

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

A HISTORY OF NATIONAL HEALTH LEGISLATION AND ITS RELATION TO THE U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

[Address by Dr. Stephen Smith, New York, before the American Public Health Association, September 16-20, 1901.]

Mr. President and Members of the Association: I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to attend the first meeting of the American public health association in the twentieth century. Since its inception a period of about thirty years has elapsed, which in the ancient mortuary statistics indicates that a generation of the human family has passed across the stage of life. When your honored president, my long-time friend, intimated to me that it would be appropriate on this occasion to have some words of greeting, counsel, and encouragement from those who were active in the organization of the association, I examined the list of living members to determine who could most acceptably perform that duty. It was painful to notice the havoc which death had made in our ranks in a generation. Elisha Harris, Edwin M. Snow, John H. Rauch, Ezra M. Hunt, Charles B. White, James E. Reeves, Henry I. Bowditch, James L. Cabell, Joseph M. Toner are historic names in the annals of sanitary reform in this country. On this review I am constrained to announce in the language of the messengers who came to the patriarch Job in his afflictions and said, "I only am escaped alone to tell thee."

The chief or immediate object which the first promoters of the association had in view was by organized effort to unify the work of those actively engaged in the administration of public health laws and to nationalize sanitary authority in municipal, State, and national governments. At that period the foundations of our national system of sanitation of cities and villages had but recently been perfected in the establishment of the metropolitan board of health of New York, on the basis of a law largely English in its origin. For this law the country is indebted to the late Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, an early and active member of this association. It formed the basis of the subsequent health legislation of the different States, and may justly be considered the most perfect code of sanitary law that has yet been placed on the statute books. Competent health organizations then existed only in a few cities, notably in Chicago, Washington, Boston, and New Orleans. But even these health boards,

with the exception of the metropolitan of New York, were feeble compared with those now filling their places. The agitation, however, in favor of stringent health laws and their efficient enforcement was becoming more and more intense in all parts of the country, and it was apparent that there should be combined action on the part of all the workers in this new field of reform. To secure the cooperation of all the forces and influences tending to enforce sanitary legislation throughout the country this association was projected. It required scarcely more than the suggestion that such an organization was essential to the reform movement to bring into active sympathy and cordial cooperation the constituent members of the association, and at once the organization was perfected.

The growth of public health administration in this country under the fostering care of the association has even exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its founders. Thirty years ago there were not more than three or four well-organized municipal boards of health in this country, but to-day there is scarcely a community having a civil organization that has not as an integral part of its government a public health department. State boards of health were almost unknown at that period but now they exist in nearly every State, and by their good work commend themselves to the confidence and support of the people.

At the first meeting of the association the initial step was taken to create a central sanitary authority in connection with the General Government, but it was nearly ten years later and only in the immediate presence of a wide-spread and fatal epidemic of yellow fever that a national board of health was organized. Thus, within a single decade this association had been largely instrumental in the development of a complete system of public health administration in this country, viz, municipal, State, and national. Unfortunately, the law which gave the national board of health its powers and financial support continued in force but four years and at the end of that period Congress refused to reenact it. The result was that the board practically ceased to exist at the end of that period. It is now upwards of twenty years since the national board of health was deprived of its powers and practically ceased to exist, and our national system as originally devised by the members of this association has remained incomplete.

The advice which I think the constituent members of the association would give you at this first meeting of the century would be to remedy this defect in our national sanitary system at the earliest practicable period. Our Government, whose jurisdiction now extends over peoples of every grade of civilization, living under every variety of climatic conditions, requires a central sanitary authority competent to answer wisely and in conformity with the latest teachings of science the multifarious questions relating to the public health of this heterogeneous population which must from time to time be determined in its councils. The failure hitherto to secure from Congress such legislation as would give

the country a proper public health organization at Washington are largely due to the want of harmony of opinions of those who have sought such legislation, and the opposition of the Marine-Hospital Service, which very naturally desires to retain its position. The want of harmony arises from the fact that comparatively few of those who approach Congress on this subject are competent to form a correct opinion as to the nature and character of the public health service which the Government requires. This association alone is qualified to pass judgment upon a bill to organize that service and should assume the duty and aggressively persevere until it accomplishes its object.

It is a fact not generally known that the first members of the association regarded the Marine-Hospital Service as well adapted to become the future public department and endeavored to promote its advancement to that position. It may interest the present members if I refer to that early history, and possibly these facts may be useful in your deliberations.

At the close of the Civil War the Marine-Hospital Service had practically ceased to have any useful duties to perform, and one Secretary of the Treasury had urged Congress to abolish it. Originally created at the close of the eighteenth century, in imitation of the English system of caring for her sailor, a man before the mast, its functions in a great measure ceased when the steamship supplanted the sailing vessel in ocean and river transportation. In the former vessel the sailor's home was on the sea and his Government cared for him when sick or disabled; in the latter vessel he had his own home at the port and cared for himself.

At this critical period in the history of the Marine-Hospital Service, when, technically, there were but few sailors requiring Government care, and a Secretary of the Treasury had advised the abolition of the Bureau, Dr. John M. Woodworth, late a surgeon of volunteers, was appointed its chief officer or Supervising Surgeon-General. Dr. Woodworth was a man of culture, of polished manners, a good organizer, and an enthusiastic student of sanitary science, as then understood. He was an early and active member of this association.

In discussing with him the future of the Marine-Hospital Service, I urged the importance of first assuming as far as possible, all the duties connected with the quarantines of the United States, which grow out of the powers exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the customs. If he should succeed in demonstrating the value of medical authority in determining incidental questions arising in the management of quarantines under local administration, the tendency of the Department would be to give the Marine-Hospital Service more and more the control of all questions. Meantime, additional legislation might enlarge its powers and duties in the management of quarantines, until it might attain, first, to a supervisory, and finally, to an absolute administration of their affairs. Advancing along these lines, without any other rival in

the field, the Marine-Hospital Service would naturally assume more and more the position of a central authority on all questions relating to the public health, which come under the cognizance of the General Government. Thus, the Bureau might in time become, if not a health department, at least the permanent branch of the Government service devoted to public hygiene.

Dr. Woodward acted on the suggestion and until his death in 1879, steadily pursued the policy of making the Marine-Hospital Service the central authority in the control of the quarantines of the United States. His first act was an official examination as to the condition and efficiency of all the quarantines under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. This investigation extended to ports where either no quarantines existed or only some unexecuted municipal regulations governed the entrance and exit of vessels. The result of this inquiry was an act empowering the Secretary to make additional rules and regulations for quarantines, which were defective and require their enforcement. In case of failure in compliance by the local authorities, the Secretary was authorized to proceed to put the new rules into operation. In addition to these extraordinary powers conferred by Congress on the Treasury Department, the law provided that the Secretary should establish and maintain under his exclusive control and management, quarantines at ports where none existed but where, in the opinion of the Secretary, the public health required the enforcement of quarantine regulations. The execution of this law naturally devolved upon the Marine-Hospital Service, and aggressive action was immediately taken to secure its benefits. Lax and inefficient quarantines were rendered effective and new quarantines were established at many unprotected ports. This was a decisive step in the direction of placing the quarantines of the country under the exclusive control of the Federal Government. The result of this legislation was of the first importance to the sanitary interests of the country, and gave a permanent position to the Marine-Hospital Service.

In 1878 there was much alarm over the matter of the admission of rags from foreign ports, and the President, by virtue of the power given him by the previous quarantine law, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make rules governing the quarantines in their reception of this article. Dr. Woodworth gave me the original order signed by President Hayes, remarking, "This is a historical document which begins a new era in the history of the Marine-Hospital Service."

Later in the same year occurred the great yellow fever epidemic and circumstances greatly favored the Marine-Hospital Service, for it became, not only the center of information in regard to the daily progress of the pestilence, but it became the medium of the distribution of charitable funds and supplies to the stricken communities.

Another event of much importance was the appointment of a commission to investigate the facts in regard to the outbreak of yellow fever by visiting the localities where it had prevailed. This was due to the

suggestion of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, a wealthy philanthropic lady of New York, who proposed to me to give liberally to a fund for the employment of a competent body of experts. I immediately communicated with Surgeon-General Woodworth, and urged him to accept the offer, appoint the commission, and be responsible for its work. He replied favorably, the money was contributed by Mrs. Thompson and others, the commission was appointed and was composed of southern physicians of large experience in the treatment of yellow fever, and the investigation proceeded during the autumn months.

The epidemic of that year proved to be a national calamity and aroused a popular interest in methods of prevention hitherto unknown. Sanitary authorities in all parts of the country were appealed to for advice and assistance, especially with reference to the proper measures to prevent the return of the pestilence in the following year. The only body competent to answer that question was the American Public Health Association. The officers of this body decided to call the annual meeting in Richmond, Va., and devote the session especially to the late epidemic. Surgeon-General Woodworth consented to present the results of the commission's work as a basis of discussion.

It became evident long before the meeting of the association that whatever might be the special views in regard to preventive measures, the question that would dominate the association would be, "What form of health organization shall be created in the General Government to meet the exigency of a recurrence of the epidemic in the following year?" All great advances in health legislation result from the devastations of epidemic pestilences. It is only under the stress and strain of an epidemic that has destroyed thousands of lives, wasted millions of dollars, and created universal terror, that adequate public health laws can be enacted and effective administrative organizations can be established. The yellow fever epidemic of 1878-79 had this effect, and it became the earnest effort of the members of this association to improve the opportunity to the best advantage.

The excellent work performed by the Marine-Hospital Service naturally placed it in a most favorable position before the public, and its friends endeavored to formulate a bill which would commend itself to Congress and would make that Service the future national sanitary authority. In conference with Dr. Woodworth, we determined that a bill creating a department of public health, on the same basis as the Department of Agriculture, would be in accordance with previous legislation, and thereby meet with less opposition. Such a bill was to provide for a bureau devoted to the duties of the Marine-Hospital Service and other bureaus having the quarantine and public health services in charge. I drafted such a bill, and it was introduced to the Senate at the opening of the session by Senator Lamar, of Mississippi. Like many other bills before Congress, designed to create a public health service, it met with opposition from other departments at Washington,

jealous of the growing power and popularity of the Marine-Hospital Service. Though this opposition had been apparent for years at the annual meetings of the association, it did not take on active form until the meeting occurred at Richmond. There it became so obstructive that no practical results were reached by the association. At the ensuing session of Congress the same opposition was an organized force, that resisted every form of legislation which might, in any manner, favor the advancement of the Marine-Hospital Service. The result was the passage of a bill on the last day of the session, creating a mere skeleton of a board of health, with no power whatever, for either good or evil. When the people of the affected districts of the South learned that Congress adjourned without providing any safe-guards against the return of the epidemic, the greatest indignation was manifested. In some districts, it was reported, the members of Congress were threatened with violence, if they returned without affording adequate relief to their threatened danger. Fortunately, an extra session of Congress was called, and the southern members were only too happy to have the opportunity to pass a supplementary bill clothing the board with suitable powers. This act, however, was limited in its operations to four years. During this period the board faithfully performed all the duties imposed by law, and sought to organize a system of national quarantine administration and interstate sanitary supervision of commerce and travel, in harmony with the most advanced views of authorities. But with the lapse of the supplementary law, and in the absence of any impending epidemic, the Secretary of the Treasury conferred upon the Marine-Hospital Service the power to expend the funds formerly appropriated to the national board, thus bringing that Bureau prominently forward to the position it formerly occupied, but with the added powers exercised by the latter body. From time to time Congress has increased its quarantine and public health duties and added to its equipment. It has its own building like a department of government; its laboratories, where the most accurate studies are made into the causes and methods of spreading infectious diseases; the value of different disinfectants and vaccines, and where antitoxic serums are manufactured and distributed; it has a large and highly qualified staff of medical officers, appointed by the President, after competitive examination; it maintains in foreign ports, where epidemic diseases prevail, medical officers who give constant information to home quarantines and issue bills of health to vessels bound to the United States; it has under its own supervision a large number of insular and interstate quarantines; finally, it is ready at any moment, to aid state and municipal sanitary organizations in their efforts to suppress epidemic diseases.

It appears from this review that for a period of upward of thirty years the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service has steadily advanced in the direction of becoming the department of public health in the General Government, until it requires little more than an adjustment of its organi-

zation to the new career upon which it would enter to fulfill every requirement of that position. As the original promoters of this association gave the first impulse to the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service along the lines of development which would place it at the head of our national sanitary system, and as it has advanced along those lines until it is prepared to assume the rank and title and perform the duties of our central sanitary authority, I may be permitted to suggest that this association should recognize these historical facts and the present situation of our public health service, and unless there are conditions not apparent to the public, begin the new century by inaugurating the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service as such authority. The efforts that have been made in the past to secure from Congress legislation creating some other form of health organization have proved futile, and the future promises much less success, owing to constant advance of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service in public and congressional favor. If I understand the objections to that Service on the part of those seeking a better form of organization, it is chiefly that the public authorities and sanitarians have no part in its councils. It would not be difficult, it seems to me, to remedy these and other defects if this association exercised its friendly offices with the chief officer of that Service in securing necessary legislation. Asking forgiveness for these suggestions if in any sense they may seem unwise or untimely, I leave the matter to be determined by your better judgment.

Mr. President, it would ill become me to attempt to detail to the members of this association the contributions of sanitary knowledge and experience by the last half of the nineteenth to the first half of the twentieth century. It is sufficient to state that through the labors of its Pasteur, the mysterious realm of the causation of epidemic diseases has been thoroughly explored, and the nature of their causes have been made known; through the labors of its Koch, the life history of these causes have been accurately determined; through the experiments of its Lister, the agencies which destroy these causes and arrest their destructive processes have been placed in the hands of every human being. The century closed with the warfare of man against the multi-form and manifold causes of disease, which beset him on every hand in the flood-tide of success. If that warfare is pressed as vigorously during the twentieth century, as it has been in the last decade of the nineteenth century, it will require no great stretch of the imagination to anticipate that long before this century closes, the whole brood of pestilential or communicable diseases will be exterminated from the earth, and man will reach his normal period of life—one hundred years.

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

Smallpox at Elberton, Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 12, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the situation at Elberton, Ga., to which place I was ordered on December 3, for the purpose of conferring with the local authorities as to the smallpox epidemic:

The town, a place of 5,000 inhabitants, had a case of an eruptive disease about four years ago. The diagnosis of this case is still a mooted question, but the authorities at that time, to be on the safe side, ordered all the inhabitants to be vaccinated. This fact alone has prevented the town from having a serious outbreak this autumn. For, when the diagnosis was made recently, the same discussion was revived along the old lines of four years before, the profession aligned itself on the two sides, while the county commissioners and local authorities sat still awaiting a decision. This had not been arrived at when I reached the city, and what was most earnestly desired was a definite opinion as to the nature of the disease. Fortunately no difficulty was experienced in giving this, for I found 12 cases of well-marked smallpox, 1 within 3 blocks of the city hall. The others were in a little village about 6 miles away, between which and the city there was open and constant communication. Four of the cases were seriously ill, the 1 in the city being among the number, but the disease in the remaining cases was of a mild type. There had been no deaths.

I could not learn how or where the first case occurred, nor how long the disease had been present. From all I could gather, certainly isolated cases have occurred from time to time since midsummer. but as to the origin it was absolutely impossible to learn anything definite.

I advised universal vaccination, isolation of the cases, holding the exposed for fifteen days observation, destruction of the old clothing and bedding, or else boiling it, disinfection of the premises with sulphur, and a thorough cleaning of the entire body surface and a strong bichloride bath before discharge from the pesthouse. I took the case in the city and went over the entire treatment of it and the premises step by step with the local board, on paper. I would have made this case an object lesson, and gone through the actual steps needed to isolate it and disinfect the house in which it occurred had the pesthouse been ready for occupation. But under the circumstances the delay would not have been warranted.

The physician who will attend the patients at the pesthouse was also instructed as to the garb he should wear and the precautions he should take, during and after his rounds, to prevent the disease being disseminated by him.

Respectfully,

W. C. Hobdy,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., December 8, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of the national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station on the 4th instant of the British steamship

Drummond, from Martinique via Santiago de Cuba, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf.

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

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

BALTIMORE, MD., *December 14, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following arrivals at this port from the ports named for the week ended this day: December 9, Norwegian steamship *Sanna*, from Daiquiri, with ore. December 10, British steamship *Tolosa*, from Rio de Janeiro, with ore; British steamship *Gymeric*, from Junni, Peru, with nitrate of soda. December 11, British steamship *Drumelzier*, from Daiquiri, with ore. December 12, Norwegian steamship *Oscar II*, from Santiago de Cuba, with ore. December 14, British bark *Morven*, from Pernambuco, Brazil, with ballast.

Respectfully,
T. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., December 9, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to report the following summary of transactions at this port for the week ended December 7, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 9; number of passengers on trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 1,027; number of passengers inspected and detained, none.

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

El Paso, Tex., December 7, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of transactions at this station for the week ended December 7, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 103; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 29; inspection of immigrants, 72; disinfection of blankets, bedding, clothing, etc., 65 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 362 pieces; disinfection of Pullman soiled linen, 1,718 pieces; disinfection of carload of hides. Inspection of a certificate of death of body in hermetically sealed coffin, shipped from Mexico into the United States; vaccination of children of immigrants, 10.

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

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

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland.*—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 75, including diphtheria, 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 5 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport.*—Month of November, 1901. Census population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 31, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans.*—Month of November, 1901. Estimated

population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 542, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 4, and 64 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 518,000. Total number of deaths, 756, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 7, and 101 from tuberculosis.

Cumberland.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 17,128. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of November, 1901. Census population, 45,712. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 7, 1901, from 78 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, pleuritis, and scarlet fever were more prevalent and erysipelas and diphtheria were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 1, measles at 14, whooping cough at 19, diphtheria at 46, enteric fever at 79, smallpox at 84, scarlet fever at 101, and phthisis pulmonalis at 191 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 19; enteric fever, 10, and 25 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 390,000. Total number of deaths, 413, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 36 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of November, 1901. Census population, 90,426. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Newcastle*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

York.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of November, 1901. Census population, 80,865. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Salt Lake City.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population,

70,000. Total number of deaths, 63, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 9, and 4 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Roanoke*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 21,495. Total number of deaths, 27, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore, Md., for the week ended December 14, 1901.

December 12, steamship *Weimar*, from Bremen, with 593 immigrants.
PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston during week ended December 7, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, December 8, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 7, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 1	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	82
Dec. 2	Steamship <i>Admiral Dewey</i>	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	3
Do....	Schooner <i>Grace Darling</i>	Five Islands, Nova Scotia.....	1
Do....	Schooner <i>Protector</i>	Vernon River, Prince Edward Island.....	1
Do....	Steamship <i>Catalone</i>	Louisburg, Cape Breton.....	1
Do....	Steamship <i>Norseman</i>	Liverpool, England.....	1
Dec. 4	Schooner <i>Karmoe</i>	Cardigan, Prince Edward Island.....	1
Do....	Steamship <i>Winfredian</i>	Liverpool, England.....	2
Dec. 5	Steamship <i>Pro Patria</i>	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	7
Dec. 6	Steamship <i>Bonavista</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	29
Do....	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	61
	Total.....	.....	189

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 7, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, December 10, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 7, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 1	Steamship Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	107
Do....	Steamship Potsdam	Rotterdam	467
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre	688
Dec. 2	Steamship Barcelona	Hamburg	308
Do....	Steamship Palatia	do	986
Do....	Steamship Cymric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	200
Dec. 3	Steamship Calabria	Naples	352
Do....	Steamship Friesland	Antwerp	594
Do....	Steamship Aller	Genoa and Naples.....	537
Do....	Steamship Sicilia	Naples	1, 146
Dec. 4	Steamship Oceanic	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	246
Dec. 6	Steamship Breslau	Bremen	984
Do....	Steamship Deutschland	Hamburg	401
Dec. 7	Steamship Neustria	Naples	514
Do....	Steamship Lucania	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	206
Do....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg	1, 322
	Total .....	.....	9, 058

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 14, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, December 14, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 14; 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 8	Steamship Noordland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	98
Dec. 12	Steamship Minnerota.....	London.....	1
	Total .....	.....	99

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigrants at the port of Buffalo, N. Y., during the month of November, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 5; number passed, 4; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 1.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 1; total to be accounted for, 5; number cases deported, 1; number cases admitted, 4; number cases pending at close of month, none.EUGENE WASDIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 213; number passed, 213.

C. E. D. LORD,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 32; number passed, 32.

CHAS. B. FORD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
2	Apalachicola, Fla.	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
5	Boca Grande, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga.	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Dec. 7	Br. ss. Pharsalia.....	Dec. 1	Port Elizabeth....
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Key, Fla.	Nov. 23	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Nov. 30	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Nov. 30	Sp. bk. Nueva Paula.....	Nov. 24	.....
		Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal.	Nov. 30	Br. bk. Aberystwith Cas- tle.	Nov. 30	Sydney.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Key West, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Los Angeles, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Newbern, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
20	Nome, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pascagoula, Miss.	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
22	Port Angeles, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Townsend, Wash.	do	Br. bk. Gendrath	Dec. 3	Rio de Janeiro....
24	Punta Grande, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
25	Punta Rassa, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
28	St. Johns River, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
29	San Diego, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
30	San Francisco, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
31	San Pedro, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
32	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Dec. 9	Am. sc. Gertrude L. Trundy (a).....	Dec. 1	Nassau
			It. bk. Luigina (a).....	do	Newport
			Sp. ss. Leonora.....	Dec. 3	Cienfuegos.....
			It. bk. Rosa.....	do	Tralee.....
			Nor. bk. Mark Twain.....	Dec. 5	Alloa.....
			Nor. bk. Natant	do	Leith.....
			Swd. bk. Wakefield.....	Dec. 7	Tralee
			Nor. bk. White Rose	Dec. 8	Arendal.....
33	Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 7	Nor. bk. Hecla.....	Dec. 1	Liverpool
34	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do	Nor. bk. Cato (a).....	Nov. 20	Cape Town
35	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	Am. sc. Horatio L. Baker..	Dec. 4	Daiquiri.....
36	Washington, N. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
37	Baracoa.....	Nov. 23	.....	.....	.....
38	Batabano.....	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
39	Caibarien	do	.....	.....	.....
40	Cardenas	do	.....	.....	.....
41	Casilda.....	do	.....	.....	.....
42	Cienfuegos.....	do	U. S. collier Lebanon.....	Dec. 2	Norfolk

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				No transactions.....	
3				No report.....	
4				No transactions.....	
5				do.....	
6				No report.....	
7	Norfolk.....	Held for disinfection.....	Dec. 2	Disinfected with sulphur to kill rats, and examination of crew made. Physical examination on Br. ss. Shenandoah, from Liverpool, made.	11
8					3
9				No report.....	
10					3
11		Held to discharge ballast; hold disinfected.	Nov. 28		4
12					1
13					3
14	Eureka.....	Held.....		No report..... Vessel held pending instructions in reply to telegram informing Bureau that vessel had arrived from Sydney, New South Wales, without consular bills of health.	1
15				No transactions.....	
16					7
17					1
18				No transactions.....	
19				No report.....	
20					3
21				No report.....	
22					6
23	Tacoma.....	Crew bathed; dunnage and fore-castle disinfected.	Dec. 3		
24				No report.....	
25				do.....	
26					14
27					2
28					2
29					3
30				Physical examination of steerage passengers and fore-castle crew on Jap. ss. Nippon Maru, from Hongkong, made.	19
31				No transactions.....	
32	Pensacola.....	Decayed hay discharged and vessel washed.	Dec. 3		10
	do.....	Ballast discharged and vessel cleaned.	do.....		
	do.....	Fumigated.....	Dec. 4	Previous port Liverpool.	
	do.....	Held to discharge ballast.			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
33	Savannah.....	Fumigated to kill rats.....		Discharging ballast.....	7
34	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....		Remanded from Brunswick, Ga.	1
35	Port Tampa.....	Held to confirm diagnosis of malaria.	Dec. 5		6
36				No transactions.....	
37				No report.....	
38				do.....	
39				do.....	
40				do.....	
41					11
42	Cienfuegos.....	Boarded and passed.....		4 vessels passed without inspection.	5

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
43	Daiquiri.....	Nov. 30			
44	Gibara.....	do.			
45	Guantanamo.....	do.			
46	Havana.....	Dec. 7			
47	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
48	Manzanillo.....	Nov. 30			
49	Matanzas.....	Dec. 7			
50	Nuevitas.....	do.			
51	Puerto Padre.....	Nov. 30			
52	Santa Cruz.....	do.			
53	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.			
	HAWAII:				
54	Hilo.....	Nov. 23			
55	Honolulu.....	Nov. 30			
56	Kahului.....	do.			
57	Kihei, Mani.....	July 27			
		Aug. 3			
		Aug. 10			
		Oct. 12			
		Nov. 23			
		Nov. 30			
58	Koloa, Kauai.....	do.			
59	Lahaina.....	Nov. 16			
		Nov. 23			
		Nov. 30			
	PHILIPPINES:				
60	Cebu.....	Oct. 26			
61	Iloilo.....	Oct. 19	U. S. A. transport Relief...	Oct. 16	Manila and island ports.
62	Manila.....	Oct. 26	Br. ss. Sungkiang.....	Oct. 13	Hongkong and Amoy.
		Oct. 19			
			Br. ss. Diamante.....	Oct. 18	do.
			Br. ss. Yuen Sang.....	Oct. 19	do.
		Oct. 26	Br. ss. Yuen Sang (a).....	do.	do.
	PORTO RICO:				
63	Ponce.....	Nov. 30			
64	Sau Juan.....	do.	U. S. S. Buffalo.....	Nov. 28	St. Thomas
			Ss. Maria Herera.....	do.	Havana
			Ss. Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Nov. 30	Barcelona
	Subports--				
65	Aguadilla.....	do.			
66	Arceibo.....	do.			
67	Arroyo.....	do.			
68	Fajardo.....	do.			
69	Huamacao.....	do.			
70	Mayaguez.....	do.			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
43					1
44				No report.	
45				3 vessels passed without inspection.	1
46				No report.	
47				do	
48				1 vessel passed without inspection.	7
49				4 vessels passed without inspection.	6
50				No report.	
51				do	
52					6
53				4 vessels passed without inspection.	8
54					1
55					9
56				No report.	
57				No transactions	
				do	
				do	
				do	
				do	
58				No report.	
59					1
				No transactions.	
				do	
60					19
61	Manila	Passed on certificate of surgeon.	Oct. 16		7
62	Manila	Held for disinfection of steerage passengers.	Oct. 14	Forecastle and steerage compartments disinfected; 721 Chinese steerage passengers and crew bathed and their effects disinfected with steam.	6
	do	do	Oct. 19	521 Chinese bathed and their effects disinfected with steam at Mari-veles; fore-castle and compartments for steerage passengers disinfected.	57
	do	do		Fore-castle and compartments for steerage passengers disinfected with bichloride; 682 Chinese passengers and crew bathed and effects disinfected with steam.	
	do	do	Oct. 20		61
63	San Juan				1
64	San Juan	Boarded and passed	Nov. 28		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	Nov. 30		
65					1
66				No transactions	
67				do	
68				do	
69					1
70					2

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La.....	Nov. 30	Br. ss. Hellenes.....	Nov. 24	Pointe a Pitre and Gauda- loupe.
			Br. ss. Beverly.....	Nov. 25	Port Limon.....
			Br. ss. Indian.....	Nov. 27	Liverpool.....
			Br. ss. Yeoman.....	do.....	do.....
			Br. ss. Rhodesia.....	Nov. 30	Cape Town via Barbados.
		Dec. 7	Br. ss. Rhodesia (a).....	do.....	do.....
			Br. ss. European.....	Dec. 4	Port Elizabeth.....
			Br. ss. Montreal.....	do.....	do.....
			Br. ss. William Cliff.....	Dec. 5	Liverpool via Colon, Kings- ton, and Mexi- can ports.
12	Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	Dec. 7	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I.....	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

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				No report.....	
6				do.....	
7				do.....	
8				do.....	
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. 24		6
	do.....	do.....	Nov. 25		
	do.....	do.....	Nov. 27		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Dec. 4		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Dec. 5		
12				No report.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 23, 1901, to December 20, 1901.

[For reports received from December 23, 1900, to June 23, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 23, 1901.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile County.....	July 8.....	6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1		
Alaska:				
Cluckwan	July 26.....			Reported.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		23	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	June 2-Dec. 3...	14		
Oakland.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31...	4		
San Francisco.....	July 1-Nov. 17...	25	1	
Total for State		43	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	May 1-Nov. 30...	86		
Archuleta County	do	17		
Bent County	do	9		
Boulder County.....	do	30		
Chaffee County.....	do	5		
Clear Creek County.....	do	9		
Costilla County	do	6		
Custer County.....	do	2		
Delta County.....	do	36		
Douglas County.....	do	10		
El Paso County.....	do	33		
Fremont County.....	do	2		
Garfield County.....	do	6		
Gilpin County.....	do	66		
Gunnison County.....	do	10		
Hinsdale County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	17		
Jefferson County.....	May 1-Nov. 30...	14		
Kit Carson County.....	do	1		
Lake County.....	do	19		
La Plata County.....	do	7		
Larimer County.....	do	1		
Las Animas County	do	14		
Logan County.....	do	5		
Mesa County.....	do	2		
Mineral County.....	do	42		
Montrose County.....	do	22		
Morgan County.....	do	2		
Otero County	do	9		
Ouray County.....	do	9		
Park County.....	do	9		
Phillips County.....	do	2		
Pitkin County.....	do	9		
Prowers County	do	2		
Pueblo County.....	do	22		
Rio Grande County.....	do	6		
Routt County.....	do	9		
Saguache County.....	do	11		
San Juan County.....	do	15		
San Miguel County	do	4		
Summit County.....	do	14		
Teller County.....	do	65		
Washington County	do	5		
Weld County.....	do	10		
Yuma County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	4		
Total for State		678		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		372		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	June 16-Oct. 5...	12		
Total for District, same period, 1900.		33		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Elbert County	Dec. 12.....	12		
Gilmer County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 26...	11		
Pickens County.....	July 1-Aug. 10...	37		
Total for State		60		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		24	1	
Illinois:				
Cairo	Nov. 1-Dec. 7...	4		
Chicago	June 23-Dec. 7...	17		
Fairport.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 14...	2		
Peoria	June 1-Nov. 30...	136		
Springfield.....	do	82		
Total for State.....		241		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		125	6	
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	June 1-Nov. 30...	77		
Allen County.....	do	12	1	
Cass County.....	do	3		
Clinton County.....	do	20	1	
Davies County.....	do	68	2	
Dearborn County.....	do	17		
De Kalb County.....	do	7		
Gibson County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	13		
Jay County.....	June 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Jefferson County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	27		
Kosciusko County.....	June 1-Nov. 30...	16		
Laporte County.....	do	10	2	
Marion County.....	do	13		
Marshall County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	6		
Montgomery County.....	June 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Ohio County.....	do	6		
Owen County.....	do	1		
Perry County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	15		
Pike County.....	do	1		
Porter County.....	June 1-Nov. 30...	3		
Posey County.....	do	4		
Randolph County.....	do	4		
Spencer County.....	do	78		
Switzerland County.....	do	21		
Tippecanoe County.....	do	32		
Vanderburgh County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...	19		
Wabash County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	5		
Warwick County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...	21		
Wayne County.....	do	12		
Total for State		513	6	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		200	9	
Iowa:				
Clinton.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Keokuk	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	2	2	
Ottumwa.....	June 2-Nov. 30...	118		
Total for State		121	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		14		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	June 1-Dec. 6...	24		
Anderson County.....	do	1		
Barber County.....	do	2		
Barton County.....	do	60	1	
Bourbon County (Fort Scott).....	do	77	1	
Chautauqua County.....	do	30		
Cherokee County.....	do	42	1	
Clark County.....	do	4		
Clay County.....	do	3		
Cloud County.....	do	1		
Coffey County.....	do	3		
Cowley County.....	do	3		
Crawford County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 6...	136		
Doniphan County.....	do	59		
Douglas County.....	do	42		
Greenwood County.....	do	10	1	
Hamilton County.....	do	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Jefferson County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 6...	27		
Labette County.....	do	25		
Lane County.....	do	6		
Leavenworth County.....	do	27		
Marshall County.....	do	34		
Meade County.....	do	6		
Montgomery County.....	do	2		
Nemaha County.....	do	1		
Ness County.....	June 1-Dec. 6...	17		
Ottawa County.....	do	5		
Phillips County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 6...	3		
Pottawattomie County.....	do	2		
Reno County.....	do	1		
Riley County.....	do	1		
Shawnee County.....	do	25		
Stafford County.....	do	19		
Stevens County.....	do	8		
Sumner County.....	do	32		
Sedgwick County (Wichita)...	do	26	1	
Washington County.....	do	59	1	
Woodson County.....	do	14		
Total for State.....		839	6	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		161	1	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	June 23-Nov. 30...	15		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		43		
Louisiana:				
Caddo.....	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...	10		
New Orleans.....	June 16-Dec. 7...	70	6	
Shreveport.....	July 14-Dec. 7...	17	1	
Total for State.....		97	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		197	53	
Maine:				
Portland.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 14...	2		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		22		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	July 7-Dec. 14...	400	47	
Brockton.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7...	2		
Cambridge.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 7...	10	2	
Chelsea.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 7...	3		
Everett.....	do	1		
Fall River.....	June 23-July 13...	14	1	
Fitchburg.....	June 2-June 8...	1		
Gloucester.....	July 17-Dec. 7...	2		
Holyoke.....	July 7-July 13...	1		
Lowell.....	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...	1		
Malden.....	do	1		
Medford.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 14...	3		
New Bedford.....	July 1-Dec. 7...	5	1	
Newton.....	Sept. 29-Nov. 30...	4	1	
Quincy.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Somerville.....	Nov. 17-Nov. 30...	3		
Waltham.....	June 23-June 29...	1		
Worcester.....	June 15-July 5...	5	3	
Total for State.....		458	55	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		23		
Michigan:				
Alger County.....	Nov. 9.....			Present.
Houghton County.....	July 1-Nov. 9...			Do.
Isabella County.....	do			Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids)...	July 1-Nov. 30...	3		
Mackinac County.....	do			Do.
Mason County.....	do			Do.
Oscola County.....	do			Do.
Saginaw County.....	do			Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Sanilac County.....	Nov. 9.....	.....	.....	Present.
Van Buren County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Washtenaw County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wayne County (Detroit).....	July 1-Nov. 9.....	3	.....	Do.
Wexford County.....	Nov. 9.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....	195	1	.....
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	53	1	.....
Anoka County.....	.....do.....	19	.....	.....
Becker County.....	.....do.....	28	.....	.....
Beltrami County.....	.....do.....	80	.....	.....
Benton County.....	.....do.....	34	.....	.....
Big Stone County.....	.....do.....	18	.....	.....
Blue Earth County.....	.....do.....	4	.....	.....
Brown County.....	.....do.....	16	.....	.....
Carlton County.....	.....do.....	45	1	.....
Carver County.....	.....do.....	39	.....	.....
Cass County.....	.....do.....	31	2	.....
Chippewa County.....	.....do.....	10	.....	.....
Clay County.....	.....do.....	95	1	.....
Cook County.....	.....do.....	26	.....	.....
Cottonwood County.....	.....do.....	3	.....	.....
Crow Wing County.....	.....do.....	75	.....	.....
Dakota County.....	.....do.....	3	.....	.....
Dodge County.....	.....do.....	2	.....	.....
Douglas County.....	.....do.....	29	.....	.....
Faribault County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	.....
Fillmore County.....	.....do.....	40	.....	.....
Freeborn County.....	.....do.....	4	.....	.....
Goodhue County.....	.....do.....	2	.....	.....
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	.....do.....	56	.....	.....
Houston County.....	.....do.....	51	.....	.....
Hubbard County.....	.....do.....	8	.....	.....
Isanti County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	.....
Itasca County.....	.....do.....	23	.....	.....
Jackson County.....	.....do.....	9	.....	.....
Kanabec County.....	.....do.....	2	.....	.....
Kandiyohi County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	.....
Kittson County.....	.....do.....	13	.....	.....
Lake County.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 2...	2	.....	.....
Lesueur County.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	8	.....	.....
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	25	.....	.....
McLeod County.....	.....do.....	9	1	.....
Marshall County.....	Sept. 9-Dec. 2...	27	.....	.....
Martin County.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	9	.....	.....
Meeker County.....	.....do.....	3	.....	.....
Millelacs County.....	.....do.....	3	.....	.....
Morrison County.....	.....do.....	14	.....	.....
Mower County.....	Sept. 9-Dec. 2...	61	.....	.....
Murray County.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	10	.....	.....
Nicollet County.....	.....do.....	4	.....	.....
Nobles County.....	Aug. 26-Dec. 2...	3	.....	.....
Norman County.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	154	.....	.....
Olmsted County (Rochester).....	.....do.....	44	.....	.....
Ottertail County.....	.....do.....	122	.....	.....
Pine County.....	.....do.....	64	1	.....
Pipestone County.....	.....do.....	8	.....	.....
Polk County.....	.....do.....	132	.....	.....
Pope County.....	.....do.....	107	1	.....
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	.....do.....	37	.....	.....
Red Lake County.....	.....do.....	109	.....	.....
Red Wood County.....	.....do.....	28	2	.....
Renville County.....	.....do.....	62	1	.....
Rice County.....	.....do.....	64	1	.....
Rock County.....	.....do.....	2	.....	.....
Roseau County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	.....
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	.....do.....	153	.....	.....
Scott County.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 2...	1	.....	.....
Sherburne County.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	22	.....	.....
Sibley County.....	.....do.....	46	.....	.....
Stearns County.....	.....do.....	149	.....	.....
Steele County.....	.....do.....	15	.....	.....
Stevens County.....	.....do.....	6	.....	.....
Swift County.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 2...	1	.....	.....
Todd County.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	51	.....	.....
Traverse County.....	.....do.....	12	.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Wabasha County	June 17-Dec. 2...	8	1	
Wadena County	do	10		
Waseca County	do	11		
Washington County.....	do	43		
Winona County (Winona).....	do	33	1	
Total for State.....		2,494	14	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		809	5	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31...	91	1	
St. Louis.....	June 17-Dec. 8...	328	2	
Total for State		419	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		9		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 16-Dec. 7...	81		
South Omaha	June 25-Nov. 30...	43		
Total for State		124		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		16		
New Hampshire:				
Concord.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 12...	1	1	
Manchester.....	June 16-July 13...	3		
Nashua.....	July 21-Aug. 3...	3		
Total for State		7	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		51		
New Jersey:				
Camden County	Oct. 6-Dec. 14...	38	1	
Essex County, including Newark.	July 1-Dec. 7...	207	37	
Hudson County, including Jersey City.	June 17-Dec. 8...	46	1	
Passaic County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 16...	3		
Total for State.....		294	39	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 25-Dec. 4...	75	2	
Dunkirk.....	July 1-July 6...	1		
Elmira.....	June 16-Oct. 17...	22		
Gowanda.....	July 29.....	7		
New York	June 23-Dec. 7...	587	164	
Rochester	July 1-July 31...	5		
Total for State		697	166	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		58	6	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	May 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Buncombe County.....	do	26		
Burke County.....	do	9		
Cabarrus County.....	do	43		
Caswell County.....	do	13		
Chatham County.....	do	4		
Cleveland County.....	do	18		
Cumberland County.....	do	37		
Davie County	July 1-Nov. 30...	4		
Duplin County	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	5		
Durham County	May 1-Nov. 30...	20		
Forsyth County.....	July 1-Nov. 30...	5	1	
Gaston County.....	May 1-Nov. 30...	17		
Granville County.....	do	4		
Greene County.....	do	3		
Guilford County.....	do	16		
Haywood County.....	July 1-Nov. 30...	4		
Henderson County.....	do	50		
Johnston County.....	May 1-Nov. 30...	19		
McDowell County.....	do	5		
Mecklenburg County.....	do	46		
Nash County.....	do	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Orange County.....	May 1—Nov. 30...	37		
Person County.....	do.....	78		
Polk County.....	do.....	2		
Randolph County.....	July 1—Nov. 30...	30		
Robeson County.....	May 1—Nov. 30...	2		
Rockingham County.....	do.....	28		
Rowan County.....	do.....	3		
Rutherford County.....	do.....	3		
Sampson County.....	do.....	1		
Stanly County.....	do.....	11		
Stokes County.....	Nov. 1—Nov. 30...	1		
Vance County.....	May 1—Nov. 30...	2		
Wake County.....	do.....	20		
Wayne County.....	do.....	18		
Total for State.....		587	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		548		
North Dakota:				
Barnes County.....	July 1—Sept. 15...	24		
Bottineau County.....	Sept. 15—Dec. 2...	12		
Bowdon.....	Oct. 20—Oct. 26...	1		
Burleigh County.....	July 14—July 20...	1		
Cass County (Fargo).....	July 1—Nov. 25...	6		
Edmond County.....	Sept. 15—Oct. 15...	6		
Foster County.....	Sept. 15.....	1		
Grand Forks County.....	do.....	6		
Kidder County.....	Nov. 23—Nov. 29...	4		
Lamoure County.....	Sept. 15—Oct. 25...	8		
Mayville.....	Sept. 15—Nov. 2...	4		
Pembina County.....	July 1—July 6...	5		
Richland County.....	do.....	2		
Rolette County.....	Sept. 15.....	1		
Stutsman County.....	July 7—Nov. 30...	3		
Trall County.....	July 14—July 20...	1		
Wells County.....	Sept. 15.....	5		
Fisher.....	July 7—July 13...	1		
Lakota.....	July 1—July 6...	2		
Total for State.....		93		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		28	2	
Ohio:				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1—July 31...	27	1	
Allen County.....	do.....	8		
Ashland County.....	do.....	15		
Ashtabula County.....	do.....	31		
Athens County.....	do.....	19		
Auglaize County.....	do.....	5		
Belmont County.....	do.....	44		
Brown County.....	do.....	7		
Carroll County.....	do.....	1		
Champaign County.....	do.....	6	1	
Clark County.....	do.....	6		
Clermont County.....	June 1—July 31...	1		
Columbiana County.....	Jan. 1—July 31...	2		
Coshocton County.....	do.....	81		
Crawford County.....	do.....	23		
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland)	Jan. 1—Oct. 5...	1,314	18	
Defiance County.....	Jan. 1—July 31...	21		
Delaware County.....	do.....	4		
Erie County.....	do.....	5		
Fairfield County.....	do.....	1		
Franklin County.....	do.....	46		
Gallia County.....	do.....	64	1	
Geauga County.....	do.....	29		
Greene County.....	do.....	2		
Guernsey County.....	do.....	13		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati)	Jan. 1—Dec. 6...	99	1	
Hancock County.....	Jan. 1—July 31...	8		
Hardin County.....	do.....	206		
Harrison County.....	do.....	9		
Henry County.....	do.....	11		
Hocking County.....	do.....	6	2	
Huron County.....	do.....	44	1	
Jackson County.....	do.....	82		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	32	1	
Knox County.....	do.....	1		
Lake County.....	do.....	17	1	
Lawrence County.....	do.....	90		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Logan County.....	June 1-July 31...	1		
Lorain County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	78	2	
Lucas County (Toledo).....	.....do	22		
Mahoning County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	6		
Marion County.....	.....do	1		
Mercer County.....	.....do	1		
Monroe County.....	June 1-July 31...	64	1	
Montgomery County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	13	1	
Morgan County.....	.....do	1		
Ottawa County.....	.....do	34	1	
Paulding County.....	.....do	38		
Perry County.....	.....do	57		
Pike County.....	.....do	2		
Portage County.....	.....do	24		
Putnam County.....	.....do	17		
Richland County.....	.....do	71	1	
Sandusky County.....	June 1-July 31...	1		
Scioto County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	171	2	
Seneca County.....	.....do	7		
Shelby County.....	.....do	76		
Stark County.....	.....do	10	2	
Summit County.....	.....do	2	1	
Trumbull County.....	.....do	15	1	
Tuscarawas County.....	.....do	4		
Van Wert County.....	.....do	15		
Vinton County.....	.....do	32	1	
Washington County.....	.....do	72	1	
Williams County.....	.....do	91		
Wood County.....	.....do	171	1	
Wyandot County.....	.....do	1		
Total for State.....		3,478	42	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		1,662	21	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 1-June 30...	8		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		1		
Pennsylvania:				
Adams County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	1		
Allegheny County (including Pittsburg).....	Feb. 1-Oct. 31...	103	1	
Armstrong County.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 31...	1		
Bedford County.....	.....do	25		
Berks County.....	.....do	3		
Blair County.....	.....do	2		
Bucks County.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 31...	10		
Butler County.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 31...	2		
Chester County.....	May 9-Oct. 31...	85	4	
Cumberland County.....	.....do	16		
Dauphin County (including Harrisburg).....	.....do	249		
Delaware County.....	.....do	89	4	
Erle County.....	.....do	34		
Fayette County.....	.....do	3		
Franklin County.....	.....do	51		
Greene County.....	.....do	2		
Lancaster County.....	.....do	9		
Lawrence County.....	.....do	53		
Lebanon County (including Lebanon).....	Feb. 1-Oct. 31...	181	3	
Luzerne County.....	.....do	46	3	
Lycoming County (including Williamsport).....	.....do	101		
McKean County.....	.....do	8		
Mercer County.....	.....do	13	2	
Mifflin County.....	.....do	1		
Montgomery County.....	.....do	1		
Perry County.....	.....do	17		
Philadelphia County (including Philadelphia).....	.....do	433	59	
Schuylkill County.....	July 27-Oct. 31...	13		
Sullivan County.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 31...	3		
Tioga County.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 31...	6		
Venango County.....	.....do	1		
Warren County.....	.....do	1		
Washington County.....	.....do	12		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Westmoreland County.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	27	.....
York County.....	do.....	12	.....
Total for State		1,614	76	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		25		
Rhode Island:				
Newport.....	Oct. 6-Nov. 16...	11	.....
Providence.....	June 23-July 6...	3	.....
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Tennessee:				
Anderson County.....	April 1-Sept. 30...	13	1	
Blount County.....	do.....	37	.....
Bradley County.....	do.....	15	.....
Campbell County.....	do.....	15	.....
Carroll County.....	do.....	9	.....
Cocke County.....	do.....	93	.....
Coffee County.....	do.....	30	.....
Cumberland County.....	do.....	15	.....
Davidson County.....	do.....	131	.....
Decatur County.....	do.....	20	.....
De Kalb County.....	do.....	14	.....
Dickson County.....	do.....	40	.....
Dyer County.....	do.....	11	.....
Fayette County.....	do.....	40	.....
Franklin County.....	do.....	16	.....
Gibson County.....	do.....	10	.....
Giles County.....	do.....	62	.....
Grainger County.....	do.....	13	1	
Greene County.....	do.....	25	1	
Hamblen County.....	do.....	33	.....
Hamilton County (including Chattanooga).....	do.....	174	5	
Hardeman County.....	do.....	64	2	
Hardin County.....	do.....	17	1	
Haywood County.....	do.....	42	.....
Henderson County.....	do.....	17	1	
Henry County.....	do.....	61	.....
Houston County.....	do.....	23	.....
Humphreys County.....	do.....	65	1	
James County.....	do.....	2	.....
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1	.....
Lewis County.....	do.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	do.....	18	.....
London County.....	do.....	1	.....
McMinn County.....	do.....	12	.....
Madison County.....	do.....	1	.....
Marion County.....	do.....	154	3	
Marshall County.....	do.....	5	.....
Meigs County.....	do.....	3	.....
Morgan County.....	do.....	11	.....
Obion County.....	do.....	60	.....
Perry County.....	do.....	47	.....
Polk County.....	do.....	12	.....
Rhea County.....	do.....	8	.....
Roane County.....	do.....	29	.....
Robertson County.....	do.....	32	4	
Rutherford County.....	do.....	70	2	
Sevier.....	do.....	4	.....
Shelby County (including Memphis).....	do.....	416	72	
Stewart County.....	do.....	1	.....
Sumner County.....	do.....	2	.....
Trousdale County.....	do.....	43	.....
Union County.....	do.....	9	.....
Washington County.....	do.....	52	.....
Weakley County.....	do.....	10	.....
Williamson County.....	do.....	23	.....
Wilson County.....	do.....	23	.....
Total for State		2,155	94	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1,392	18	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Jasper County	June 17-July 17...	.....	2	
San Antonio.....	July 1-Nov. 30...	8	.....
Total for State.....	.....	8	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	624	5	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	July 1-July 31...	1	.....
Salt Lake City	June 16-Nov. 30...	47	.....
Total for State.....	.....	48	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	267	1	
Vermont:				
Burlington	Sept. 29-Dec. 7...	44	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	28	.....
Virginia:				
Roanoke	June 1-June 30...	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	29	1	
Washington:				
Adams County.....	Mar. 28-Nov. 1...	5	.....
Chehalis County.....	June 1-Nov. 1...	15	.....
Chelan County.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 1...	6	.....
Clallam County.....	June 18.....	3	.....
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1...	13	.....
Cowlitz County.....	June 30.....	.....	.....
Douglas County	Apr. 4.....	1	.....
Kitsap County.....	July 18.....	1	.....
King County (including Se- attle).	Jan. 1-Oct. 1...	105	3	
Kititas County	Feb. 18-Sept. 28...	8	.....
Klickitat County.....	Aug. 16.....	4	.....
Lincoln County.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1...	48	.....
Pacific County.....	Mar. 6.....	2	1	
Pierce County (including Ta- coma).	Jan. 1-Dec. 8...	31	.....
Skaminia County.....	June 10.....	1	.....
Snohomish County.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 20...	36	.....
Spokane County (including Spokane).	Jan. 1-Nov. 1...	227	2	
Stevens County.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 28...	27	.....
Thurston County	Feb. 16.....	1	.....
Walla Walla County.....	Feb. 18.....	8	.....
Whatcom County.....	May 1-Aug. 1...	40	.....
Whitman County.....	June 1-Nov. 1...	74	.....
Total for State .....	.....	656	6	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	52	.....
West Virginia:				
Berkeley County	July 21.....	9	.....
Wheeling	June 16-Aug. 31...	3	.....
Total for State .....	.....	12	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	21	.....
Wisconsin:				
Ashland County	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	1	.....
Brown County (including Greenbay).	Aug. 18-Dec. 8...	34	.....
Clark County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	17	.....
Douglas County.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Dunn County.....	.....do.....	6	.....
Fond du Lac County	Dec. 4-Dec. 10...	1	.....
Kewaunee County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	1	.....
Milwaukee County (includ- ing Milwaukee).	Sept. 7.....	1	.....

Reported prevalent in logging camps.

October, number of counties, 28; 519 cases, 2 deaths. November, number of counties, 42; 596 cases, 3 deaths.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Wisconsin—Continued.</i>				
Marathan County.....	Sept. 7.....	2		
Showano County.....	do.....	8	8	
Winnebago County.....	do.....	5		
Eighty places.....	May 5-May 31...	347	0	
Sixty-seven places.....	June 1-June 30...	288	3	
Fifty-two places.....	July 1-July 31...	268	0	
Nine places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	35	8	
Forty-four places.....	Aug. 9-Sept. 30...	164	5	
Total for State.....		1,181	24	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		411	4	
Grand total.....		17,023	544	
Grand total, same period, 1900.....		7,548	135	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 28, 1901, to December 20, 1901.

[For reports received from January 1, 1901, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>California:</i>				
San Francisco.....	July 6.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 9.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 11.....	1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 29.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 11.....	1	0	
Do.....	Sept. 14.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 20.....	1		
Do.....	Sept. 27.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 29.....	1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 10.....	1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 19.....	1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 30.....	1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 4.....	1	1	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

City.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Allegheny City, Pa.....	Dec. 7	129,896	37			1						2	1		
Do.....	Dec. 14	129,896	34									1			
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	508,957	189	24						1		1	1		
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	560,892	193	16		6				3		3	3	5	1
Brockton, Mass.....	Dec. 7	40,063	10	1											
Burlington, Vt.....	do.....	18,641	4	1											
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	91,886	38	2		1							3		
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	75,935	29										1		
Do.....	Dec. 14	75,935	29												
Carbondale, Pa.....	Dec. 7	18,536	6												
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	34,072	9	1											
Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 14	1,698,575	452	48						9		1	8	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Dec. 6	325,902	142	18						4		1		5	
Clinton, Iowa.....	Dec. 7	22,698	3	1											
Clinton, Mass.....	do.....	13,667	6												
Concord, N. H.....	do.....	19,632	4												
Dayton, Ohio.....	Dec. 14	85,338	18	2											
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	285,704	112	7						1		2			
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Dec. 7	11,616	5							2					
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	35,672	12	2									1		
Erie, Pa.....	do.....	52,738	16	1											
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	59,007	12	2											
Everett, Mass.....	do.....	24,336	2												
Fond du lac, Wis.....	Dec. 10	15,110													
Freeport, Ill.....	Dec. 7	13,258	2												
Galesburg, Ill.....	do.....	18,607	10												
Gloucester, Mass.....	Dec. 14	26,121	7									1			
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Nov. 23	87,565	21	3						1					
Do.....	Nov. 30	87,565	17	2						1			1		
Do.....	Dec. 7	87,565	20	1								1			
Green Bay, Wis.....	Dec. 8	18,684	9												
Greenville, S. C.....	Dec. 7	11,860	4	1											
Haverhill, Mass.....	Dec. 14	37,175	11	1											
Holyoke, Mass.....	Dec. 7	45,712	7	2											
Do.....	Dec. 14	45,712	10	1						1					
Jersey City, N. J.....	Dec. 8	203,433	78	11								2		1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	Dec. 7	35,936	6							1			1		
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.....	62,559	16	2											
Lebanon, Pa.....	Dec. 16	17,628	9										3		
Lexington, Ky.....	Dec. 7	26,369	15	3											
Lowell, Mass.....	Dec. 14	94,969	54	1						2			7	3	
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	18,891	10	1									1		
McKeesport, Pa.....	Dec. 7	34,227	11							1					
Malden, Mass.....	do.....	33,664	10	1						1					
Manchester, N. H.....	do.....	56,987	19	2											
Marlboro, Mass.....	do.....	13,609	2	1											
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	11,944	0												
Medford, Mass.....	Dec. 14	18,244	4												
Memphis, Tenn.....	Dec. 7	102,320	39	6						1					
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do.....	285,315	65	10									2		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.....	202,718	52	9						2			4		
Nashua, N. H.....	do.....	23,898	8	1											
Newark, N. J.....	do.....	246,070	93	14		7				1		1			
New Bedford, Mass.....	Dec. 14	62,442	22	2											
Newburyport, Mass.....	Dec. 7	14,478	7	1											
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	267,104	140	24						2		1			1
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	22,034	8												
Newton, Mass.....	Dec. 14	33,587	7												
New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 7	3,437,202	1,255	144		2				21		12	48	13	6
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	22,265	12												
North Adams, Mass.....	Dec. 14	21,200	4												
Northampton, Mass.....	Dec. 7	18,643	6							1			1		
Omaha, Nebr.....	do.....	102,555	20												
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do.....	7,147	1												
Palmer, Mass.....	do.....	7,801	4												
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 14	1,298,697	455	57		8				7		6	14	1	2
Pittsfield, N. J.....	Dec. 7	15,369	5	1											
Portland, Me.....	Nov. 30	50,145	17	1						1			2		
Do.....	Dec. 7	50,145	19	3											
Providence, R. I.....	Dec. 14	175,597	75	9						2			2		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Dec. 7	53,531	9	1						1		2	1		
San Diego, Cal.....	Dec. 9	17,700	3												
Shreveport, La.....	Dec. 7	16,013	12	3											
Somerville, Mass.....	Dec. 13	61,643	19	1						1					

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—														
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.				
South Bend, Ind.....	Dec. 7	35,999	11	2														
Springfield, Mass.....	do.....	62,059	14	2														
Tacoma, Wash.....	Dec. 8	37,714	14	2														
Taunton, Mass.....	Dec. 7	31,036	12	2														
Toledo, Ohio.....	Dec. 14	131,822	44	4														
Waltham, Mass.....	Dec. 7	23,481	3															
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	8,529	2															
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	278,718	106	9						3	1	4						
Weymouth, Mass.....	do.....	11,324	5	1														
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	38,878	7	1														
Wichita, Kans.....	Nov. 30	21,671	9	1														
Do.....	Dec. 7	24,671	10	2														
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	28,757	8	1														
Winona, Minn.....	do.....	19,714	3															
Worcester, Mass.....	Dec. 6	118,421	36	2						1							1	
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Dec. 7	44,885	15	1														

CORRECTION.

The statement made in this table in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 47, November 22, 1901, page 2732, of 1 death from bubonic plague at Salt Lake City, Utah, was an error in which the index was placed opposite Salt Lake City instead of *San Francisco*.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 9, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	29		5	.91	.38	
Portland, Me.....	31		9	.84	.40	
Northfield, Vt.....	23		9	.70		.35
Boston, Mass.....	34		7	.88	.88	
New Haven, Conn.....	35		9	.79	.37	
Albany, N. Y.....	31		11	.63	.38	
New York, N. Y.....	37		6	.76	.36	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	37		5	.66	.32	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	38		10	.61	.28	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	36		7	.82	.63	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	38		7	.84		.31
Baltimore, Md.....	39		6	.70	.68	
Washington, D. C.....	38		4	.63	1.20	
Lynchburg, Va.....	41		4	.63	.59	
Cape Henry, Va.....	47		6	.84		.39
Norfolk, Va.....	44		4	.81		.50
Charlotte, N. C.....	45		4	.83		.63
Raleigh, N. C.....	45		4	.66		.29
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	49		5	.91	.79	
Hatteras, N. C.....	49		3	1.19	1.06	
Wilmington, N. C.....	49		3	.62	1.64	
Columbia, S. C.....	49		3	.63		.34
Charleston, S. C.....	52		2	.70		.34
Augusta, Ga.....	49		3	.77		.40
Savannah, Ga.....	53		2	.66		.36
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56		1	.63	.53	
Jupiter, Fla.....	68		2	.60	2.20	
Key West, Fla.....	70	0		.38	1.14	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48		5	.91		.21
Tampa, Fla.....	64		2	.49		.25
Pensacola, Fla.....	56		1	.84	.92	
Mobile, Ala.....	54		1	.98	.17	
Montgomery, Ala.....	51		2	.99	.19	
Meridian, Miss.....	51		4	1.02	.93	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	52		4	1.12	2.37	
New Orleans, La.....	57	2		.93		.10
Shreveport, La.....	52		4	1.06	.91	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45		3	.74	.01	
Little Rock, Ark.....	47		5	.98	.27	
Palestine, Tex.....	52		2	.87	.77	
Galveston, Tex.....	59		2	.91		.38
San Antonio, Tex.....	57	3		.45		.35
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	60	4		.34		.10
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	45		5	.92	1.04	
Nashville, Tenn.....	43		4	.82		.20
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45		4	.91	.09	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	41		2	.91		.02
Lexington, Ky.....	40		6	.77		.01
Louisville, Ky.....	40		4	.91	.27	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	35		3	.73	.40	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	39		4	.70		.29
Columbus, Ohio.....	35		4	.68		.26
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	38		1	.77		.40
Pittsburg, Pa.....	37		1	.63		.25
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	32		8	.77		.60
Rochester, N. Y.....	31		5	.63		.39
Buffalo, N. Y.....	32		4	.77		.24
Erie, Pa.....	34		4	.77		.38
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33		1	.63	.00	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	34		4	.56	.05	
Toledo, Ohio.....	33		3	.56		.14
Detroit, Mich.....	31		3	.63		.24
Lansing, Mich.....	30		4	.47	.44	
Port Huron, Mich.....	29		2	.56	.22	
Alpena, Mich.....	27		2	.56		.13
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	23		4	.49		.24
Marquette, Mich.....	24	0		.63	.60	
Escanaba, Mich.....	24	3		.47		.35
Green Bay, Wis.....	25	1		.56		.37
Grand Haven, Mich.....	31		4	.63		.22
Milwaukee, Wis.....	28	1		.45		.19
Chicago, Ill.....	31	0		.56		.06
Duluth, Minn.....	20	1		.35	.01	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 9, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	21	0		.28	.05	
La Crosse, Wis.....	26	0		.35		.17
Dubuque, Iowa.....	28	0		.42		.37
Davenport, Iowa.....	30		1	.42		.32
Des Moines, Iowa.....	32	0		.35		.14
Keokuk, Iowa.....	32		1	.49		.34
Springfield, Ill.....	36		3	.63	.29	
Calro, Ill.....	41		4	.78		.06
St. Louis, Mo.....	38		3	.70	.37	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	37		4	.51	.36	
Springfield, Mo.....	40		6	.70	.73	
Kansas City, Mo.....	34	1		.42		.12
Topeka, Kans.....				.22	.17	
Wichita, Kans.....	38		2	.21	.00	
Concordia, Kans.....	34	1		.14		.14
Lincoln, Nebr.....	34		2	.14	.00	
Omaha, Nebr.....	29	1		.27		.06
Sioux City, Iowa.....	28		1	.28	.01	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	26			.21		
Valentine, Nebr.....	31		1	.07	.06	
Huron, S. Dak.....	22	1		.14	.04	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	27	2		.07	.14	
Moorhead, Minn.....	15	2		.21	.95	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	19	2		.15	.45	
Williston, N. Dak.....	18	6		.14	.14	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	25	7		.12		.10
Helena, Mont.....	30		1	.21	.69	
Miles City, Mont.....	23			.07		
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	34	0		.07		.07
Spokane, Wash.....	35	3		.52		.23
Walla Walla, Wash.....	41	2		.43	1.07	
Baker City, Oreg.....	31	2		.37	.80	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	34	6		.25	.53	
Pocatello, Idaho.....	28	8		.35	.74	
Boise, Idaho.....	37	5		.42	.66	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35	7		.35	.20	
Lander, Wyo.....	22	6		.13	.65	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	32		3	.06	.68	
North Platte, Nebr.....	31	3		.11		.11
Denver, Colo.....	35	3		.14	.01	
Pueblo, Colo.....	36	1		.07		.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	35	3		.14		.10
Oklahoma, Okla.....	41	0		.46	.07	
Amarillo, Tex.....	39	3		.18		.18
Ablene, Tex.....	48	1		.35		.02
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	32	7		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	47	5		.14		.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	54	3		.21		.21
Yuma, Ariz.....	57	5		.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	44	1		1.40		.55
Tacoma, Wash.....	42	3		1.67	.49	
Portland, Oreg.....	43	2		1.65	.71	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	44	5		1.30	.79	
Eureka, Cal.....	49	2		1.80	1.44	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	48	3		1.09	.25	
Carson City, Nev.....	36	7		.49	.37	
Sacramento, Cal.....	49	3		.83	.31	
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	2		1.03		.14
Fresno, Cal.....	48	5		.32		.26
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	3		.97		.85
Los Angeles, Cal.....	57	3		.78		.78
San Diego, Cal.....	57	0		.47		.46

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

Snow and ice bulletin for the week ended December 16, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau—Depth of snow and thickness of ice at 8 p. m., December 16, 1901.]

Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
Colorado:			Minnesota—Continued.		
Denver.....	4		Farmington.....	4	
Grand Junction.....	(a)		Mapleplain.....	6	
Pueblo.....	1		Minneapolis.....	3	
Idaho:			Moorhead.....	13	12.0
Pocatello.....	1		Northfield.....	4	
Illinois:			Owatonna.....	15	
Bloomington.....	2		St. Cloud.....	4	
Cairo.....	1	0.0	St. Paul.....	2	10.0
Chicago.....	2	0.0	Missouri:		
Hillsboro.....	1		Brunswick.....	1	
Olney.....	2		Columbia.....	3	
Springfield.....	1		Hannibal.....	1	4.0
Indians:			Kansas City.....	1	0.0
Bloomington.....	3		Maryville.....	(a)	
Connersville.....	3		Mexico.....	2	
Evansville.....	4	0.0	Newhaven.....	5	
Indianapolis.....	1		St. Louis.....	1	0.0
Lafayette.....	1		Springfield.....	2	
Marion.....	2		Montana:		
Paoli.....	4		Havre.....	1	
Rockville.....	2		Helena.....	7	
Syracuse.....	2		Kalispel.....	2	
Iowa:			Miles City.....	2	
Carroll.....	(a)		Nebraska:		
Davenport.....	1	3.0	Bartley.....	3	
Des Moines.....	2		Falls City.....	(a)	
Dubuque.....	(a)	3.0	Imperial.....	4	
Estherville.....	4		Lincoln.....	(a)	
Iowa City.....	1		Madison.....	4	
Keokuk.....		0.5	North Platte.....	2	
Ottumwa.....	(a)		Omaha.....	1	6.0
Sibley.....	4		St. Paul.....	(a)	
Sioux City.....	3		Valentine.....	5	
Waterloo.....	2		New Hampshire:		
Kansas:			Bethlehem.....	(a)	
Concordia.....	(a)		New York:		
Hays.....	1		Beaver.....	2	
Pratt.....	(a)		Binghamton.....	(a)	
Topeka.....	1	4.0	Buffalo.....	5	0.0
Wichita.....	1	2.5	Geneva.....	3	
Winfield.....	(a)		Ithaca.....	3	
Kentucky:			Lockport.....	6	
Greensburg.....	2		Malone.....	1	
Hopkinsville.....	2		Oswego.....	5	0.5
Lexington.....	1		Penn Yan.....	4	
Louisville.....	2	0.0	Rochester.....	6	0.0
St. John.....	(a)		S-neca Falls.....	8	
Williamsburg.....	1		Syracuse.....	3	
Maine:			North Dakota:		
Buckfield.....	(a)		Bismarck.....	4	2.5
Eastport.....		2.0	Williston.....	4	
Michigan:			Ohio:		
Alpena.....	3	2.0	Bangorville.....	2	
Big Rapids.....	3		Canal Dover.....	3	
Escanaba.....	3	1.5	Cincinnati.....	4	0.0
Grand Haven.....	6	0.0	Cleveland.....	4	0.0
Hilldale.....	1		Coalton.....	2	
Houghton.....	14	4.5	Columbus.....	2	1.5
Humboldt.....	5		Garrettsville.....	4	
Lansing.....	4		Napoleon.....	1	
Mackinaw.....	6		Philo.....	2	
Mancelona.....	8		Portsmouth.....	(a)	
Manistee.....	12		Sandusky.....	2	4.5
Marquette.....	11	1.5	Tiffin.....	2	
Port Huron.....	(a)	2.5	Toledo.....	1	3.0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	5	1.0	Van Wert.....	2	
Sidnaw.....	6		Oregon:		
South Haven.....	3		Baker City.....	1	
Minnesota:			Pennsylvania:		
Albert Lea.....	2		Brookville.....	3	
Biscay.....	5		Cassandra.....	2	
Clear Water.....	4		Confluence.....	1	
Currie.....	3		Erie.....	3	0.0
Duluth.....	3	10.5	Freeport.....	3	
Evansville.....	2		Greensboro.....	1	

a Indicates trace.

Snow and ice bulletin for the week ended December 16, 1901—Continued.

Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
Pennsylvania—Continued.	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	Virginia:	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Johnstown.....	1		Norfolk.....	(a)	
Parkers Landing.....	3		West Virginia:		
Pittsburg.....	5	0.0	Elkins.....	1	
Somerset.....	1		Fairmont.....	1	
South Carolina:			Huntington.....	2	
Charleston.....	(a)		Parkersburg.....	1	0.0
South Dakota:			Wheeling.....	3	
Huron.....	1		Wisconsin:		
Pierre.....	1	4.0	Ashland.....	5	8.0
Rapid City.....	2		Bayfield.....	8	
Yankton.....	5		Green Bay.....	1	6.0
Tennessee:			La Crosse.....	3	6.0
Chattanooga.....	(a)		Madison.....	1	
Memphis.....	3	0.0	Menasha.....	2	
Nashville.....	(a)		Milwaukee.....	3	1.0
Texas:			New London.....	2	
Amarillo.....	(a)		Portage.....	3	
Utah:			Sheboygan.....	2	
Modena.....	(a)		Washburn.....	6	5.0
Salt Lake City.....	2		Wyoming:		
Vermont:			Cheyenne.....	6	
Brattleboro.....		1.0	Lander.....	8	
Northfield.....	(a)				
St. Johnsbury.....	(a)				

a Indicates trace.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Federal and Bahia state quarantine regulations on account of plague.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *October 26, 1901.*

SIR: I beg leave to inclose herewith a translation made by this office of the recently promulgated Federal and Bahia state regulations relative to quarantine, disinfection, etc., to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague which has broken out at Rio de Janeiro.

I have also to inform the Department that the state of Bahia has organized a quarantine and disinfection service, and all passengers, baggage, mail, etc., arriving here from infected ports are landed at Mt. Serat, where the station has been established.

The regulations above mentioned are being complied with, except that the Federal custom-house guards are not being disinfected after having been on board vessels from infected ports.

The state quarantine and disinfection station is located on what is known as Mt. Serat point, which is within the Bahia city limits on an arm of the bay, but is remote from general traffic. The station is a series of buildings which used to constitute the immigration station, but which have been increased by several small buildings to adapt it to the service for which it is now used. It consists of 1 large 2-story building which is used for administrative purposes and also contains a general dining room and kitchen. There are also 2 long 1-story buildings, one on each side of the main building, and these contain beds and serve for suspects and detained passengers.

Passengers, baggage, etc., are taken from vessels arriving from infected ports and are conveyed by special boats and lighters to the long wooden landing stage at the station. This landing stage or wharf leads by the steam and chemical disinfecting plants to a long line of bath houses. The exterior doors of these bath houses open into disrobing rooms where all clothing is left, and from which are entered the bathrooms proper, which consist of a shower bath in a small cement-floored and walled room. From these bathrooms, on the side opposite the entrance, is the door of exit, which leads to a second dressing room where one robes.

While passengers are in the baths, their clothing and such other articles as can be disinfected are being so treated in a large steam disinfecting chamber, or in a room into which are passed fumes of sulphur or formaldehyd gas and subsequently disinfected clothing is given them in the dressing room last mentioned, and they are allowed to go free.

In cases of suspects, they receive separate disinfection and are afterwards kept for observation in the quarters already mentioned.

The city has paid a little attention to cleaning up the worst places and a reward has been offered for rats, but little time is spent in catching or killing them.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Federal quarantine regulations.

In accordance with decree No. 4185 of the Federal Government under date of September 30, 1901, quarantine for bubonic plague has been reduced to ten days.

By virtue of Federal decree No. 4184 of September 30, 1901, vessels which leave Rio de Janeiro for other Brazilian ports must be submitted to a sanitary visit before sailing.

2. The health officers who visit the vessel must examine the hygienic conditions on board, the health of the passengers and crew, and must disembark such persons as present suspicion of pest and also all articles susceptible of carrying the pest, the exportation of such articles being prohibited.

3. The vessels which leave Rio de Janeiro destined for other national ports must be disinfected either in Rio de Janeiro or at the Ilha Grande quarantine station.

4. All vessels which trade between Rio de Janeiro and the ports of other states will have to have a doctor on board. In Brazilian vessels the doctor will be constituted an inspector of hygiene, with the duties and obligations mentioned in the general sanitary regulations.

For any infraction of the regulations the sanitary inspector will be substituted by another.

5. Disinfected vessels with a doctor on board will have free pratique in any national port, provided:

a. There has been no case of bubonic plague during the voyage.

b. That all is in good hygienic state and the instructions of the sanitary inspector have been followed.

c. That they present (1) list of passengers and crew which left Rio de Janeiro, the same to be viséed by the inspector of health who visited the vessel before it sailed, and by the inspectors of the ports at which it touched; also, a declaration of the number of passengers and crew who have disembarked and embarked; (2) certificates of disinfection signed by the Federal authorities at Rio de Janeiro or at Ilha Grande; (3) certificate, written and signed by the doctor and captain, that no passengers or members of the crew either came on board or left after the visé above mentioned.

6. Those vessels which during their voyage have cases of pest or arrive with it will be submitted to quarantine for ten days, the ship being disinfected in the port of arrival if the health officers think it possible, or otherwise they will be compelled to go to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande, but no inspector of port will be able to decide what is to be done, only the director-general of public health having that power.

7. Free pratique once having been given to a vessel the passengers of the same will be free from the action of Federal authorities, but subject to such vigilance or other measures as the local authorities may adopt. The crew, though, will remain under the supervision of the Federal authorities.

8. Vessels which can not be disinfected in accordance with the present regulations will remain in quarantine during their stay in Brazilian ports and no communication with them will be permitted except for the removal of mails.

The following Federal order has been promulgated relative to Italian ports:

As bubonic plague exists at Naples, it is decreed:

1. Vessels proceeding from Italian ports direct or by call, will be submitted to rigorous examination and subsequent disinfection at the quarantine station of Ilha Grande. If there has been any confirmed or suspected case on board, the vessel will be quarantined for ten days, counting from the day of the last case.

2. Immigrant vessels, infected or suspected, will be given ten full days' quarantine, counting the day of arrival at quarantine station, and will be disinfected either during quarantine or afterwards, as the director of public health may deem advisable.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Bahia state quarantine regulations—Promulgated October 16, 1901.

1. Passengers and their baggage proceeding from ports infected or suspected of bubonic plague will be subject to disinfection at Mount Serat and a sanitary vigilance for ten days.

For the sanitary vigilance the passengers will give, while in the disinfection station, all necessary information, which will be transmitted to the inspector-general of hygiene. It will be necessary for a doctor of the sanitary service to personally make a daily visit to the passenger for the above-mentioned time.

The names of the passengers disinfected will be published every day in the newspapers, as will also be published such other information as may be deemed necessary.

The doctors appointed for the sanitary vigilance will give the bureau of hygiene a full history of the passenger, pointing out the appearance of any sickness whatever, that the proper measures may be taken.

2. The men who work at loading or unloading vessels, stevedores, boatmen, guards, etc., will be submitted to a disinfection bath, and their clothing, and whatever objects brought from on board shall be disinfected.

3. The rats and vermin which infest vessels shall be exterminated by means of proper poisons which the Government will distribute. This shall also be done on land, in the streets, sewers, alleys, and the interior of private houses, in factories, and other establishments where a number of persons aggregate.

4. By special order of the bureau of hygiene, all private houses and all buildings in this city shall be visited repeatedly and the inmates forced to observe the most rigid regimen, especially with reference to the destruction of rats, fleas, bedbugs, etc.

5. During the present season, doctors shall be obliged to report all cases of fever that may occur in their practices. If the fever lasts more than twenty-four hours, the bureau of hygiene will send a sanitary doctor who will report to the department in detail.

6. Reporting cases of pest is obligatory and should be made to the inspector of hygiene (1) by the head of the family or near relatives who live with the sick, or by the principal person in the house, and (2) by the doctor who is treating or has simply visited the sick.

7. Isolation of a pest-stricken house is obligatory, or room isolation where by lack of means, force of circumstances, etc., total isolation is impracticable.

8. Isolation in hospitals. (a) The sick shall be transported by the hygienic department in special carriages, and (b) the house of the sick shall be evacuated and disinfected; things of small value used by the sick shall be burned and destroyed, if this action seems necessary, and (c) the persons (or their clothing) who have been near the sick shall be disinfected and over such will be exercised vigilance in accord with section 1 above.

9. Relative to suspected persons who shall come to the knowledge of the inspector by virtue of article 5, the department shall proceed as follows: The bureau of hygiene shall order a bacteriological examination to assist in making a diagnosis of the case and (2) at the same time shall cause the patient to be removed to a post of observation.

10. The disinfection of the quarters where exists pest is obligatory, whatever may be the termination of the case.

11. During the present season all deaths shall be personally verified by doctors appointed to this end and in a doubtful case it is necessary that it be referred to the bacteriological department, the facts being immediately communicated to the inspector of hygiene.

Interments can not take place without a visé of the certificate of death by the doctors mentioned above.

12. The Government will organize a bacteriological laboratory to take charge of the examination for diagnosis of presumed cases.

For verification of deaths the city is divided into 7 districts

[Inclosure No. 3.—Dispatch No. 153.]

Sanitary statistics of Bahia for month of June, 1901.

Maximum temperature.....	27° C.	Births, alive—	
Minimum temperature.....	22° C.	Male.....	34
Average temperature.....	24.52° C.	Female.....	51
Average relative humidity.....	88.10°	Legitimate.....	45
Rainfall.....	175 mm.	Illegitimate.....	40
Rainy days.....	15	Births, stillborn—	
Prevailing winds.....	S., SE., ESE.	Male.....	15
		Female.....	10
Cases of infectious diseases—		Marriages.....	31
Yellow fever.....	0	Vaccinated by health department during month.....	37
Deaths.....	0	Deaths.....	385
Smallpox.....	1	Male.....	218
Male, white.....	1	Female.....	167
Had never been vaccinated.....	1	Nationality—	
Treated in hospital.....	1	African.....	22
Died in hospital.....	1	Brazilian.....	352
Lepers in hospital end of last month—		Bolivian.....	1
Male.....	11	English.....	1
Female.....	4	Italian.....	1
Entered during month.....	0	Portuguese.....	5
Left hospital during month.....	0	Unknown.....	3
Died during month.....	0		

Sanitary statistics of Bahia, etc.—Continued.

Causes of death—		Causes of death—Continued.	
Beriberi	7	Diarrhea and dysentery	36
Diphtheria	0	Diseases of circulatory system	31
Enteric fever.....	5	Elephantiasis	0
Hydrophobia.....	0	Influenza	4
Scurvy	0	Malarial fevers.....	42
Smallpox	1	Meningitis.....	5
Typhus fever.....	0	Nephritis.....	17
Yellow fever.....	0	Pneumonia	13
Asthma	0	Syphilis	2
Bright's disease	3	Tetanus	3
Bronchitis	18	Tetanus neonatorum	12
Carcinoma	6	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	51
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion	18	Tuberculosis, other.....	3
Diabetes	1	Other causes.....	109

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Plague continues.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *October 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro for the week ended October 27. There were 344 deaths from all causes, as compared with 320 for the preceding week, an increase of 24. There were 3 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, an increase of 1; there was 1 death from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; there were 53 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; there was no death from beriberi or from diphtheria, a decrease of 1 as regards the former; 2 deaths from measles, the same as before; 2 from whooping cough, an increase of 1; 16 deaths from bubonic pest, an increase of 1; none from leprosy, a decrease of 1; 49 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 4.

I neglected to enumerate 3 cases of lymphatitis *pernicioso*.

There has been little or no change in the status of bubonic plague.

Respectfully,
 Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *November 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended November 3. There were 371 deaths from all causes, an increase of 27 as compared with the preceding week. There were 3 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, the same as before; 2 from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 50 from smallpox, a decrease of 3; 4 from typhoid, the same as before; none from scarlet fever, the same as before; 1 from diphtheria, an increase of 1; 1 from measles, a decrease of 1; none from whooping cough, a decrease of 2; 11 from bubonic pest, a decrease of 5; 1 death from lymphatitis *pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 66 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 17.

The pest is apparently decreasing; at all events it is making no headway.

Respectfully,
 Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *November 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended November 10. There were 309 deaths from all causes as compared with 371 during the preceding week. There were 5 deaths from *accessio pernicioso* as compared with 3 during the preceding week; there were no deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 2 from the preceding week; 50 deaths from smallpox, the same as before; 4 deaths from typhoid, the same as before; 1 death from diphtheria, the same as before; 4 deaths from measles, an increase of 3; 3 from whooping cough, an increase of 3; 11 from bubonic plague, the same as before; none from *lymphatitis pernicioso*, a decrease of 1, and 36 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 30.

Respectfully,
 EDWARD W. AMES,
Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

Smallpox in Quebec.

QUEBEC, CANADA, *December 11, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended December 7, there were 30 new cases of smallpox and no deaths reported in this city.

During the same week the city council passed an ordinance making vaccination compulsory. A house-to-house inspection is being made. The epidemic is extremely mild, and, owing to this fact, much difficulty is being experienced in inducing the people to be vaccinated. Many people take the view that the effects of the disease are less severe than those of vaccination.

At Sorel, a town situated between here and Montreal, on the St. Lawrence River, the disease has got beyond the control of the local authorities. The Dominion Government has taken charge.

Smallpox is also quite prevalent in Montreal.

Respectfully,
 VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Reports from Liverpool—Smallpox in London.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *November 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the current week the health of the United Kingdom has in general been satisfactory. No cases of plague have been reported either in Glasgow or in this city.

The outbreak of smallpox in London still continues, and for the week ended the 23d instant there were 22 deaths from that disease. There were no other quarantinable diseases reported.

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

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *December 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended December 7 the health of Liverpool was better than usual; the rate is 28, an annual rate of 20 per 1,000. No case of any quarantinable disease was reported during the week. The sanitary crusade inaugurated at the appearance of the recent outbreak of plague has been continued, and the good results are apparent in the greater cleanliness of the city. A war is also being waged on the rats, and all sick rats caught or any found dead are examined for plague, with a negative result so far. It is claimed that there has been no increased mortality among the rats. I have been informed by the health officer of Liverpool that if the plague were to recur here, it is the intention of the city authorities to again put on the inspection of outgoing vessels. This inspection was done by a force of 6 physicians employed by the city. All passenger ships were required to have this inspection of crew and steerage passengers; freight vessels were given it on request, and many asked it. The glandular regions of crew and steerage were examined. If any persons showed symptoms of fever, their temperature was taken, and if fever was found they were detained. Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas, who witnessed some of these inspections, told me that he regarded them as very thorough.

The smallpox in London seems to be assuming the nature of an epidemic. On Wednesday, the 4th, there were remaining in hospitals in that city 491 cases. Liverpool at present is free from the disease.

Respectfully,

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

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

FRANCE.

Tuberculosis—Its prevalence and treatment, especially in France.

LYONS, FRANCE, *November 14, 1901.*

SIR: At a former session of the French Parliament, a commission consisting of 32 members was appointed to investigate the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis, its ravages in France, the causes of prevalence, and the progress that has been made toward its cure. The report of this commission, which has just appeared in the *Journal Officiel*, treats the subject very elaborately, covering 25 quarto pages of solid minion. I translate in part and condense from it:

Monsieur Amodru, the author of the report, says that 150,000 people die of consumption in France every year. It is among the young, adults, people from 30 to 45 years of age, in the prime of life, who seem to be the special victims of this scourge. Under such circumstances consumption can not be regarded as merely one of the incidents of life; it is a dreadful enemy, which is constantly extending its ravages and daily gaining ground, with no opposition to its contagious action. It can be said that in regard to France, where population is almost at a standstill, it is more than a menace to individuals; it constitutes a real national peril.

* * * * *

Can be cured.

“If tuberculosis is a disease that is widespread and contagious, it is also a disease that can be avoided and that can be cured.

“No one now questions the truth of this proposition, and it is such fundamental truths that inspire me to set forth the ravages caused by tuberculosis, to make known the means by which it is propagated, and to indicate in a general way the methods to extirpate it.”

In Austria and Germany.

Tuberculosis has its victims to-day in all countries and in all climates. Professor Leyden, in his lecture on September 7, 1894, at the Congress of Budapest, estimated the annual number of deaths in Germany from consumption at 170,000, 4,500 of which are charged to the single city of Berlin. He concluded that the aggregate deaths in the German Empire were from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000.

Kuty estimates the deaths from consumption in Austria at 35 for every 10,000 inhabitants. In Vienna, where this disease is called the Vienna malady, “*Morbus viennensis*,” the average annual deaths from consumption during the five years from 1889 to 1893 was 8,356.2. For every 1,000 deaths 232 were of consumption. For every 100,000 inhabitants 540 die of consumption. In Hungary the number of consumptives reaches over 400,000. In Budapest, in a population of 492,237, during a period of five years, statistics report 3,179 deaths a year from consumption.

In 12 cities in Italy, the most populous of the kingdom, the average annual number of deaths from consumption is 337 per 100,000 inhabitants.

In England, according to Mr. Loch, there are 150,000 to 200,000 persons sick with consumption and 41,000 deaths every year. In Switzerland, with 2,800,000 population, the number of consumptives reaches 50,000. The average for the three years 1895 to 1897 was 23.8 deaths from tuberculosis per 10,000 individuals. According to Dr. Knopf, of the 4,500,000 population of Portugal 20,000 die from tuberculosis every year.

The following table from the office of the German imperial board of health gives the number of deaths for each 10,000 of population from tuberculosis and pulmonary inflammations in the different nations mentioned:

Countries.	Deaths from—		Countries.	Deaths from—	
	Tuber- culosis.	Pulmo- nary in- flamma- tion.		Tuber- culosis.	Pulmo- nary in- flamma- tion.
Russia.....	39.8	42.1	Denmark.....	19.1	23.2
Austria.....	36.2	22.8	Netherlands.....	18.8	40.1
Hungary.....	31.8	24.4	Italy.....	18.7	47.9
France.....	30.2	30.4	Belgium.....	17.6	46.8
Sweden.....	23.1	27.2	Norway.....	17.4	17.6
Germany.....	22.4	26.5	Scotland.....	17.3	31.7
Switzerland.....	20.3	21.3	England.....	13.6	31.5
Ireland.....	20.3	27.7			

Mortality in French cities and villages.

Pulmonary morbidity and mortality is very general in France. If it is true, as contended by the imperial board of health of Germany, that

the average duration of the disease is three years, which is rather below than above the truth, we can approximate the number of our people sick with that disease at about 500,000. In our cities having over 50,000 inhabitants the proportion of deaths from consumption and chronic bronchitis is 49.9 for every 10,000.

In cities having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants the proportion is 39.8 per 10,000.

In cities of from 5,000 to 10,000 the proportion is 35.7. In cities less than 5,000 the proportion is 33.8.

Paris is one of the great centers of tuberculosis. From 12,000 to 14,000 consumptives die there annually and the patients number about 40,000.

Many of the consumptives of Paris leave that city before they are far advanced and die in the country or in small towns, at the home of a relative. Some of them have come from the country to Paris where they receive the first taint of consumption and bear the germs back with them to their old homes. If exact figures could be given of the number of persons thus leaving Paris it would materially raise the total number of deaths from that disease which should be charged to that city.

Monsieur Amodru gives elaborate statistical tables of the ravages of the disease in Paris, by wards or arrondissements, showing that the deaths are more numerous in proportion to population among the poor than among the rich. He quotes from the report of the extra parliamentary commission made to the ministry of the interior, that in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants the number of consumptives increased in proportion as the population is lowered. It is true that this report applies to only 89 towns, insufficient to establish a precise rule. They give merely an indication, but until it is controverted it will remain as a very disquieting indication.

Unfortunately, the observations thus far indicate that the disease is much more prevalent in the country than was supposed. Professor Brouardel, in his report to the extra parliamentary commission, says that this question of the "progressive invasion of the country by tuberculosis has occupied my mind for several years. I have questioned many physicians on the subject, and their observations all tend to the one conclusion of the marked invasion of the country districts of France by this disease."

Dr. Ricochon, in speaking of an epidemic of consumption in a village, attributed its constant increase to the presence of the large barracks filled with soldiers. "Compulsory military service causes the presence in the barracks of a constantly increasing number of consumptives who are sent back yearly to die in their homes. Every one of them may create a center of tuberculosis contagion, all the more dreadful because military tuberculosis seems to be of exaggerated virulence. I could cite many cases of soldiers rejected as unfit who have communicated the disease in so short a time that they lived to see a brother or sister die from it."

In Paris and the department of the Seine, in a given space of time, consumption each year caused 38 times more deaths than varioloid and scarlatina combined, 16 times more than typhoid fever, and 8 times more than diphtheria.

Statistics prove that consumption is increasing in France and Italy and is decreasing in England, Germany, and other countries. Its home is in all countries and it attacks people of all ages, but statistics establish that it is between the ages of 15 and 60 years, that a person is most

exposed to contract it and die from it. Men are more subject to it than women. The statistics of Worsbourg, Prussia, establish the proportion of 35.48 among men and 28.55 among women.

According to the Bertillon statistics the mortality in Paris is the same for the two sexes up to 15 years age. After that the greater increase is among men.

The following are his figures. In 100 deaths, there are—

Years.	Men.	Women.	Years.	Men.	Women.
From 15 to 20	603	402	From 45 to 50	760	282
From 20 to 25.....	603	492	From 50 to 55.....	672	258
From 25 to 30.....	770	487	From 55 to 60.....	588	201
From 30 to 35.....	893	475	From 60 to 65.....	500	191
From 35 to 40.....	875	409	From 65 to 70.....	307	121
From 40 to 45.....	862	343	From 70 to 75.....	201	113

During the six years from 1892 to 1897, 29,476 persons died of consumption in Paris—17,006 men and 12,470 women.

Dr. Mingot, in a report presented January 9, 1901, to the minister of the post-office and telegraph, says that among the 71,000 employees of the department the deaths from tuberculosis amount to 40 for every 10,000. For the department of the Seine, Paris, this proportion increased to 62 for every 10,000, while in the general population of Paris the proportion is 49 for every 10,000. One of the great railroad companies reported that out of 40,000 employees, 271 died of consumption in 1896, 257 in 1897. In 1898 the number of employees was 41,000, deaths from consumption, 285.

The following table gives the losses in the army from tuberculosis during the ten years mentioned :

Years.	Per 1,000.			Years.	Per 1,000.		
	Inva- lided.	Deaths.	Total losses.		Inva- lided.	Deaths.	Total losses.
1888	4.30	1.18	5.48	1894	6.55	1.01	7.56
1889	4.94	1.05	5.99	1895	8.34	1.14	9.48
1890	5.70	1.08	6.78	1896	7.34	0.94	8.28
1891	6.10	1.33	7.43	1897	7.84	0.95	8.79
1892	6.55	1.04	7.59	1898	7.13	0.78	8.01
1893	6.33	0.94	7.27				

The number of persons rejected from the army as consumptives increased very materially from 1888 to 1898. It passed from 4.30 per 1,000 to 7.13 per 1,000. The number of deaths from the same cause diminished during that time from 1.18 to 0.88 per 1,000. The total of losses from death and rejection rise from 5.48 to 8.01 per 1,000.

The armies of other countries also pay a heavy tribute to tuberculosis. A table is given which shows that the losses by death or rejection on account of tuberculosis are increasing in all the armies of Europe except that of England, where the mortality from consumption is diminishing.

Dr. Vincent affirms that of all diseases it is tuberculosis which causes the greatest ravages in the fleet. Jules Richard says, in 1855 : "Tuberculosis moves rapidly on board ships. * * * Nothing is more true, and this is due, in the first place, to the close contact of men with each other which increases the chances of contagion. But fatigue, overwork, the variations of temperature to which the men are exposed in going from one climate to another, are so many causes which explain the rapid development of consumption in the marine service."

From 1888 to 1897, the statistics of the marine hospital at Brest report 1,119 deaths, of which 501, 46.8 per 100—that is to say, almost half, were from consumption. In 1898, for the 5 marine hospitals in the ports of Brest, Cherbourg, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, the statistics report 35.5 per 100 deaths from consumption.

In 1898 the total number of deaths in our fleet rose to 2,176. Of this number 635—that is, more than one-quarter—were from consumption.

The army, the marine, and the railroads are not the only conglomerations where tuberculosis develops readily. Professor Brouardel says that wherever a man in his work, in the pursuit of pleasure, or while sick, is compelled to live part or all of the time among other people where habitations are overcrowded or even unhealthy the conditions necessary for imparting the disease exist. If he is well, his companions are a danger to him; if sick, he is a danger to them. The conditions of modern society oblige men to live together. As a child, he is exposed in school; as an adult, in the barracks; a workingman, in the workshops; as a student, in the schools, libraries, and laboratories. If he travels, he is exposed in carriages, railroad cars—too often dirty—in the hotel, where patients have often preceded him and insufficient pains have been taken to protect the new guest from possible contagion. Poor and sick he enters a hospital, where all the environment menaces him. This peril from the crowding of people together is inherent in the very progress of civilization. It is the tribute we pay, and it explains the constantly increasing menace of tuberculosis.

The following are a number of places which may become centers for breeding tuberculosis: Lyceums, colleges, and all kinds of schools; post-offices, courts, prisons, factories, hospitals and asylums, railroads, street cars, hacks, boats, stores, theaters and concert halls, churches, libraries, convents, monasteries, restaurants, and saloons.

It was in 1865 that Villemain, in a celebrated letter to the Academy of Medicine, first declared that tuberculosis was contagious. The power of resistance of the tuberculosis bacilli is very great. After heating them three hours at a hundred degrees they were found to still retain all of their virulence. Moist heat, sunlight, and fresh air are the best known agents for the destruction of the bacilli. Savinski, after many experiments with tuberculosis sputum, concluded "that these expectorations could retain their virulence indefinitely while they remained in darkness, but that they lost it when exposed to the action of sunlight." Other authorities are here quoted in the support of the sunlight cure.

It is not the breath of the consumptive which is contagious; the air which he expels does not contain the germs; it is the spittle, dried and reduced to dust, which is generally the agent of contagion. This dust, coming from the dried spittle and in which there are thousands of bacilli, arises in the atmosphere, enters the respiratory organs, infecting the bronchial tubes and the lungs. Heller calculates that the bacilli expelled by a consumptive in one day number not less 7,200,000,000.

The writer cites a number of cases of the disease caused by inhaling the bacilli expelled from consumptives.

Hipolyte Martin has made many interesting experiments, in which he reports the innoculating of guinea pigs and rabbits with milk bought here and there in Paris. Since the discoveries of Dr. Koch there is no essential feature of the tubercle bacilli with which we are not familiar, and so widespread and numerous have been the experiments regarding its vitality and its resistance of physical and chemical agencies that it is now thoroughly understood.

The consumptive's breath not contagious.

All agree that the air expelled by the patient does not contain the bacilli and that it is the same in regard to the physiological secretions. Only the spittle is dangerous, and even there the liquid must be dried, so that the bacilli can float in the air in the form of dust. It is demonstrated also that this dried spittle clings to the wall, the furniture, and the floor of the patient's room for months and even years. It is shown on the contrary that sunlight very speedily, in a few hours in fact, destroys the bacilli. It is also demonstrated that consumption is contracted through the respiratory organs, but also and much less often by milk, and perhaps by meat of consumptive animals.

In short, we know that there is one kind of tuberculosis called "closed," very frequently ganglionic, osseous, and visceral, but in such cases the bacilli are prisoners and consequently inoffensive. Such consumptives offer no danger of contagion. We know also that the consumptive that expectorates the bacilli is dangerous and that we must protect ourselves against him. "Open" tuberculosis is the enemy which must be constantly combated.

Consumption is by no means necessarily contagious. A healthy man, not predisposed, possesses a power of resistance to the bacilli, a natural immunity, which permits him to escape the contagion.

Although tuberculosis may not be hereditary, it is certain that the children of consumptives, by the mere fact of their birth in a state of organic weakness, are predisposed to the bacilli. In the same manner children and adults who are characterized by what Lorraine and Brouardel call "infantillism" are more subject to consumption than others.

Alcohol the great ally of consumption.

General debility, overwork, every kind of excess predisposes one to that disease. The influence of alcohol in developing consumption is denied by no one to-day. All clinicians have recognized this fact, and Professor Landouzy in a résumé of his observations used the picturesque expression, that "alcohol makes the bed for tuberculosis."

Tuberculosis produced by alcohol generally occurs at an advanced age and its progress is very rapid. Of 252 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis Jacquet found 180 caused by alcohol. Mr. de Lavarenne, in his report to the extra parliamentary health commission, after having demonstrated that the deaths from consumption are increasing in France, proved that the increased mortality is in exact proportion to the increased consumption of alcohol.

The departments which are the greatest centers for tuberculosis are almost always those where there is the greatest consumption of alcohol. It is, therefore, of the first importance in the war against consumption to also combat drunkenness. Consumption is avoidable. Brouardel says that if a person is predisposed to it from birth, he may escape it by living in a healthful locality, in an apartment exposed to air and sunshine. On the contrary a strong and vigorous man with no hereditary or acquired predisposition may not escape the contagion if he lives in unhealthful surroundings. It is in dark, closely packed abodes that this disease is cultivated.

To prevent the spread of the disease.

It should be thoroughly understood that the spread of this disease can be prevented. People must be prohibited from spitting on floors and the dried dust from expectoration must be rendered harmless. It has been proposed that the act of expectorating upon the ground or

floors anywhere should be made a crime and punishable as such. Without going so far, for it seems to us it would be very difficult to prevent spitting in the street, it would suffice to confine the prohibition to buildings under the control of the State, depots, museums, etc. "We should recall that this prohibition exists in America and has never called forth much criticism. Kopf reports that a few years ago in San Francisco a well-known millionaire, Mr. B., was condemned to twenty-four hours in prison for violating the law."

Another precaution is profuse sprinkling before sweeping. This should apply to streets and sidewalks as well as to the interior of houses. Houses and the apartments of consumptives should be thoroughly cleaned and ventilated after the departure of the patient.

In its general conclusions the report recommends "careful inspection of meat and milk, the organization of a veritable crusade against tuberculosis in the barracks."

The prohibition of the use of alcohol among soldiers; a ration of 360 grammes of meat daily; the placing of large hygienic spittoons everywhere, raised three feet from the ground, and improved ventilation. The use of metallic spittoons containing an antiseptic solution is recommended and the floors well sprinkled before being swept. These recommendations also apply to the marine with the addition that all consumptives should be kept isolated. The use of disinfected metallic spittoons and the recommendation in regard to sweeping applies to all public buildings, depots, saloons, schools, places of amusement, etc.

Consumption is curable.

The report declares that consumption is curable at all stages. Professor Bouchard is quoted as saying "this disease, which is cruel to mankind, is curable in the greater number of cases. All medical action should be constantly inspired on the belief that the disease is curable. The contrary idea is nothing more than a historical souvenir."

Mr. Darenberg says, that "during the last ten years I have cured a number of consumptives, who have resumed their active occupations, have married, and now have healthy children. I can even say," says he, "that I, myself, am the consumptive that I know the best whom I have cured. I am therefore able to confirm that consumption is curable."

Pure air, such as is found on the sea shore and on high mountains, is the best remedy for consumption. That air, free from microorganisms, dust, and smoke, the numerous adulterations engendered by human activity, far from the industrial centers and the numerous fermentations of decaying substances in large cities, contains all the necessary antiseptic qualities. However, in order that this remedy should be effective, this pulmonary septic should be continuous—that is to say, that the patient should not only keep his windows and doors open night and day, but that he should persevere in this air cure for a long time.

He should have plenty to eat and eat often, and should enjoy absolute physical and mental repose. Sanatoriums for consumptives should be constructed in a place sheltered from unfavorable winds, in a healthy locality, in the neighborhood of pure water, where the air is free from dust and poisonous emanations, in an isolated spot at a good distance from any large population, if possible, on the southern slope of a wooded hill or mountain where the summit of the hill and neighboring trees protect it from strong winds.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. COVERT,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Removal of restrictions on vessels from Glasgow and Liverpool.*HAVRE, FRANCE, *November 28, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 94 of November 7 last, relating to the sanitary inspection at Havre of vessels clearing for certain ports of France from Glasgow and Liverpool, I have the honor to inform you that the minister of the interior of France has decided that the above-mentioned British ports are no longer infected with the bubonic plague, and the quarantine officer of this port has been notified that the regulations requiring all vessels clearing from Liverpool and Glasgow to French ports from Pontorson to St. Valery-sur-Somme to first enter the port of Havre for medical inspection, are now no longer in force.

Respectfully,

A. M. THACKARA,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 30, 1901.*

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

Plague.

FRANCE.—The steamship *Saghalien* of the Messageries Maritimes, which arrived from the Levant at Marseilles on November 7, with passengers and cargo, had to be sent back to Frioul on the 9th instant, as the sanitary officers found a large number of dead rats in the ship. The health of the passengers and crew was, however, good. After thorough disinfection the vessel was allowed to leave the quarantine station and on November 14 proceeded on the voyage to Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Glasgow up to November 18 no further case of plague had been recorded. The 4 isolated plague patients in the hospital are on the way to recovery.

RUSSIA.—Of the 2 deaths from plague in Odessa (the diagnosis being duly determined by bacteriological examination), the second of which occurred on November 2, one of the victims was a waiter in an eating house near the harbor, and the other was a German living in the center of the town, who it is claimed had not been in the vicinity of the harbor. Between November 10 and November 12, 3 further cases of sickness (supposed to be plague) occurred in Odessa.

EGYPT.—Between November 8 and November 15, 2 fresh plague cases occurred in Egypt.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended October 25, 10,036 new plague cases occurred in the Bombay Presidency and 7,061 deaths (as compared with 10,284 cases and 7,427 deaths during the foregoing week). In the city of Bombay during the same period 175 new plague cases and 176 deaths were registered, while 183 deaths were designated as suspected plague.

CHINA—*Hongkong.*—For the seven weeks from August 17 to October 5, 31 plague cases and 29 deaths were recorded.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from September 6 to October 10, 193 cases of plague and 136 deaths occurred on the island.

MOZAMBIQUE.—In Magude, 140 kilometers from Lourenco Marquez, according to a telegraphic report of November 19, 5 cases of plague have been registered.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended October 26, 6 cases of plague

were recorded (4 in Port Elizabeth). According to an official report the total number of persons succumbed to the plague in the colony up to October 26, amounted to 402.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

[Translation.]

Supplementary report containing further data and statistics in regard to the success of the open-air treatment of consumption in the Empire of Germany.

[Compiled by government-councillor, Dr. Engelmann, of the imperial health office at Berlin.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 29, 1901.*

In order to obtain trustworthy and exhaustive statistics respecting the results of the open-air treatment of consumptives, the imperial health office at Berlin has sent out blanks to be filled out by the directing physicians of the following institutions:

1. Loslau Sanitarium, established by the Union of Sanitaria for Consumptives in the government district of Oppeln.
2. Dr. Weicker's Home for Consumptives, in Görbersdorf (Silesia).
3. Dr. Brehmer's Sanitarium for Consumptives, in Görbersdorf (Silesia).
4. The People's Sanitarium at Albertsberg; established by the society for the establishment and maintenance of sanatoria for the people in the kingdom of Saxony.
5. Institution for Consumptives, in Reiboldgrün (kingdom of Saxony).
6. The People's Sanitarium at Grabowsee, near Oranienburg.
7. The Vogelsang Sanitarium for Consumptive Women.
8. Convalescent Hospital, at Königsberg, near Goslar.
9. "Albrechtshaus" Sanitarium, near Stiege; established by the Brunswick insurance institution.
10. Oderberg Sanitarium.
11. "Glückauf" Sanitarium for Consumptive Females.
12. "Knappschaft" Sanitarium, at Sülzhayn.
13. Dr. Pintschovius' Sanitarium, at Altenbrak, in the Hartz.
14. Sophien Sanitarium, at Berka; established by the patriotic institute of the woman's union, in Saxony.
15. Sanitarium Ruppertshain, in Taunus.
16. Sanitarium, at Dannenfels.
17. Oberkaufungen Sanitarium.
18. Sanitarium, at Engelthal, near Hersbruck.
19. District Hospital, at Bonndorf (Württemberg).
20. Neustädtle Home for Consumptives.
21. Consumptive Hospital, at Schömburg.
22. St. Blasien Sanitarium (Baden).
23. Institution for Consumptives, at Oberölkhofen.
24. Municipal Sanitarium, near Munich.
25. People's Sanitarium, at Planegg.
26. "Cure," district Sülzhayn, in the Hartz.
27. "Cure," district Andreasberg, in the Hartz.
28. Bad Rehburg (province Hannover).
29. "Cure," district Altweier (Alsace).
30. Hydropathic Institute, at Pullach, near Munich.
31. Bad Wartenberg (Upper Bavaria).

Sex of the patients.

Of the 6,273 patients treated during the period covered by the present report (a), 5,059 or 80.6 per cent were males and 1,214 or 19.4 per cent were females. According to the cards received at the imperial health office, the following institutions treated male patients exclusively: Loslau, Albertsberg, Grabowsee, Königsberg,* Albrechtshaus, near Stiege, Oderberg, Sülzhayn, Altenbrak, Planegg, Bonndorf, Neustädtle, Oberkaufungen, and Engelthal; Vogelsang and Glückauf received female consumptive patients exclusively. Reiboldsgrün had 50 cards for female patients and only 1 card for a male patient.

The relation between successful results and duration of treatment could be determined in the case of 6,195 patients, as shown by the following table:

Duration of treatment.	Persons.	Patients cured or improved.	Per cent.	Patients unimproved or grew worse.	Per cent.	Patients died.	Per cent.
Between 6 and 8 weeks.....	638	465	72.9	165	25.9	8	1.3
Between 8 and 10 weeks.....	667	528	79.2	135	20.2	4	0.6
Between 10 and 12 weeks.....	1,467	1,346	91.8	120	8.2	1	0.07
Between 12 and 14 weeks.....	1,768	1,630	92.2	136	7.7	2	0.1
Between 14 and 16 weeks.....	534	489	91.6	44	8.2	1	0.2
Between 16 and 18 weeks.....	404	358	88.6	44	10.9	2	0.5
Between 18 and 20 weeks.....	231	205	88.7	25	10.8	1	0.4
Between 20 and 26 weeks.....	300	261	87.0	39	13.0	.....	.....
Between 26 and 32 weeks.....	86	75	87.2	10	11.6	1	1.2
Longer than 32 weeks.....	100	89	89.0	9	9.0	2	2.0

Permanence of the results of the open-air treatment.

There is nothing really wonderful in the fact that a consumptive patient after enjoying good food and proper nursing, and living for several weeks in the pure air of the forest or mountain, leaves the sanitarium in a much improved condition. Actual worth can only be claimed for such a result if it can be proven to be more or less permanent after the patient has returned to his everyday occupation. The figures relating to the permanence of the results form, therefore, without doubt, the most important part of the statistics. If a proper selection is made of patients likely to be benefited by the open air treatment, the results must be regarded as satisfactory, even with respect to their permanence.

The following figures speak for themselves:

Results of subsequent examinations.

Time elapsed since discharge from institute.	No. of persons subsequently examined.	Capacity to earn a living was entirely preserved.	Capacity to earn a living was partly preserved.
Months—			
3 to 6.....	211	175=72.6 per cent.....	12=5.0 per cent.
6 to 12.....	552	338=61.2 per cent.....	43=7.8 per cent.
12 to 18.....	488	250=51.2 per cent.....	38=7.8 per cent.
18 to 24.....	293	141=48.1 per cent.....	23=7.9 per cent.
24 to 30.....	258	114=44.2 per cent.....	12=4.7 per cent.
30 to 36.....	165	67=40.6 per cent.....	4=2.4 per cent.
36 to 42.....	120	35=29.2 per cent.....	6=5.0 per cent.
42 to 48.....	30	4=13.3 per cent.....	2=6.7 per cent.

a As stated in Part I of the present series, the period covered by the present report extends from the beginning of 1899 to the middle of 1900.

Results of subsequent examinations—Continued.

Time elapsed since discharge from institute.	Capacity to earn living was suspended.	Died in the meantime.	Quite or partly able to work.	Not capable to earn living or in meantime had died.
Months—				
3 to 6	49=20.3 per cent ...	5= 2.1 per cent..	77.6 per cent.....	22.4 per cent.
6 to 12	117=21.2 per cent ...	54= 9.8 per cent..	69.0 per cent.....	31.0 per cent.
12 to 18	78=16.0 per cent ...	122=25.0 per cent..	59.0 per cent.....	41.0 per cent.
18 to 24	44=15.0 per cent ...	85=29.0 per cent..	56.0 per cent.....	44.0 per cent.
24 to 30	33=12.7 per cent ...	99=38.4 per cent..	48.9 per cent.....	51.1 per cent.
30 to 36	31=18.8 per cent ...	63=38.2 per cent..	43.0 per cent.....	57.0 per cent.
36 to 42	13=10.8 per cent ...	66=55.0 per cent..	34.2 per cent.....	65.8 per cent.
42 to 48	4=13.3 per cent ...	20=66.7 per cent..	20.0 per cent.....	80.0 per cent.

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

Investigation into the nature of cancer.

[Translation from the Frankfurter Zeitung, November 6, 1901.]

FRANKFORT, GERMANY, *November 15, 1901.*

As has been recently reported in these columns, the Institute for Experimental Therapeutics in this city has now begun an investigation relating to the ætiology of cancerous diseases. For this purpose considerable sums of money have been placed at the disposal of the institute by private persons. Two eminent surgeons have been called from Strassburg and Vienna, respectively, to assist in the investigation. The mistake should not, however, be made of expecting too much from this inquiry. The work of the institute is so extensive that it can give only a limited portion of its attention to this subject, and no change in the organization of the institute is contemplated. It is, therefore, not intended to treat patients suffering with cancer, and nothing has as yet been positively determined in regard to the extent and character of the investigation which is to be undertaken. In this direction science has before it a very difficult problem. The results which may be reached in Frankfort can, in the most favorable event, mean only a modest step forward on a long and tedious road.

The combating of this fearful enemy of humanity has long been a subject of investigation. For two years past there has existed in Buffalo, N. Y., a well-equipped institute for the study of cancer, where a number of prominent scientists are employed. For more than a decade the Pasteur Institute in Paris has also been quietly investigating the matter. The inquiry is now to be taken up here also by scientific men, and some success is hoped for, even if science be still destined to remain long in the dark in regard to cancerous diseases.

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Vice Consul-General.

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

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Two cases and one death from plague at Honolulu.

[Cablegram.]

HONOLULU, HAWAII,

December 3, via San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1901.

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: Death from plague, Honolulu, November 27. Have written.—COFER.

[Cablegram.]

HONOLULU, HAWAII,

December 4, via San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1901.

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: There has been a case of plague at Honolulu to-day. Particulars later.—COFER.

Report of the death from plague on November 27.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *December 3, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to my telegram of even date, reporting a death from plague in Honolulu on November 27, I have the honor to state the following facts in connection with this case, which facts were furnished by Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, the executive officer of the board of health:

Chang Chee, a Chinese, aged 22 years, was seen on November 26 by Dr. Hodgins. The man was delirious, had a very high temperature, and a very rapid and weak pulse. In the left groin was found a well-defined bubo which upon pressure was very painful. The man died at 1.30 p. m. the day following and the post-mortem was made almost immediately by Dr. McDonald. There were present a large number of physicians, including the officers of the Service here. The necropsic findings were characteristic and the diagnosis of bubonic plague was almost unanimous.

The usual smears were made from the glands and spleen, and the body was then sent to the quarantine station for cremation.

An investigation showed the man's home to be opposite Relief Camp No. 2, on Vineyard street, and that after his illness had begun he had been removed to a house near Hotel and River streets, where he died. Both places were found to be in a good sanitary condition and no evidence was obtainable as to the presence of rats either dead or alive.

The house where the man lived when he was taken ill is located 500 feet from focus No. 3 (vide my letter of June 25). The house in which he died is only 300 feet from focus No. 4 (vide my letter of July 10, 1901). The board of health has furnished this office with a list of the suspects which we are referring to in our certification of intending steerage passengers for the Pacific coast.

There have been no other developments in this connection since November 27, 1901.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER.

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

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

*Quarantine transactions on outgoing vessels at Honolulu.*HONOLULU, H. I., *December 2, 1901.*

SIR : I have the honor to make my report of outgoing quarantine for the week ended November 30, 1901, as follows :

Number of steam vessels inspected and passed, 1 ; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 2 ; number of crew inspected and passed, 28 ; number of passengers, cabin, inspected and passed, 14 ; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 19 ; number of sailing vessels disinfected, 4.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

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

MEXICO.

*Transactions at Vera Cruz for the four weeks ended November 30, 1901.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *December 3, 1901.*

SIR : I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the four weeks ended November 30, 1901 : Vessels cleared for United States ports, 24 ; crew inspected, 1,317 ; passengers inspected, 567 ; vaccine certificates issued, 206 ; immune certificates issued, 1. Yellow fever, cases, 85 ; deaths, 29. One case of malaria on board steamship *Ollargan* ; 1 case yellow fever taken off steamship *Segurança*. One case smallpox reported at Alvarado.

Respectfully,

FELIX GIRALT,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

*Report from Vera Cruz.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *December 7, 1901.*

SIR : I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended December 7, 1901 : Vessels cleared for United States ports, 6 ; crew inspected, 230 ; passengers inspected, 139 ; vaccine certificates issued, 42.

I inclose abstracts of bills of health and mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,

FELIX GIRALT,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended December 7, 1901.

Yellow fever.....	8	Pneumonia.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	6	Deaths from all causes.....	21
Remittent fever.....	6		
Pernicious malaria.....	3	Total.....	52
Enterocolitis.....	4		
Dysentery.....	2		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Prevalence of smallpox—Inspection service at Vanceboro.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, *December 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there have been 73 cases and 7 deaths from smallpox in the city of St. John since the outbreak of the disease several months ago. During the week ended December 7 there have been 16 new cases.

The disease prevails quite generally throughout the province of New Brunswick. Cases have been found on several occasions on the railroad trains of the province. The State of Maine has instituted a train-inspection service at Vanceboro. Passengers are required to either give proof of recent vaccination or to be vaccinated before entering the State.

Compulsory vaccination has been under consideration in St. John during the past week, but nothing definite has been decided upon.

Respectfully,

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

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Maritime quarantine transactions for August, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., *September 29, 1901.*

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

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued—	
To United States ports.....	4
To foreign ports.....	43
To domestic ports.....	165
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	52
From domestic ports.....	173
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	1, 791
Steerage.....	6, 017
Number of crew inspected.....	9, 601
Number persons quarantined for observation.....	1
Number pieces baggage disinfected and so labeled.....	4, 237
Number pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	2, 416
Number persons vaccinated—	
Crew.....	23
Passengers.....	963

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Number of vessels inspected.....	164
Number of passengers inspected.....	3, 697
Number of crew inspected.....	5, 707
Number of passengers and crew rejected (cause of rejection, fever, 2; plague suspect, 1).....	3
Number pieces of baggage disinfected and so labeled.....	1, 100

FERRYBOATS.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	366
Number of crew inspected.....	4, 001
Number of passengers inspected.....	30, 216

Maritime quarantine transactions for August, 1901.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Total number of vessels inspected	742
Total number of passengers inspected.....	41,721
Total number of crew inspected.....	19,309
Total number of persons vaccinated.....	986
Total number of pieces of baggage disinfected	5,387
Total number pieces baggage inspected and passed.....	2,416

PORT OF CEBU.

Number of bills of health issued to foreign ports.	4
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	2
From domestic ports	83
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin	118
Steerage.....	712
Number of crew inspected	2,438

PORT OF ILOILO.

Number of bills of health issued to foreign ports.....	5
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	0
From domestic ports	21
Number of passengers—	
Cabin	120
Steerage.....	473
Number of crew inspected.....	892

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

Quarantine transactions on outgoing vessels September 8 to September 28, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., September 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended September 14, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected.....	60
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	281
Number of crew inspected.....	1,583
Number of passengers inspected.....	1,588
Number of rejections, cause, fever.....	1

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	89
Number of crew inspected.....	1,095
Number of passengers inspected.....	8,066

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of crew vaccinated.....	12
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	216

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., September 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended September 21, 1901, as follows :

Number of vessels inspected.....	58
Number of crew inspected.....	1, 534
Number of passengers inspected.....	925
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	298

FERRIES.

Number of ferries inspected.....	84
Number of crew inspected..	1, 452
Number of passengers inspected.....	8, 771

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of crew vaccinated.....	8
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	142

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., September 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended September 28, 1901 :

Number of vessels inspected.....	62
Number of crew inspected.....	1, 484
Number of passengers inspected.....	783
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	298

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	93
Number of crew inspected.....	1, 111
Number of passengers inspected.....	8, 514

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew	16
Number of vaccinations, passengers	174

Respectfully,

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

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

Condition of plague and smallpox to October 26, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., October 4, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby report that no plague cases occurred in Manila during the week ended September 28, 1901, and that the city still remains free from smallpox, although 2 imported cases are reported for the period mentioned.

Respectfully,

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

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

MANILA, P. I., *October 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 3 cases of plague, all fatal, were reported in Manila, P. I., for the week ended October 26, 1901. Of this number, 2 were Filipinos and 1 was Chinese.

Respectfully,
 J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *December 2, 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 for the week ended November 30, 1901; also the summary of transactions of this station, and report of the inspection of immigrants for the month of November, 1901.

During the week 1 vessel was inspected and passed and 4 bills of health were issued.

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

Respectfully,
 W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

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

PONCE, P. R., *December 1, 1901.*

Total number of vessels inspected during November, 1901.....	14
Total number of vessels inspected during November, 1900.....	20
Total number of bills of health issued during November, 1901.....	14
Total number of bills of health issued during November, 1900.....	19
Number of passengers inspected during November, 1901 (incoming).....	129
Number of passengers inspected during November, 1901 (in transit).....	230
Number of crew inspected during November, 1901.....	616
Number of vessels in quarantine during November, 1901.....	4
Number of immigrants inspected during November, 1901.....	15
Rejections.....	0
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected during November, 1901.....	63
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed during November, 1901.....	70
Number of sacks of mail disinfected during November, 1901.....	3

PONCE, P. R., *December 9, 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 December 7, 1901. Also the mortality statistics of the city for the month of November, 1901. Five vessels were inspected and passed and 1 German steamship, *Castilia*, from Vera Cruz, Tampico, Port-au-Prince, Jeremie, Gonaives, Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata, Sanchez, and Samana, was held in quarantine. No cargo nor passengers for Ponce. Loaded coffee and sailed on the same day.

During this and the coming month there are expected many extra

steamers to touch at this port for coffee for Europe. As a rule they come from infected or suspicious ports. Five bills of health were issued.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

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

PONCE, P. R., December 6, 1901.

Diseases of—		Tuberculosis.....	10
Digestive system	38	Cancer.....	2
Respiratory system.....	11	Wounds.....	1
Circulatory system	5	Metritis.....	1
Nervous system.....	7	Puerperal fever.....	2
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition.....	12	Hepatitis.....	3
Malaria	8	Rhachitis.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	1		
La grippe.....	4	Total.....	108
Nephritis.....	1		

Number of deaths reported during November, 1901 (a).....	108
Number of deaths reported during November, 1900 (a).....	270
Number of births reported during November, 1901 (a).....	115
Number of births reported during November, 1900 (a).....	115

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

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce for the week ended December 7, 1901.

PONCE, P. R., December 9, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended December 7, 1901.

December 4, French steamship *St. Domingue*, from Fort de France and St. Thomas, with 6 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 15; number passed, 15.

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

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

Report from San Juan and subports.

SAN JUAN, P. R., December 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the transactions of the Service at this and the 6 subports of the island of Porto Rico for the month of November, 1901:

San Juan.—Number of vessels inspected, 19; number of bills of health issued, 30; number of vessels held in quarantine, 3; number of

vessels disinfected, none ; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 93 ; number of sacks of mail disinfected, 8 ; number of persons detained in quarantine, none.

The steamship *Caracas*, from Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guayra, arrived on the 6th instant. Bill of health from Curaçao showed 5 cases of yellow fever there with 1 death. The vessel took no passengers from Curaçao, but brought 2 sacks of mail, which were taken to the island and disinfected. The steamer was held in quarantine to load freight and mail and embark passengers for New York. She sailed for New York on the 6th.

On the 17th instant the French steamship *Saint Simon* entered from Petit Goave, Gonaive, Port au Prince, and Cape Haitien. All passengers for this port being immune they were permitted to land. Six pieces of baggage and 2 sacks of mail, destined for San Juan, were removed to the quarantine station and disinfected. The vessel was held in quarantine under guard while she remained at this port.

The provisional flag steamship *Jubia* arrived on the 19th from Cuban and Dominican ports via Ponce and Mayaguez. All bills of health submitted by this vessel were clean, and as she had been disinfected as usual at Santiago, Cuba, she was given free pratique and all passengers for San Juan, being immune, were permitted to land. Eleven pieces of baggage and 3 sacks of mail were removed to the quarantine station and disinfected.

The Spanish steamship *Cataluna* entered on the 19th from Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Sabanilla, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra, via Ponce. All bills of health clean. The vessel carried 2 pieces of baggage from San Juan, Porto Rico, in transit to Havana, and this was held in bond here while the vessel remained in port. The vessel was placed in quarantine under guard.

The provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* from Cuban and Dominican ports entered on the 28th. She had undergone her usual disinfection at Santiago, Cuba, and as all bills of health presented by the vessel were clean she was given free pratique. All passengers for San Juan presented satisfactory evidence of immunity and were allowed to land. Seventy-six pieces of baggage and 1 sack of mail were removed to the island and subjected to disinfection.

I inclose herein the vital statistics of San Juan.

The following embraces a summary of the transactions of the 6 sub-ports during the month : Vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 11 ; Arcibo, 4 ; Humacao, 4 ; Aquadilla, 5 ; Fajardo, none ; Arroyo, 1.

The following embraces the mortality reports received from the sub-ports : Mayaguez, 126 ; Arcibo, 106 ; Humacao, 34 ; Agnadilla, 39 ; Fajardo, 32 ; Arroyo, 17.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON.

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, P. R., for the month of November, 1901.

Anthrax.....	1	Pericarditis.....	1
Anæmia.....	4	Pernicious malarial fever.....	2
Asystolia.....	1	Pulmonary emphysema.....	2
Athrepsia.....	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	10
Broncho-pneumonia.....	3	Pyæmia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	8	Rachitis.....	1
Cancer of the face.....	1	Shock, traumatic.....	1
Cardiac lesion.....	2	Streptococci infection.....	1
Cerebral congestion.....	1	Syphilis.....	1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	2	Tetanus.....	1
Chronic alcoholism.....	1	Wounds, shot.....	1
Cachexia.....	4		
Encephalitis.....	1	Total.....	74
Enteritis.....	4		
Endo-carditis.....	2	November, 1900—	
Gastro-enteritis.....	3	Births.....	64
Hepatitis.....	1	Deaths.....	67
La grippe.....	1	November, 1901—	
Mitral insufficiency.....	5	Births.....	67
Nephritis.....	1	Deaths.....	74
Peritonitis.....	2		

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended December 7, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *December 9, 1901.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended December 7, 1901. December 4, French steamship *Olinde Rodrigues*, from Havre, Bordeaux, St. Thomas, with 6 immigrants; American steamship *Caracas*, from Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Curaçao, West Indies, with 4 immigrants. Total, 10.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, P. R., during the month of November, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 73; number passed, 73.

H. S. MATHEWSON,

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

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended November 30, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *December 2, 1901.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended November 30, 1901. November 28, Cuban steamship *Maria Herrera*, from Cuban and Dominican ports, with 6 immigrants. November 30, Spanish steamship *Ciudad de Cadiz*,

from Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, and La Palma, with 22 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the subports of Porto Rico during the month of November, 1901.

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

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

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

RUSSIA.

Plague at Odessa and its relation to shipments of wool, goatskins, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 11, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of November 20 last, in regard to the disinfection of wool, goatskins, etc., shipped from Odessa, Russia. I now have the honor to inclose herewith for your information copies of 2 dispatches from the consul at Odessa, which were written prior to your letter referred to, in regard to the plague in Odessa.

The consul was advised by cable on November 20, in accordance with your request, that disinfection of wool, goloshes, and goatskins is not required at present if precautions are taken against contamination by rats and same precautions taken with regard to vessels.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosures.]

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *November 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the official sanitary reports for the week ended November 9 contain the announcement of 1 death from plague. It is difficult to obtain particulars here regarding the actual condition, but the following particulars which I have gathered with much care may be accepted as being correct: On October 24 a German resident of Odessa died at the town hospital and his death was regarded as suspicious. He was a cook and lived in a small street near the old Greek market. Inoculation of animals and cultures subsequently proved the case to have been plague.

On November 8 a man, also a cook, was brought to the town hospital from a sailors' eating house situated near the port. This place is patronized almost exclusively by sailors and longshoremen. The cook had been ill for five or six days, and as his condition became worse he was unable to go to his home at night, and the proprietor of the eating house gave him permission to sleep on the table on which the meals were served. The man died within two hours after being brought to the hospital, and his symptoms showed every indication of the case being one of plague. Experiments were made and cultures formed with the result that the existence of the plague germs was discovered. Subsequent investigation brought forth the fact that the man who had died on October 24 and this latter case were friends, and this led to the body of the first man being exhumed with the result as above stated—that the case was found to be one of plague. Early in October, I can not give the exact date at present, an Austrian steamer arrived at Odessa from Smyrna, and she reported on arrival that an

old man was dead on board, having died a short time before the ship reached the harbor. The vessel was kept under observation for two days and was then admitted to pratique, the doctors attributing the death to old age. It has since been reported that this same steamer had 2 deaths on board on her return trip to Trieste and both were pronounced to be cases of plague. I have not as yet been able to ascertain the name of the ship, but will probably do so later on.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there are no new cases of the disease in this city. Precautions of all kinds are being taken and the authorities are evidently prepared for fresh cases should they be found.

* * * * *

I telegraphed on November 12 as follows :

"HAY, SECRETARY STATE: Is disinfection required wool, goatskins, old galoshes," etc.?

and to this telegram I have not as yet received an answer. Although the plague existed here on the dates given above, I had no knowledge of the fact until the night of November 9, when I sent my first telegram to the Department.

On November 7 I issued 2 invoices for shipments of old galoshes destined for New York via Antwerp for transshipment, the goods being carried from this port by the steamship *Gulf of Suez*.

On the same date I issued 2 invoices for wool destined for Philadelphia via Rotterdam for transshipment. One lot was carried by steamship *Alfonwen* and the other by the steamship *Frederick Knight*.

I have promised to legalize 2 invoices to-day for a lot of old galoshes also sent by the steamship *Gulf of Suez* and for wool by the steamship *Gragoswald*. I shall send off by to-night's mail copies of the invoices which I shall legalize to our consuls at Antwerp and Rotterdam and will explain the situation to them. I do this in order that the goods may be disinfected if such action should be thought necessary.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[No. 680.]

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *November 18, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 679, dated November 16, I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of my letters to the consul-general at Antwerp, and the consuls at Rotterdam and Hull, relating to shipments of merchandise from Odessa to their respective ports for transshipment to New York and Philadelphia. I may mention incidentally that there are no new cases of plague reported.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *November 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the 5th copy of consular invoice No. 53, issued by me this day for 96 bales of wool shipped by steamship *Cragoswald* from Odessa to Rotterdam for transshipment to Philadelphia. You will notice under the heading of "Special remarks" that the existence of plague at Odessa is noted, and also that the wool mentioned in the invoice was shipped before the official announcement was made known. The wool was not disinfected. On November 9, 1901, I notified the Secretary of State that the plague existed at Odessa. There were 2 deaths from this disease, one of which took place on October 31, and the second on October 24, 1901. There have been no other cases as far as can be ascertained. I give you this information and send you the inclosed invoice for such action as your instructions may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

LOREN LISTOE,
United States Consul, Rotterdam.

To the Department :

I corrected the date of second death from October 31 to November 8 in the letter to consul dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *November 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit quadruplicate consular invoice No. 59, from this consulate for 388 bales of old rubber goloshes shipped on board steamship *Gulf of Suez*, to Antwerp, for transshipment to New York. You will notice under the heading of "Special remarks" that the existence of plague at Odessa is noted, and also that the goods mentioned in the invoice were shipped before the official announcement was made known. The goloshes have not been disinfected. On November 9, 1901, I notified the Secretary of State that the plague existed at Odessa. There have been 2 deaths from plague, one of which occurred on October 24, and the other on October 31, 1901, and there have been no other cases or deaths as far as can be ascertained. I give you this information and send you the inclosed invoice for such action as your instructions may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

GEORGE F. LINCOLN,
United States Consul-General, Antwerp.

To the Department:

I corrected the date of second death from October 21 to November 8, in letter to consul-general, dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *November 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit quadruplicate consular invoice No. 90, from this consulate for 60 bales of old rubber goloshes shipped on steamship *Pago* from Odessa to Hull for transshipment to New York. You will notice that under the heading of "Special remarks" I have stated that the plague exists at Odessa. There have been in reality 2 deaths from plague, one of which occurred on October 24 and the other on October 31. As far as can be ascertained, there have been no other cases or deaths from this disease. My object in sending you the inclosed invoice and in giving you this information regarding the plague is for the purpose of enabling you to take such action in regard to the shipment as your instruction may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

WILLIAM P. SMYTH,
United States Consul, Hull.

To the Department:

I corrected the date of second death from October 31 to November 8, in letter to consul dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

SCOTLAND.

Temporary quarantine measures against plague at Glasgow.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 30, 1901.*

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

Temporary measures against plague.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The sanitary authorities at Glasgow have issued the following circular, dated November 11:

"In terms of the Venice convention (Cap. II, Sec. VIII), ships leaving the port of Glasgow at the present time, and in which no case of plague has occurred before or during the voyage, are to be regarded as 'healthy' ships, and as such are to be entitled to free pratique at the port of arrival, subject to—

"1. Medical inspection.

"2. Medical supervision of passengers and crew (not necessarily at

the port of debarkation) until ten days have elapsed since leaving Glasgow.

"3. Disinfection of soiled linen and personal effects of passengers and crew.

"4. Pumping out bilge water.

"For the purpose of shortening the time required for the disinfection under item 3, or, in the event of no case occurring during the voyage, of rendering such disinfection unnecessary, the sanitary authorities of Glasgow are prepared—

"1. To medically inspect the officers, crew, and passengers of all outgoing ships, and

"2. To inspect and, where necessary, disinfect the article above specified immediately before sailing and to certify accordingly.

"Susceptible articles.

"Caption II, Section IV of the convention contains a list of articles the importation of which may be prohibited by foreign countries. The list includes used linen, clothing, bedding, rags, old sacks, raw hides, animal refuse, raw silk, wool, and hair, but save personal effects, these are not among the exports from the Clyde. Where necessary any such goods will also be disinfected.

"Rats.

"Rats are not included within the Venice convention, but they may transmit the disease from one port to another, and in some foreign ports—Constantinople, for example—it is required that ships arriving from contaminated ports must possess a certificate that rats were destroyed before loading.

"Continuous efforts should be made to destroy rats on board ship, and it is probable that any ship carrying a mongoose would rapidly become rat-free. Short of this, their destruction is most rapidly accomplished by sulphur fumigation when the holds are empty.

"The sanitary authorities are also prepared to direct and supervise the fumigation of ships with this view, and to certify accordingly.

"In order that effect may be given to the foregoing proposals, intimation should be sent to the medical officer of health of the berth at which the ship is lying, and in case of outgoing ships the probable hour of sailing should be stated."

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

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

AUSTRIA—*Brunn.*—Month of September, 1901. Population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 178, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver.*—Month of November, 1901. Census population, 26,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

Manitoba — Winnipeg.—Month of November, 1901. Population,

25,642. Number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria, 2 from enteric fever, and 1 from tuberculosis reported.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 11,763. Total number of deaths, 19, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from enteric fever.

CHILE—Iquique.—Three weeks ended November 16, 1901. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 84. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

CHINA—Hongkong.—Month of August, 1901. Population, 283,354. Total number of deaths, 514, including, enteric fever, 2; plague, 44; smallpox, 1, and 61 from tuberculosis.

Month of September, 1901. Total number of deaths, 552, including enteric fever, 4; plague, 22, and 58 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—Guanabacoa.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 20,080. Total number of deaths, 20, including 7 from tuberculosis.

Havana.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 260,000. Total number of deaths, 437, including enteric fever, 8, and 64 from tuberculosis.

Marianao.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 8,593. Total number of deaths, 12, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Regla.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 11,363. Total number of deaths, 20, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from leprosy.

Santiago.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 89, including diphtheria, 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—Rouen.—Month of October, 1901. Population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2, and 41 from tuberculosis.

FORMOSA—Month of August, 1901. Population, 2,797,543. Number of deaths not reported. Sixty deaths from plague, 2 from smallpox, and 2 from typhus fever reported.

GERMANY—Hanover.—Month of September, 1901. Population, 239,567. Total number of deaths, 254. Twenty-three deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 23, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 28.4, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 12.6.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 50; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 15; enteric fever, 16; smallpox, 22, and diarrhea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,509 deaths

were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 19 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 4 from smallpox, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 23, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.1, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 33.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 176 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 38 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 23, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Perth, viz, 25.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 680, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 29; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 6, and 1 from smallpox.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of November, 1901. Population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 131, including 8 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended November 11, 1901. Estimated population, 131,700. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever reported.

MOROCCO—Tangier.—Two weeks ended November 23, 1901. Estimated population, 40,000. Number of deaths not reported.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Month of September, 1901. Population 250,000. Total number of deaths, 767, including enteric fever, 9; measles, 2; plague, 12; leprosy, 3, and 75 from tuberculosis.

SOUTH AFRICA—Lorenzo Marquez.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including smallpox, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1901. Estimated population, 600,000. Number of deaths not reported. Twenty deaths from enteric fever and 5 from smallpox reported.

Malaga.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 133,000. Total number of deaths, 267, including enteric fever, 10, and 4 from smallpox.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1901, to December 20, 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 December 28, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Borneo:				
Bandjermasin.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	100	69	
Egypt:				
Suez.....	Sept. 21.....	6	1	On ship Inchmoor during voyage from Soerabaya.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-Nov. 12.....		103	
Calcutta.....	May 19-Nov. 9.....		606	
Madras.....	May 18-Nov. 8.....		980	
Japan:				
Formosa, Tamsui.....	May 1-June 30...	5	1	
Onsen District.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 14...	1	0	
Yokohama.....	July 14-Sept. 30...	8	3	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 2-Nov. 2...	687	580	
Soerabaya.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1,800	1,400	
Samarang.....	do.....	1,050	600	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 23-Nov. 2...		27	
Sumatra:				
Padang.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 8...	1	1	
Palembang.....	July 13-Aug. 31...	87	52	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	177	56	
Pernambuco.....	May 17-Oct. 15.....		7	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 15-Nov. 10.....		89	
Colombia:				
Bocas del Toro.....	June 26-Oct. 25...	11	1	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	July 4-Oct. 12...	29	17	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5...	1		
Cienfuegos.....	July 15-July 18...	2		
Cumanayagua.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 24...	1		
Daiquiri.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14...	1		
Havana.....	June 28-July 27...	7		
	July 28-Aug. 10...	6	1	Six from Santiago de las Vegas. One from Regla, 1 from San Antonio de los Baños, 1 from steamship Monterey, and 1 from Finca Riquena. Seven cases and 3 deaths resulted from inoculation by the mosquito.
	Aug. 10-Aug. 31...	13	5	
	Sept. 1-Oct. 26...	11	2	One from Santiago de las Vetráp.
	Dec. 1.....	2	1	One case from British steamship Ardanmoor. One death from Spanish steamship Buenos Aires.
Marianao.....	July 28-Aug. 10...	1	1	
Matanzas.....	July 21-July 27.....		1	
	Aug. 25-Aug. 31...	2		
	Sept. 1-Oct. 22...	3	1	
Pinar del Rio.....	July 28-Aug. 3...	1		
Regla.....	do.....	1	1	
Santa Clara.....	Oct. 26.....	2		
Santiago.....	Sept. 20.....	6	1	On steamship Ethelbryhta.
Trinidad.....	Oct. 1.....	1		
Dutch West Indies:				
Curacao.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 6...	13	4	
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien.....	Oct. 5.....	1		
Port au Prince.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...	1	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 15.....		1	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Merida	June 14-Sept. 23...	16	3	Two cases from steamship Mathilda. From steamship ——— from Progreso; 1 from steamship Yucatan from Vera Cruz. Endemic.
Progreso	July 22-Oct. 6...	5	3	
Tampico	July 26-Aug. 22...	2	1	
Valladolid	Sept. 23-Sept. 23...	4	4	Endemic.
Vera Cruz	June 23-Nov. 30...	198	77	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	July 16.....	1		On steamship Saint Simon from Cape Port au Prince and Santo Domingo.
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 20.....			Several cases.

PLAGUE.

Africa:					
Cape Town.....	Feb. 16-Aug. 17...	737	355		
Maitland	June 9-June 15...	2			
Port Elizabeth.....	June 9-July 27...	33	13		
Simonstown.....	June 9-June 15...	1			
Australia:					
Brisbane	Mar. 1-June 30...	24	9		
Brazil:					
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 3-Nov. 10...		114		
China:					
Amoy.....	May 26-Sept. 1...	5,460	700	Estimated.	
Canton.....	June 8.....			Prevailing.	
Hongkong.....	May 19-Oct. 5...	1,035	1,005		
Newchwang	Aug 30.....		2		
Shanghai	June 9.....		1	From steamship Empress of China.	
Sheck Lung.....	June 8.....			Prevailing.	
Tung Kun.....	.....do.....			Do.	
Egypt:					
Alexandria	Apr. 7-Nov. 20...	52	26		
Benha.....	.....do.....	5	3		
Mansura.....	.....do.....	1	1		
Minieh.....	.....do.....	5	1		
Mit Gamr .....	.....do.....	20	11		
Port Said.....	.....do.....	26	16		
Zagazig.....	.....do.....	77	32		
Ziftah.....	.....do.....	5	4		
England:					
Liverpool	Oct. 26-Nov. 7...	5	3		
France:					
Le Frioul.....	July 7.....	15		From steamship Laos from Port Said.	
Hawaiian Islands:					
Honolulu.....	May 31-Dec. 10	10	9		
Kauai Island	Nov. 13.....	2	2		
India:					
Bombay Presidency and Sind:					
Northern Division—					
Bombay City.....	May 12-Oct. 19...	3,388	3,425		
Broach District .....	.....do.....	845	637		
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	63	45		
Surat District.....	.....do.....	2,842	1,425		
Thana District .....	.....do.....	1,270	1,101		
Central Division—					
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	391	323		
Poona District.....	.....do.....	755	486		
Poona City.....	.....do.....	246	175		
Satara District.....	.....do.....	13,031	8,681		
Sholapur District .....	.....do.....	173	109		
Southern Division—					
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	18,963	13,904		
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	19	11		
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	19,848	13,423		
Hubli Town.....	.....do.....	2,572	2,335		
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	330	245		
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	723	549		
Ratnagiri District.....	.....do.....	141	107		
Sindh—					
Hyderabad District.....	.....do.....	6	2		
Karachi District.....	.....do.....	40	32		
Karachi City.....	.....do.....	499	418		

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	May 12-Oct. 19...	257	145	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	366	222	
Bhavnagar Town.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	1,057	924	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	14	12	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	256	256	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country.	.....do.....	17,260	10,540	
Sachin State.....	.....do.....	19	10	
Savanur State.....	.....do.....	16	8	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Salem District.....	.....do.....	305	195	
Bengal:				
Bhagalpur Division.....	.....do.....	27	26	
Burdwan Division.....	.....do.....	8	9	
Calcutta.....	.....do.....	436	423	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	.....do.....	68	34	
Orissa Division.....	.....do.....	0	0	
Patna.....	.....do.....	1,756	1,339	
Presidency.....	.....do.....	6	5	
Northwest Province and Oudh:				
Agra Division.....	.....do.....	3	2	
Allahabad.....	.....do.....	75	72	
Benares.....	.....do.....	.....	385	
Punjab Province:				
Delhi Division.....	.....do.....	304	147	
Jullunder Division.....	.....do.....	1,872	917	
Lahore Division.....	.....do.....	936	431	
Rawalpindi.....	.....do.....	1,356	757	
Mysore State:				
Bangalore City.....	.....do.....	153	121	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	.....do.....	91	69	
Bangalore District.....	.....do.....	1,092	828	
Chitaldrug District.....	.....do.....	36	22	
Kadur.....	.....do.....	137	87	
Kolar District.....	.....do.....	163	111	
Mysore City.....	.....do.....	1,713	1,299	
Mysore District.....	.....do.....	1,567	1,259	
Shimoga.....	.....do.....	244	134	
Rajputana State.....	.....do.....	7	5	
Tumkur District.....	.....do.....	124	66	
Kashmir.....	.....do.....	144	85	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Sept. 7-Oct. 12...	26	8	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 30...	4,285	3,441	
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 4-July 18...	.....	2	On steamship Kintuck and on steamship Empress of China.
Yamanashi Ken.....	June 22.....	1	1	
Mauritius.....	June 7-Oct. 24...	193	180	
Mozambique:				
Magude.....	Nov. 19.....	5	.....
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	June 23.....	1	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	May 19-July 6..	4	1	
Cebu.....	July 6.....	2	.....
Concepcion.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Manila.....	May 11-Oct. 26...	230	189	
Malolos.....	July 6.....	3	.....
Malabon.....	.....do.....	6	.....
Naic.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Paranaque.....	.....do.....	3	.....
San Antonio.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Santa Rosa.....	May 19-July 6..	2	.....
Taguig.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14...	1	1	
Russia:				
Odesa.....	Nov. 10.....	.....	.....	Reported.
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 1..	5	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 14-July 27..		2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Apr. 27-Sept. 12..	20	5	
Samsoun.....	Oct. 11.....			Do.
Smyrna.....	Sept. 23.....			Do.

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:					
Aden.....	May 1-May 31..		4		
Argentina:					
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30..		948		
Austria-Hungary:					
Buda Pesth.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9..	2			
Prague.....	June 2-Nov. 16..	49			
Belgium:					
Antwerp.....	June 2-Nov. 23..	58	22		
Brussels.....	Sept. 29-Nov. 16..		2		
Ghent.....	Sept. 7-Nov. 2..		18		
Brazil:					
Ceara.....	June 1-June 30..		1		
Pernambuco.....	May 17-Oct. 31..		525		
Rio.....	May 9-Nov. 10..		994		
British Columbia:					
Victoria.....	June 16-June 30..	2			
Canada:					
Quebec Province:					
Beauce County.....	May 30-Sept. 30..	7			
Beauharnois County.....	May 15-May 22..	8			
Brome County.....	May 15.....	14			
Chateauguay County.....	Apr. 11.....	2			
Compton County.....	July 2-July 6..	1			
Gaspé County.....	June 12.....	26			
Hochelaga County.....	May 24-June 24..	2			
Huntingdon County.....	Apr. 4.....	8			
Iberville County.....	May 14.....	4			
Jac. Cartier County.....	May 18.....	1			
Joliette County.....	June 20-June 23..	1			
La Prairie County.....	Mar. 2-June 10..	133	1		
Matane County.....	Apr. 10.....	17			
Missisquoi County.....	June 10.....	77			
Montreal County.....	Apr. 20-Sept. 30..	6			
Napierville County.....	Feb. 19.....	22	1		
Ottawa County.....	Mar. 8-Sept. 30..	55	1		
Pontiac County.....	Feb. 28-May 28..	44			
Quebec City.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 7..	129	1		
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 12-July 10..	5	1		
St. Hyacinthe.....	May 18.....	1			
Shefford County.....	May 20.....	3			
Stanstead County.....	June 10-June 25..	2			
Temiscouata County.....	June 4-June 17..	1			
Terrebonne County.....	Apr. 22-May 9..	91			
China:					
Hongkong.....	May 19-June 15..	7	5		
Colombia:					
Bocas del Toro.....	Oct. 23-Oct. 29..	3			
Cartagena.....	July 1-Nov. 24..		12		
Colon.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 6..	4			
Panama.....	June 18-Nov. 25..	838			
Ecuador:					
Guayaquil.....	May 12-Sept. 21..	7	4		
Egypt:					
Cairo.....	June 11-Oct. 14..		7		
England:					
Leeds.....	Aug. 25-Aug. 31..	1			
Liverpool.....	June 9-Oct. 26..	9	2		
London.....	July 16-Nov. 30..		162		
Manchester.....	Oct. 20-Oct. 26..	1			
Southampton.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5..	1			
France:					
Marseilles.....	June 1-Aug. 31..		8		
Nice.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31..		10		
Paris.....	June 7-Nov. 30..		146		
St. Etienne.....	Oct. 15-Oct. 31..	1			
Germany:					
Berlin.....	June 18-June 29..	3			
Gibraltar.....	June 3-Nov. 17..	6			

Deaths unknown.

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-Nov. 12.....		49	
Calcutta.....	May 19-Nov. 9.....		111	
Karachi.....	May 20-Oct. 20.....	25	14	
Madras.....	May 18-Nov. 8.....		119	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-May 31.....	2		
Naples.....	June 10-Nov. 23.....	1,688	265	
Palermo.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 21.....		2	
Japan:				
Formosa, Tamsui.....	July 31-Sept. 30.....	8	8	
Nagasaki.....	June 11-June 30.....	2	1	
Osaka and Hioga.....	July 21-July 27.....	1		
Korea:				
Seoul.....	July 1-July 6.....		1	
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 7.....	8		
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 17-Oct. 13.....	9	3	
Fuente.....	Aug. 11.....	3		
Hunucma.....	Sept. 23.....			Endemic.
Merida.....	July 7-July 13.....		4	
Mozambique:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....		1	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 16-Aug. 10.....	21	2	
New Brunswick:				
St. John.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 7.....	27	4	
Nova Scotia:				
Halifax.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 7.....	88	2	Thirteen from sc. Thalia, 2 from sc. Goodwin, and 1 from sc. Essex.
Windsor.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 12-Sept. 28.....	26		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 26-Nov. 16.....	137	48	
Odessa.....	June 2-Nov. 23.....	31	8	
Riga.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....		74	
St. Petersburg.....	June 2-Nov. 16.....	63	9	
Warsaw.....	May 26-Nov. 29.....		42	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	July 14-Sept. 28.....	18		
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 7.....	1		
Glasgow.....	June 15-Dec. 6.....	54	4	
Sicily:				
Messina.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....	136	27	
South Africa:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 30.....		9	
Corunna.....	June 2-Oct. 31.....		5	
Madrid.....	May 4-Sept. 9.....		43	
Malaga.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....		34	
Valencia.....	July 28-Nov. 19.....	314	38	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 14-Oct. 5.....		2	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	June 2-June 29.....	5		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 11-Oct. 31.....	548	53	
Wales:				
Cardiff.....	June 9-June 15.....	2		

