...	5	1	
River Point.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 8...	5		
Total for State		10	1	
South Carolina:				
Blacksburg.....	Feb. 5.....	3		
Charleston	Apr. 2.....			A few cases.
Greenville	Dec. 23-Mar. 16...	7	1	
Total for State.....		10	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		11		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	51	2	
Ducktown.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 29...	11		
Madison County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	26	2	
Memphis	Dec. 16-Apr. 6...	184	1	
Nashville.....	Dec. 23-Apr. 6...	118		
Total for State		390	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		565	5	
Texas:				
Clay County.....	Feb. 1.....	116	3	
Galveston	Jan. 10-Apr. 1...	122		
Houston.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	184	4	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	44		
Total for State.....		466	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		517	8	
Utah:				
Ogden	Dec. 1-Mar. 9...	141		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30...	523	3	
Total for State.....		664	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		44		
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.
Fluvanna County.....	do			Do.
Goochland County.....	do			Do.
Greeneville County.....	do			Do.
Halifax County.....	do			Do.
King George County.....	do			Do.
Lee County.....	do			Do.
Louisa County.....	do			Do.
Middlesex County.....	do			Do.
Nelson County.....	do			Do.
Orange County.....	do			Do.
Page County.....	do			Do.
Roanoke County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	48		Do.
Rockbridge County.....	do			Do.
Rockingham County.....	do			Do.
Alexandria	Dec. 29-Feb. 9...	5		
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 31.....	200		
Richmond	Jan. 7.....	4		
Total for State		257		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		193	21	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	17		
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 25...	8		
Total for State.....		25		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		359	3	
West Virginia:				
Huntington.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 16...	25		
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30...	11		
Total for State.....		36		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		95	1	
Wisconsin:				
All over the State.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	99	1	
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	15		
Barron County.....	do.....	5		
Bayfield County.....	do.....	5		
Brown County.....	do.....	4		
Buffalo County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	11		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	16		
Clark County.....	do.....	4		
Columbia County.....	do.....	1		
Crawford County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Dane County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	101		
Dunn County.....	do.....	12		
Eau Claire County.....	do.....	36		
Forest County.....	do.....	7		
Grant County.....	do.....	7		
Iowa County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	28	1	
Iron County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	2		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	4		
La Crosse County.....	do.....	23		
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	4		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	1		
Langlade County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	71		
Marathon County.....	do.....	11		
Marinette County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	5		
Manitowoc County.....	do.....	1		
Marquette County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	4		
Milwaukee County, (Milwaukee).	Jan. 20-Mar. 30...	10		
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.....		564	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		16	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.....		13,269	199	
Grand total, same period, 1900.....		7,657	402	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from January 1, 1901, to April 12, 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	
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	1	1	
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	1	1	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Apr. 6	12,949	5														
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	508,957	177	21						3				3			
Baton Rouge, La.....	Mar. 31	11,269	6														
Bay City, Mich.....	Mar. 30	27,628	7														
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Apr. 6	39,647	14	2								1					
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	560,892	211	32								9	4	2		1	
Bristol, R. I.....	Mar. 30	6,901	1														
Do.....	Apr. 6	6,901	2														
Brockton, Mass.....	Mar. 30	40,063		4													
Burlington, Vt.....	do.....	18,640	6	1								1					
Butler, Pa.....	Mar. 18	10,853															
Do.....	Mar. 25	10,853	0														
Cambridge, Mass.....	Apr. 6	91,886	26	2										1			
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	75,925	21														
Carbondale, Pa.....	Mar. 31	13,536	5										1				
Chelsea, Mass.....	Mar. 30	34,072	13	2													
Chicago, Ill.....	Apr. 6	1,698,575	451	55						4		4	9	2		2	
Clinton, Iowa.....	Mar. 30	22,698	7	1													
Do.....	Apr. 6	22,698	4														
Clinton, Mass.....	Mar. 30	13,667	8														
Concord, N. H.....	do.....	19,632	9														
Dayton, Ohio.....	Apr. 6	85,353	19	2													
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	285,704	97	5								2	2				
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Mar. 30	11,616	4														
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	35,672									1						1
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	59,007	10	2													
Everett, Mass.....	Mar. 29	24,356	8														
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Mar. 30	31,531	11	1													
Green Bay, Wis.....	Mar. 31	18,684	8										1				
Greenville, S. C.....	Mar. 30	11,960	2														
Haverhill, Mass.....	Apr. 6	37,175	12	1						1			1				
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	45,712	12	3									2				
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Mar. 30	28,429	19	3													
Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 31	206,483	67	9													
Johnstown, Pa.....	Mar. 30	35,936	18	1						1				1			
Do.....	Apr. 6	35,936	11	2													
Lawrence, Kans.....	Mar. 30	10,862	5														
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.....	62,559	26	1													
Lexington, Ky.....	do.....	26,369	14	4													
Lowell, Mass.....	Apr. 6	94,969	47	2						1			1			1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	18,891	4	1													1
McKeesport, Pa.....	Mar. 30	34,227	8														
Malden, Mass.....	Apr. 6	33,664	6														
Manchester, N. H.....	Mar. 30	56,987	19	2													
Marlboro, Mass.....	April 6	13,609	5	1													
Massillon, Ohio.....	Mar. 30	11,944	1														
Medford, Mass.....	April 6	18,244	5									2	1				
Michigan City, Ind.....	April 1	14,850	9														
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Mar. 30	285,315	87	12										5	1		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.....	202,718	37	4							3						
Mobile, Ala.....	April 6	39,469	21	2													
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	80,865	28	4													
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	62,442	21	1								3	1				
Newburyport, Mass.....	Mar. 30	14,478	3														
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	287,104	108	18		2				1		4	1	1			
Newton, Mass.....	Apr. 6	33,587	10	2													
Norristown, Pa.....	Mar. 30	22,265	7											1			
Do.....	Apr. 6	22,265	11														
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	24,200	11														
Oakland, Cal.....	Mar. 9	66,960	23	6								1					
Do.....	Mar. 16	66,960	23	2													
Do.....	Mar. 23	66,960	24	4													
Omaha, Nebr.....	Mar. 30	102,555	32							1							
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Apr. 6	7,147	2														
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	Mar. 9	18,197	3	1													
Do.....	Mar. 16	18,197	2														
Do.....	Mar. 23	18,197	9	2													
Do.....	Mar. 30	18,197	4														
Palmer, Mass.....	Apr. 6	7,801	2	1													
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,293,697	490	66		1				8		7	12			6	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Mar. 30	321,616	101	7		1				4				2		3	
Pittston, Pa.....	Apr. 6	12,556	2														
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	15,369	2	1													
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	175,597	53	10									2				

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Quincy, Mass.	Mar. 30	23,899	6	2													
Do.	Apr. 6	23,599	8														1
Reading, Pa.	Apr. 1	78,961	33	4													
Rochester, N. Y.	Mar. 31	162,608	72	9									1				
Rutland, Vt.	Apr. 8	11,499	4														
Sacramento, Cal.	Mar. 30	29,282	9	1													
Salem, Mass.	do.	35,956	8														
Salt Lake City, Utah	do.	53,531	18	2													
San Diego, Cal.	Apr. 1	17,700	4														
San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 30	342,782	163	24										1		1	
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Mar. 23	6,587	3	1													
Do.	Mar. 30	6,587	3	1													
Scranton, Pa.	do.	102,026	45														
Shreveport, La.	do.	16,013	5														
Somerville, Mass.	Apr. 6	61,643	12	1													
South Bend, Ind.	Mar. 30	35,999	15	3													
Taunton, Mass.	do.	31,036	13	3										1			
Waltham, Mass.	do.	23,48	9														
Warren, Ohio.	do.	8,529	3														
Do.	Apr. 6	8,529	0														
Washington, D. C.	Mar. 30	218,718	103	11													
Weymouth, Mass.	Apr. 2	11,324	8														
Wheeling, W. Va.	Mar. 30	38,878	3														
Wichita, Kans.	do.	24,671	9														
Williamsport, Pa.	Apr. 9	28,787	9														
Winona, Minn.	Mar. 30	19,714	4														
Yonkers, N. Y.	Apr. 5	47,931	14														
Youngstown, Ohio.	Mar. 30	44,885	14	3													
Do.	Apr. 6	44,885	6	1							1						

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 1, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	32	3		.90	1.06	
Portland, Me.....	36		1	.70	.65	
Northfield, Vt.....	28	1		.51	.29	
Boston, Mass.....	37	0		.85	1.45	
New Haven, Conn.....	38	1		.90	.52	
Albany, N. Y.....	37		1	.56		.32
New York, N. Y.....	40	1		.86		.16
Harrisburg, Pa.....	41	2		.83		.28
Philadelphia, Pa.....	43	2		.71		.42
New Brunswick, N. J.....	41	2		.84		.19
Atlantic City, N. J.....	41	3		.84	.02	
Baltimore, Md.....	45	1		.90		.57
Washington, D. C.....	45	1		.86		.75
Lynchburg, Va.....	49	0		.78	.98	
Cape Henry, Va.....	48	3		1.15		.06
Norfolk, Va.....	50	3		1.01	.18	
Charlotte, N. C.....	53	1		.98	3.65	
Raleigh, N. C.....	51	3		.70	1.07	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	49	3		1.18		.26
Hatteras, N. C.....	53	3		1.27		.49
Wilmington, N. C.....	57	2		.83	.13	
Columbia, S. C.....	57	2		.86	2.43	
Charleston, S. C.....	60	4		.87		.62
Augusta, Ga.....	59			.97		
Savannah, Ga.....	62	4		.84	.30	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	65	4		.76		.72
Jupiter, Fla.....	69	0		.49		.41
Key West, Fla.....	74	0		.22	1.02	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	56		1	1.15	2.50	
Tampa, Fla.....	67	3		.58		.18
Pensacola, Fla.....	62	3		1.07		.96
Mobile, Ala.....	62	3		1.65		.86
Montgomery, Ala.....	61	2		1.25	.64	
Meridian, Miss.....	57	4		1.28	.65	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	61	0		1.43		1.21
New Orleans, La.....	65	5		1.21		1.12
Shreveport, La.....	62	0		1.06		1.01
Fort Smith, Ark.....	55		4	.89		.68
Little Rock, Ark.....	56		5	1.05		.06
Palestine, Tex.....	61	0		.92		.56
Galveston, Tex.....	66	0		.63		.63
San Antonio, Tex.....	65	0		.57		.53
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	65	3		.35		.35
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	55		5	1.30		.95
Nashville, Tenn.....	52		4	1.12		.35
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	54	1	3	1.21	2.33	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	51		3	1.19	1.19	
Lexington, Ky.....	48		5	1.05		.74
Louisville, Ky.....	48		4	.98		.69
Indianapolis, Ind.....	43		4	.84		.72
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	46		4	.70		.51
Columbus, Ohio.....	42		2	.70		.29
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	45		1	.77		.11
Pittsburg, Pa.....	42	0		.63	.43	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	34		1	.55	.31	
Rochester, N. Y.....	34	1		.62	.56	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	34	1		.56	.09	
Erie, Pa.....	36		1	.56	.02	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	37	0		.60		.01
Sandusky, Ohio.....	38	0		.56		.35
Toledo, Ohio.....	38		1	.49		.35
Detroit, Mich.....	36	0		.49		.49
Lansing, Mich.....	35		1	.55		.51
Port Huron, Mich.....	33	1		.55		.55
Alpena, Mich.....	28	0		.42		.30
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	27		1	.35	.10	
Marquette, Mich.....	28		1	.42		.25
Escanaba, Mich.....	28		1	.42		.25
Green Bay, Wis.....	32		2	.49		.43
Grand Haven, Mich.....	35		2	.56		.51
Milwaukee, Wis.....	35	0		.57		.17
Chicago, Ill.....	38		5	.64		.06
Duluth, Minn.....	30		3	.43		.88

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 1, 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.....	35		3	.41		.33
La Crosse, Wis.....	37		3	.42	.05	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	39		4	.57	.01	
Davenport, Iowa.....	40		4	.56		.07
Des Moines, Iowa.....	41		6	.42	.08	
Kookuk, Iowa.....	43		6	.51		.33
Springfield, Ill.....	44			.67		
Cairo, Ill.....	51		7	.87		.46
St. Louis, Mo.....	47		6	.84		.42
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	47		7	.76		.49
Springfield, Mo.....	50		10	.77	.65	
Kansas City, Mo.....	46		8	.51		.17
Topeka, Kans.....	47		9	.49		.28
Wichita, Kans.....	50		10	.49		.27
Concordia, Kans.....	43		8	.42	.01	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	44		11	.35	.33	
Omaha, Nebr.....	42		8	.48		.03
Sioux City, Iowa.....	40		7	.36	.26	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	37		3	.45		.25
Valentine, Nebr.....	37		8	.47	.09	
Huron, S. Dak.....	34		2	.41		.40
Pierre, S. Dak.....	37		4	.31		.28
Moorhead, Minn.....	27		6	.25		.21
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	31		1	.34		.34
Williston, N. Dak.....	32	0		.15		.13
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	37	0		.15		.15
Helena, Mont.....	38		4	.21		.21
Miles City, Mont.....	38		3	.21		.19
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	38		10	.35		.29
Spokane, Wash.....	45		4	.28		.20
Walla Walla, Wash.....	49		4	.42		.28
Baker City, Oreg.....	40		5	.33		.11
Winnemucca, Nev.....	45		12	.21		.10
Pocatello, Idaho.....	40		10	.48		.36
Boise, Idaho.....	49		11	.36		.03
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	45		10	.49	.35	
Lander, Wyo.....	36			.36		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	37		12	.22	.31	
North Platte, Nebr.....	40		14	.27	.59	
Denver, Colo.....	42		11	.29	.10	
Pueblo, Colo.....	45		11	.15	.45	
Dodge City, Kans.....	46		10	.27		.13
Oklahoma, Okla.....	53		8	.70		.43
Amarillo, Tex.....	48		8	.20		.06
Abilene, Tex.....	57		3	.36	.39	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	42		8	.14	.03	
El Paso, Tex.....	60		5	.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	64		9	.09	.05	
Yuma, Ariz.....	66		6	.02	.23	
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	46		2	.64		.41
Tacoma, Wash.....	47		4	.84	.23	
Portland, Oreg.....	50		6	1.03		.20
Roseburg, Oreg.....	51		6	.64	.18	
Eureka, Cal.....	49			1.42		
Redbluff, Cal.....	57		5	.64		.64
Carson City, Nev.....	44		8	.27		.22
Sacramento, Cal.....	57		5	.63		.63
San Francisco, Cal.....	55		4	.62		.57
Fresno, Cal.....	57		6	.36		.36
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	56		6	.56		.56
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58		3	.55		.54
San Diego, Cal.....	57		1	.25	.21	

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro—End of plague.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 11, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for February 16 to 28, inclusive:

There were 475 deaths from all causes, being at the rate of 36.53 per diem and corresponding to an annual death rate of 16.81 per 1,000 against 34.4 and 15.83, as compared with the foregoing fortnight.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 104 against 118; malarious fever, 28 against 39; yellow fever, 19 against 22; beriberi, 9 against 4; smallpox, 6, the same as before; influenza, 3 against 4; dysentery, 2 against 5; typhoid fever, 2, the same as before; diphtheria, 2, the same as before; plague, 1 against 3, and measles, 1, the same as before.

There were 447 births—that is, an average of 34.38 per diem—corresponding to an annual birth rate of 19.11 per 1,000.

End of the plague.

The march of plague since my last report has been as follows: On February 20 there existed in the isolation hospital 3 patients, of whom 2 were discharged and 1 died on March 1. The last case of plague occurred February 17. Therefore, on March 9, the quarantine against Rio de Janeiro has been raised by the Brazilian Government, and the disinfection stations and isolation hospital closed. On March 9 I informed you by telegram.

Resuming now all the occurrences of plague since April 18, 1900, I am able to send you the following statement:

Cases ascertained.—Patients received at the Paulo Candido Isolation Hospital: 1900—April, 7; May, 50; June, 136; July, 112; August, 72; September, 27; October, 29; November, 30; December 22. 1901—January, 11; February, 5. Total, 491.

Cases confirmed at the residences of the patients: 1900—April, none; May, 11; June, 18; July, 30; August, 20; September, 4; October, 4; November, 6; December, 2. 1901—January, 3; February, none. Total, 98. Therefore, the total number of cases was 589.

Deaths.—Patients who have died at the Paulo Candido Hospital: 1900—April, 2; May, 12; June, 55; July, 47; August, 30; September, 15; October, 15; November, 15; December, 10. 1901—January, 5; February, 4; March, 1. Total, 211.

All the cases of plague confirmed at the residences of moribunds or deceased were 98, therefore, the total number of deaths was 309 (52.5 per cent).

Recoveries.—Patients who have recovered at the Paulo Candido Hospital: 1900—April and May, none; June, 24; July, 70; August, 70; September, 45; October, 23; November, 13; December, 16. 1901—January, 7; February, 12. Total, 280.

Deaths.—The following is the report on patients: Nine were dead on reaching the hospital, 62 died within twenty-four hours, 34 died within forty-eight hours, and 106 died more than forty-eight hours after their arrival at the hospital.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: March 2, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York; March 4, steamship *Cape Colossa*, British, for New Orleans; March 9, steamship *Camois*, 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.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *February 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of transactions at this station for the week ended February 23, 1901:

Four hundred and ninety-five baths were given during the week and 502 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

The sanitary returns for the week show 5 cases of plague and 5 deaths, 1 case of smallpox resulting in death, 1 case of diphtheria, and 11 cases of cholera, with 3 deaths. The cases of cholera occurred on the steamship *Cheung Chew*, and were imported from Singapore. The steamer was quarantined on arrival and the usual precautions taken.

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 23, 1901.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Feb. 18	Br. str. <i>Diamante</i> (a).....	Manila, P. I.....	70	7	5	0
Feb. 21	Br. str. <i>Changsha</i> (a) (c).....	do.....	78	11	55	0
Feb. 22	Br. str. <i>Sungkiang</i> (b).....	do.....	67	0	0	0
Do....	Br. str. <i>Perla</i> (a).....	do.....	72	10	5	0
Feb. 23	Br. str. <i>Loong Sang</i> (a).....	do.....	70	1	11	0
Do....	Jap. str. <i>Kasuga Maru</i> (a) (c).....	do.....	112	24	11	0
Feb. 24	Br. str. <i>Gaelic</i> (a).....	San Francisco, Cal.....	124	18	9	0

a Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected.

b Asiatic crew bathed and effects disinfected.

c Supplemental.

Concerning the shipment of food stuffs from China to the United States.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *January 17, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to Bureau letter (R. M. W., E. S. B.) dated December 4, 1900, calling attention to instructions permitting the shipment from this port of food products originating in uninfected localities and directing me to notify the steamship companies to that effect, I have the honor to report that I am aware of the instructions and am carrying out the wishes of the Bureau in the matter.

After a thorough investigation into the character and history of these articles I have thus far found it impossible to certify from personal knowledge that they originate in uninfected localities.

This is due to the widespread infection throughout the surrounding districts, to the unsettled conditions in China at present and to the fact that all these goods originate in or are prepared and packed for shipment in Canton.

For this reason the quarantine regulations have been enforced prohibiting the shipment of those articles liable to convey infection, a list of which was submitted to the Bureau in my letter dated October 23. The methods used to accomplish this have been described to the Bureau in my letters dated November 21 and December 10, respectively, and were adopted directly upon the receipt of the Bureau's instructions contained in cablegrams dated November 16 and December 8.

Respectfully,

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

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

COSTA RICA.

A case of yellow fever in Limon.

[Cablegram.]

LIMON, April 6, 1901.

One yellow [fever case].

GOODMAN.

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

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, April 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the district under my command for the week ended March 30, 1901: Thirteen deaths have occurred, the following report showing the causes: Tuberculosis, 2; wounds, 2; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; pernicious fever, 1; peritonitis, 1; old age, 1; heart disease, 1; cancer of breast, 1; anæmia, cerebral, 1; cachexia, 1; enteritis, 1.

Of the total number of deaths, 1 occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate for the week, 16.94. Fourteen vessels entered harbor during week, inspected and passed; 17 vessels received bills of health for other ports; 62 health certificates issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos; 50 pieces baggage leaving Cienfuegos, inspected and passed, and 36 pieces baggage from Havana, destination Santiago and Manzanillo, labeled to be disinfected at those ports.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 8 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 13 vessels and issued 3 bills of health.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death at that port during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 5 vessels during week.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended March 30, 1901.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *April 1, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 25	Steamship Santiago.....	New York	2
Mar. 28	Steamship Ardanmhor	Barranquilla.....	1
	Total.....		3

Respectfully,

T. D. BERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Havana—Quarantine regulations for the protection of Cuba.*HAVANA, CUBA, *March 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 23, 1901:

There have been no new cases of yellow fever, nor any deaths reported for the week. To date there have been 4 cases during the month, and 1 death, the latter being that of a case reported during the previous month.

During the week 2 Spanish barques, from Montevideo, which had been under quarantine supervision since the early part of February, pending discharge of their cargoes of jerked beef (tasajo), received their final disinfection and were granted free pratique.

The following regulations were issued for the protection of public health in Cuba by the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba and approved by the military governor.

No. 78.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Havana, March 20, 1901.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the chief quarantine officer for the island, directs the publication of the following additional rules to the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States for the protection of public health in the island.

1. Vessels arriving at Cuban ports from foreign infected ports will be subjected to disinfection and quarantine detention during the quarantine season, at the discretion of the chief quarantine officer.

2. Masters of vessels clearing from foreign ports for ports in the island of Cuba must obtain a bill of health signed by the proper officer or officers of the United States, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew. Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of Cuba, shall be subject to quarantine detention and disinfection.

3. Passengers arriving in Cuba from ports infected with yellow fever or other quarantinable disease will, at the discretion of the chief quarantine officer of Cuba, be detained under observation a sufficient length of time to cover the incubative period of the disease.

Passengers from Vera Cruz, Progreso, and other ports where medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service are detailed for duty in the office of the United States consul, shall procure certificates of health and immunity to smallpox from said officers prior to departure from said ports. Masters of vessels who shall attempt to

transport passengers from said ports to a port in Cuba in defiance of this rule will subject themselves, vessels, crews, and passengers to quarantine detention and disinfection.

4. Passengers from Vera Cruz, Progreso, and other yellow-fever infected ports, who are able to present certificates of immunity to yellow fever from medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, may be passed on arrival without quarantine detention.

J. B. HICKEY,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Information has been received from Mexico that smallpox at Merida has an epidemic form, over 500 deaths having occurred since last April. There are now about 600 cases of the disease in the place, Merida, and the deaths average about 8 per day. Cases have occurred in almost every house. Progreso is situated about 24 miles from Merida and is a little place with half a dozen warehouses and with a population of about 500. Twenty-five cases have occurred in Progreso, with a few deaths.

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 23, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected.....	578
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	11
Total.....	589

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Number of crews, incoming vessels, inspected.....	1,391
Number of passengers, incoming vessels, inspected.....	620
Number of crews, outgoing vessels, inspected.....	950
Total.....	2,961
Number of vaccination certificates issued.....	3

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number pieces baggage disinfected.....	116
Number pieces express matter disinfected.....	8
	124
Number pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	1,126
Number pieces freight inspected and passed.....	319
Number pieces express inspected and passed.....	17
Total.....	1,462
Total number of pieces handled.....	1,586

Mortality statistics for week ended March 23, 1901.

Tuberculosis.....	19	Enteric fever.....	2
Enteritis.....	14	Total number deaths from all causes..	121
Pneumonia.....	9		

Report from Havana—No yellow fever in the city—A suspicious case of yellow fever taken from the transport Rawlins at Key West.

HAVANA, April 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended March 30, 1901:

There have been no cases and no deaths from yellow fever reported for the two weeks ended March 30, 1901. On the 26th ultimo the Spanish barkentine *Dos de Mayo* arrived from Montevideo with a cargo of jerked beef. The vessel received her preliminary fumigation and is held in quarantine discharging cargo.

The transport *Rawlins* sailed from this port March 29 for New York via Key West, touching at the latter point in order to land General and Mrs. Ludington. At the inspection, prior to sailing, 1 of the seamen was found to be ill with fever. This man was removed and sent to hospital, and this office has been informed by the sanitary authorities that the case is very strongly suspicious of yellow fever. The itinerary of this vessel is as follows: Arrived at Matanzas from New York, March 18, sailed the following morning; arrived Matanzas March 19, sailed March 20; arrived at Cienfuegos March 22, sailed 24; arrived at Santiago, March 25, sailed 26; arrived at Havana, March 29, and sailed, as stated above, for New York via Key West that same night. The ship's doctor claims that this man was not ashore at any port touched at, and, therefore, the case is interesting in determining the source of infection.

I inclose general rules for the prophylaxis of glanders and tuberculosis among horses and cattle in the city of Havana, issued by the governor-general of the island of Cuba.

I also inclose the usual mortuary statistics, and operations of this station 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 30, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected.....	626
Number of vaccinations.....	27
Total	653

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	757
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected	457
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 130
Total	2, 344
Vaccination certificates issued.....	6

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

	Pieces.
Baggage disinfected.....	136
Baggage inspected and passed.....	1, 584
Freight inspected and passed.....	59
Express inspected and passed.....	15
Total number handled.....	1, 794

MORTUARY REPORT.

Tuberculosis... ..	17	Diphtheria	1
Enteritis.....	22	Dysentery	1
Pneumonia	10	La grippe	1
Enteric fever	5	Total number of deaths from all causes, 144	
Malarial fever	2		

[Inclosure.]

No. 66.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, March 6, 1901.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, directs the publication of the following regulations for the information and guidance of all concerned.

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General rules for the prophylaxis of the glanders and tuberculosis in the city and province of Havana.

First. From the publication of these regulations in the Official Gazette, the commission appointed by Order No. 52, from these headquarters, dated February 11, of the present year, shall be the competent authority to finally decide, without appeal, all cases and questions relating to glanders and tuberculosis in cattle; and the boards of health, sanitary employees, and organizations of Havana, municipal as well as provincial, shall be under the direction of the afore-mentioned special commission.

Second. The inspection of the stables for all kind of cattle existing in the city of Havana, and of the ranches situated in the province of the same name, shall be made by order and under the direction of the commission; said commission shall name the necessary personnel for the strict compliance with these duties.

Third. Stables for all kinds of cattle and industrial establishments using horses or mules shall be obliged to employ a veterinary surgeon, who shall be accountable for the sanitary condition of the cattle.

Fourth. All horses having nasal discharges or cutaneous ulcers shall be considered as being glander suspects, and shall be placed at the disposal of the commission or its delegates, until the disease is properly diagnosed.

Fifth. The same method shall be observed with the milk cows which may be suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Sixth. On the confirmation of the diagnosis made by the veterinary surgeons appointed by the commission, of the existence of glanders or tuberculosis in an animal, the same shall be immediately killed and cremated.

Seventh. In the case mentioned in the preceding article, the owners shall be paid one-half of the amount at which the commission or its delegates may have valued the animal killed, it being understood that only those willingly presenting animals which may be suspects or are actually suffering from those diseases shall be entitled to said indemnity.

Eighth. Those persons having in their stables, industrial establishments, rural properties, or private residences animals suspected or actually suffering from the said diseases shall be fined from \$10 to \$100, United States currency, at the discretion of the commission. These fines shall be paid by the owners of the animals and the veterinary surgeons professionally in charge of said animals, each paying one-half of the amount of the fine.

Ninth. A period of eight days, from the publication of these rules and regulations, will be granted to those owning or having horses, mules, or neat cattle of any kind or goats in the city of Havana within which to report the sanitary condition of their animals, said report to be certified to by a veterinary surgeon. At the end of said period a register will be opened at the offices of the commission, where such animals as may be considered to be in good healthy condition shall be registered.

Tenth. The owners of stables of all kinds shall not bring into their places any new animal without first announcing the fact to the commission for the purpose of the proper inscription of such animal, under a penalty of from \$10 to \$100, at the discretion of the commission, the owners also being obliged, under the same penalty, to report the deaths and removal of the animals.

Eleventh. The owners of stables of all kinds shall also be obliged to report the number of animals they may have at pasture, as well as to state the causes of their being pastured, giving the name of the property at which the animals may be found.

Twelfth. The same penalty specified in the tenth rule shall be imposed upon the owners of country property who may take to pasture therein horses suffering from glanders and cows suffering from tuberculosis, unless, within eight days from the publication of this rule, they give notice to the commission of animals suspected of, and actually suffering from, said diseases, and within twenty-four hours of diseases or suspected cases that may occur thereafter.

Thirteenth. It shall be the duty of the rural guards to demand the sanitary certificate of any animal whatsoever that may be sent to pasture, which certificate shall be issued by the commission.

Fourteenth. All persons giving notice to this board of the existence of an animal suffering from glanders or of any cow suffering from tuberculosis, shall receive a compensation of \$5, United States currency, provided that said cases be confirmed.

Fifteenth. All expenses whatsoever incurred by this commission shall be charged to the State, and the services thereof shall be absolutely free to the owners of animals.

Sixteenth. The maximum price to be paid for such animals as may be killed shall be \$200 United States currency for each horse, and \$75 for each cow.

Seventeenth. All owners of stables having horses or cows shall conspicuously post these rules in their establishment.

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended March 30, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 30, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 25	Steamship Yucatan	New York	3
Do.....	Steamship Havana	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	19
Do.....	Steamship Niagara	Tampico.....	5
Mar. 27	Steamship Mexico.....	New York	11
Mar. 28	Steamship Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Vera Cruz	26
Do.....	Steamship Berenguer el Grande.....	Spain and Canary Islands.....	121
Mar. 30	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa, Fla.....	1
	Total .....	.....	192

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of March, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,410; number passed, 1,404; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 6.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 6; total to be accounted for, 6.

Conditions which required certificates for deportation.—Old age, 3; deformity, 1; suspicious favus, 1; inflamed eyes, 1; total, 6.

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

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *April 8, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended March 30, 1901:

Matanzas.—Fifteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 17.28 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 2; marasmus, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 1; la grippe, 1; senility, 1; other causes, 3. One case of dysentery was reported. Eight vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. Fifty-four health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Nineteen pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 21 pieces were passed without inspection.

I have the honor to submit herewith mortality statistics for the city of Matanzas during the month of March, 1901: Tuberculosis, 17; enteritis, 7; tetanus, infantile, 4; heart disease, 4; marasmus, 3; cerebral hemorrhage, 3; cancer, 3; broncho-pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 2; eclampsia, 2; malaria fever, 2; senility, 2; myelitis, 2; atresia, 1; appendicitis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; gastric fever, 1; nephritis, 1; septi-cæmia, 1; congenital debility, 1; bronchitis, 1; la grippe, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1. Total, 64. The above mortality indicates a death rate of 17.25 per 1,000.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 3; enteritis, 2; meningitis, 1; tetanus, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; other causes, 3. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 23.10 per 1,000. Eleven vessels arrived during the week. One of these was inspected and passed and 10 passed without inspection. Twelve bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 23.47 per 1,000. Fourteen 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 2.68 per 1,000. Three vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 9 vessels were passed without inspection. Ten 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.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Matanzas, Cuba, during the month of March, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3; number passed, 3.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

*Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, and Baracoa.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *March 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 23, 1901: Four vessels arrived at this port and 7 bills of health were issued. There was 1 death from pulmonary tuberculosis. The sanitary condition of the town is good.

Gibara.—Report shows the arrival of 10 vessels, the issuance of 10 bills of health, 2 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Baracoa.—Report shows the arrival of 4 vessels, the issuance of 2 bills of health, 2 deaths, and good sanitary condition. No quarantinable disease is reported at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *April 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 30, 1901: Seven vessels arrived at this port during the week and 7 bills of health were issued. There were 2 deaths reported, 1 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 from infantile tetanus. The weather is dry, with cool nights and very warm days.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 13 vessels and the issuance of 8 bills of health, 2 deaths, and good sanitary condition.

Baracoa.—Reports show the arrival of 11 vessels, the issuance of 7 bills of health, 2 deaths, and good sanitary condition. No quarantinable disease is reported at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

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

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 21, 1901.*

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

Santiago.—There was a total of 14 deaths reported during this period, making the annual rate of mortality 16.9 per 1,000. The causes of death were as follows: Fever, intermittent, 3; tubercle of lungs, 1; cancer of the parotid gland, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; cancer, not classified, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; Bright's disease, 2; septicæmia, puerperal, 1; no diagnosis, 1. Total, 14. On March 15, 1901, the provisional flag steamship *Julia* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rico. Nine immune and 2 nonimmune certificates were issued and the baggage of all passengers embarking for Porto Rico was disinfected.

The health of the city and the sanitary condition of the port are good. One case of diphtheria has been reported during the week. I have prepared Loeffler's serum in culture tubes in order that bacteriological diagnosis can be made of any doubtful cases of diphtheria. These culture tubes have been offered to the members of the board of health. So far one inoculation of the culture tube has been made which proved

negative for diphtheria; streptococci were found. Subsequent clinical history showed this case to be one of simple angina.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 9 deaths, due to the following causes: Malarial fever, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; cancer, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; double pneumonia, 1; asphyxia, 1; other causes, 3. Total, 9. Population, 14,464; annual rate of mortality, 32.35 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Edward F. Nunez reports 7 deaths from the following causes: Pernicious anæmia, 1; traumatic tetanus, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; pneumonia, 1; chronic diarrhea, 1; wound of the cranium, 1. Total, 7. Population, 18,000; annual rate of mortality 20.22 per 1,000.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

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

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.					
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.							
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Mar. 11	Steamship Purisima Concepcion (baggage arrived from Havana).....			3								4	9
Do...	Steamship San Juan (baggage arrived from Havana).....			1	3								
Mar. 14	Steamship Saratoga (baggage arrived from Havana).....			6	7							8	1
Mar. 15	Steamship Julia (baggage for Porto Rico).....	1	3			1	6	9					4
	Total.....	1	3	10	10	1	6	9		8	1	8	20

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine of two weeks against Smyrna and Barranquilla on account of plague and yellow fever, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in accordance with a dispatch from the United States minister to Denmark, of the 18th ultimo, that the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of two weeks against ships arriving from or having communicated with Smyrna, on account of the appearance of the plague at that port, and further that the same government has established a five-day quarantine against ships arriving from "Taranquilla" [Barranquilla?] on account of the appearance there of the yellow fever.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EGYPT.

Plague in Alexandria.

CAIRO, April 10, 1901.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D. C.—Plague, Alexandria.—LONG.

ENGLAND.

Report from London—Further concerning the case of plague at Southampton.

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following weekly report: Confirming my cablegram of to-day, there has been 1 case of plague at Southampton. This is in the case of a Lascar steward on the transport *Simla* from Cape Town. He was taken sick on the voyage, but at Plymouth, where the vessel first touched, he was passed and the vessel given pratique.* As a result, on arrival at Southampton March 14, there was no medical visit, and the vessel proceeded to dock.

The case was, however, at once sent to the hospital ship and was decided on March 19 to be plague. The case is said to be of the bubonic type and mild, and it is hoped no further cases will occur. The vessel is being disinfected and all contacts kept under observation.

A case of plague is also reported to have occurred among the troops on the transport *Roslin Castle* at Durban. This case ended fatally.

The number of plague cases at Cape Town continues to increase. The official report for the week ended March 16 is as follows: Cases admitted, 81; deaths, 29; suspects, 17; contacts, 402. Cases are reported in about the same ratio for the past week by the lay press.

The smallpox epidemic at Glasgow continues to diminish, the number of new cases occurring daily being very much less and the officials take a more hopeful view of the situation. On March 15 there were 405 cases in hospital, while on March 22 there were only 380 cases. The improvement is attributed to revaccination, which has been urged upon the people, and it is asserted that no case has occurred among those who have been successfully revaccinated. No further cases have been reported in Edinburgh, so the total for that town remains at 5 cases and 1 death. There was 1 case of smallpox under treatment in the London fever hospital for the week ended March 16. During the same period there were 3 cases of typhus fever under treatment. The deaths from influenza in London for the same week fell to 39, as against 32, 35, and 39 in the three preceding weeks.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS.

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

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

* It is not stated whether or not the temperatures of the crew of the *Simla* were taken at the quarantine examination at Plymouth. If not, this case would seem to emphasize the necessity of taking temperatures at the quarantine inspection of vessels arriving from infected ports, which is now required by regulation in the United States.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague, cholera, and smallpox in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 25, 1901.*

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

Plague.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended February 15 there occurred in the Presidency of Bombay 1,897 plague cases and 1,564 deaths from plague—that is to say, 127 more cases and 271 more deaths than in the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay there occurred, during the week ended February 16, 1,127 plague cases, and of the 2,083 deaths in that week, 930 were proven to have been due to plague, besides which 470 are suspected to have been from plague.

During the week from February 2 to 9, a considerable increase in the number of plague cases was noted, not only in the Presidency of Bombay, but almost all over India, with the exception of the city of Mysore. According to official reports published in the Pioneer, there occurred in the said week 4,377 deaths from plague, as compared with 3,415 during the previous week, and only 2,137 in the corresponding week of last year. Of these 4,377 deaths, 2,491 occurred in the province of Bengal, and of the latter 1,408 took place in the city of Patna alone. There were 226 deaths in Mysore, 138 at Madras, and 129 in Calcutta.

In the seaport of Karachi, says the Bombay Government Gazette, which town had been considered for some time as free from plague, there have occurred during the week ended February 15, 5 deaths from plague and 3 new plague cases, and during the foregoing week, 7 fresh cases and 2 deaths.

HONGKONG.—During the week from March 4 to March 10, 15 plague cases were reported, all of them ending fatally.

MAURITIUS.—The average number of fresh plague cases per week has been as follows: August, 1900, 6; September, 15; October, 46; November, 42, and December, 45. During the period from January 4 to January 31, 1901, there occurred 89 fresh plague cases and 54 deaths—that is to say, on the average only about 22 cases in each January week. In the first week of February 16 new plague cases and 7 deaths were noted. During the corresponding five weeks at the beginning of the year 1900 there were recorded 45 plague cases and 30 deaths—that is to say, 60 cases and 31 deaths less than during the current year.

BRAZIL.—No case of plague having occurred in Rio de Janeiro for twenty days, the city and port have, on March 9, been declared free from plague.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—Under the date of March 12, the Government has published a notice that plague has again broken out in Freemantle.

Cholera.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—In Singapore during the period between January 23 and February 3, 20 persons were seized with cholera and died. From February 4 to the 8th of the same month no deaths or new cases were reported. According to a bulletin for the month of January 68 persons died of cholera there during that time, besides 29 of diarrhoea, 20 of dysentery, and 120 of beriberi. The rate of mortality, which in the month of November last year had risen considerably, fell again in January to 850 deaths (40.58 per 1,000), the normal figure.

Smallpox.

ITALY.—During the first two months of the current year the number of cases of smallpox in the city of Naples had considerably increased. During the months of October, November, and December of the last year, 24 cases altogether had been recorded. But in January the number of cases was 54, and in February 60 cases, and from March 1 to March 8, 55 new cases and 8 deaths from smallpox were reported. The number of deaths from this disease from October 1, last year, to the end of February, this year, is said to reach 20. A further spread of the disease, it is claimed, has been prevented by means of vaccination in the neighborhood under government supervision; also by isolation of the sick persons. According to a report of March 10, most of the cases have occurred among the very poorest classes dwelling in the harbor quarter of Mergellina.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 23, 1901.*

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, March 22, 1901. Sent by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

LONDON, *March 21, 1901.*

A dispatch from Southampton reports that a mild case of plague has been dignosticated by the physicians on board the steamer *Simla*, lying near Netley. The patient was conveyed to the hospital, and all persons who had come in contact with him have been isolated. The steamer *Simla* is a hospital ship, which has recently arrived from Cape Town with a number of invalids on board.

[Private Telegram.]

LONDON, *March 22, 1901.*

In Cape Town 180 plague cases have occurred up to the present time, of which 72 terminated fatally. The old troop ship *Simla* is infected with plague-bearing rats.

CAPE TOWN, *March 21, 1901.*

Four fresh plague cases have occurred.

LONDON, *March 21, 1901.*

According to an official dispatch of March 20, 1901, 10 plague cases have occurred in different parts of West Australia among white people; also 2 deaths from same.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—A case of smallpox from steamship Buenos Aires detained.

NAPLES, ITALY, *March 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the ten days ended March 23, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On March 14, the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,027 steerage passengers and 160 pieces of large and 1,300 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and twenty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 15, the Italian steamship *Dinnamare*, bound in ballast for New Orleans, La.

On March 15, the steamship *Sicilia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 571 steerage passengers and 70 pieces of large and 745 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and nineteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 17, the steamship *Duchessa di Genova*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 676 steerage passengers and 57 pieces of large and 849 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and sixteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 20, the steamship *Buenos Aires*, of the Spanish trans-Atlantic Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 533 steerage passengers and 27 pieces of large and 800 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and fifteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 20, the steamship *Manilla*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,188 steerage passengers and 170 pieces of large and 1,400 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and eighty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 21, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 866 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large and 1,470 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and seventy-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Baggage inspection.

On my arrival here there was no provision for making the baggage inspection under cover. The Italian Government had promised to provide a shelter for this purpose, but no progress had been made in the matter. Negotiations were at once commenced through the consul-general and the ambassador at Rome. After many discouragements, I am happy to report that a temporary shelter has now been provided, with a promise that we shall have permanent quarters in a new building which is about to be constructed for postal purposes.

Smallpox.

At the inspection of the steamship *Buenos Aires* a man was rejected who had been suffering with smallpox. The scaling was not yet complete, and it was thought better to detain him.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of emigrants at Palermo.

NAPLES, ITALY, *March 23, 1901.*

SIR: In accordance with Bureau orders of March 12 instant, directing me to proceed to Palermo for the purpose of inspecting emigrants bound for New York, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the night of March 17, I proceeded to Palermo. The next day I inspected the steamship *Duchessa di Genova*. The steamer was found in fairly good sanitary condition. There were 1,038 beds available for

steerage passengers, of which 813 were already occupied by passengers who had embarked at Genoa and Naples.

At Palermo there were inspected and passed 248 steerage passengers. One case of hernia was advised not to embark. On examining the figures it was found that there were more steerage passengers than there were places. The captain of the ship was informed about the matter, and he ordered at once that the surplus should be disembarked.

At Palermo many intending emigrants presented themselves for inspection. Among these many cases of trachoma and other diseases were found which would prevent their admittance to the United States. Many of the emigrants were very thankful for the opportunity afforded them to get advice on the probability of their being able to land in the United States without going to the expense of making the journey in order to find out. The trip to Palermo was made on the steamship which was to carry the Palermo emigrants to the United States. During the voyage one of the emigrants who had embarked at Genoa became insane. On my advice this case was disembarked at Palermo.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

No further cases of plague in Osaka Fu—Total cases of plague in Japan from November, 1899, to January 31, 1901.

KOBE, JAPAN, *March 11, 1901.*

SIR: My report of January 31 last was sent to you on the steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro*, and has, therefore, been lost with the mails, so I am mailing a copy:

JANUARY 31, 1901.

SIR: On the 24th instant I notified Mr. Lyon, United States consul of Osaka and Hiogo, that there being no further case of plague in Osaka Fu, I thought it quite prudent to remove the restrictions placed on the shipments of merchandise from Osaka Fu. This was accordingly done. On the 25th instant I received through Dr. Stuart Eldridge, of Yokohama, a copy of your cablegram "pass oranges." The shippers were notified on the same day.

In all there have been 223 cases of plague in Japan since its appearance in November, 1899. The following shows in what prefectures the disease has appeared: Hiogo Ken, 26; Osaka Fu, 157; Shidzuoka Ken, 20; Wakayama Ken, 17; Hiroshima Ken, 1; Fukuoka Ken, 1; Nagasaki Ken, 1.

Respectfully,

J. BUCKWILL FOWLER,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Sanitary Inspector, Kobe.*

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

Bill of health for the steamship Tacoma temporarily withheld.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *March 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that an appointment having been made with the agency of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company yesterday morning, for the inspection of the steamship *Tacoma*, at 4 o'clock, p. m., of the same day, the ship being advertised to leave at daylight this morning, upon going aboard I found that 2 members of the crew, not including the captain, and 1 Chinese passenger from Hongkong had been permitted to go ashore, without reason, and that their whereabouts and probable time of return were unknown.

As I have for some time found similar trouble with ships of this line, against the occurrence of which I have repeatedly protested, I left the ship appointing 10 o'clock this morning for inspection. I find no measures of any avail in inducing steamer agents and officers to appreciate the necessity and rigidity of sanitary inspection except the withholding of the bill of health until the law is complied with, though I am naturally loath to proceed to extremities involving cost and delay unless forced to do so.

Respectfully,

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

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

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *March 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, since my report of March 6, no case of quarantinable disease has occurred in Japan so far as my knowledge extends.

I was yesterday compelled to withhold bill of health for steamship *Tacoma* until this morning on account of absence of crew and passengers at hour duly appointed for inspection. I forward a full report of the matter herewith.

Respectfully,

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

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

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *April 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended March 30, 1901: Thirty-nine deaths are recorded for the week. Fourteen were from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 from pernicious fever. The municipal records give the last case of yellow fever as occurring on February 16.

The sanitary laws of this city require that infectious and contagious diseases be reported to the health department, and a heavy fine is fixed as the penalty for failure to comply with the law. The quarantine service of the port and the city health department are combined, and the work is conducted under the supervision of Drs. Iglesias and del Rios, both competent and experienced gentlemen. I am indebted to them for much information on sanitary matters connected with this city. They have a small disinfecting plant fitted up with one steam chamber (French pattern) and a number of modern formaldehyd auto-claves. While this plant is a small one, they have managed, nevertheless, to disinfect infected houses in the city, the clothing and bedding from such buildings, and considerable passenger baggage.

The Spanish trans-Atlantic liner steamship *Ciudad de Cadiz* sailed March 25 for Havana, New York, and Europe with a large number of passengers. I was not able to issue health certificates, as the vessel sailed a few hours after my arrival in Vera Cruz.

During the week 8 vessels were inspected and given bills of health.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Report from Progreso.*PROGRESO, MEXICO, *March 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended March 28, 1901:

There were 8 cases of smallpox reported, but no deaths. Seven deaths were reported from all causes.

The general health of the town is excellent, no fevers of any kind being reported.

All quarantine regulations are now in operation and working smoothly. All passengers so far have shown marks of recent vaccination or evidences of an attack of smallpox, and it has not yet been necessary to vaccinate any of them.

The steamship officers and agent cooperate heartily with me in the execution of the regulations, and there is little chance for a passenger to leave here without undergoing an examination.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

*Vital statistics for the year 1900.*AMSTERDAM, *March 15, 1901.*

SIR: The following vital statistics of the Netherlands, for the calendar year 1900, have just appeared in the local press, and have been translated in this office:

The condition of the public health of the Netherlands was less favorable than in the preceding year.

Persons born alive, 162,463, being 826 less than in 1899. The number of stillborn recorded was the same during both years, viz. 7,294.

The number of deaths (stillborn not included) amounted to 92,038, or 4,719 more than in 1899, a very important difference, the death rate per 1,000 inhabitants amounting to 18, having been 17.2, 16.9, 10, and 17.1 during the four preceding years.

The surplus of births over deaths was thus only 70,425, or 13.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, amounting from 76,000 to 77,600 during the four preceding years, or from 14.9 to 15.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The principal causes of the larger death rate were: Consumption, 9,905 against 9,420; measles, 1,326 against 405; consumption of the throat, lung, etc., 8,783 against 8,242; diseases of the respiratory organs, 19,365 against 16,485.

The death rate at Maastricht (southern part of the Netherlands) was particularly large; 355 children under 1 year of age, fully 10 per cent of the population, died. (For the whole country on an average not even one-half per cent, in the provinces of Friesland and Gelderland about one-third per cent.)

The proportion of those born alive in the large cities varied greatly. Rotterdam reached the high figure of 377 per 1,000 inhabitants; Leiden, 32.6; Utrecht, 32.4; Amsterdam and Haarlem, fully 29; The Hague, fully 28, and Arnhem and Groningen fully, 27.

There was a smaller difference in the death rate. The Hague showed

the lowest figure, 16.2; Amsterdam, 16.8; Leiden and Haarlem, 17; Rotterdam, Utrecht, Groningen and Arnhem about 18.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. HILL,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague and smallpox in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., *February 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that 6 cases of plague, with 3 deaths, were reported in Manila during the week ended February 16, 1901. All cases occurred among the Chinese.

During the same period there were 2 cases of smallpox and 189 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., *February 27, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of cases of plague reported in Manila for the week ended February 23, 1901, show no material increase in the disease. During this period there were 7 cases, with 6 deaths, distributed as follows: Five Chinese, with 4 deaths, and 2 fatal cases among the Filipinos. During the same week there was 1 fatal case of smallpox.

Respectfully,

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

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

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Smallpox hospital completed.

PONCE, P. R., *March 15, 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 23, 1901:

Five vessels were inspected and passed and 2 held in quarantine; 10 bills of health were issued during the week.

The provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Havana, Cuban, and Dominican ports, and the Spanish steamship *Cataluña* from Havana, via suspected ports of Central and South America, were held in quarantine, but allowed to take passengers and cargo.

The hospital for persons suffering with smallpox has been finished. It is situated in the highest part of the city. Its construction is of wood and roofed with zinc, 135 feet in length by 24 feet wide. It is divided in 2 departments, one for men and another for women, having 14 windows in each, great height and sufficient ventilation. There are rooms for nurses and office for doctor, water-closet, and kitchen. Ample room for

50 patients. The apparel and furniture are entirely new and comprise the needful. The total cost of the hospital is \$1,030. There are in it at present 22 patients, and the others that are about the city, and that were not taken in before, there being no appropriate room for them, shall be sent to it. Since the beginning of the epidemic there have been 132 cases; discharged as recovered, 78, and there are at present under treatment 54. None have been reported in the port. Up to now 4,500 persons have been vaccinated.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce during the week ended March 23, 1901.

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

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer of Porto Rico I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 23, 1901: March 18, provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Cuba and St. Domingo, with 6 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

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

SAN JUAN, P. R., *March 25, 1901.*

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 19	Prov. flag steamship <i>Julia</i>	Cuba, St. Domingo, Ponce, and Mayaguez, P. R.....	7
Mar. 21	Spanish steamship <i>Cataluña</i>	Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Ponce, P. R.....	8
	Total.....	.....	15

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

Inspection of immigrants at subports of Porto Rico for week ended March 23, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *March 25, 1901.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended March 23, 1901, at subports of Porto Rico:

Mayaguez.—March 17, French steamship *St. Domingue*, from Port au Prince, Petit Goave, Les Cayex, Jacmel, and St. Domingo, with 4 immi-

grants; March 18, provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Cuba, St. Domingo, and Ponce, P. R., with 2 immigrants. Total, 6.

Other subports.—No transactions.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Another death from plague at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, *February 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the Department's information copy of a letter from the honorable acting colonial secretary of the Straits Settlements, with memorandum regarding a fatal case of plague which was discovered after death at 51 Kerbau road, Singapore, on the 16th instant.

The case previous to the above occurred on the 1st instant, as already reported.

The usual precautionary measures, as required by the terms of the Venice Convention, are being enforced.

Respectfully,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Acting United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Memorandum.]

SINGAPORE, *February 17, 1901.*

A. Tamil, living at 51 Kerbau road, was found dead in the house yesterday morning. The appearances were suspicious and the body was removed to the mortuary at Tan Tock Seng's Hospital. Examination of blood from the spleen showed plague bacilli in abundance, and this has been confirmed by cultivations. He was a cart driver and is stated to have been ill for fifteen days and to have been in Singapore five months, living in the same house in which he died. The inmates of the house and the adjoining houses (several houses communicate in their upper stories) have been removed to the quarantine station at St. Johns Island.

The usual examinations of persons leaving Singapore for other ports will be carried out from to-morrow as required by the terms of the Venice Convention.

A. W. O'SULLIVAN,
For Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

Cholera and plague at Singapore.

MANILA, P. I., *February 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the United States consular advices give the number of deaths occurring in Singapore from cholera, for the week ended February 2, 1901, as follows: Males, 9; females, 1; total, 10. Bubonic plague, 1.

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., *February 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that data on bill of health from Singapore shows a decrease in the cholera at that port. This paper,

dated February 15, 1901, gives 17 cases with 12 deaths during the preceding two weeks.

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 report of Singapore for January, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., February 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information mortality report of Singapore for the month of January, 1901.

This report was compiled by the registrar of births and deaths of Singapore, and was furnished this office by the United States consul-general at that city.

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.

[Inclosure.]

Settlement of Singapore mortality report for the month of January, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths from—				Ages at death—Cont'd.			
Convulsion	14	8	22	1 year to 5 years.....	11	10	21
Bronchitis	22	14	36	5 to 10 years.....	8	6	14
Fever	123	24	147	10 to 20 years.....	23	13	36
Dysentery.....	18	2	20	20 to 25 years.....	66	9	75
Diarrhea.....	24	5	29	25 to 35 years.....	190	29	219
Cholera.....	63	5	68	35 to 45 years.....	151	13	164
Smallpox.....	1	.....	1	45 to 55 years.....	87	9	96
Beriberi.....	104	16	120	55 to 75 years.....	68	15	83
Heart.....	18	4	22	75 and above.....	11	6	17
Phthisis.....	123	24	147	Total.....	693	157	850
Injuries.....	3	.....	3	Nationalities—			
Debility and age.....	89	24	113	Europeans.....	4	.....	4
Bubonic plague.....	1	.....	1	Eurasians.....	5	1	6
Other causes.....	86	31	117	Chinese.....	556	90	646
Unknown.....	4	.....	4	Malays.....	67	48	115
Total.....	693	157	850	Indians.....	51	15	66
Ages at death—				Other nations.....	4	3	7
Unknown.....	11	.....	11	Unknown.....	6	.....	6
Under 3 months.....	39	26	65	Total.....	693	157	850
3 months and under 1 year	28	21	49				

Ratio per 1,000 of population, 40.58.

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

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 134, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 29, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Inagua.—Three weeks ended March 29, 1901. Estimated population, 1,200. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 30, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaca.—Two weeks ended March 28, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended April 3, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Two weeks ended February 28, 1901. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 216, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 23; yellow fever, 2, and 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bio de Janeiro.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1901. Estimated population, 793,000. Total number of deaths, 516, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; smallpox, 6; yellow fever, 22; plague, 3, and 118 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown.*—Estimated population, 53,126. Total number of deaths, 172. No deaths from epidemic diseases reported.

CANADA—*Manitoba—Winnipeg.*—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, and 1 from whooping cough reported.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of January, 1901, from 777 provinces having an aggregate estimated population of 2,042,950, show a total of 2,320 deaths, including diphtheria, 49; enteric fever, 43; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 16; whooping cough, 2, and 201 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 52,665. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 11,100. Total number of deaths, 24, including 2 from scarlet fever.

CHILE—*Antofagasta.*—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 36,220. Total number of deaths, 57, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 7, and 5 from tuberculosis.

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

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended March 15, 1901. Estimated population, 136,030. Total number of deaths, 148, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 16, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,789,099. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 28.2, and the lowest in West Ham, viz, 13.8.

London.—One thousand five hundred and seventy-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 35; scarlet fever, 10;

diphtheria, 30; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,089 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 11 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 18 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 16, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.1 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 Tralee, viz, 61.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 234 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 11 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 16, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 22.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.1, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 25.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 713, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 5; smallpox, 24, and 40 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 364, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 6, and 8 from whooping cough.

Two weeks ended March 16, 1901. Total number of deaths, 167, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 250,000. Total number of deaths, 976, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 2, and 109 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Malaga.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 195, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from smallpox.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1901. Estimated population, 203,895. Total number of deaths, 268, including enteric fever, 3, and 1 from smallpox.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to April 12, 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.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 4.....	3	6	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Mar. 5...		76	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Mar. 2...		428	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Mar. 1...		115	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Feb. 16...		267	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brasil:				
Pernambuco.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 28...		2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28...	27	62	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Apr. 3.....			Present.
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 14...		6	
Honda.....	Jan. 7.....			Prevalent.
Guaduas.....	.....do.....			Do.
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
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. 22...	196	72	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	1	
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	March 4.....	2		
Sydney.....	.....do.....	1	1	On transport Antillon.
Brasil:				
Nietheroy.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 10...	12	8	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28...		44	
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 9...	6	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25-Mar. 10...		30	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	April 10.....			Plague reported.
England:				
Hull.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 31...		8	On ss. Friary.
Southampton.....	Mar. 21.....	1		On ss. Simla.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 16...	1	1	
Ahmedabad District.....	.....do.....	1	3	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	4,554	2,574	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	4	1	
Surat District.....	.....do.....	182	127	
Surat Town.....	.....do.....	43	36	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	515	448	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....			
Ahmednagar Town.....	.....do.....	2	1	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	48	30	
Nasik Town.....	.....do.....	122	96	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	372	381	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Central Division—Cont'd.</i>				
Poona District	Nov. 4-Feb. 16...	179	148	
Satara District	do	76	46	
Satara Town	do	144	50	
<i>Southern Division—</i>				
Belgaum District	do	2,811	2,161	
Belgaum Town	do	87	51	
Dharwar District	do	407	321	
Dharwar Town	do	200	140	
Hubli Town	do	6	5	
Kanara District	do	29	21	
Karachi City	do	12	7	
Kolaba District	do	56	38	
Ratnagiri District	do	3	3	
<i>Political Charges—</i>				
Aundh State	do	8	4	
Baroda State	do	220	112	
Bhavnagar Town	do	456	245	
Cutch State	do	67	61	
Janjira State	do	54	45	
Kathiawar State	do	14	7	
<i>Kolhapur and Southern</i>				
Mahratta country	do	369	258	
Mandvi Town	do	27	20	
Miraj Town	do	406	276	
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	20	13	
Salem District	do	613	423	
South Canara	do	1	1	
Tinnevely	do	1	.....
Trichonopoly District	do	1	.....
<i>Bengal—</i>				
Bhagalpur	do	6	6	
Bihar Town	do	133	125	
Calcutta	do	1,052	1,002	
Chupra Town	do	108	93	
Dinapur Town	do	450	494	
Gaya District	do	1,490	1,451	
Hoogly	do	1	1	
Howrah District	do	5	5	
Monbhum District	do	21	18	
Monghyr District	do	892	840	
Monghyr Town	do	1,671	1,541	
Muzaffarpur District	do	34	34	
Patna City	do	3,866	3,560	
Patna District	do	6,578	6,305	
Saran District	do	6,182	4,911	
<i>Punjab Province—</i>				
Gurdaspur District	do	187	136	
Jullendur District	do	32	16	
Sialpot District	do	45	26	
<i>Mysore State—</i>				
Bangalore City	do	1,456	1,064	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	do	2,039	1,661	
Bangalore District	do	989	707	
Kolor Gold Fields	do	242	850	
Mysore City	do	697	680	
Mysore District	do	1,664	1,281	
Shimoga	do	383	72	
Tumkar District	do	20	15	
<i>Hyderabad State—</i>				
Aurangabad District	do	88	72	
Formosa:				
Tainan	Dec. 31-Jan. 16...	28	22	
Japan:				
Fukuoka	Dec. 1-Feb. 8...	1	1	
Hiroshima	do	1	1	
Kobe and Hiogo	do	26	22	
Nagasaki	do	1	1	
Osaka	do	157	189	
Shidzuoka	do	20	20	
Wakayama	do	18	13	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1	.....
Mauritius:	Feb. 15-Mar. 8 .....	.....	36	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 23...	23	9	
Réunion:	Jan. 3-Feb. 15...	12	5	
Russia:				
Samara.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 10...	61	44	
Tsarevsk District.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 22...	.....	24	
Uralsk.....	Jan. 21.....	136	134	
Vladimirovka	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	25	16	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore ..	Dec. 25.....	.....	1	From ss. Hong Wan.
	Jan. 12-Feb. 23 .....	.....	4	
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. 16...	184	.....
Trieste	Mar. 3-Mar. 9...	2	.....
Vienna	Feb. 17-23 .....	.....	1	
Bahama Islands:				
Inagua	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 16...	18	2	
Ghent.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 16...	.....	2	
Liege.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26...	3	.....
Ceara.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	.....	2	
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	.....	176	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28...	.....	236	
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	.....
Monitnlin 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-Mar. 4...	3	3	
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 2-Mar. 4...	14	8	
Cuba:				
Banes.....	Jan. 25.....	2	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 18-Mar. 2...	.....	56	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31...	8	7	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	.....	7	
England:				
Bradford	Dec. 16-Mar. 9...	24	.....
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12...	2	.....
Liverpool	Feb. 3-Feb. 23...	3	.....
London	Dec. 2-Mar. 21...	18	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 6-Mar. 9...	23	1	
Southampton.....	Mar. 10-Mar. 23...	2	.....
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...	1	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	.....	3	
Nantes.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	1	.....
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 23.....	.....	145	
Rheims.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10.....	.....	1	
Roubaix.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	.....	1	
St. Etienne.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15.....	5	.....
Germany:				
Leipzig.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23.....	.....	1	
Gibraltar:	Dec. 17-Dec. 23.....	1	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 10.....	5	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Mar. 5.....	.....	51	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Mar. 2.....	.....	1,151	
Karachi.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 2.....	129	43	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 2.....	.....	37	
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	
Merida.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 28.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Progreso.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 28.....	32	.....
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	
Hayamon.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Caguas.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Ciales.....	.....do.....	20	.....
Morovis.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Piedras.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Ponce.....	Mar. 16-Mar. 25.....	132	1	
Quebradillas.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 5.....	4	.....
Rio Piedras.....	.....do.....	1	.....
San Juan.....	.....do.....	7	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 16.....	75	16	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 16.....	359	79	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	27	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Mar. 16.....	81	14	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 16.....	.....	123	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 23.....	15	.....
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2.....	3	.....
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 15.....	1,490	178	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 3.....	.....	253	
Corunna.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2.....	.....	1	
Malaga.....	Mar. 8-Mar. 16.....	.....	2	
Valencia.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 14.....	.....	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 16.....	.....	6	
Switzerland, Geneva.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9.....	1	.....
Syria:				
Jerusalem.....	Aug. 2-Feb. 2.....	1,500	500	

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.			
Port Limon	Mar. 24	4,500	8	1													
Prague	Mar. 16	197,358	152	35													
Puerto Cortez.....	Mar. 27	2,000	0							2			3	4			
Quebec.....	Mar. 30	73,000															
Queenstown.....	Mar. 16	15,000	3									1	1				
Do.....	Mar. 23	15,000	5														
Rheims.....	Feb. 24	107,963	50	5						3				5			
Do.....	Mar. 3	107,963	53	5						1			1	1		1	
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 23	332,222	128							1							
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Mar. 9	2,150	1														
Do.....	Mar. 16	2,150	1														
Do.....	Mar. 23	2,150	1														
St. John, New Brunswick.	Mar. 30	45,000	14	1									1				
St. John, West Indies.....	Mar. 16	30,000	8														
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Mar. 30	3,000	0														
Santander.....	Mar. 16	53,574	48														
Do.....	Mar. 23	53,574	45														
Sheffield.....	Mar. 16	368,815	147							1	3	6					4
Singapore.....	Feb. 9	97,111	157	25		1											
South Shields.....	Mar. 16	109,155	27														
Stockholm.....	Mar. 9	252,574	139	23								4	6	1	1		
Trapani.....	Mar. 16	53,597	16														
Utiilla.....	do.....	800	0														
Do.....	Mar. 23	860															
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	32,000	36	11													
Vienna.....	Mar. 16	1,662,269	767									5	7	16	4		
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 23	25,642											1				1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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