

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[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, 14, 15, and 16.]

BAHAMAS—*Nassau*.—La grippe can hardly be said to be prevailing here at all.

BRAZIL—*Bahia*.—There has been no epidemic of influenza in this locality since 1893, and the few cases that have been here since have been purely of a sporadic nature and without fatal result.

BRITISH INDIA—*Calcutta*.—La grippe first appeared about 1890. It not infrequently assumes the pneumonic type and has apparently caused an appreciable addition to the mortality, though the deaths are not recognized or registered as influenza. The bacillus has been separated from the sputum in several of these cases. There are few Europeans or natives in the large towns who have escaped. The attacks reported were typical, a slight rigor, temperature about 101° F. to 103.5° F. for a few days, aching pain in the back and lower limbs with great lassitude and a persistent bronchitic cough.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—There has been no epidemic of influenza here during the winter, and there have been few, if any, cases.

COLOMBIA—*Bocas del Toro*.—The only cases of la grippe that have been observed have been in persons that have come from the United States, and, of course, were over the acute symptoms, and, under the soft atmosphere of the tropics, seemed to make a good recovery, and that very quickly. No record of the number of cases has been kept, but they have been limited.

COSTA RICA—*San José*.—La grippe does not prevail in epidemic form. Some isolated cases occur throughout the year. These are of the catarrhal type and last from two to three days, yielding to Rochelle salts, followed by quinine and phenacetin.

ECUADOR—*Guayaquil*.—La grippe is not prevailing in this consular district, but 2 deaths from that disease having occurred from January 5 to March 2.

HONDURAS—*Amapala*.—No case of la grippe has been known in this consular district or the surrounding country.

JAPAN.—Influenza has been present, pretty generally distributed, and more or less active in Japan since the outbreak in 1889, of the existing, prolonged, pandemic of the disease.

Although Japan is, geographically, not so very far removed from the district of Asia in which most epidemics of la grippe are supposed to originate, the malady reached this country in 1889, evidently from the Pacific coast of America, only after having traversed the greater portion of the circumference of the globe. It may be noted here that one of the very earliest cases known in Japan presented every evidence of transmission of the disease by letters received from a la grippe infected household in San Francisco.

Since 1889 the disease has been constantly present in this Empire and has never been entirely absent from Yokohama, but has widely varied both in type and intensity, and the type of any given sub-epidemic has, as a rule, been clear and generally prevalent.

The larger number of exacerbations of the epidemic have affected chiefly the respiratory systems of the patients, but pharyngeal and gastric-intestinal cases have been in several outbreaks, and in one year were almost exclusively met with.

During the winter of 1893 and 1894 the larger number of cases attacked suffered from a severe and obstinate vesicular or ulcerous stomatitis, often accompanied by violent facial herpes, chiefly about the mouth. These, after the usual initiatory symptoms characterizing influenza, being almost the sole effects of the intoxication observed at the time.

The neuropathic form of the disease, though occasionally well marked, and the post-grippal neurasthenia, varying in intensity in different annual epidemics, has not, within my experience, been very prominently present in any outbreak. It has, however, been noticeable that, at certain periods, the severity and persistence of neurasthenic symptoms appeared to be out of all proportion to the intensity of the initial attack.

Complications and sequelæ, when occurring, seem to have differed in no respect from those met with elsewhere, save that diplococcal pneumonia being exceedingly rare in Japan, this pathological condition has here been most infrequent post grippe.

The mortality of influenza in Japan, though undoubtedly great in the aggregate, has scarcely attained that of the same malady in Europe and America, though this is a matter of impression only. Statistics are utterly wanting either of the number of those attacked or of the proportionate fatality, nor is material for an even approximately correct estimate upon this subject available.

So far as the foreign residents of Japan are concerned, the loss of life directly, or indirectly, due to influenza has, in fact, been trifling; and the few deaths that have occurred from this cause have generally been due to a carelessness on the part of the patient almost amounting to suicide. It is true that the greater majority of the residents of the open

ports, of European blood, are young or in the prime of life, and in a position to properly care for themselves when ill. Notwithstanding these facts, and the many unfavorable conditions inseparable from the mode of life of the Japanese, neither in native nor foreigner has influenza been so malignant in Japan as it has repeatedly proved to be in the Western Hemisphere.

The subepidemic of the present season began in the late autumn of 1900, so insidiously that no date can fairly be given as that of its outbreak. It has, though more severe than those of the past four or five years, on the whole, been one of comparative mildness. The earlier symptoms have rarely shown themselves with violence, and the organs affected have been chiefly those of the respiratory tract, the results being bronchitis and grippal broncho-pneumonitis.

Recovery has, however, often proved somewhat exceptionally slow, and the tendency to persistence of neurasthenia is evident. Affections of organs other than those involved in the respiratory function have been rather rare, but few cases attacking either the digestive or circulatory systems have been known.

As to treatment, among the natives, so far as I know, there is nothing especial to record. The coal-tar antipyretic and analgesic derivatives and quinia have been extensively given in the earlier stages, subsequent respiratory affections variously treated, mostly by expectorants, and gastro-intestinal complications largely by bismuth and opium. Following the acuter symptoms, of course, tonics have been very generally used. The cases among foreigners have been handled in much the same manner, strychnia being often used in the later prostration, and, hygienically, a change of air recommended, almost invariably with good effect, in such cases as show tendency to slow recovery.

No efforts toward general hygienic measures have been made, although, as the contagiousness of la grippe has gradually forced itself upon the attention of the people, personal contact with those ill from it has of late been avoided wherever possible.

MEXICO—City of Mexico.—La grippe appeared at the end of December, 1900, and spread to all parts of the city. During the month of December 4 cases terminated fatally, and in the month of January, 1901, 7 cases. The number of cases can not be stated.

City of Mexico—Military Hospital of Instruction.—La grippe patients presented themselves at the Military Hospital of Instruction during the month of December, 1900, and the number of cases increased during the succeeding months. In December there were 20 cases; in January, 72, and in February, 175. The number of patients suffering from general diseases received into the hospital during the past three months is 1,488. The predominant form of la grippe has been pulmonary catarrh, and next to it, the gastro-intestinal. The most frequent complication has been pneumonia, which has caused 12 deaths. The treatment which has given the best results has been the salts of quinine, with antipyrin

and Dover's powder for the pulmonary form, and for the gastro-intestinal purgatives and salicylate of soda.

Monterey.—There have been only a few cases of a mild catarrhal type—not enough to constitute an epidemic here. There are now almost no cases, though neuralgia has seemed more than usually prevalent, and is sometimes diagnosed as la grippe, both by the profession and the laity. The treatment of the few cases here has been quinine and the coal-tar derivatives. There have been no deaths. About January 8 there was quite a fatal epidemic of la grippe, followed by pneumonia, at Hondo and other small towns on the line of the Mexican International Railroad near Eagle Pass, Tex.

San Luis Potosi.—La grippe has not been as severe here as in the United States and Europe. The number of cases is considerable, but the form of the disease is so mild that the majority are cured without any medical treatment. The most common form has been catarrhal, with localization in the respiratory system. The fatal cases have been in the persons of children and old people. The treatment has generally been diaphoretic and antipyretic in the beginning, followed by tonics indicated by the nature of the complication. The number of cases in the hospitals was 35 during the months of December, 1900, and January and February, 1901. Those in the city are known only by the deaths, which were, during the same period, 20. La grippe appeared during the last two weeks of December, 1900, and reached its maximum in January and early in February, decreasing after this, though not entirely extinct at date of last report.

Vera Cruz.—During the year 1900 there were 23 deaths reported from influenza, 20 of which occurred during April, May, and June. There were 159 deaths reported from pneumonia and 74 from bronchitis. During January, 1901, there were some cases in the city, but of a very mild form. The cases are not reported, so it is impossible to make any estimate as to their number. Influenza in Vera Cruz seldom assumes the types reported from the higher altitudes. The treatment is symptomatic, the coal-tar products being given in the first place for the relief of pain and the reduction of temperature. The American schooner *Eleanor*, Captain Voss, arrived here yesterday from Pascagoula, ten days out, with a crew suffering from influenza.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—In September, 1900, a severe form of influenza was imported from Sydney. Seventy-nine persons were confined to bed. Of this number, 37 were attacked by pneumonia and 3 died. Then came a lull of a month, followed by a recrudescence of three weeks' duration, during which 30 persons were attacked, of which number 12 had pneumonia. A third and milder recrudescence followed, and at the end of the year the health of the island was fairly good.

PERSIA.—Influenza made its appearance in Persia about fourteen years ago—that is, during the winter of 1887 and 1888. It may possibly

have existed previously to that date, but, either on account of the mildness of the symptoms or the failure to make a systematic diagnosis of the disease, it had passed unnoticed.

At the period above referred to, it assumed the form of an epidemic, and prevailed in most of the cities and towns of Persia, raising the ordinary mortality by a considerable percentage. It continued and pursued a fairly defined course for four or five months, and since that time there has been a recurrence of the disease nearly every winter. At the present time a large proportion of the sickness in Teheran is due to this complaint, but, as the season has been unusually warm and dry, the fatal cases have been comparatively few.

The technical term in Persian is *meshmesha*, which was originally applied to the influenza of horses, and which has been known for a long time past. As the Persian Government does not collect statistics, it would be impossible to form a correct estimate of the number of cases which have occurred or the ratio of deaths to the cases. Among foreigners the mortality has been very low, not more than 2 or 3 per cent, which may be partly accounted for by the favorable conditions of the climate. The characteristic features of the disease are generally of the ordinary type and severity. As the disease sometimes develops into pleuro-pneumonia, it is the indirect cause of many deaths among natives and foreigners. The attack usually begins with a feeling of prostration and fatigue, chills and shivering, which are succeeded by tightness of breath, persistent cough, high fever, vomiting, loss of appetite, and a weak nasal tone of voice in speaking.

The treatment prescribed by the foreign physicians is on the same general lines as elsewhere, but their practice is limited and merely touches the fringe of the area usually affected by the disease. The native doctors have their own system of therapeutics, which consists in the application of natural and simple remedies for the removal of effects due to unnatural causes. These practitioners in influenza cases first prescribe an aperient, which consists either of aloes, salts, senna, sour plums from Bokhara in Turkestan, juice of the water-melon, or a preparation of rose petals and sugar. In administering these remedies, both in quantity and kind, the age and state of health of the patient are taken into account. In addition to the above, diaphoretics, comprising decoctions of violets, camomile flowers, and the seed vessels of the hollyhock are prescribed, and as a tonic quinine and quinine and iron. The diet is usually confined to milk, soup, and various preparations of rice. Protection from cold is strictly enjoined, and in order to induce perspiration a vapor bath on the oriental system is considered a useful adjunct in restoring the patient to a normal physical condition. No special precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

PERU—*Callao*.—No influenza or la grippe is known at present in this consular district. No deaths from this disease have been reported during the past six months.

Lima.—No epidemic influenza in Lima or any port of Peru. The disease prevailed in epidemic form in Lima and in the principal towns of Peru in 1892. It affected almost all the inhabitants, and the mortality from it was considerable. It is the first epidemic of influenza known in this country. In March, 1900, another epidemic spread of the same disease occurred, but with less severity. At both periods the bronchial form prevailed.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Iloilo.*—There have been no cases of la grippe in this department.

PORTO RICO—*Mayaguez.*—La grippe has been prevailing in this city in a mild type, from about the end of January, 1901. The extent of its prevalence or the number of cases which have occurred since the beginning of the present outbreak can not be estimated, as physicians are not required to report cases of this disease. There have been no deaths from it. No sanitary measures have been taken, and most cases have been without treatment, which has consisted in a very few cases of the use of quinine and analgesics. It is reported that the lack of north winds in this season of the year makes the disease develop so mildly and without secondary complications.

Ponce.—La grippe was moderately prevalent in Ponce during January, 67 cases being reported. During the past year there was more or less present all the time with a rather sharp epidemic during April, 1900, when 18 deaths were reported. The months of March, April, and May seem to be the season of its greatest severity.

The type of the disease is mild except in old people and others of poor physical condition, when pneumonia and heart complications are frequently seen. Tuberculosis seems to follow a large number of cases or it may be only a fresh impetus given to a latent tubercular condition, as this disease is very common in Porto Rico. Many of the influenza cases terminate in a remittent (probably malarial) fever, and for this reason quinine enters into the treatment of many cases.

Phenacetin, salipyrin, acetanilid, salol, sod. bicarb, etc., are the usual remedies, used with stimulation and special treatment of complications as indicated.

In uncomplicated cases, the results are good and the patient is out again in a few days. In the severe cases, the gravity of the case is due to the character of the complications and the results vary accordingly. All the fatal cases have been those of serious complications.

San Juan.—La grippe appears in San Juan, Porto Rico, every winter, when the northern trades begin to blow—about January 1.

The subepidemic began this year about that date. The form of la grippe prevailing here is of the type characterized by fever and bronchitis; a few cases being seen characterized by fever and gastrointestinal disturbances, or by fever and pain in the muscles and joints. To date 28 cases have occurred in San Juan, with no mortality, the attacks being unusually mild. The treatment followed here is purely

symptomatic, quinine and phenacetin in 3-gram doses being given every three hours until the subsidence of the temperature, which usually occurs on the fifth day, this treatment being followed by a general tonic treatment to counteract the well-known depressing after effects of an attack of "grip."

SALVADOR—*San Salvador*.—About 15 per cent of the cases of illness are due to la grippe. The mortality is not severe, as the disease is generally of a slight form, affecting the respiratory organs and muscular system.

No hygienic or preventive measures are taken to check the disease. The treatment generally adopted is symptomatic, phenacetin and quinine, salicylate of sodium, and chlorohydrate of ammonia are the drugs most in vogue. Stimulants are given in connection therewith when necessary and when recovering.

SPAIN—*Bilbao*.—No case of influenza or la grippe reported.

Corunna.—Influenza is not prevalent. Four deaths from the disease have been reported since January 1, 1901.

Valencia.—Influenza first made its appearance here in an epidemic and clearly recognizable form eleven years ago. The type was exceedingly severe and was characterized by total loss of appetite, dull pains accentuated in the back and lower limbs, and extreme weakness and prostration. Since that period there have been 4 or 5 visitations of influenza at Valencia, each recurring invasion presenting a milder and less expansive form than its predecessor. Very few deaths have been recorded as directly or immediately due to influenza, but the increased mortality that invariably followed the epidemic was always traceable to the after effects which frequently proved fatal to feeble constitutions or those afflicted with hereditary disease. The population of Valencia numbers 204,000. In normal times the average mortality is 98 deaths per week. After a visitation of influenza the number has increased to 160 per week.

The present winter has been an exceptionally severe one, and influenza has again made its appearance in a mild but complicated form. It does not attack healthy subjects, but only those who are more or less debilitated by hereditary or acquired disease, and invariably involves in some way the diseased or enfeebled organs; hence the existing types of influenza are so varied as to almost present individual characteristics, and are diagnosed by physicians as pulmonary, renal, gastric, intestinal, bronchial, etc., according to the organs affected.

With regard to treatment, no specific has been discovered here of universal application. The most successful treatment, however, consists in inducing copious perspiration by administering sudorifics. In cases where the pores are sluggish and inactive many doctors commence treatment by vigorous external friction with alcohol.

SWEDEN—*Gothenburg*.—Influenza appeared here first in the year 1782, when a few cases were reported which possibly could be classified

as influenza. In the spring, 1800, the "grippe," so called, was common here; also in the years, 1804, 1833, 1837, 1851, 1857, and 1863. Any special figures for these years can not be furnished, however, because there were then no regulations prescribing that such diseases should be reported.

This disease did not appear here again until in 1889, and from this time there are some reports which may be of interest. The district physicians in the city were then ordered to report the cases, but the following mortality figures are taken from the register of deaths, which includes the names of all persons who die within the city limits. Thus, while a great number of cases of influenza, treated by private physicians, never are reported, the death figures are complete with reference to the disease under consideration. Therefore, the following figures can not be used for calculating the percentage of deaths in influenza. If all the cases were reported, the death rate would undoubtedly be found very low.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1889.....	2,161	3	1895.....	2,858	27
1890.....	5,670	25	1896.....	1,433	6
1891.....	4,870	33	1897.....	1,971	8
1892.....	2,622	46	1898.....	425	.....
1893.....	3,960	29	1899.....	2,910	19
1894.....	945	23	1900.....	1,637	13

This winter there have been many cases of influenza. In the beginning of this year the weekly figures of reported cases were, respectively, as follows: 440, 572, 391, 282, 202, and 132. Later the reports show further decrease. For the week ended the 9th instant only 58 cases were reported.

The physicians say that at present the character of the disease may be considered as comparatively mild. It is a common belief here, however, that persons convalescent from influenza are sensitive and susceptible to "lung-catarrh" and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

The remedies mostly used here against influenza are quinine and salipyryn and the patient is told to stay in bed, or indoors at least. Further treatment depends on the symptoms in each case.

SWITZERLAND.—No influenza is prevalent. There was a heavy epidemic of influenza in 1890-94. Since then the country has been remarkably free from the disease.

TURKEY—*Sivas*.—Influenza of a mild character prevails here. It began in the early autumn, 1900, was most prevalent during the month of February, 1900, and especially during a fortnight of warm weather when most of the snow melted. Probably half of the people of Sivas (estimated population, 50,000) have had the illness during the last six months. The disease was of no specially marked type. Cases were characterized by bronchial symptoms, coryza, fever, prostration, headache, general muscular pains, and intestinal pains and derangements.

Nose bleed, vertigo, and neuralgias occurred in a small proportion of cases. Complications in order of frequency were conjunctivitis and keratitis, pneumonia, and otitis.

There are no official statistics of the disease here. The mortality was very slight. Treatment was chiefly symptomatic. For this disease, as well as for most others, the public Turkish baths are largely employed. In an orphanage containing 120 inmates, 55 were taken sick with influenza within three days after a visit to the Turkish baths.

WEST INDIES—*Antigua*—*St. John*.—The first cases of la grippe reported occurred about the latter part of December, 1900. Since that period it has rapidly increased in the city, and cases occur daily up to date of this report (March 31, 1901). The type of the disease has been very mild. There have been a few complications, such as pleurisy and pneumonia, in some of the severe cases, but most of the patients recovered. The exceptions were generally young children or old people. Many persons have suffered during convalescence from great general debility. The treatment has been chiefly with ammonia, tincture of quinine, and digitalis. Wherever nervous symptoms existed, which cases were rare, the bromides were administered. Opiates and belladonna have been given as sedatives for cough. Tonics of strychnia and iron, with generous diet and stimulants, have been relied on during convalescence. The total number of cases treated in the month of January was 155, and in February 151, making a total of 363 cases for the first quarter of the year. The total number of deaths from la grippe from January 1 to March 31 was 7, of which 6 were infants. Only 1 adult succumbed to the disease. Of these 7 deaths, 2 occurred in January, 3 in February, and 2 in March.

JAMAICA.—The island is free from influenza.

Kingston.—Influenza has never in the past made much headway in Kingston until last year. Isolated cases have occurred, but in no instance, so far as I can ascertain, has it ever attained that terrible virulence which it has gained in more northern climates.

Last year was the first time it appeared in Kingston on the list in anything like an epidemic form, commencing April 1 with 1 death; in May the disease seemed to have assumed quite an epidemic form, as 13 deaths were reported; in June 6 deaths were noted. July shows 1 death, August and September, 1 each, October, 4, and November, 1; in all, 28 deaths.

Since that time (month of November) there has been no death reported, nor has there been any known case of the disease.

WINDWARD ISLANDS—*St. Lucia*.—La Grippe does not prevail in this colony.

*Smallpox in Newcastle, Del.*NEWCASTLE, DEL., *April 15, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to your circular letter (G. T. V.) I would state there have been 4 cases of smallpox in Newcastle, Del. (5,000 inhabitants), since April 1, 1901, all negroes. Introduced here probably from Virginia. Three cases were of the usual light type, now going through the United States, and the other case was confluent, so I have been informed. I saw none of these cases, as they were sent to the hospital for contagious diseases at Farnhurst, 2 miles from Newcastle, and are now, I believe, convalescent. The city health board has taken charge of and fumigated the premises from which the patients were removed and quarantined the inmates. The situation is well in hand with no new cases.

Respectfully,

JNO. J. BLACK, M. D.

*Smallpox in Cynthiana, Ky.*CYNTHIANA, KY., *April 17, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to yours of recent date, will say there are 3 cases of varioloid and 3 cases of smallpox in our town. All will recover. About 50 exposures from these cases, but general vaccination, I believe, will soon stamp it out. It is of a mild form.

Respectfully,

N. W. MOORE,
*Health Officer.**End of smallpox in Toledo, Ohio.*TOLEDO, OHIO, *April 20, 1901.*

SIR: Lillie Huiss was released from smallpox hospital April 9 and Edger Klippel on April 19, 1901.

The city is now entirely free from smallpox, having had 13 patients in all at the hospital and coming from 5 different houses.

Respectfully,

S. C. GROSH,
Health Officer.

C. O. PROBST,

*Secretary State Board of Health, Columbus, Ohio.**Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian and Mexican ports.*REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., April 14, 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: April 7, 1901, British steamship *Drummond*, from St. Thomas via Santiago, with ore; no passengers; Santiago bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. April 8, 1901, American schooner *Thomas I. Dennison*, from Matanzas, with sugar; no passengers; bill of health signed by Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras. April 8, 1901, British steamship *Mexicano*, from Tampico, in ballast, no passengers; bill of health signed by Consul S. E. Magill. April 10, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Vigsuæn*, from Gibara, with fruit, no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez. April 10, 1901, British steamship *Georgian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses, 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 ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 20, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the arrivals for the week ended to-day as follows: April 16, Norwegian steamship *Spero*, from Banas, Cuba, with fruit; April 18, Norwegian steamship *Hero*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore; April 19, British steamship *Burton*, from Santiago de Cuba, with ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., April 13, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of work at this station for the week ended April 13, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 205; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 35; inspection immigrants, 62; disinfection baggage, clothing, blankets, etc., 43 pieces; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 414 pieces; disinfection soiled Pullman linen, 3,055 pieces; vaccination of immigrants and children, 15.

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

Laredo, Tex.—April 15, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended April 13, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 408; immigrants inspected and passed, 39; immigrants vaccinated, 7; linen of Pullman Company's sleeping cars entering from Mexico disinfected, 4,487 pieces.

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

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

CALIFORNIA—*Stockton.*—Month of March, 1900. Census population, 17,506. Total number of deaths, 19, including 3 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver.*—Month of December, 1900. Census population, 133,859. Total number of deaths, 236, including enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 4, and 63 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1901. Total number of deaths, 311, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 11, and 79 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of March, 1901, from 168 towns, having an aggregate census population of 908,355, show a total of 1,441 deaths, including diphtheria, 29; enteric fever, 4; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 9; whooping cough, 8, and 134 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford.*—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 79,950. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 5, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago.*—Month of February, 1901. Census population, 1,698,575. Total number of deaths, 1,933, including diphtheria, 44;

enteric fever, 16; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 11; whooping cough, 21, and 258 from tuberculosis.

Springfield.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA.—The report of the State board of health for the month of March, 1901, shows: Total number of deaths 3,272, rate, 15.3; corresponding month of 1900, deaths 3,217, rate 15.0. Deaths from important ages: Under 1 year, 566; 1 to 5 inclusive, 230; 65 years and over, 847. Deaths from important causes and rates per annum per 100,000 were: Pulmonary tuberculosis 373, rate 174.9; typhoid fever 44, rate 20.6; diphtheria 29, rate 13.5; scarlet fever 24, rate 11.2; measles 43, rate 20.1; whooping cough 26, rate 12.1; pneumonia 603, rate 282.7; diarrheal diseases 15, rate 9.0; cerebro-spinal meningitis 39, rate 18.2; influenza 174, rate 81.5, cancer 81, rate 37.9; violence 114, rate 53.4.

Deaths from smallpox 5. Urban deaths 1,164, rate 16.2; rural deaths 2,108, rate 14.9.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; la grippe, 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA.—*New Orleans*.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 540; white, 327; colored, 213, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 10; smallpox, 11, and 91 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Lawrence*.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 62,559. Total number of deaths, 103, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended April 13, 1901, from 67 observers, indicate that pneumonia was more prevalent and inflammation of kindey, measles, and whooping cough were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 5, whooping cough at 10, measles at 21, diphtheria at 23, enteric fever at 36, scarlet fever at 78, phthisis pulmonalis at 190, and smallpox at 104 places.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 102,555. Total number of deaths, 89, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; la grippe, 4, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1901. Total number of deaths, 96, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 59,987. Total number of deaths, 92, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 352,387. Total number of deaths, 428, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3, and 49 from tuberculosis.

Troy.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 145, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of February, 1901, from 45 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 129,084—white, 78,881; colored, 49,203—show a total of 228 deaths; white, 119; colored, 109, including measles, 5, and 31 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—Zanesville.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 23,500. Total number of deaths, 41, including whooping cough, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—Portland.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 90,426. Total number of deaths, 131, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; la grippe, 9, and 18 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—Nashville.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 80,865—white (estimated), 50,627; colored (estimated), 30,238. Total number of deaths, 141—white, 72; colored, 69—including whooping cough, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—Ogden.—Month of March, 1901. Census population, 16,313. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

Tacoma.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended April 13, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, April 13, 1901.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 13, 1901;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 9	Steamship Lakonia	Glasgow.....	2
Apr. 13	Steamship Frankfurt	Bremen	669
	Total.....		671

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended April 20, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, April 20, 1901.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 20, 1901;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 15	Steamship Uller.....	Jamaica.....	1
Apr. 18	Steamship Hannover	Bremen	789
	Total.....		790

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 13, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, April 14, 1901.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 13, 1901;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 7	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	88
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	113
Apr. 8	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica	6
Do....	Steamship Etolia.....	Avonmouth, England.....	1
Apr. 9	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England	8
Apr. 10	Steamship Ethelwold.....	Porto Plata, Santo Domingo	3
Apr. 11	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	141
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	98
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	71
	Total.....		529

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 13, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, April 15, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 13, 1901;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants
Apr. 8	Steamship Duchesa Di Genova.....	Genoa and Naples	1,043
Do.....	Steamship Manila. ....	..... do.....	1,177
Do.....	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	896
Do.....	Steamship Servia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	600
Apr. 9	Steamship Auguste Victoria.....	Genoa and Naples.....	605
Apr. 10	Steamship Hohenzollern.....	..... do.....	807
Apr. 11	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	735
Do.....	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	558
Do.....	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Naples.....	1,028
Do.....	Steamship Frankfurt.....	Bremen.....	1,059
Apr. 12	Steamship Deutschland.....	Hamburg.....	277
Do.....	Steamship Buenos Aires.....	Genoa and Cadiz.....	541
Do.....	Steamship Dona Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	450
Apr. 13	Steamship Phoenicia.....	Hamburg.....	1,485
Do.....	Steamship Marco Minghetti.....	Naples.....	842
Do.....	Steamship Citta di Torino.....	.....do.....	1,383
	Total.....		13,476

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

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. 20	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	.....do.....	Br. ss. Chatton.....	Apr. 11	Tampico.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Sht p Island, Miss.	.....do.....	Rus. bk. Louis.....	Apr. 10	Cape Town.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....do.....	Am. sc. Hildegarde.....	.....do.....	Campeche.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Apr. 6	.....	.....	.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	.....do.....	Nor. bk. Nordstjernen (a) Br. sc. H. B. Homan.....	Apr. 2 Apr. 12	Havana Demerara.....
Supplemental report. Special inspection for small-pox. Sea Islands.					
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do.....	Nor. bk. Sterling (a).....	Apr. 3	Cape Town.....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Apr. 20	.....	.....	.....
25	Washington, N.C.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
26	Baracoa.....	Apr. 6	.....	.....	.....
27	Batabano.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
28	Caibarien.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Cardenas.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Casilda.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Cienfuegos.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Daquiri.....	Mar. 30	.....	.....	.....
33	Gibara.....	Apr. 6	.....	.....	.....
34	Guantanamo.....	Mar. 30	.....	.....	.....
35	Havana.....	Apr. 13	Sc. Emma L. Cottingham (a) Sp. bk. Luz Aviles Sc. Mary V. Neville.....	Apr. 4 Mar. 10 Mar. 25	Mobile..... Barcelona..... Philadelphia.....
36	Isabela de Sagua.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Manzanillo.....	Mar. 30	.....	.....	.....
38	Matanzas.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
39	Nuevitas.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Puerto Padre.....	Apr. 6	.....	.....	.....
41	Santa Cruz.....	Apr. 13	.....	.....	.....
42	Santiago de Cuba.....	Mar. 30	Provisional flag ss. Julia U. S. Army transport Rawlins.	Mar. 25.....do.....	Havana Cienfuegos.....
HAWAII:					
43	Hilo.....	Mar. 30	.....	.....	.....
44	Honolulu.....	Apr. 6	.....	.....	.....
45	Kahului.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Kihel.....	Mar. 30	.....	.....	.....
PHILIPPINES:					
47	Cebu.....	Mar. 2	.....	.....	.....
48	Iloilo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Manila.....	Mar. 9	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3					1
4	Newport.....		Apr. 11	On authority of Bureau telegram.	7
5				No transactions.....	
6				2 Chinese and 1 Mauritian on Br. ship Fulwood, from Hongkong, and 4 Japanese crew on Am. sc. Chenchile, from Kahului, examined.	3
7					2
8				No report.....	
9				No transactions.....	
10				.....do.....	
11	Mobile.....	Inspected and held.....			2
12	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....			2
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15					2
16				No transactions.....	
17					10
18					18
19					2
20				Oriental crew and 8 steerage passengers on Am. ss. China, from Hongkong examined.	18
21				No transactions.....	
22	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....		Ballast removed.....	7
	.....do.....	Disinfected and held.....		No report.....	
23	Sapelo.....	Undergoing disinfection, ballast having been discharged.			
24				No report.....	
25				No transactions.....	
26				No report.....	
27					4
28				No report.....	
29				.....do.....	
30					10
31					11
32					2
33				No report.....	
34					5
35	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 9	Awaiting sailing orders.....	26
	Fernandina.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
	Brunswick.....	.....do.....	Apr. 10		
36				No report.....	
37					10
38					13
39				No report.....	
40				.....do.....	
41					4
42	San Juan.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 25		14
	Havana.....	Boarded and passed.....	.....do.....		
43				No report.....	
44				.....do.....	
45				.....do.....	
46				.....do.....	
47				.....do.....	
48				.....do.....	
49				.....do.....	74

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	Porto Rico:				
50	Ponce.....	Apr. 6			
51	San Juan.....	do.			
	Subports—				
52	Aguadilla.....	do.			
53	Arecibo.....	do.			
54	Arroyo.....	do.			
55	Fajardo.....	do.			
56	Huamacao.....	do.			
57	Mayaguez.....	do.	Ss. Porto Rico.....	Apr. 1	Daiquiri.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Apr. 20			
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.....	Apr. 13			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Apr. 20			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Apr. 13			
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Apr. 23			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Apr. 13	Nor ss. Europa.....	Apr. 8	Havana.....
			Ss. Regulator.....	do.	do.
			Am. bk. Chas. L. Davenport.	Apr. 10	Santiago.....
			Sch. Alexander M. Lawrence.	Apr. 11	Bouacco.....
			Nor. bk. Infatigable.....	do.	Barbados.....
			Br. sc. G. E. Bentley.....	do.	Cardenas.....
			Br. ss. Astraea.....	do.	Cape Town.....
			Nor. bk. Transport.....	Apr. 12	Pernambuco.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 20			
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	St. Helena Entrance.....	do.			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
50	7
51	6
52	No transactions.....	.....
53	do.....	.....
54	1
55	No transactions.....	.....
56	do.....	.....
57	San Juan.....	Held in quarantine to complete period.	Apr. 1	.....	2

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
8	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
13	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile.....	Clothing steamed; living quarters disinfected.	Apr. 8	.....	13
	do.....	Clothing steamed; vessel fumigated.	Apr. 13	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....
	do.....	Detained on account of passengers.	Apr. 11	Released by order of Board.	.....
	do.....	Clothing steamed, vessel fumigated.	Apr. 16	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 22, 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.....	41	1	.....	.63	.....	.58
Portland, Me.....	45	.....	3	.70	1.00	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	42	6	.....	.50	.....	.40
Boston, Mass.....	47	.....	5	.77	.33	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	47	.....	1	.57	3.53	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	48	.....	.....	.77	1.33	.....
New York, N. Y.....	50	4	.....	.77	2.13	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	52	.....	2	.80	.20	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	51	.....	3	.70	.40	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	51	.....	3	.84	2.76	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	48	.....	4	.76	.....	.16
Baltimore, Md.....	54	.....	4	.77	.63	.....
Washington, D. C.....	54	.....	4	.72	.38	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	57	.....	7	.74	1.43	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	56	.....	6	1.04	.....	.14
Norfolk, Va.....	53	.....	4	.93	.....	.53
Charlotte, N. C.....	60	.....	6	.77	2.03	.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	58	.....	7	.80	.....	.20
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	57	.....	7	1.00	.10	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	57	.....	5	1.07	.03	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	62	.....	8	.64	.....	.54
Columbia, S. C.....	65	.....	9	.59	1.31	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	65	.....	7	.54	.....	.14
Augusta, Ga.....	65	.....	9	.77	.63	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	67	.....	9	.84	.26	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	70	.....	8	.63	.....	.13
Jupiter, Fla.....	72	.....	4	.53	.87	.....
Key West, Fla.....	76	.....	6	.28	.22	.....
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	63	.....	9	.80	.40	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	72	.....	6	.42	.58	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	69	.....	9	.77	1.83	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	68	.....	8	1.00	2.60	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	67	.....	11	1.08	2.62	.....
Meridian, Miss.....	67	.....	11	1.07	2.23	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	68	.....	10	1.38	.72	.....
New Orleans, La.....	70	.....	8	1.19	4.71	.....
Shreveport, La.....	68	.....	8	1.28	1.12	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	63	.....	7	1.30	.....	.30
Little Rock, Ark.....	65	.....	9	1.14	.86	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	67	.....	7	1.11	2.59	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	70	.....	8	.70	.....	.70
San Antonio, Tex.....	71	.....	7	.71	.....	.71
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	72	.....	6	.35	.....	.35
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	64	.....	8	1.26	.....	.36
Nashville, Tenn.....	61	.....	11	1.12	.38	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	63	.....	11	1.02	1.68	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	60	.....	12	1.17	.73	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	58	.....	14	.84	2.16	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	57	.....	11	1.04	.27	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	54	.....	10	.89	1.01	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	56	.....	10	.77	.33	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	53	.....	9	.75	.75	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	56	.....	12	.77	3.93	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	53	.....	7	.65	3.45	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	44	2	.....	.47	1.43	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	46	0	.....	.56	1.04	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	43	1	.....	.57	1.43	.....
Erie, Pa.....	46	.....	4	.56	1.64	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	47	.....	5	.50	.70	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	49	.....	5	.57	.63	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	49	.....	5	.50	.90	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	47	.....	3	.51	.99	.....
Lansing, Mich.....	49	.....	7	.56	1.14	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	44	.....	2	.50	.90	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	40	.....	4	.52	.86	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	42	.....	4	.38	.02	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	39	.....	3	.49	.....	.19
Escanaba, Mich.....	37	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	45	.....	5	.49	.....	.19
Grand Haven, Mich.....	46	.....	6	.61	.....	.20
Milwaukee, Wis.....	44	.....	4	.70	.....	.30
Chicago, Ill.....	47	.....	7	.70	.....	.50
Duluth, Minn.....	40	.....	6	.58	.....	.18

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 22, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	48		8	.61		.21
La Crosse, Wis.....	50		6	.56	.14	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	51		7	.64		.24
Davenport, Iowa.....	52		8	.66		.36
Des Moines, Iowa.....	53		9	.69	.41	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	54		8	.82		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	55		9	.90		.30
Cairo, Ill.....	60		10	.91	.79	
St. Louis, Mo.....	57		7	.91	.19	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	59		11	1.11		.61
Springfield, Mo.....	58		10	.92	.38	
Kansas City, Mo.....	56		6	.70		.70
Topeka, Kans.....	59		9	.58		.58
Wichita, Kans.....	58		8	.55		.55
Concordia, Kans.....	56		8	.49		.49
Lincoln, Nebr.....	53		7	.61		.01
Omaha, Nebr.....	53		7	.79		.39
Sioux City, Iowa.....	52		8	.77	.13	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	50		2	.73	.07	
Valentine, Nebr.....	48		2	.70		.40
Huron, S. Dak.....	49		7	.70		.60
Pierre, S. Dak.....	50		2	.49		.49
Moorhead, Minn.....	45		5	.56		.36
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	45		3	.56		.36
Williston, N. Dak.....	45		3	.36		.36
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	45		1	.21		.21
Helena, Mont.....	43	3		.28		.28
Miles City, Mont.....	49		3	.28		.28
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	47		1	.56		.56
Spokane, Wash.....	48		2	.35		.35
Walla Walla, Wash.....	55		3	.35		.25
Baker City, Oreg.....	47		1	.28		.28
Winnemucca, Nev.....	47		1	.21		.21
Pocatello, Idaho.....	49		3	.35		.35
Boise, Idaho.....	49	3		.26		.26
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50	2		.50		.50
Lander, Wyo.....	43		1	.54		.07
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	42		4	.34	.26	
North Platte, Nebr.....	52		6	.56		.06
Denver, Colo.....	47		3	.51		.31
Fueblo, Colo.....	49		3	.37		.37
Dodge City, Kans.....	56		4	.39		.39
Oklahoma, Okla.....	61		7	.68		.58
Amarillo, Tex.....	57		3	.22		.22
Ablene, Tex.....	65		5	.68	.02	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	47		1	.18	.22	
El Paso, Tex.....	63		3	.02	.48	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	68	0		.07		.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	70		2	.00	.00	
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	51		1	.63		.13
Tacoma, Wash.....	49		1	.80		.20
Portland, Oreg.....	52	0		.72		.32
Roseburg, Oreg.....	51	1		.62		.52
Eureka, Cal.....	50		2	.86		.76
Redbluff, Cal.....	60	0		.48		.48
Carson City, Nev.....	49		3	.21		.21
Sacramento, Cal.....	54	2		.53		.53
San Francisco, Cal.....	57		5	.45		.45
Fresno, Cal.....	63	1		.28		.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	57		1	.45		.45
Los Angeles, Cal.....	59		1	.27		.27
San Diego, Cal.....	59		1	.15		.15

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1900, to April 26, 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		158	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-Apr. 13...	34		
Stockton	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Total for State		62		
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		
Pitkin County.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 30...	9		
Prowers County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 30...	26		
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.....	.....do.....	223		
Weid County.....	.....do.....	43		
Total for State		1,763		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		77	2	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
Delaware:				
Newcastle.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 15...	4		
Seaford.....	Mar. 25.....	53		
Total for State.....		57		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....			1	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13...	51		
Total for District, same period, 1900.		15		
Florida:				
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	9		
Duval County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	39		
Escambia County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	1		
Jacksonville.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13...	50		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	5		
Marion County.....	do.....	1		
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	2		
Total for State.....		107		
Total for State same period, 1900.		24		
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:				
Dempeey.....	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Anna.....	Dec. -Mar. 18...	50	0	
Beachwood (Mounds).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 23...	10		
Cairo.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 13...	80		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Apr. 13...	164	2	
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 23..	15		
Springfield.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Total for State.....		324	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		133	4	
Indiana:				
Davies County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	10		
Dearborn County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	4		
De Kalb County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	23		
Delaware County (Muncie) ..	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	23		
Dubois County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Elkhart County.....	do.....	2		
Fulton County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	12		
Howard County.....	do.....	8		
Lake County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	14		
Lawrence County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	101		
Marion County (Indianapolis)	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	30		
Monroe County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	5		
Newton County.....	do.....	3		
Noble County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Ohio County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	46		
Perry County.....	do.....	3		
Pike County.....	do.....	8		
Posey County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	6		
Randolph County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
St. Joseph County.....	do.....	1		
Steuben County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Switzerland County.....	do.....	220		
Tipton County.....	do.....	6		
Vigo County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Vanderburgh County.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 30...	3		
Vermillion County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	16		
Wabash County.....	do.....	4		
Wayne County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		557		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		131		
Indian Territory:				
Ardmore.....	Feb. 7.....	16		
Ryon.....	Feb. 19.....			Several cases.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		75		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa:				
Clinton	Mar. 24-Apr. 13...	2		
Davenport.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	17		
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Ottumwa.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 23...	4		
Total for State.....		26		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		19		
Kansas:				
Barber County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Barton County.....	.....do.....	10		
Bourbon County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	55		
Butler County.....	.....do.....	2		
Clay County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	6		
Chase County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	3		
Chautauqua County.....	.....do.....	21		
Cherokee County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	674	1	
Crawford County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	824	2	
Coffey County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	94		
Cowley County.....	.....do.....	5		
Douglas County (Lawrence)...	Feb. 3-Mar. 3...	8		
Dickinson County.....	.....do.....	16		
Douglas County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	30		
Edwards County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Ellis County.....	.....do.....	1		
Franklin County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	4		
Graham County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	28		
Greenwood County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 3...	29		
Hamilton County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	30		
Jewell County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	50		
Johnson County.....	.....do.....	3		
Kingman County.....	.....do.....	5		
Kiowa County.....	.....do.....	4		
Labette County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	186	1	
Leavenworth County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 31...	26		
Linn County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	3		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	9		
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	56		
Marshall County.....	.....do.....	2		
Marion County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	24		
Miami County.....	.....do.....	16		
Montgomery County.....	.....do.....	66		
Morton County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	9		
Nemaha County.....	.....do.....	1		
Ness County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	6		
Neosho County.....	.....do.....	30		
Norton County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 3...	174	1	
Osborne County.....	.....do.....	32		
Osage County.....	.....do.....	187	2	
Phillips County.....	.....do.....	318	2	
Pawnee County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	28		
Pratt County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	16		
Rawlins County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	10	1	
Reno County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	4		
Republic County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	42	1	
Rooks County.....	.....do.....	22		
Rush County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	1		
Saline County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	54		
Sedgwick County, (Wichita).....	Dec. 1-Apr. 6...	189	1	
Seward County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	12		
Shawnee County, (Topeka).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	229	3	
Stafford County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	40	2	
Sherman County.....	.....do.....	18		
Smith County.....	Jan. 1.....	13		
Stevens County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Sumner County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	105	2	
Thomas County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	4		
Washington County.....	.....do.....	11		
Woodson County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3...	1		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3...	34		
Wallace County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 3...	10		
Total for State.....		3,885	20	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		809	17	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kentucky:				
Cynthiana.....	Apr. 17.....	6	.....
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13..	38	.....
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 23..	11	1	
Total for State		55	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		117	1	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 2-Apr. 6..	161	42	
Shreveport .....	.....do	35	1	
Total for State		196	43	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2,582	350	
Maine:				
Portland	Mar. 24-Mar. 30..	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		2	.....
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13..	10	.....
Cumberland	Feb. 1-Mar. 31..	16	.....
Total for State		26	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Mar. 24-Apr. 13..	1	1	
Fitchburg.....	Apr. 13.....	1	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		13	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		8	2	
Michigan:				
Bay County.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 30..	.....	.....	Reported at 38 places.
Grand Rapids.....	Mar. 17-Mar. 30..	5	.....
Manistee.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 9..	4	.....
West Bay City	Jan. 20-Feb. 16..	11	.....
Alger County	Feb. 10-Apr. 6..	8	.....
Charlevoix County	Feb. 17-Feb. 23..	.....	.....	Present.
Chair County .....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Isabella County.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 2..	.....	.....	Do.
Luce County .....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Mason County .....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Newaygo County .....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Schoolcraft County.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2..	.....	.....	Do.
Wayne County.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 13..	21	.....
Total for State.....		49	3	Three deaths reported in State, places not named.
Total for State, same period, 1900.		25	1	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8..	29	.....
Anoka County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8..	99	.....
Beltrami County.....	.....do	69	.....
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8..	20	.....
Big Stone County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8..	10	.....
Blue Earth.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 8..	88	.....
Brown County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8..	32	.....
Carleton County.....	.....do	33	.....
Carver County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8..	21	.....
Cass County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8..	31	.....
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8..	17	.....
Chicago County.....	Jan. —Apr. 8..	2	.....
Clay County.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 8..	11	.....
Cottonwood County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8..	8	.....
Crow Wing County.....	.....do	30	.....
Dakota County.....	.....do	48	.....
Dodge County.....	.....do	50	.....
Faribault County.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 8..	79	.....

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	8		
Freeborn County.....	.....do.....	49		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	66		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	.....do.....	90		
Houston County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	1		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	2	1	
Isanti County.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 8...	13		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	41		
Kanabec County.....	Jan. —Mar. 25...	1		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	164		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	66		
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	149		
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	61	2	
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	2		
Martin County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	24		
McLeod County.....	.....do.....	1		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	59		
Mille Lacs County.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 8...	2		
Murray County.....	.....do.....	8		
Morrison County.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 8...	30		
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	4		
Nobles County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	38		
Olmstead County.....	.....do.....	7		
Otter Tail County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	9		
Pine County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	30		
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	63		
Polk County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	15		
Ramsey County (St. Paul)....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	52		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	25		
Renville County.....	.....do.....	2		
Rice County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 8...	18		
Scott County.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 8...	8		
Stearns County.....	.....do.....	38		
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	39		
Stevens County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth)....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	350		
Swift County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	4		
Todd County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	4		
Traverse County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	7		
Wabasha County.....	.....do.....	36		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	2		
Waseca County.....	.....do.....	10		
Washington County.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8...	50		
Watsonwan County.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 8...	29		
Wilkin County.....	.....do.....	19		
Winona County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 8...	88		
Winona County (Winona)....	.....do.....	157		
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	84		
Yellow Medicine County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	1		
Other places.....		44		
Total for State.....		2,746	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		464	5	
Mississippi:				
Vicksburg.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	4	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		303	9	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	24	1	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 14...	157	0	
Total for State.....		191	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		105	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 20...	218	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		100		
Nebraska:				
Columbus.....	Mar. 1.....			Present.
Decatur and vicinity.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 14...	451	4	
Lincoln.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Nebraska City.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 23...	15		
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Apr. 13...	88		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska—Continued.				
South Omaha	Dec. 28-Apr. 6...	78	0	
Total for State		632	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		45	2	
Nevada:				
Virginia City	Jan. 9.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Hudson County.....	Mar. 21—Mar. 31...	12	1	
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17—Apr. 7...	14		
Newark	Feb. 10—Apr. 13...	16		
Total for State.....		42	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		17		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Dec. 17—Apr. 13...	327		
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. 13...	538	96	
Utica	Jan. 13—Jan. 26...	2		
Yonkers.....	Feb. 23—Mar. 1...	1		
Total for State.....		543	96	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		22	1	
North Carolina:				
Alexander County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	3		
Alamance County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	3		
Buncombe County.....	Dec. 1—Feb. 28...	1		
Caswell County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	114	2	
Cleveland County.....	To Feb. 28.....	8		
Cumberland County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	6		
Currituck County.....	do.....	6		
Davidson County.....	To Feb. 28.....	8		
Durham County.....	do.....	7		
Forsyth County.....	Dec. 1—Feb. 28...	7		
Franklin County.....	do.....	1		
Gaston County.....	To Feb. 28.....	21		
Greene County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	177		
Greenville County.....	Dec. 1—Feb. 28...	21		
Halifax County.....	To Feb. 28.....	13		
Harnett County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	2		
Henderson County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	2		
Lincoln County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	2		
Mecklenburg County.....	Jan. 1—Mar. 31...	37	1	
Nash County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	53		
Orange County.....	To Feb. 28.....	4		
Famlico County.....	Dec. 1—Feb. 28...	3		
Pasquotank County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	12		
Person County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	14		
Pitt County.....	To Feb. 28.....	7		
Polk County.....	do.....	1		
Richmond County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	1		
Robeson County.....	To Feb. 28.....	35		
Rockingham County.....	Dec. 1—Feb. 28...	23		
Sylvania County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	5		
Vance County.....	Dec. 1—Feb. 28...	1		
Wake County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	14		
Wantanga County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	10		
Wayne County.....	To Feb. 28.....	2		
Wilkes County.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28...	3		
Wilson County.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28...	18		
Yancey County.....	do.....	9		
Total for State.....		650	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		510	2	
North Dakota.				
Bismarck	Jan. 20.....	1		
Burleigh County.....	Mar. 12.....	15		

A few cases.
A few deaths.

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
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:				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	10	2	
Allen County.....	.....do.....	3		
Ashland County.....	.....do.....	4		
Ashtabula County.....	.....do.....	34		
Athens County.....	.....do.....	18		
Belmont County.....	.....do.....	7		
Brown County.....	.....do.....	2		
Carroll County.....	.....do.....	1		
Champaign County.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Columbiana County.....	.....do.....	3		
Coshocton County.....	.....do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	.....do.....	13		
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland).....	.....do.....	752	7	
Defiance County.....	.....do.....	22		
Delaware County.....	.....do.....	4		
Erie County.....	.....do.....	1		
Fairfield County.....	.....do.....	1		
Franklin County.....	.....do.....	28		
Gallia County.....	.....do.....	66	1	
Geauga County.....	.....do.....	31		
Greene County.....	.....do.....	1		
Guernsey County.....	.....do.....	11		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati).....	Jan. 1-Apr. 12.....	33		
Hardin County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	17		
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	16		
Henry County.....	.....do.....	5		
Hocking County.....	.....do.....	8	2	
Huron County.....	.....do.....	37	1	
Jackson County.....	.....do.....	2		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	4		
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	38		
Lorain County.....	.....do.....	47	1	
Lucas County (Toledo).....	.....do.....	21		
Mahoning County.....	.....do.....	5		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	.....do.....	3		
Paulding County.....	.....do.....	38		
Perry County.....	.....do.....	60		
Pike County.....	.....do.....	2		
Putnam County.....	.....do.....	15		
Richland County.....	.....do.....	31	1	
Scioto County (Portsmouth).....	.....do.....	84	2	
Seneca County.....	.....do.....	3		
Trumbull County.....	.....do.....	15	1	
Tuscarawas County.....	.....do.....	1		
Van Wert County.....	.....do.....	14		
Vinton County.....	.....do.....	32	1	
Williams County.....	.....do.....	132		
Wyandot County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for State.....		1,681	21	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		345	5	
Oklahoma:				
Reports from fifteen Counties.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	401		
Canadian County.....	Jan. 1.....	5		
Cleveland County.....	.....do.....	19		
Day County.....	.....do.....	1		
Garfield County.....	.....do.....	1		
Greer County.....	.....do.....	50		
Kingfisher County.....	.....do.....	2		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	13		
Logan County.....	.....do.....	10		
Noble County.....	.....do.....	12		
Oklahoma County.....	.....do.....	43		
Pawnee County.....	.....do.....	5		
Payne County.....	.....do.....	12		
Pottawatomie County.....	.....do.....	25		
Roger Mills County.....	.....do.....	50		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Washita County.....	Jan. 1.....	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:				
Erie.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 9..	8		
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6-Apr. 20..	13	3	
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 13..	66	3	
Butler County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..	2		
Lebanon County.....	Apr. 13.....	1		
Clearfield County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31..	1		
Cumberland County.....	.....do.....	8		
Dauphin County.....	.....do.....	27		
Erie County.....	.....do.....	22		
Fayette County.....	.....do.....	3		
Franklin County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..	3		
Greene County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31..	2		
Lancaster County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..	1		
Lycoming County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31..	40		
McKean County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..	1		
Warren County.....	.....do.....	1		
Washington County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31..	11		
Westmoreland County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..	4		
York County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for State.....		215	6	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		52	4	
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 15..	5	1	
River Point.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 8..	5		
Total for State.....		10	1	
South Carolina:				
Blackburg.....	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.....		15		
Tennessee:				
Anderson County.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 1	65		
Bedford County.....	.....do.....	9		
Blount County.....	.....do.....	13		
Bradley County.....	.....do.....	31	1	
Campbell County.....	.....do.....	65	1	
Cannon County.....	.....do.....	9		
Carroll County.....	.....do.....	131	2	
Cheatham County.....	.....do.....	29	1	
Chester County.....	.....do.....	16	1	
Clatsborne County.....	.....do.....	9		
Cocke County.....	.....do.....	60		
Coffee County.....	.....do.....	101		
Crockett County.....	.....do.....	100	1	
Cumberland County.....	.....do.....	6		
Nashville County.....	.....do.....	120	2	
Davidson County.....	.....do.....	126		
Decatur County.....	.....do.....	165		
Dickson County.....	.....do.....	43	1	
Dyer County.....	.....do.....	10		
Fayette County.....	.....do.....	50	1	
Franklin County.....	.....do.....	75		
Gibson County.....	.....do.....	103		
Giles County.....	.....do.....	13		
Grainger County.....	.....do.....	16		
Greene County.....	.....do.....	23		
Grundy County.....	.....do.....	5		
Hamblen County.....	.....do.....	40		
Hamilton County.....	.....do.....	267	10	
Hancock County.....	.....do.....	26		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee—Continued.				
Hardeman County.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 1...	23		
Hardin County.....	do.....	53		
Haywood County.....	do.....	16		
Henderson County.....	do.....	40		
Henry County.....	do.....	231	5	
Hickman County.....	do.....	24		
Houston County.....	do.....	72	1	
Humphreys County.....	do.....	38		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	147	1	
Knox County.....	do.....	166	2	
Lake County.....	do.....	20	1	
Lauderdale County.....	do.....	30	1	
Lewis County.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	60		
Loudon County.....	do.....	8		
Madison County.....	do.....	108	6	
Marion County.....	do.....	113	3	
Marshall County.....	do.....	10		
Maury County.....	do.....			Not reported.
McMinn County.....	do.....	3		
McNairy County.....	do.....	65		
Montgomery County.....	do.....	57	15	
Obion County.....	do.....	20		
Perry County.....	do.....	3		
Polk County.....	do.....	11		
Putnam County.....	do.....	83	4	
Rhea County.....	do.....	79	3	
Roane County.....	do.....	112	2	
Robertson County.....	do.....	14	1	
Rutherford County.....	do.....	285	4	
Scott County.....	do.....	21		
Memphis County.....	do.....	218		
Shelby County.....	do.....	87	22	
Stewart County.....	do.....	2		
Sumner County.....	do.....	19		
Tipton County.....	do.....	58	1	
Warren County.....	do.....	5	2	
Washington County.....	do.....	1		
Wayne County.....	do.....	15		
Weakley County.....	do.....	100	3	
White County.....	do.....	30		
Williamson County.....	do.....	52		
Wilson County.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		4,228	98	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		592	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.....		399	11	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	161		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 6...	546	3	
Total for State.....		707	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		66	1	
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.

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia—Continued.				
King George County	Feb. 4.....			Present.
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-Mar. 31...	119	4	
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		328	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		219	21	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	30		
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 25...	8		
Total for State.....		38		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		363	3	
West Virginia:				
Huntington.....	Feb. 17-Apr. 13...	51		
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13...	14		
Total for State.....		65		
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, (Mil- waukee).....	Jan. 20-Apr. 13...	11		
Monroe County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	2	1	
Oneida County.....	.....do.....	3		
Outagamie County.....	.....do.....	6		
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.....	1		
Vilas County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	14		
Vernon County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	3		
Waupaca County.....	.....do.....	3		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Winnebago County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28..	1	.....
Wood County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28..	1	.....
Total for State.....		575	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		17	1	
Wyoming:				
Evanson	Dec. 31.....	2	.....
Green River.....	do	1	.....
Rock Springs	do	1	.....
Total for State.....		4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		12	.....
Grand total.....		21,616	332	
Grand total, same period, 1900.....		8,255	465	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from January 1, 1901, to April 26, 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	
Do.....	Apr. 13.....	2	2	

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Apr. 20	12,949	8											1		
Baltimore, Md.....	do.	508,957	168													
Baton Rouge, La.....	Apr. 15	11,269	1	1												
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.	39,647	11	1												
Boston, Mass.....	Apr. 20	560,892	229	26								2	8	10	4	2
Bristol, R. I.....	Apr. 13	6,901	5													
Do.....	Apr. 20	6,901	4													
Butler, Pa.....	Apr. 8	10,853	2													
Do.....	Apr. 15	10,853	5													
Camden, N. J.....	Apr. 20	75,935	23									1				
Camdonsdale, Pa.....	Apr. 14	13,536	2													
Chelsea, Mass.....	Apr. 13	34,072	24	4							1					
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Apr. 12	325,902	127	13							3			1	1	
Clinton, Iowa.....	Apr. 13	22,698	10	2												1
Concord, N. H.....	do.	19,632	4													
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.	11,616	2													
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.	35,672	13													1
Everett, Mass.....	do.	24,336	8	1												
Fall River, Mass.....	Apr. 20	104,863	41	3							1					
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Apr. 13	31,531	9			1										
Gloucester, Mass.....	Apr. 20	26,121	3													
Green Bay, Wis.....	Apr. 14	18,684	10	3												
Haverhill, Mass.....	Apr. 20	37,175	10	2												
Huntington, W. Va.....	Mar. 23	11,923	2													
Do.....	Mar. 30	11,923	1													
Do.....	Apr. 6	11,923	1													
Do.....	Apr. 13	11,923	1													1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.	28,429	18	4							1					
Jersey City, N. J.....	Apr. 7	206,433	81	11										2		5
Do.....	Apr. 14	206,433	67	9							1			1		1
Lawrence, Kans.....	Apr. 13	10,862	3													
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.	62,559	22	4												
Lebanon, Pa.....	do.	17,628	2													
Lexington, Ky.....	do.	26,369	5													
Lowell, Mass.....	Apr. 20	94,969	32	4												2
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.	18,891	6													
McKeesport, Pa.....	Apr. 13	34,227	13													
Manchester, N. H.....	do.	56,987	18	3												
Marlboro, Mass.....	Apr. 20	13,609	6								1	1		1		
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.	11,944	1													
Medford, Mass.....	do.	18,244	3													
Michigan City, Ind.....	Apr. 15	14,850	3													
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Apr. 13	285,315	62	9							1			3		2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.	202,718	52	2									4		3	
Newark, N. J.....	do.	246,070	85	8			1								2	
New Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 20	62,442	21	2								1				
New Orleans, La.....	Apr. 13	287,104	115	18			2				3		1			
Newton, Mass.....	Apr. 20	33,587	6	2										1		
Norristown, Pa.....	do.	22,285	4													
North Adams, Mass.....	do.	24,200	8													
Northampton, Mass.....	Apr. 13	18,643	5											1		
Omaha, Nebr.....	do.	102,555	36													
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.	321,616	132	10			1				9		2			4
Providence, R. I.....	Apr. 20	175,597	94	13												
Sacramento, Cal.....	Apr. 13	29,282	11	3										1		
Salem, Mass.....	do.	35,956	13													
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.	53,531	13	1										1		
San Diego, Cal.....	do.	17,700	5	2												
San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	342,782	183	33									2		1	1
Scranton, Pa.....	do.	102,026	55											1	2	
Somerville, Mass.....	Apr. 20	61,643	17	1												
Taunton, Mass.....	Apr. 13	31,036	12	1												1
Toledo, Ohio.....	Apr. 20	131,822	39	1								3	1			
Waltham, Mass.....	Apr. 13	23,481	3													
Washington, D. C.....	do.	218,718	103	19							1	1	1			
West Bay City, Mich.....	do.	13,119	1													
Weymouth, Mass.....	do.	11,324	3	1												
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.	38,878	11	2									1			
Williamsport, Pa.....	Apr. 20	28,757	7													
Winona, Minn.....	Apr. 13	19,714	4													
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Apr. 19	47,931	16	1												
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Apr. 13	44,885	9	2									1			

a 2 deaths from bubonic plague.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *March 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for March 1 to March 15 inclusive.

There were 533 deaths from all causes, being at the rate of 35.53 per diem and corresponding to an annual death rate of 16.35 per 1,000 against 36.53 and 16.81.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 101, against 104 during the last thirteen days of February; malarious fever, 39 against 28; yellow fever, 28 against 19; smallpox, 13 against 6; influenza, 4 against 3; typhoid fever, 3 against 2; beriberi, 2 against 9; dysentery, 2, the same as before; plague, 1, the same as before; diphtheria, 0 against 2, and measles, 0 against 1.

There were 584 births—that is, an average of 38.93 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 17.92 per cent.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: March 17, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. March 18, bark *Amy*, American, for Baltimore. March 19, steamship *Horrox*, British, for New Orleans. March 21, bark *Auriga*, British, for Sapelo, Ga.; steamship *Maritime*, British, for New Orleans. March 22, bark *Conductor*, British, for United States via Barbados.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *April 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended April 6. The following vessels have cleared from this port:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers from Belize.	Number of passengers in transit.	Total number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
Apr. 5	Steamship Stillwater...	Galt.....	31	New Orleans, La..	13	8	21	15
Do....	Steamship Esther.....	Stevenson	19	.....do.....	0	0	0	0

The sanitary conditions of Belize and the adjacent country are good. Four deaths during the week as follows: April 1, a child, aged 6 months, from acute enteritis; an adult, aged 25 years, from acute hepatitis. April 4, a child, aged 1 year, from inanition, and an adult, aged 32 years, from pernicious malaria.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Reports from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *April 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this port on April 3 from Mobile. Have instituted disinfection of laborers' clothing, and hope to have things running smoothly in a few days. Have made close inquiry as to the health of the port, and all reports are satisfactory that no contagious or infectious diseases exist here at this time.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHAUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *April 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a letter, dated Mobile, Ala., March 21, 1901, from the quarantine board, Mobile Bay, requesting information as to the health conditions of this port.

I have delayed making a report on the conditions existing here in order that I might be able to get full information from all the surrounding country.

I have an intimate knowledge of this port since 1895, and can say that I never saw it healthier, and from individuals who are in a position to know, I learn that the last case of yellow fever was that of Dr. Johnson, who died here about January 3, 1901.

I also take pleasure in adding, that the companies engaged in the fruit business at this port will endeavor to stamp out the disease; and prior to my arrival had endeavored to disinfect all premises known to have had cases of yellow fever.

Dr. C. G. Probert, who is employed by the United Fruit Company and has charge of their hospital at this place, said he would furnish me with a list of the different premises disinfected, but owing to his being out of town am not able to procure same.

The conditions at this port at this time compare very favorably with the conditions of the early part of the year 1900; but to this the important fact must be added, that no contagious or infectious diseases had existed at this point since yellow fever was reported in the year 1897, until it was again reported in July, 1900.

Unrestricted communication exists between this port and all the other coast towns, just the same as in former years.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *April 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit report for the week ended Tuesday, April 9, 1901.

The following named vessels have been inspected, received bills of health, and cleared for the United States during the week: April 4, Norwegian steamship *Harald*, Halverson, master; crew, 17; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala. April 5, Norwegian steamship *Bodo*, Johannesen, master; crew, 16; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala. April 6, Norwegian steamship *Colombia*, Hertzberg, master; crew, 17; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala. April 7, Norwegian steamship *Banes*, Fronstad, master; crew, 19; no passengers; for Mobile, Ala.

The health of this port and surroundings is excellent, the best I have known for several years; even the cases of malarial origin are decidedly few.

No record whatever of the deaths is kept by the Government officials; but I know of none for the week just ended.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

*Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port.*PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *April 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report:

Four steamships have been given certificates, copies of which are inclosed, viz, *Anselm*, crew 40, no passengers or baggage; *Olympia*, crew 40, no passengers nor baggage; *Holstein*, crew 22, no passengers nor baggage; *Beverly*, crew 38, no passengers nor baggage; all from and for New Orleans, La.

No deaths occurred in Port Limon for the week ended April 7, 1901.

In addition to the case of yellow fever reported by cable and letter April 5, 1901, there has been no evidence of infectious or quarantinable diseases obtainable by me.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *April 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to say, as supplementary to a special report of April 5, 1901, giving symptoms and history of a case of yellow fever and in reply to a letter of Dr. Henry Goldthwaite of the quarantine board of Mobile Bay, with instructions indorsed thereon March 26, 1901, that I answer his question direct to the Bureau, the yellow fever case reported is now convalescent, the room, bedding, and clothing of the patient have been well disinfected with formaldehyd from the generator; and as yet I have been able to find no other case of yellow fever from this or other focus.

From examination of the records available and information furnished by physicians and other reputable citizens, I regard the general health of Port Limon as about the same as it was last year at this season.

In my opinion sporadic cases of yellow fever occur here at irregular intervals throughout the year, and the wonder is that it is not more frequent and prevalent, for while the population is made up largely of immunes, there are scores of citizens of the United States, Englishmen, and other nonimmunes residing here.

As to the origin of these sporadic cases, an explanation is given by the intercourse held by this port with ports to the south, usually infected. Malaria in all of its forms prevails in, and especially just back of Port Limon, as the anæmic condition of a large portion of the population testifies.

The authorities have done much to improve the sanitary condition of the place, and some further improvements are yet being made. The hospitals of the railroad and of the United Fruit Company are well located and arranged, with rooms reserved for suspicious cases in which they can be isolated and disinfection subsequently done. These hospitals are in the charge of Dr. Steggall, a competent and clever physician.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

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

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *April 15, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report for the district under my command for the week ended April 13, 1901:

Eighteen deaths have occurred, of which 6 were in the civil hospital. Death rate 23.46. No contagious diseases reported.

The following shows causes of deaths during week: Enteritis, 3; old age, 2; pernicious fever, 1; intestinal colic, 1; abscess, hepatic, 1; arterial sclerosis, 1; insufficiency, mitral, 3; tuberculosis, 2; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; cholera, infantile, 1; hemorrhage of the stomach, 1; enterocolitis, 1.

Eleven vessels were inspected and passed and granted pratique; 18 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving Cienfuegos; 73 health certificates were issued to passengers leaving Cienfuegos; 50 pieces of baggage leaving Cienfuegos were inspected and passed and 30 pieces of baggage, destination Manzanillo and Santiago, were labeled to be disinfected upon arrival at destination.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 4 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 10 vessels at that port during the week. Nine bills of health issued.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths at that port during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 4 vessels. Five bills of health issued.

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 April 13, 1901.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *April 15, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 13, 1901: April 9, steamer *Berenguer el Grande*, from Barcelona and West Indies, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,

T. D. BERRY,

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

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

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *April 16, 1901.*

SIR: The following report of the transactions of the service at this station for the week ended April 13, 1901, is submitted:

The weather has been cool and pleasant, with little or no rainfall.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported, and this condition seems to prevail all over the island. One suspected woman immigrant, recently from Spain, was isolated at Las Animas Hospital, but was afterwards declared not to be a case of yellow fever. La Lucha, an Havana paper, stated in a local dispatch, that the rector of San Francisco Church at Santiago was ill with the disease, but a telegram of inquiry from this office to Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf disproved the statement.

The inspection and disinfection work in this harbor has been quite heavy during the past week. On Saturday, there were 938 pieces of baggage inspected and 52 disinfected, 9 express packages and 67 pieces of freight inspected, making a total number of 1,066 pieces handled that day.

The viveros, or fishing vessels, are again being inspected, and disinfected when necessary.

At Matanzas, Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras has the new disinfecting barge *Guardian* in readiness for action, and several of the Southern Pacific steamers have been disinfected at that station. They receive part of their cargo here, proceed to Matanzas to complete loading, and are then disinfected immediately prior to their departure for New Orleans. The Munson Line steamers, bound for Mobile, are also being disinfected.

At Cienfuegos, the new disinfecting barge *Sentinel* is also in readiness for disinfection work.

The providing of these new disinfecting barges for the work of this season will relieve the great pressure of work which occurred last year in Havana.

The extension of the open quarantine season, by the Department, to May 1 has been gratefully received in official and business circles. The action was justified by the official reports of the Sanitary Department of the city of Havana. This release from quarantine restrictions, however, applies to the whole coast of the island of Cuba, and, therefore, to ports where sanitation has been less efficiently carried out, and from which less reliable reports are obtainable, which adds to the anxiety felt, and watchfulness to be observed.

I inclose the usual 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 April 13, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected.....	510
Number of vaccinations.....	23
Total	533

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected	536
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	602
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	505
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	810
Vaccination certificates issued	8
Persons vaccinated.....	9

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number pieces baggage disinfected.....	145
Number pieces freight disinfected	2
Number pieces express matter disinfected.....	1
Total.....	148

Number pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	1,348
Number pieces freight inspected and passed.....	312
Number pieces express inspected and passed.....	19
Total	1,679

BARGE SANATOR.

Number of vessels disinfected	3
Number of viveros disinfected.....	15
Total	18

MORTUARY REPORT.

Tuberculosis.....	17	Pneumonia	6
Enteritis.....	8	Glanders	1
Malaria	2	Total number of deaths from all causes..	127
La grippe	2		

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended April 13, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, April 13, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended April 13, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No of immigrants.
Apr. 7	Steamship Havana.....	New York.....	7
Apr. 8	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa and Key West.....	4
Apr. 9	Steamship Albis.....	Cartagena.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Euskaro.....	Liverpool and Spain.....	122
Do.....	Steamship Yucatan.....	Campeche, Progreso, and Vera Cruz.....	36
Apr. 10	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa and Key West.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Mexico.....	New York.....	3
Apr. 12	Steamship Diana.....	Tampico.....	1
Apr. 13	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa via Key West.....	11
	Total		188

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.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended March 30, 1901:

Santiago.—There was a total of 19 deaths reported during this period making the annual rate of mortality 22.9 per 1,000. The causes of deaths were the following: Fever, intermittent, malarial, 5; tubercle of lungs, 2; tubercle of meninges, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; anæmia, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; pneumonia, 2; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 2; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 3; Bright's disease, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 1; burns, 1; total, 19. On March 25, 1901, the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* was disinfected prior to departure for San Juan, P. R. One immune certificate was issued to a passenger embarking on this vessel.

On receipt of a telegram from Surg. A. H. Glennan, the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, that my certificate for nonimmunes destined for Porto Rico will be accepted, I notified the agents of the steamship line here of this fact. Heretofore this steamship line refused to take any nonimmune passengers from this port and would take only such immunes as were certified to by this service. I notified the steamship agents that it would be necessary for nonimmunes desiring to go to Porto Rico to make application for their health certificates at least three days prior to the date of sailing of the vessel, these persons reporting daily thereafter. In this way I expect to be able to certify with reasonable certainty of nonexposure of these persons to yellow fever.

No case of yellow fever has been reported in this city since December 27, 1899, and the sanitary condition of the city and port remains good.

For the past month, the water supply for the city has been limited, due to the extremely small amount of rainfall since last November. The city has been divided into 7 districts, of which 3 districts receive water at certain hours one day and 3 districts for certain hours the next day, one receiving water twice a week.

The work for the sewerage system of this city has been pushed during the past winter and streets will not be torn up after the 1st of May.

Two culture tubes inoculated with supposed case of diphtheria proved negative.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 8 deaths due to the following causes: La grippe, 1; tubercle of lungs, 6; enteritis, chronic, 1; total, 8. Population, 14,464. Annual rate of mortality, 28.7 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Edward F. Nunez reports 7 deaths due to the following causes: Fever, intermittent malarial, 3; tubercle of lungs, 1; hypertrophy of the heart, 1; tetanus, 1; pneumonia, 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 30, 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.	Basket.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Mar. 25	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage for Porto Rico)						2						
Mar. 25	Steamship Purisima Concepcion (baggage arrived from Havana)												
Mar. 29	Steamship Santiago						1			2	2	5	5
	Total									2	2	9	9

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended March 30, 1901.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 30, 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	British schooner Emerald	Port Morant, Jamaica	16
Mar. 27	British steamship Comino	Corunna, Spain	6
Mar. 28	Provisional flag steamship Julia	San Juan, P. R.	7
	Total		29

Respectfully,

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

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

*Inspection of immigrants at Daiquiri during the week ended March 30, 1901.*DAIQUIRI, CUBA, *March 30, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901: March 30, American steamship *Porto Rico*, from Ponce, P. R., with 394 immigrants.

Respectfully,

JUAN J. DE JONGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

ENGLAND.

*Report from London—Plague in Cape Town and Mauritius.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *March 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: The health of England and the British Isles remains satisfactory. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of smallpox in Glasgow, and on the 9th instant there were remaining in hospital there 234 cases.

There was no death from smallpox reported from any of the English towns for the week ended March 30.

In London, for the week ended March 30, there were no cases of smallpox under treatment, but there were 2 cases of typhus fever. The deaths from influenza for the same period number 26 as against 31, 30, and 30 in the preceding three weeks.

The report of plague in Cape Colony is not encouraging. For the week ended March 30, there were reported 60 cases and 22 deaths. Up to April 1, there had been a total of 304 cases and 100 deaths. A considerable number of cases occur among the Europeans and 22 of the deaths occurred among them. The finding of an occasional native body, dead from plague, shows that cases are still being concealed by the natives, in spite of the very vigorous action of the authorities. Cape Town is being avoided as a port of entry and departure for army transports as far as practicable, thus lessening the danger to this country from returning troops and transports.

In Mauritius for the week ended March 28, 2 cases of plague are reported, both fatal.

Respectfully,
A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

FRANCE.

Plague in Smyrna during 1900 as reported by a French naval officer.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herein a review of an article published in the Archives de Médecine Navale by Dr. Torel, of the French navy, on the plague that occurred in Smyrna during the year 1900.

Respectfully,
S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

Outline of the plague at Smyrna in 1900, by Dr. Torel, physician of the first class French navy.

Plague occurred in Smyrna during the months of May, June, and July 1900, making this the second Mediterranean port to be attacked. Alexandria was the first.

Dr. Amado, sanitary inspector, announced the first case on May 7, the patient being a peddler of brooms, who lived in a "han" in the Jewish quarter. His room was practically underground, was damp, and received little air or light. He was treated for la grippe, but on the third day the fever and all general symptoms had increased; the spleen was large and tender; a hard, well-defined bubo, the size of an egg, was found in the right inguinal region. Consequently the house was shut up, the superior sanitary council was informed, and Professor Nicolle, of the Bacteriological Institute of Constantinople, came to make an examination. Direct examination was negative, but many cultures of the plague bacillus were obtained on agar-agar plates, thus establishing the diagnosis, although the inspector-general continued to deny that the case was plague. On May 17 a quarantine of two days was imposed on vessels from Smyrna.

On the 27th the second case, again an Israelite, whose habitation was only 300 meters from the house of the other case.

The third case occurred on June 7 in the person of a young Turk.

The fourth case was found on June 15 in a cabin entirely isolated from the other cases, but he had already been ill twelve days. All four of these patients recovered.

Two days later 3 cases occurred during the same day, in the same house, and a fourth and fifth case could be traced to the same source of infection. Between June 22 and June 24, 3 other cases were found. Of the last 8 cases, 3 died.

From June 26 to July 8, 5 cases occurred, followed by 4 deaths.

From July 8 to 20 the weather was very hot and no cases occurred, but from July 20 to 31, 5 new cases, followed by 2 deaths, were reported.

Thus we see the disease began slowly and mildly, as the first 4 cases occurred at intervals and all recovered; later the cases occurred more rapidly and the percentage of death rose rapidly. Then followed twelve days of hot weather with no cases; then 5 cases in eleven days, which terminated suddenly the epidemic with the month of July.

Dr. Torel remarks "the complaints and threats of a people ruined and starved by three months of complete isolation, the considerable damage caused to the Ottoman treasury, always needy, were probably not entirely without influence on the improbable suddenness of this termination."

In studying that epidemic one is struck by the limited number of cases that occurred in proportion to the time the epidemic lasted, and the small tendency of the disease to spread. The disease at Smyrna was evidently of the same mild form that we have seen at Djiddah, Yambo, Port Said, and Alexandria.

In three months there were 22 cases officially reported, with 9 deaths from plague. During the same time typhoid fever played more havoc. So the disease must have been in an attenuated form, and always bubonic, pneumonia appearing only in 2 fatal cases, and then as a complication.

How the infection was carried to Smyrna is not known, but it is very probable that it came from Alexandria by some means and at a time unknown, and this time must probably be put rather far back, although the first official case was last May. For instance, in 1899, the Austrian steamer *Polis Mitylini*, that had not touched at an Egyptian port for three years, but that made Smyrna twice a month, had a case on board, bacteriologically shown at Trieste to be plague.

It was said that fruit coming from Egypt brought the disease, especially as several cases occurred in a house where this fruit was sold; but as quantities of old clothes of all kinds are collected at Port Said and Alexandria, to be sent all over the Levant, it would seem that this could furnish a much more probable means of propagation.

The measures taken were disinfection, burning of infected houses, and isolation of patients until twelve days after recovery. They were treated by Yersin's serum. Dr. Torel considers that plague is less to be feared than almost any of the infectious diseases, especially since the important advances made of late in the prophylaxis and treatment of the affection; and on this account he considers the regulations of the conference of Venice of 1897 antiquated, and that the times require a new conference of the powers to arrange other rules.

GERMANY.

Treatment of rabies in Berlin—The Pasteur method and muzzling of dogs.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report briefly on the methods of treatment of rabies and the results as conducted at the institute for infectious diseases in Berlin. This department of the institute was opened in July, 1898, on the recommendation of Prof. Robert Koch, and the number of cases requiring treatment since that time has proved the wisdom of his advice. Between July 18, the time of the opening of this department, and September 31 of the same year, 36 patients applied for treatment. The following table shows that during the year 1896 there was a marked increase in the number of cases occurring in Prussia, which has continued, as shown in the last report of 1899. The same table also shows how the mortality decreased in the year 1899 after treatment was begun in the institute:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.
			<i>Per cent.</i>				<i>Per cent.</i>
1891	78	4	5.13	1897	11	5	3.11
1892	72	4	5.56	1898	263	9	3.42
1893	60	4	6.67	1899	287	3	1.05
1894	92	2	2.17				
1895	66	2	3.03	Total	1,207	37	
1896	128	4	3.13				

During the year 1900, 384 patients were treated at the institute with a mortality of 0.27 per cent. The percentage of mortality since the founding of the institute in 1898 is 0.3 per cent.

Between the years 1891 and 1899 there occurred 1,207 cases bitten by animals with rabies or suspicious of rabies with 37 deaths—that is, 3.07 per cent. On an average about 4 lives were sacrificed annually on account of this disease. Of the 287 cases occurring in 1899 it is of interest to note that 277 (96.52 per cent) of them occurred in the region of Prussia east of the river Elbe—that is, near the Austrian and Russian boundaries. The infected animals wander over into Prussian territory and there find their victims. There can be no hope of Germany getting rid of rabies till Austria and Russia take the same measures of prevention and eradication as Germany has done. Here the dog or other animal is at once killed on the appearance of the first symptoms, and the patient, as a rule, receives treatment at the institute for infectious diseases in Berlin. Germany has rid herself of smallpox by compulsory vaccination, and is able to eradicate rabies from her territory if her neighbors would take the same measures of prevention as she has done. In Berlin proper no case of rabies has developed since 1873, when a law was passed requiring compulsory muzzling of all dogs during the *entire* year. The experience of the medical authorities in Berlin is that the decrease of danger during the winter months is not sufficient to cause the law to be relaxed during those months. Professor Beck, who is directly in charge of the treatment of the cases at the institute, informed me that in his opinion the season of the year had no influence on the occurrence of rabies among animals, and that in his experience January furnishes almost as many cases as August.

The slight increase in the number of cases occurring in summer he attributes to an increase in the opportunity occasioned by more frequent and intimate association of men and animals during the warm season.

The treatment as carried on at this institute is the same as conducted at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, with only slight modifications. I shall describe the method only briefly for the treatment is now generally understood.

The virus is prepared by inoculating rabbits subdurally with virus. At the end of the eighth day of the disease the rabbit is killed and the spinal cord secured under the strictest aseptic precautions. A small piece is always placed in bouillon to test its sterility in case the animal should be infected with tubercule bacilli or other dangerous organisms. Then the spinal marrow is suspended by strings in closed jars containing potassium hydroxide for the purpose of drying. The longer it is allowed to remain in the desiccating jar at a temperature (20° to 23° C.) the less virulent becomes the marrow. Pasteur considered that after fourteen days drying the marrow became avirulent. Treatment as a rule begins with the attenuated virus and increasing its virulence till the termination of the treatment which continues for nineteen to twenty-one days, depending on the severity of the case. The head cases are always considered the most serious, and bites occurring under protected clothing are the least serious. A piece of the spinal cord 5 cm. in length is emulsified in a mortar, and from this 2 cm. is administered hypodermically. As a rule, 1 dose is given daily, though where it is urgent to get the patient immunized as soon as possible, it is administered twice daily.

Through the courtesy of Professor Koch, and his associate, Professor Beck, I was permitted to see the method of treatment at the institute.
Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

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

HONDURAS.

Report from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *April 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my report for the week ended April 6, 1901. Five vessels cleared from this port for the United States: March 31, steamship *Ely*, Corning; 20 crew; New Orleans. April 1, steamship *Dudley*, Andersen; 18 crew; Mobile. April 3, steamship *Sunbeam*, Thompson; 18 crew; New Orleans. April 4, steamship *Usk*, Hurry; 20 crew; New Orleans. April 5, steamship *Sunniva*, Johansen; 14 crew; Mobile.

I have made a careful inspection of La Ceiba and find the health of the port excellent, there being very little sickness of any kind at present. The sanitary condition, while not perfect, is above the average of tropical ports, and under existing conditions could hardly be improved. I have been unable to visit all of the subports, but those that I have I find healthy and in fair sanitary condition.

I inclose copies of certificates issued to vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

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

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

INDIA.

Plague, smallpox, and cholera in Bombay from June 7, 1900, to March 5, 1901.

BOMBAY, INDIA, *March 12, 1901.*

SIR: In continuation of my health report dated June 7, 1900, I submit the following details, bringing same up to present time, March 5, 1901.

Smallpox had been epidemic in March 1900, the weekly mortality reaching 267 in week ended March 6, 1900. It gradually declined to a few deaths per week in June.

Cholera seemed to have been increased by the influx into the city of famine sufferers. It became epidemic in June and ran its course in the following three months, reached the climax in August, when, during week ended August 21, 1900, it caused 764 deaths.

We are now in our fifth season of plague. During the hot months it generally drops to as low as 50 per week in the city, as was the case during the first week in the month of August. On the approach of the cool weather it rapidly increases and reaches its climax in the winter months. The largest death rate was during week ended March 5, 1901. This is substantially its history for the last five years.

The following table gives the total weekly mortality in the city of Bombay of plague, smallpox, and cholera, from all causes, and the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 population :

Week ending—	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Total all causes.	Annual rate per 1,000 population.
1900.					
June 12.....	72	12	117	1,114	<i>Per cent.</i> 67.00
June 19.....	90	5	101	1,183	72.00
June 26.....	89	7	86	1,048	64.00
July 3.....	109	3	49	982	60.00
July 10.....	175	4	60	1,065	65.00
July 17.....	239	5	60	1,219	74.00
July 24.....	327	6	81	1,524	94.00
July 31.....	379	2	45	1,432	88.00
August 7.....	354	5	51	1,499	.....
August 14.....	339	1	54	1,582	97.00
August 21.....	764	1	65	2,203	136.87
August 28.....	408	2	64	1,624	99.98
September 4.....	177	0	57	1,234	74.98
September 11.....	121	1	53	1,044	66.44
September 18.....	103	2	102	1,097	67.39
September 25.....	64	1	89	1,026	62.45
October 2.....	34	0	86	1,043	63.72
October 9.....	59	0	87	946	57.39
October 16.....	17	0	85	940	57.52
October 23.....	10	0	74	834	50.55
October 30.....	10	1	85	853	51.69
November 6.....	3	0	84	761	46.38
November 13.....	4	0	53	777	47.52
November 20.....	3	0	62	763	47.01
November 27.....	2	1	58	790	48.59
December 4.....	10	0	70	804	49.67
December 11.....	3	0	76	797	48.78
December 18.....	3	3	102	898	54.67
December 25.....	4	1	202	957	59.41
1901.					
January 1.....	2	4	154	982	60.11
January 8.....	4	2	222	1,119	68.97
January 15.....	5	4	328	1,192	74.16
January 22.....	2	2	371	1,336	82.57
January 29.....	7	7	466	1,419	88.21
February 5.....	6	3	786	1,941	120.67
February 12.....	6	3	923	2,074	128.26
February 19.....	3	7	897	2,043	127.50
February 26.....	6	7	1,118	2,495	154.84
March 5.....	13	7	1,253	2,615	162.81

The following table gives by stated periods the total reported plague cases, plague deaths, and the total actual mortality from all causes, in the city of Bombay, since the outbreak of plague in September, 1896 :

Date.	Plague.		Total Deaths.
	Cases.	Deaths.	
From September 1896, to May 23, 1897.....	12,425	10,564	40,703
From May 23, 1897, to May 27, 1898.....	17,907	16,532	55,625
From May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899.....	19,139	15,700	55,817
From June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900.....	18,310	13,887	71,788
From June 2, 1900, to February 3, 1901.....	6,889	4,939	41,563
During week ended February 15, 1901.....	1,060	929	2,078
During week ended February 22, 1901.....	1,115	918	2,168
Total.....	76,854	63,569	269,741

It will appear from the foregoing that the total mortality from all causes in the city of Bombay for the past four and a half years has been 269,741 of which 63,569 were caused by plague, or about 23½ per cent.

The following table gives the total reported plague cases and deaths for the past four and a half years, that occurred in the Bombay Presidency :

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
From September, 1896, to May 28, 1897.....	34,434	28,737
From May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898.....	75,813	61,220
From May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899.....	147,747	115,083
From June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900.....	135,263	104,433
From June 2, 1900, to February 8, 1901.....	27,711	20,577
During week ended February 15, 1901.....	1,897	1,564
During week ended February 22, 1901.....	1,948	1,527
Total.....	425,813	333,141

The next table gives the total reported cases and deaths from plague in the different political divisions of India that occurred during week ended March 2, 1901 :

Divisions.	Plague.		Divisions.	Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay Presidency.....	2,429	2,133	Mysore State.....	253	187
Madras Presidency.....	81	64	Hyderabad State.....	5	3
Bengal Presidency.....	5,070	4,310	Rajputana.....	24	15
North west Provinces and Oudh.....	148	233	Kashmir.....	0	0
Punjab.....	73	45			
Central Provinces.....	1	1	Total.....	8,084	6,991

The following gives the reported total daily mortality from plague, and from all causes, during eight days ended March 5, 1901, in the city of Bombay :

Date.	Plague.		Total Deaths.	Date.	Plague.		Total Deaths.
	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	
February 26.....	180	214	395	March 2.....	198	171	358
February 27.....	205	175	385	March 3.....	161	197	389
February 28.....	172	170	363	March 4.....	130	203	404
March 1.....	132	165	344	March 5.....	238	173	372

The number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ended March 5, was 2,615, being 120 more than in the preceding week, 20 less than in the week ended March 6, 1900, and 785 more than in the corresponding period in the preceding five years. The deaths among the different classes were: Buddhists, none; Jains, 109; Brahmins, 96; Lingayets, 11; Bhattias, 17; Hindoos or other castes, 1,610; Hindoo low castes, 212; Mussulmans, 441; Parsees, 52; Jews, 4; native Christians, 48; Eurasians, 6; Europeans, 2; Negro-Africans, 2; other and unknown castes, 5; while the rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 162.81.

The annual death rate per 1,000 inhabitants is here calculated on the basis of census of 1891, which gave Bombay City 821,764 inhabitants. The result of census just taken on March 1, 1901, returns a total population for the city of Bombay at 770,843. This would naturally bring the ratio much higher.

The data in the foregoing is taken from Government returns, public and official sources, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Respectfully,

WM. THOS. FEE,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

*Typhus fever in the City of Mexico.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *April 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a clipping from the Mexican Herald, of April 11, for your information, in which it is stated there is an outbreak of typhus fever.

Respectfully,

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

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

[For deaths from typhus fever in the City of Mexico see Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities, PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS January, February, March, and April.]

*Report from Vera Cruz—Danger from smallpox at Merida—Yellow fever at Coatzacoalcos.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *April 11, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended April 6, 1901:

There have been 30 deaths from all causes during the past seven days. La grippe and scarlet fever seem to be quite prevalent and a death has occurred from each of these diseases during the week.

Two cases of yellow fever are reported, one of them being in the military hospital.

During the week 6 vessels were inspected and given bills of health. The Ward Line steamer *Yucatan* sailed for New York via Havana on April 6, with 95 passengers. She was to have sailed on the day before, but a heavy norther springing up suddenly, delayed her departure. The storm broke out in all its fury while the vessel and crew were undergoing inspection, compelling all boats to leave her sides without delay, and detaining your medical officer on board nearly fourteen hours.

The smallpox situation in Merida, Yucatan, is a matter giving much trouble and concern. The Ward Line steamers touch at Progreso on their way to Vera Cruz and on the return trip to Havana, for passengers.

Nearly all passengers taken on at that port come from Merida, and I am informed that almost every dwelling in Merida has been visited by the disease. Unless the passenger baggage for Vera Cruz, as well as the baggage for Havana and New York, is disinfected at Progreso before shipment, the attempt to keep these vessels free from smallpox infection will be of little avail.

Pending the consideration of better arrangements, I have instructed the captains of the Ward Line to stow all Progreso baggage separately and not to permit any of it in the second-class and steerage departments. I doubt if the captains will be able to keep any of the hand baggage out of the first-class cabins, but these passengers from Progreso can be assigned separate and special staterooms. Disinfection of these compartments could be performed on arrival here after the disembarkation of the passengers.

Yellow fever prevails extensively at Coatzacoalcos, a point 125 miles south of Vera Cruz. Reconstructive work is being performed on the railroad running from that point to Salina Cruz, and several thousand Italians are employed upon this work.

These laborers come up to Vera Cruz every week on the coast steamers, many of them with the intention of taking passage to Havana.

I submit with this the weekly mortality report.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended April 6, 1901.

Yellow fever.....	0	Tuberculosis.....	3
Smallpox	0	Perniciosa	1
La grippe	1	Malaria.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	All causes.....	30
Scarlet fever.....	1		

Report from Progreso.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *April 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended April 5:

There were 6 deaths from all causes, none of which was from any contagious disease. Two of the deaths were from pernicious fever, which seems to be the principal acute disease that is fatal.

There were 4 cases of smallpox reported, all among young children. The disease is of a mild form and no deaths have been reported so far.

I inclose abstract of bills of health for the past two weeks, not having had an opportunity to mail the one for the week ended March 30.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague and smallpox in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., *March 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the plague situation in Manila remains about the same. During the week ended March 9, 1901, there were reported 7 cases, with 8 deaths. All those affected were Chinese; in fact, the majority of cases occurring during the past two months have been among this class of inhabitants.

During the same period there were 8 cases of smallpox, with no deaths, and a total number of deaths from all causes of 174.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox and plague in Manila during 1900.

MANILA, P. I., *March 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith vital statistics of the month of December, 1900, compiled by the board of health (including the smallpox and plague report for the year 1900).

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Deaths by nationalities.

Filipinos.....	877
Spanish.....	3
American.....	1
English.....	2
Italian.....	1
Roumanian.....	1
Chinese.....	20
Total.....	905
<hr/>	
Number of deaths with medical attendance.....	178
Number of deaths without medical attendance.....	727
Total.....	905

Division of inspection.

Number of inspections and reinspections.....	29,560
Number of complaints by citizens.....	32
Number of adverse reports made by inspectors.....	1,285
Number of notices served.....	1,297
Legal proceedings instituted for noncompliance with notice served.....	10
Number of permits issued to clean vaults, drains, etc.....	250
Number of houses in which rat poison was distributed (prevent spread of bubonic plague).....	1,930
Houses disinfected.....	3
Premises cleaned.....	45

Vaccine institute—Vaccine virus issued during year ended December 31, 1900.

Army.....	135,500 units.
Navy.....	11,200 units.
Inhabitants of the Archipelago (excluding Manila).....	739,700 units.
Inhabitants of Manila.....	78,422 units.
Total amount.....	964,822 units.
Number of young carabao used in preparation of the lymph.....	72

Number of vaccinations during month of December, 1900, by districts.

District.	Child-ren.	Adults.	Total.	District.	Child-ren.	Adults.	Total.
Manila (walled city).....	0	0	0	Sampaloc.....	82	190	272
Binondo.....	98	219	317	Paco.....	103	192	295
San Nicolas.....	71	117	188	Ermita.....	60	110	170
Tondo.....	59	77	136	Malate.....	68	102	170
Santa Cruz.....	106	202	308	Total.....	874	1,534	2,408
Quiapo.....	131	134	265				
San Miguel.....	96	191	287				

Statement of smallpox in Manila for year ended December 31, 1900.

Month.	Cases.				Deaths.				Discharged.				Transferred to military hospital.			
	American.	Filipino.	Spanish.	Total.	American.	Filipino.	Spanish.	Total.	American.	Filipino.	Spanish.	Total.	American.	Filipino.	Spanish.	Total.
January.....	0	13	0	13	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
February.....	4	14	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	3	0	0	3
March.....	1	13	0	14	1	0	0	1	1	10	1	12	0	0	0	0
April.....	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0
May.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
June.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
July.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
August.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
November.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	5	54	1	60	1	2	0	3	1	52	1	54	3	0	0	3

Statement of bubonic plague in Manila for year ended December 31, 1900.

Month.	Cases.				Deaths.				Discharged.				Remaining.			
	Chinese.	Filipino.	American.	Total.	Chinese.	Filipino.	American.	Total.	Chinese.	Filipino.	American.	Total.	Chinese.	Filipino.	American.	Total.
January.....	3	15	0	18	2	9	0	11	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
February.....	36	12	0	48	24	11	0	35	3	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
March.....	52	12	0	64	38	10	0	44	6	2	0	8	0	0	0	0
April.....	43	11	0	54	36	8	0	44	14	2	0	16	0	0	0	0
May.....	13	7	2	22	11	6	1	18	7	3	0	10	0	0	0	0
June.....	14	5	0	19	6	5	0	11	8	1	1	10	0	0	0	0
July.....	5	8	0	13	4	3	0	7	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
August.....	3	9	1	18	5	6	0	11	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
September.....	6	0	0	6	8	1	0	9	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	0
October.....	5	2	0	7	3	2	0	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
November.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
December.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Total.....	186	82	3	271	137	61	1	199	49	20	2	71	0	1	0	1

Summary of bubonic plague and smallpox for year ended December 31, 1900.

Seventy-three per cent of cases of bubonic plague reported during the year died. Five per cent of cases of smallpox reported during the year died.

The annual death rate from bubonic plague during year ended December 31, 1900, was .66 per 1,000. The annual death rate from smallpox during year ended December 31, 1900, was .01 per 1,000.

Summary of statistics of births and deaths.

Population, estimated.....	300,000
Mortality for the month of December.....	905
Annual death rate per 1,000.....	36.20
Births reported (a).....	504
Annual birth rate (based on reports).....	20.16

PORTO RICO.

Maritime quarantine report for the month of March, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of transactions of the Service at the several quarantine stations in Porto Rico for the month of March, 1901:

San Juan.—Number of vessels inspected, 26. Number of bills of health issued, 32. Number of persons vaccinated, 59. 5473711*

On the 19th instant the provisional flag steamship *Julia* arrived from Havana, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, and Santo Domingo, having touched at Ponce and Mayaguez. She had been disinfected at Santiago, Cuba, as usual, but as 5 of her passengers for San Juan were nonimmunes, they were detained in quarantine to complete their five days' observation period.

The Spanish steamship *Cataluña*, from Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Ponce, entered on the 21st instant. Four pieces of baggage belonging to steerage passengers on this vessel were disinfected. Guards were placed on the ship and she transacted her business here while in quarantine.

On the 28th instant, the Spanish steamship *Pio IX* arrived direct from Havana, four days out. Three of her passengers for Porto Rico, non-immunes, were detained in quarantine to complete their five days' observation period. Guards were placed on this vessel while she remained in port, and she transacted her business in quarantine.

The provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* entered on the 28th instant from Cuban and Santo Dominican ports. She had been disinfected at Santiago, Cuba, as usual, and as she carried no nonimmunes, she was allowed to land all passengers.

The vital statistics of San Juan are herein inclosed.

At the close of the month 13 cases of smallpox were reported as being under treatment, all convalescent, in San Juan. The outbreak in this city presents attacks of an extremely mild form. No deaths have occurred in San Juan from the disease to date.

The following is a report of the vessels inspected at the several sub-ports of the island during the month: Mayaguez, 13; Arecibo, 3; Humacao, 6; Aguadilla, 1; Fajardo, 2; Arroyo, 3.

The following is the mortality report from the subports: Mayaguez, 104; Arecibo, 64; Humacao, 29; Aguadilla, 30; Fajardo, 25; Arroyo, 11.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, P. R., for March, 1901.

Nephritis.....	2	Pulmonary congestion.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	9	Mitral insufficiency.....	1
Asistolia.....	1	Hepatitis.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	4	Cerebral congestion.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1	Syphilis.....	1
Cachexia.....	1	Anæmia.....	1
Tetanus, infantile.....	1		
Epiploitis (suppurative).....	1	Total.....	38
Meningitis.....	1		
Bronchitis.....	2	March, 1900—	
Icterus.....	1	Births.....	68
Gastro-enteritis.....	2	Deaths.....	122
Colitis.....	1	March, 1901—	
Asthma.....	1	Births.....	71
Rachitis.....	2	Deaths.....	38
Old age.....	2		

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., April 8, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended April 6, 1901; also, report of immigrants, the summary of transactions of this station, and mortality report of the city for the month of March, 1901.

Seven vessels were inspected and passed, and 3 bills of health were issued during the week. The provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* sailed this week for Progreso, Mexico, with 291 immigrants.

The death rate of Ponce still decreases, being 119 less in March, 1901, than in March, 1900.

The smallpox cases are disappearing, the medical authorities effecting many cures among the patients in the hospital since they have been brought together and isolated in that building. Since last report 6 new cases have appeared and 13 cases recovered, and there are at present under treatment 27. No deaths. None has been reported in the Port.

Respectfully,

F. ALEMAN,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**In temporary charge.*

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

[Inclosure.]

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

Digestive system.....	44	Metritis.....	2
Respiratory system.....	6	Cancer.....	2
Circulatory system.....	8	Alcoholism.....	1
Nervous system.....	8	Tetanus traumatic.....	1
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition.....	27	Anthrax.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	8		
Malaria.....	19	Total.....	127

Summary of transactions of Service during the month of April, 1901.

Number of deaths reported during March, 1901 (a).....	127
Number of deaths reported during March, 1900 (a).....	246
Number of births reported during March, 1901 (a).....	65
Number of births reported during March, 1900 (a).....	121

(a) These figures are for the city proper, the playa, and surrounding district of Ponce.

Summary of transactions of Service, etc.—Continued.

Total number of vessels inspected during March, 1901.....	16
Total number of vessels inspected during March, 1900.....	39
Total number of bills of health issued during March, 1901.....	29
Total number of bills of health issued during March, 1900.....	34
Number of vessels in quarantine during March, 1901.....	3
Number of passengers inspected during March, 1901 (incoming)	104
Number of passengers inspected during March, 1901 (in transit).....	285
Number of crew inspected during March, 1901.	642
Number of immigrants inspected during March, 1901.....	7
Rejections.....	0
Vaccinations	8

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 7; number passed, 7.

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

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended April 6, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *April 8, 1901.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended April 6, 1901.

April 6, French steamship *Ville de Marseille*, from Havre, Bordeaux, and St. Thomas, with 5 inumigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, *March 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have just returned from making inquiries relating to cases of yellow fever said to have occurred in the last few days, and find that there have been 4 cases, 3 of which terminated fatally; the fourth gives hopes of recovery.

Physicians predict that when the rains set in that disease will be epidemic, owing to the many excavations that have been made in San Salvador. They base their predictions on the early appearance of the disease.

Should the conditions be such as to require a cable before this dispatch reaches the Department, I will do so.

Respectfully,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

AUSTRALIA—*Sydney*.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 438,300. Total number of deaths, 487, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 19; measles, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 39 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1901. Total number of deaths, 522, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; enteric fever, 12; whooping cough, 2, and 50 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Rio de Janeiro*.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1901. Estimated population, 793,000. Total number of deaths, 533, including enteric fever, 3; yellow fever, 28; smallpox, 13; plague, 1; beriberi, 2, and 101 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Province of Ontario*.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of February, 1901, from 701 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,042,305, show a total of 2,480 deaths, including diphtheria, 40; enteric fever, 24; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 21, and 238 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANARY ISLANDS—*La Palma*.—Week ended March 17, 1901. Estimated population, 34,000. Total number of deaths, 2; no contagious diseases.

Week ended March 30, 1901. One death; no contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Month of March, 1901. Population, 253,333. Total number of deaths, 554, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 10; yellow fever, 2, and 78 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 30, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,789,099. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 29.7, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 12.8.

London.—One thousand six hundred and forty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 56; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 16; whooping cough, 55; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 21. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,176 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 27 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 30, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 33.6 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, 83.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 234 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 11 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week

ended March 30, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.1, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 24.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 678, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 11, and 36 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 186, including 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended March 16, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended March 20, 1901. Estimated population, 131,701. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended March 23, 1901. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 88, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—Corunna.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 40,500. Total number of deaths, 156, including enteric fever, 6, and 64 from measles.

Malaga.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 195. No contagious diseases reported.

Vigo.—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including 1 from smallpox.

SWITZERLAND.—Report for the two weeks ended March 23, 1901, from 18 cities having an aggregate estimated population of 740,000, show a total of 614 deaths, including diphtheria, 14; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 10, and 93 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to April 26, 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.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	2		
China:				
Hongkong	Mar. 4	3	6	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 21-Mar. 12		80	
Calcutta	Nov. 18-Mar. 9		454	
Madras	Nov. 11-Mar. 1		115	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 8-Mar. 2		272	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
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	
	Dec. 19-Jan. 3	1	1	
Matanzas				
Jamaica:				
Port Royal	Apr. 1			Present.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	Jan. 28-Feb. 3		1	
Coahuacoalcos	Apr. 11			Prevalent.
Vera Cruz	Dec. 16-Apr. 12		8	
Salvador:				
San Salvador	Mar. 21	4	3	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Town	Feb. 16-Mar. 30	304	100	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	3	1	
Australia:				
Brisbane	March 4	2		
Sydney	do	1	1	On transport Antillon.
Brazil:				
Nitheroy	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-Mar. 9	1	1	
Ahmedabad District	do	14	14	
Bombay City	do	5,858	3,849	
Broach District	do	4	1	
Surat District	do	218	151	
Surat Town	do	43	36	
Thana District	do	614	544	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	Nov. 4-Mar. 9...			
Ahmednagar Town.....	.....do.....	2	1	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	62	43	
Nasik Town.....	.....do.....	122	98	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	875	884	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	201	164	
Satara District.....	.....do.....	79	49	
Satara Town.....	.....do.....	154	54	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	3,090	2,382	
Belgaum Town.....	.....do.....	88	53	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	450	456	
Dharwar Town.....	.....do.....	222	156	
Hubli Town.....	.....do.....	6	5	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	44	29	
Karachi City.....	Nov. 4-Mar. 10...	188	127	
Kolaba District.....	Nov. 4-Mar. 9...	88	69	
Ratnagiri District.....	.....do.....	5	5	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	8	4	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	233	253	
Bhavnagar Town.....	.....do.....	481	257	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	67	61	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	74	60	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	23	11	
Kolhapur and Southern				
Mahratta country.....	.....do.....	398	278	
Mandvi Town.....	.....do.....	58	41	
Miraj Town.....	.....do.....	551	368	
Savanur State.....	.....do.....	52	41	
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
Madras Presidency—				
Malabar District.....	.....do.....	2		
Madras City.....	.....do.....	5	2	
North Arcot.....	.....do.....	30	21	
Salem District.....	.....do.....	700	495	
South Canara.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Tinnevelly.....	.....do.....	1		
Trichonopoly District.....	.....do.....	1		
Bengal—				
Bhagalpur.....	.....do.....	10	9	
Bihar Town.....	.....do.....	192	181	
Calcutta.....	.....do.....	1,727	1,559	
Chupra Town.....	.....do.....	108	93	
Dinapur Town.....	.....do.....	548	531	
Gaya District.....	.....do.....	2,211	2,137	
Hoogly.....	.....do.....	4	3	
Howrah District.....	.....do.....	14	9	
Monbhum District.....	.....do.....	40	34	
Monghyr District.....	.....do.....	1,159	1,071	
Monghyr Town.....	.....do.....	1,320	1,668	
Muzaffarpur District.....	.....do.....	132	132	
Patna City.....	.....do.....	3,977	3,651	
Patna District.....	.....do.....	8,592	8,103	
Saran District.....	.....do.....	7,519	5,885	
Punjab Province—				
Gurdaspur District.....	.....do.....	213	155	
Jullandur District.....	.....do.....	48	20	
Sialpot District.....	.....do.....	68	43	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	.....do.....	1,480	1,083	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	.....do.....	2,085	1,693	
Bangalore District.....	.....do.....	1,050	758	
Kolor Gold Fields.....	.....do.....	390	390	
Mysore City.....	.....do.....	998	681	
Mysore District.....	.....do.....	1,685	1,298	
Shimoga.....	.....do.....	403	77	
Tumkar District.....	.....do.....	22	17	
Hyderabad State—				
Aurangabad District.....	.....do.....	88	72	
Formosa:				
Tainan.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 16...	28	22	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Fukuoka.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 8...	1	1	
Hiroshima.....	do.....	1	1	
Kobe and Hiogo.....	do.....	26	22	
Nagasaki.....	do.....	1	1	
Osaka.....	do.....	157	139	
Shidzuoka.....	do.....	20	20	
Wakayama.....	do.....	18	13	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1		
Mauritius.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 23...		42	
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-Mar. 9...		9	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9.....		13	
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	Feb. 8.....		1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 23...		197	
Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1...	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 23...	187		
Trieste.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9...	2		
Vienna.....	Feb. 17-23.....		1	
Bahama Islands:				
Inagua.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 23...	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 16...	18	2	
Ghent.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 16...		2	
Liège.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22...		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26...	3		
Ceara.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...		2	
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 23...		176	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 23...		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		
Monktonlin 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. 9...	25	16	
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. 23...	27		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
England—Continued.				
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12...	2		
Liverpool.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 23...	5		
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		
France:				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...		3	
Nantes.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Apr. 6...		177	
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. 12...		61	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Mar. 9...		1,236	
Karachi.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 24...	141	55	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 8...		48	
Italy:				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...		1	
Messina.....	Mar. 30.....	1		On steamship Mariner.
Naples.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 30...	26	2	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 16...	2		
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1...			Reported present.
Malta:				
Valetta.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 15...	2		
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 9...		7	
Merida.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 28...			Epidemic.
Progreso.....	Feb. 2-Apr. 5...	36		
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-Mar. 30...	3		Imported.
Nova Scotia:				
Kentville.....	Apr. 10.....	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 9...	15	0	
Porto Rico:				
Aguas Buenas.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 5...	2	0	
Bayamon.....	.....do.....	2		
Caguas.....	.....do.....	2		
Ciales.....	.....do.....	20		
Morovis.....	.....do.....	2		
Piedras.....	.....do.....	2		
Ponce.....	Mar. 16-Apr. 8...	142	1	
Quebradillas.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 5...	4		
Rio Piedras.....	.....do.....	1		
San Juan.....	.....do.....	7		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 16...	75	16	
Odesa.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 23...	367	81	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...		27	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Mar. 23...	97	18	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 16...		123	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 30...	16		
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 2...	3		
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Apr. 12...		204	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Apr. 12...	2		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 3...		253	
Corunna.....	Feb. 24-Apr. 6...		2	
Malaga.....	Mar. 8-Mar. 23...		4	
Valencia.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 14...		1	
Vigo.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...		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.		
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe	Mar. 30	33,500	10													
Sheffield.....	Mar. 23	368,815	151							2	3	5				1
Do.....	Mar. 30	368,815	144							2	1	6			1	4
Singapore.....	Mar. 2	97,111	187	37	3	5										
South Shields.....	Mar. 30	109,153	40													
Stockholm.....	Mar. 27	252,574	125	20								3	5			
Sunderland.....	Mar. 30	149,205	62									2				4
Tampico	Apr. 7	18,000	10	3												
Do.....	Apr. 14	18,000	8	4												
Tuxpam.....	Apr. 8	13,000	10													
Utiilla.....	Mar. 30	800	0													
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 6	32,000	30	3							1					
Do.....	Apr. 13	32,000	41	6		1							2			
Victoria, British Columbia.	Mar. 9	26,000	7													
Do	Mar. 16	26,000	10	1												
Do	Mar. 23	26,000	3	1												
Do	Mar. 31	26,000	7	1												
Vienna.....	Mar. 30	1,662,269	690								9	11	20			3
Warsaw.....	Mar. 23	686,010	244					7			5	1	3			2
Windsor, Nova Scotia	Apr. 13	3,000	0													
Yokohama.....	Mar. 2	189,455								1			1			
Do	Mar. 9	189,455								3			2			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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