

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

REQUEST FOR REPORTS ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

Medical officers, acting assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service, secretaries of State boards of health, and other sanitarians are requested to report as soon as practicable whether influenza or la grippe is prevailing in their respective localities, giving the type of the disease, number of cases (when possible), mortality, and the treatment, sanitary and medicinal, with as full statistics as possible. The information is desired for publication in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

In addition to present conditions, a statement is also desired as to dates (even though approximate) of the appearance of la grippe and the estimated number of cases to date of report.

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED.

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco Quarantine Station—Angel Island.*—La grippe has so far not made its appearance on Angel Island.

San Francisco.—Epidemic of influenza prevails in this city and vicinity. Four cases were treated at the marine-hospital office in December, 1900, and 6 in January, 1901. None was reported in hospital. Report of death to the municipal board of health, in a few cases, gives influenza as the direct cause of death. The few types seen by the writer have presented no constant feature. They have, however, been of unusual severity. The most satisfactory treatment has been salol and phenacetine, with strychnine and a placebo for the cough.

COLORADO—*Denver.*—An epidemic of influenza has been present in the State for about one month. The number of cases can not be estimated, as reports of the disease are not required. The type of the disease has been respiratory, but it has also been marked with nervous sequelæ.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven.*—La grippe has been somewhat prevalent for the past four weeks. It appeared about January 7, and for about two weeks there were many cases in various sections of the city. Since that time, conditions have steadily improved. The outbreak was general, but the cases of a serious type were by no means so frequent as reported. The estimated number of cases is 2,000. Mortality has been practically confined to the very aged and infirm subjects. The only medication reported was for relieving neuralgic pains.

Westport.—Influenza has been prevalent since about the middle of December, 1900. The disease has been of a mild type, readily amenable to the coal-tar products. There have been no serious results except in the case of the aged and infants, the fatal cases being only 4 or 5 in number. The epidemic has been general, about two-thirds of the population of 4,000 having had the disease. The majority of cases required no physician.

Norwich.—La grippe appeared January 2, 1901. The type has been varied. There have been some severe bronchial cases, others abdominal, with watery, sometimes bloody, discharges. The mortality has been lower than in preceding years. The best results from treatment reported were from salicylates with antipyretics.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL.—Influenza is very widely prevalent. The type is simple influenza of only moderate severity. The earliest cases began about December 20, 1900. About 305 cases have been reported. The treatment, as reported, is almost entirely symptomatic, with frequent disinfection of the nasal pharynx. It is interesting to note that at this time last year the type of the disease was radically different from that of the present epidemic. It then attacked children very largely and produced an exanthem that was remarkably like measles. Sixty days later the disease spared children, but attacked adults with great suddenness of onset and violence of symptoms. This year it has been rather slow in developing, with slight rhinitis and moderate malaise for from twelve to twenty-four hours before full development.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Washington.*—The following statement will show the daily mortality from la grippe since its first appearance during the present fiscal year: October 23, 1900, 1 death; December 2, 1; December 5, 1; December 16, 1; December 21, 1; December 28, 1; December 29, 1; January 1, 1901, 1; January 2, 1; January 3, 1; January 5, 1; January 6, 1; January 8, 2; January 9, 3; January 10, 1; January 11, 1; January 12, 2; January 13, 4; January 14, 1; January 15, 4; January 16, 3; January 17, 5; January 18, 1; January 19, 5; January 21, 6; January 22, 3; January 24, 3; January 25, 4; January 26, 3; January 27, 2; January 28, 3; January 29, 1; January 30, 3, and January 31, 2; total, 74.

It is not possible for this department to give official information as to the other subjects of inquiry, there being no reports of the cases which have been under treatment in the District.

GEORGIA—*South Atlantic Quarantine Station.*—There have been 2 cases of influenza or la grippe at the station. These have been isolated so far as practicable. Medical treatment consists of an antiseptic nasal and pharyngeal spray, an analgesic and the administration of brandy or other stimulant.

ILLINOIS—*Champaign.*—La grippe appeared about December 25, 1900, reaching its maximum January 20, then declining. At present there are only a few lingering cases. About 80 per cent of the entire popu-

lation has been attacked. Head and chest symptoms predominated, with intense ear, eye, or frontal pain. Fine petechial rash has been noticed in several children, but no scaling. Alkaline treatment has been followed as a rule, with sedatives and strychnine.

Galesburg.—La grippe appeared in this locality on December 5, 1900. It is now prevailing in a neuralgic and catarrhal form. The number of cases can not be estimated. Probably one-fifth of the population have been attacked. It is very light, except in cases complicated with pneumonia or pleurisy. In some cases there have been such complications as nephritis, cystitis, or hepatitis, with abscess. No deaths have occurred from uncomplicated la grippe. As regards treatment, common-sense medication, with care to avoid exposure, has given the best results.

Springfield.—The State board of health has no statistics on the prevalence of influenza in the State.

INDIANA—*Indianapolis.*—Influenza has prevailed to a very alarming degree throughout the State. In January there were 12 deaths of persons over 65 years of age from this cause at Indianapolis. Seventeen deaths were reported from pneumonia.

New Albany.—La grippe is quite prevalent in this locality. It is generally mild in type. The disease made its appearance about December 15, 1900, since which time there have been approximately thousands of cases. One death is reported. Treatment consists generally in keeping the patient in doors and in bed. The more serious cases are treated symptomatically.

IOWA—*Burlington.*—La grippe has prevailed here since December 15, 1900, with about 3,000 cases in a population of 25,000. No deaths have been directly due to la grippe. The epidemic is about at an end. The treatment has been varied.

Davenport.—Influenza has prevailed extensively during the past six weeks, but the epidemic has been on the decline since the advent of cold weather. It has been of mild type, causing little if any adult mortality, but has caused the stopping of many weak hearts. The treatment has been with phenacetine, quinine, and supportive measures. The disease appeared about December, and has caused about 3,000 cases.

Dubuque.—Influenza appeared about the third week in January, 1901. Its prevalence and severity have not been very great as compared with other years. The most severe type has been the bronchial. The number of cases can not be stated, as reports are not recorded.

Fairfield.—Influenza appeared about December 21, 1900. The estimated number of cases is 1,800. The type is usually respiratory, with neuralgia. The mortality has been large among the aged. The best treatment has been found to be inhalation of oxygen, with phenacetine to relieve pain, and strychnine and alcohol to prevent prostration.

Ottumwa.—Influenza became epidemic about January 1, 1901. The type is neuralgic, with marked prostration. In about 27 per cent of the cases the type was respiratory. Many cases of otitis media and inflam-

mation of other accessory cavities have occurred. The epidemic has affected about 10 per cent of the population. Only 1 death is reported. Death has been hastened in the debilitated and consumptives. The treatment is symptomatic. Quinine, coal-tar products, and opium have been used. Alcoholics have been found to be of no benefit. No sanitary measures have been taken to prevent spread.

KENTUCKY—Bowling Green.—As the disease is not reported by local officials no detailed information can be given as to the number of cases. The disease is not so severe as in former years.

Louisville.—Influenza is prevailing; the type of the disease is mild. The number of cases has been well up in the thousands, probably 10,000 or more. The mortality has been proportionately small. There has been no attempt at sanitary treatment of the disease. The first cases were observed about January 1, 1901. The disease seems to have made its appearance in this city about January 1, since which time it has prevailed rather extensively in a mild form. There were 15 deaths from this cause reported during the month of January. An estimate of the number of cases is 5,000 or 6,000, in a population of 205,000. The treatment appears to be that usually applied to influenza. No sanitary precautions are being exercised.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.—Influenza reappeared in the city in October, 1900. It prevails extensively at present, but the number of cases can not be stated. The total number of deaths thus far this year is three times greater than for the corresponding period of time last year. The number of deaths from influenza up to January 28, 1901, is 20. The total number of deaths from influenza during the year 1900, from January to December, inclusive, was 33.

MAINE—Bangor.—Common influenza has been unusually prevalent this winter. La grippe appeared about the last week in December, 1900. It is now abating. There have been about 300 cases with 1 death. The type of the disease has been mild and the treatment has been much the same as for sporadic cases of the more common form of the disease.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Table of cases admitted to marine hospital: Date of first application for relief from influenza, December 31, 1900; number of cases admitted to hospital with influenza, 21; number of cases developing influenza after admittance from other causes, 10; number recovered, 21; remaining in hospital, 10. Various types of the disease: Gastric, 1; nervous, 3; rheumatic, 4; thoracic, 23. Treatment: Phenacetine, salol, salicylate and sulphate of quinine. After treatment: Asafetida, elix ferri, strychnine et quininae phosphate. Cough mixtures in the bronchial types.

Cumberland.—A few cases of la grippe were observed as early as January 3. The disease reached its maximum from January 10 to 15. It has now almost disappeared. It was rather mild in type but quite prevalent, affecting, perhaps, half the population. Only 1 fatal case

is reported, but several cases of pneumonia superinduced by la grippe. There were no general sanitary measures adopted. Antipyrine has been found satisfactory. This is the only treatment reported.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston.—If influenza has prevailed in this State, it has not been of sufficient severity to affect the mortality tables to an appreciable extent when compared with the epidemics of 1889-90 and 1891-92.

Gloucester.—About 200 cases of la grippe have been observed. The type is catarrhal; mortality is small. Treatment is almost wholly with quinine and coal-tar products. Sanitary measures are not employed. The disease appeared about January 15.

Medford.—Influenza is not prevalent. It is present in a mild form, affecting the respiratory organs. During the year 1900 the deaths from la grippe were as follows: January and February, 1 each; March, 8; April and May, 1 each; total, 12 deaths.

Taunton.—La grippe is prevalent, as it has been every winter for twelve years. The type is generally mild. The treatment is mainly symptomatic and no special sanitary precautions have been taken. The original appearance of the disease was in December, 1889. It has recurred annually, the general outbreak commencing early in January.

Vineyard Haven.—Influenza prevails in very mild form. The disease made its first appearance here about January 1. The total number of cases in the 3 towns will, up to date, probably not exceed 65. There have been no deaths. At present there are about 40 cases.

MICHIGAN—Grand Rapids.—No detailed report can be given, as no official report of cases is received. La grippe is now present in the city and has been for a month past, with an estimated number of 1,000 cases, and 1 reported death. It appeared about January 1, and in the catarrhal form.

Jackson.—La grippe is prevailing in this city. It appeared about December, 1900, and it is estimated that nearly one-tenth of the population have been attacked by it. In most cases it produces laryngeal and bronchial disturbances. Neuralgia, rheumatism, and general prostration are among its sequelæ. No deaths have occurred directly from it. Acetanilid, quinine, muriate of ammonia, and ipecac are used. No special sanitary measures have been adopted to stop its progress.

Ludington.—Influenza or la grippe made its first appearance about December 1, 1900, and from that time has gradually increased. At present there must be about 75 cases in the city, which has a population of about seven or eight thousand. The total number of cases must be fully 500. The type is mild, severe in its incipient stage, but shorter in duration than formerly. No deaths have occurred, directly or indirectly, from it. The treatment adopted this season is a brisk cathartic with occasionally minute doses of strychnine until the fever subsides, when capsules of quinine and capsicum are given. Morphine or am-
monial is given for severe pain.

Manistee.—La grippe has been prevalent here for the past three weeks. Twenty cases have been reported; no deaths. The respiratory system is affected. Treatment is in accordance with symptoms. Hot baths, sodium salicylate, salol, and calomel are administered; a spray is used if nose and throat are affected.

West Bay City.—La grippe is very prevalent in this city and vicinity. The estimate of 1,000 cases is not in excess of the number. The type is principally bronchitic, and rather mild. The disease made its appearance about January 5, spreading through families. There have been about 6 deaths, principally among the aged.

MINNESOTA—St. Paul.—There are a great many cases of influenza, but it is not possible to give the number, as they are not reported and no records are kept. The type of the disease seems to be equally divided between the pulmonary and the intestinal. The treatment differs with the physician attending the case. Deaths from la grippe per se have not been reported.

MISSISSIPPI—Biloxi.—Influenza appeared about Jan. 1, 1901. There have been about 1,500 cases, being almost altogether of the respiratory and rheumatoid type. Mortality per se is nil. The treatment is symptomatic, consisting of calomel and coal-tar products. The type of the disease is very mild.

Pascagoula.—Influenza or la grippe does not prevail here. Very few cases, and those of a mild type, are reported.

MISSOURI—St. Joseph.—Influenza appeared about December 15, 1900. The cases were numerous, but their number can not be definitely stated. Mortality was light. Treatment is expectant with observance of the rules of hygiene. The type is relapsing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Manchester.—La grippe prevails to a considerable extent, but does not seem to be of a fatal character, as but 1 death is reported with la grippe as primary cause. No definite information can be given as to the number of cases.

NEW JERSEY—Millburn.—La grippe was present in November and December, 1900, and January, 1901. The type was usually influenza with some abdominal cases and some in which both chest and abdomen were affected. The complications as reported were temporary insanity, bronchitis, catarrhal pneumonia, diarrhea, neuralgia, rheumatism, abscess of jaw, and unusual weakness and prostration. Although the type has seemed more severe than in any winter since 1889–90 there have been no deaths. All the severe cases have been accompanied by or followed by temporary insanity, lasting from half an hour to two weeks, sometimes being of an anxious, melancholic form, sometimes with suicidal or homicidal tendencies, but in most cases of a joyful, hilarious form. Paraldehyd has been used with indifferent success. Only 1 case threatens to be permanent. This statement does not include delirium from fever. The catarrhal cases have been treated with potassium, nitrate, and belladonna, followed by nitroglycerin, nux

vomica, whisky, and solution of potassium arsenite. The total number of cases reported is 83; mortality, 5.

Trenton.—No records of the disease are kept and the board of health can give no information on the subject.

NEW YORK—Binghamton.—There are at present about 1,000 cases of influenza in the city. The type of the disease is mild as compared with other years. There is no sanitary treatment and the medicinal treatment depends on the physician. The date of appearance of the disease was about January 1, 1901, and the estimated number of cases is about 5,000 with 5 deaths.

Buffalo.—No cases sufficiently ill to require hospital treatment presented themselves at the marine hospital in this city until January, when a more serious type of the disease became frequent, characterized by marked symptoms of the colonization of the organisms of Pfeiffer in the respiratory tract, with more or less pain in the back, limbs, and head. There have been no deaths from la grippe at the marine hospital. The treatment has been stimulant from the commencement of the attack, the free use of strychnine being required in all cases presenting the loss of expiratory power. No attempt has been made in the wards to limit the disease and thus far no cases have occurred from those admitted among other patients. The health department has no official knowledge of an epidemic of la grippe, as cases of influenza are not reported. For the years 1893 to 1900, inclusive, the number of deaths from influenza were as follows: 1893, 37; 1894, 32; 1895, 59; 1896, 4; 1897, 27; 1898, 25; 1899, 37; 1900, 35. It will thus be seen that there is about the same average number of deaths, and that this disease appears to hold a permanent place on the mortuary list.

Rochester.—Influenza is prevalent in this locality. There are two types prevailing, one of which is severe and followed by rapidly fatal pneumonia, and the other a mild type, the symptoms of which are easily controlled, but are followed by days or weeks of lassitude and inability to work. It is impossible to give the number of cases, but few families have escaped. The mortality is small as compared with that of the epidemic of 1890. The number of cases can not be estimated.

Saratoga Springs.—La grippe is prevailing in this locality. It presents several types; one is gastrointestinal; another, well marked, is hemorrhagial. The most prevalent is that which attacks the chest. The number of cases has been very large. In a population of 13,000 there have probably been 1,000 cases. The mortality has been rather great in elderly people. Acetanilid and Tully powder are the only remedies reported as being used. The disease appeared about December 15.

Stapleton.—Influenza or la grippe is prevalent in this locality and different types of the disease are observed. These are chiefly the respiratory and neuralgic, in mild or moderately severe form. About 82 patients have been treated at the marine hospital. There have been

no deaths except from the complicated cases. Sanitary treatment has consisted in the use of sputum cups and the destruction of these by fire. The medicinal treatment has been symptomatic and has consisted chiefly in the use of coal-tar products. The average duration of the disease has been five and one-half days. In the resident portion of the city the disease seems to be of a more severe type, especially among the aged.

New York City.—The first cases reported appeared in the latter part of November, 1900, and from that time the number of cases gradually increased until the first week in January, 1901, when an enormous number of cases were admitted to the hospitals, and the testimony of the medical profession showed that very large numbers were occurring in private practice. The type of the disease was not severe; comparatively few deaths resulted directly from la grippe. The respiratory tract was chiefly affected. The prevalence of the disease has rapidly decreased during the past two weeks, and comparatively few cases are now appearing. For the period from December 8, 1900, to January 26, 1901, 378 deaths from la grippe were reported.

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

Report on smallpox near Jeffersonville, Ga.:

MOBILE, ALA., *February 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders directing me to proceed to Jeffersonville, Ga., to confer with the city authorities and W. C. Faulk, ordinary, in advisory capacity regarding smallpox, I left Mobile on February 1 and arrived in Jeffersonville the following afternoon. Judge Faulk and Dr. Jones met me at the train. These gentlemen informed me that there were no cases of suspicious illness in the city, but there were 1 or 2 in the county (Twiggs County), near town, also some in Wilkinson and adjoining counties.

The point on which advice was wanted, particularly, was regarding the nature of the disease, as the people were not satisfied that it was smallpox.

On the morning of the 3d, in company with Dr. Jones, the attending physician, I visited the case in Twiggs County, near Jeffersonville, and found it to be a mild case of smallpox. The case was isolated and under guard, all proper precautions having been taken. In the afternoon, at the request of Judge Faulk and the chairman of the county commissioners of Wilkinson County, Colonel Dupres, I visited a case in that county. This I found to be a very severe case of smallpox, the eruption being confluent on the face and hands and quite well marked, though discrete on body. This case, which was also under the care of Dr. Jones, was isolated and under guard. There were 1 or 2 people in both houses who will probably develop the disease and others were no doubt exposed before the cases were isolated, but the authorities have the situation well in hand and I do not think the disease will spread much farther.

Judge Faulk had requested me to address the people of Jeffersonville at the academy on Saturday evening on the subject of vaccination. As this fact had been announced from the pulpits in the morning, I found a large and select audience awaiting me. For an hour I managed to

discourse on the diagnosis of smallpox, vaccination, isolation, and disinfection. * * *

Everyone spoke highly of the Service and expressed great appreciation of the efforts it was making in their behalf.

Respectfully,

W. P. McINTOSH,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of work at the supplemental quarantine of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with Bureau telegram dated January 30, 1901, to make the following report in detail of the work done at the supplemental quarantine at this port: On receiving your telegram dated January 23, 1901, informing me that the *Hutton* had been placed at my disposal and ordering me to begin the work, I nominated Dr. Quillian, put him in charge, January 24, 1901, issuing to him the following instructions:

Inspect all vessels from the coast and islands of South Carolina and vaccinate the crews and passengers, every man. This includes those steamboats, *Alpha*, *Clifton*, *Louise*, *Victorine*, and *Pilot Boy*, and tugs running to Beaufort and other towns between Savannah and Charleston, S. C.

First-cabin passengers on the above-mentioned vessels who can show recent marks of successful vaccination may pass without being again vaccinated.

Watch must be kept at night as well as day. To do this, 1 man should do nothing but stand watch at night, sleeping in the day. Fires should be banked and enough steam kept to move if any movement should be necessary.

Should smallpox be discovered the vessel on which it occurs is to be sent down to the United States quarantine station and turned over to the medical officer in command. Should it be definitely ascertained that any among the crew or passengers have been recently exposed to smallpox these should be sent to quarantine to have their dunnage disinfected.

If the individual has neither had smallpox nor been vaccinated, he must be detained at quarantine till fifteen days have elapsed from the time of exposure. Should the captain raise any objections or refuse to go he is to be escorted down.

If there should be any doubt about vessels coming through at night these should be held until morning, when a thorough examination can be made.

A record will be kept of each vessel inspected, her port of departure, her destination, the number of her crew and passengers, the number vaccinated, and forwarded to this office.

The *Hutton* will tie up at Venus Point and except for coal and supplies will not leave her station. The experience of two days and nights convinced me that Venus Point was not the best available position from which to do the work, and on Saturday, January 26, I ordered the *Hutton* to move to Mackeys Point, 3 or 4 miles up the river, at the confluence of the channels. My reasons for doing this were as follows:

The cut leading from the Savannah River to the various inside channels along the South Carolina coast, and which was supposed to be at Venus Point, was not there at all, but opened about a mile and a half above. This cut was used by steam vessels at high tide and by the bateaux and sailboats all the time.

Many of the lighter-draft vessels can use the south channel and began doing so as soon as it was known that they had to be inspected and vaccinated if they chose the other.

Many of the bateaux could cross the jetty at the top of the tide from the north to the south channel. Several did this, 2 on the first night, after being hailed, making it necessary for the *Hutton* to steam to Mackeys Point to head them off.

Owing to the condition of the boilers, the chief was unwilling to trust the vessel to an unlicensed man. Steam could not be kept unless the fires were going constantly, and as many of the vessels refused to come alongside, hoping to escape under cover of darkness, the *Hutton* had to be ready to give chase at a minute's notice. During the first week, owing to all these causes, the crew scarcely slept at all, and the captain and chief only two hours. On January 31 I employed 3 new men, who, with the 1 man employed January 24 to stand watch at night, make up a crew of 4 men who go on duty at 6 p. m. and stay on duty all night, till relieved at 7 the next morning. The men of this night crew subsist themselves. I made it plain to the crews that no delay in making the change would be tolerated and so far everything has been satisfactory. I believe that now the work is thorough and effective, and forward herewith the report of the work up to Saturday, February 2, 1901.

I would respectfully invite attention to the number of boats inspected at night, not so much on account of the number but in order to make a statement of the difficulties involved in this part of the work. These vessels, little bateaux and rowboats, come up the river when the tide is favorable, 3 or 4 together. They refuse to come alongside, the *Hutton* gives chase, and when one is overhauled the others all attempt to escape. It is this rather than the amount of the work that kept 1 crew busy night and day and made it necessary to employ a night crew.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOB DY,

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

Smallpox in Cairo and vicinity.

CAIRO, ILL., *February 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 2, 1901, 4 new cases of smallpox in this city. Number of cases remaining under treatment at beginning of week, 5; new cases during week, 4; discharged during week, 5; remaining at end of week, 4. Total cases December 22, 1900, to February 2, 1901, 23. No deaths.

I have ascertained that there are 3 cases of smallpox under treatment at Mound City, Pulaski County, adjoining the county (Alexander) of which Cairo is the seat. Further information relative to same will be sought previous to next report.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,

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

CAIRO, ILL., *February 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to modify herewith a portion of my report dated February 2, 1901, relative to the 3 cases of smallpox reported at Mound City, Pulaski County, Ill. These cases are in a village having 2 names, viz, (1) Mounds, (2) Beechwood, and when the first of these is used is frequently confused with Mound City. So instead of there being 3 cases of smallpox at Mound City, Pulaski County, Ill., there are 3 cases at Beechwood (Mounds), Pulaski County, Ill.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,

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

CAIRO, ILL., *February 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 9, 1901, new cases of smallpox in this city, 4. Number of cases under treatment at beginning of week, 4; new cases during week, 4; discharged during week, 2; remaining at end of week, 6. Total cases December 22, 1900, to February 9, 1901, 27. No deaths.

At Beechwood, Pulaski County, Ill., there are 2 new cases. Number of cases under treatment at beginning of week, 3; new cases during week, 2; discharged during week, none; remaining under treatment at end of week, 5. Total cases reported February 2, 1901, to February 9, 1901, 5. No deaths.

The president of the village board of health of Beechwood, Dr. C. J. Boswell, thinks the infection probably originated at Fulton, Ky., or some point near there on the I. C. R. R.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

*Smallpox in Clay County, Tex.*HENRIETTA, TEX., *February 1, 1901.*

SIR: Relative to smallpox in this, Clay County, we have had to date 116 cases with 3 deaths—a man, 47 years old, rather delicate, with confluent hemorrhagic type, complicated by pleuro-pneumonia; a girl, 3 years old, confluent type, complicated by illeo collitis, and an old lady, demented (I did not see her), no complications. We have possibly 8 or 10 cases yet but all about convalescent. Will release all in two weeks. Will then be free unless we get a new invasion. It has been very mild, partially due, I think, to the very mild weather we have had. I have fumigated with brimstone, wood alcohol, and formaldehyd, burning all mattresses, all books, etc., used during the eruptive stage.

Respectfully,

E. A. JOHNSTON,
Health Officer.

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., February 2, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith summary of work at this station for the week ended February 2, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 147; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 30; inspection Mexican immigrants, 37; disinfection bedding, clothing, etc., of immigrants, 28 pieces; disinfection-soiled linen imported for laundry work, 327 pieces; disinfection of Pullman soiled linen, 3,379 pieces; vaccination of immigrants' children, 4.

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

Laredo, Tex., February 4, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended February 2, 1901: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected and entered, 396; immigrants inspected and passed, 45; Pullman Company linen disinfected before shipment to laundry, 5,010 pieces.

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

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

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

SIR: Through the medical officer in command, national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels: February 2, 1901, British steamship *Georgian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surg. A. H. Glennan; British steamship *Aldbrough*, from Castries via Daiquiri, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh; British steamship *Burton*, from Santiago, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf; British steamship *Mexicano*, from Tampico, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by S. E. Magill (†), United States consul.

Respectfully,

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

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 88, including influenza 3, and 9 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Macon*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 28,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 34—white, 20; colored, 14—including diphtheria, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of December, 1900. Population, census of 1900, 1,698,575. Total number of deaths, 2,174, including diphtheria, 66; enteric fever, 43; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 12; whooping cough, 33, and 237 from tuberculosis.

Year ended December, 1900. Population, census of 1900, 1,698,575. Total number of deaths, 29,941, including diphtheria, 797; enteric fever, 337; measles, 194; scarlet fever, 226; whooping cough, 285; smallpox, 2, and 2,953 from tuberculosis.

Freeport.—Month of January, 1901. Population, census of 1900, 13,250. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Springfield.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 35,159. Total number of deaths, 65, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 59,000. Total number of deaths, 79, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 2, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Muncie.—Month of January, 1901. Population, census of 1900, 20,792. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1901. Pop-

ulation, census of 1900, 204,731. Total number of deaths, 147, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended January 19, 1901. Population, census of 1900, 50,145. Total number of deaths, 59, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 997—white, 761; colored, 236—including diphtheria, 30; enteric fever, 18; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 4, and 140 from tuberculosis.

Cumberland.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 17,128. Total number of deaths, 34; including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of January, 1901. Population, census of 1900, 33,587. Total number of deaths, 50, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 2, 1901, from 72 observers, indicates that inflammation of bowels was more prevalent, and enteric fever, pleuritis, diarrhea, intermittent fever, and diphtheria were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported at 2, whooping cough at 8, measles at 22, diphtheria at 32, enteric fever at 65; scarlet fever at 101, phthisis pulmonalis at 174, and smallpox at 29 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of December, 1900. Population, census of 1900, 575,200—white, 538,200; colored, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 853—white, 770; colored, 83—including diphtheria, 51; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1, and 114 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of December, 1900. Population, census of 1900, 386,048. Total number of deaths, 530, including diphtheria, 29; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 58 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga Springs*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including whooping cough 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of December, 1900, from 22 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 150,450—white, 89,326; colored, 61,124—show a total of 173 deaths, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Charlotte.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 27,752.

Total number of deaths, 28. No deaths from contagious diseases. La grippe, measles, and scarlet fever present but not in severe form.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 14 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 16,430. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 48—white, 19; colored, 29—including diphtheria, 1; la grippe, 3, and 6 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of January, 1901. Population, census of 1900, 16,313. Total number of deaths, 25, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 2, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, February 8, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 2, 1901, also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 27	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	22
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	31
Jan. 28	Steamship Anglian.....	London, England.....	13
Do....	Steamship Memnon.....	Avonmouth, England.....	1
Jan. 29	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	15
Jan. 30	Steamship Ontario.....	Hull, England.....	12
Do....	Steamship Heathmore.....	London, England.....	3
Jan. 31	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	40
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	28
Do....	Schooner Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	22
Feb. 2	Schooner Artic.....	Turks Island (shipwrecked seamen).....	13
	Total.....		200

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 2, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, February 4, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 2, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 27	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	80
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	176
Do....	Steamship Weimar.....	Bremen.....	554
Jan. 28	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	381
Do....	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	213
Jan. 29	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	359
Do....	Steamship Karamania.....	Naples.....	206
Jan. 30	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	149
Jan. 31	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	67
Do....	Steamship Laurentian.....	do.....	22
Do....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	61
Do....	Steamship Barcelona.....	Hamburg.....	124
Feb. 2	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	468
	Total.....		2,860

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

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

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

February 8, steamship *Belgenland*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 109 immigrants.

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New Orleans, La., during the month of December, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 113; number passed, 113.

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Commanding Station.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New Orleans, La., during the month of January, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 459; number passed, 459.

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Commanding Station.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of January, 1901.

Total number of immigrants, 1,499; number passed, 1,499.

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

B. W. BROWN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 367; number passed, 367.

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

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 450; number passed, 432; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 18.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 1; number cases certified for deportation during month, 18; total to be accounted for, 19; number cases deported, 1; number cases admitted, 18.

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

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

Total number of immigrants, 100; number passed, 85; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 15.

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of El Paso, Tex., during the month of January, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 150, of which number were 10 Hungarian gypsies; number passed, 150.

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

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 246; number passed, 246.

H. J. HAMILTON,
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.	Feb. 9			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.	Feb. 2			
4	Cape Charles, Va.	Feb. 9			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	do.			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.	Feb. 2			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.			
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	do.			
9	Eureka, Cal.	Jan. 26			
		Feb. 2			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do.			
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.			
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	do.			
13	Newbern, N. C.	Feb. 9			
14	Nome, Alaska	Feb. 2			
15	Pascagoula, Miss.	Feb. 9			
16	Port Angeles, Wash.	Jan. 26			
		Feb. 2			
17	Port Townsend, Wash.	do.	Br. ss. Arab	Jan. 27	Manila
			Am. ship Mary S. Cush- ing.	Jan. 30	Hongkong
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	do.			
19	San Diego, Cal.	do.	H. B. M. cruiser Amphion	Jan. 29	Acapulco
20	San Francisco, Cal.	do.	Nor. ss. Titania	Jan. 27	Nanaimo, B. C.
			Br. ss. Victoria	do.	Chemainus
			Can. ss. Bristol	Jan. 29	do.
21	San Pedro, Cal.	do.			
22	Savannah, Ga.	do.	Am. sch. F. M. Jones	Jan. 30	St. Helena
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.			
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Feb. 9			
25	Washington, N. C.	do.			
CUBA:					
26	Caibarien	Feb. 2			
27	Cardenas	do.			
28	Cienfuegos	do.			
29	Daiquiri	Jan. 26			
30	Albarran	Feb. 2			
31	Guantanamo	Jan. 26			
32	Havana	Feb. 2			
33	Isabela de Sagua	do.			
34	Manzanillo	Jan. 26			
35	Matanzas	Feb. 2			
36	Nuevitas	Jan. 26			
		Feb. 2			
37	Santiago de Cuba	do.			
HAWAII:					
38	Hilo	Jan. 12			
39	Honolulu	Jan. 19			
40	Kahului	Jan. 19			
41	Kihel	Jan. 12			
PHILIPPINES:					
42	Cebu	Dec. 8			
		Dec. 15	Am. ss. Francisco	Dec. 9	Oroquieta
		Dec. 22			
		Dec. 29			
43	Iloilo	Dec. 15			
		Dec. 22			
		Dec. 29			
		Jan. 5			

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3					3
4					12
5					1
6					2
7					1
8				No report.....	
9					1
10				No transactions.....	
11				do.....	4
12					2
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15					3
16					1
17	Seattle.....	Oriental crew bathed; dunnage and fore-castle disinfected.	Jan. 27	No transactions.....	16
	Whatcom.....	do.....	Jan. 31		
18					18
19	Esquimault via San Diego.	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Jan. 29		2
20	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed on certificate.	do.....		13
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
21				Glandular region of oriental crew on Br. ss. Doric, from Hong-kong, examined.	
22	Savannah.....	Vessel and effects of passengers and crew disinfected.	Feb. 1	No transactions.....	4
23				Remanded from Venus Point after vaccination of crew and passengers.	
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26				No transactions.....	
27				5 vessels passed without inspection.	4
28					9
29					18
30				No report.....	
31				do.....	
32				do.....	
33				do.....	14
34				No report.....	
35				do.....	
36					6
37					6
				No report.....	
38					2
39					16
40					2
41				No transactions.....	
42	Cebu.....	Held for observation.....	Dec. 10	1 Chinese passenger with fever.	47
					33
					33
					28
43					13
					14
					7
					8

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
44	PHILIPPINES—Continued. Manila	Dec. 15	Br. ss. Esmeralda.....	Dec. 14	.....
		Dec. 22 Dec. 29	Br. ss. Sungkiang.....	Dec. 24	.....
45	PORTO RICO:				
46	Ponce.....	Feb. 2			
46	San Juan.....	do.....			
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	Feb. 9			
48	Arecibo.....	do.....			
49	Arroyo.....	do.....			
50	Fajardo.....	do.....			
51	Humacao.....	do.....			
52	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

Reports from State and

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

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
44	Manila.....	Held for disinfection of baggage.	Dec. 13	Baggage of 225 Chinese passengers disinfected and held forty-eight hours.	57
	Manila.....	Held for disinfection of baggage.	Dec. 25	Baggage of 132 steerage passengers disinfected; 3 passengers with fever held for observation.	50 45
45				No report.....	
46					8
47				No report.....	
48				do.....	
49				do.....	
50				do.....	
51				do.....	
52				do.....	

municipal quarantine stations.

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

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

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Lee County (Phœnix).....	Dec. 26.....	12		
Mobile.....	do.....	1		
Russell County (Girard).....	do.....	25		
Total for State.....		38		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		22		
California:				
Oakland.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 26...	5		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		3		
Colorado:				
Cripple Creek.....	Jan. 6.....	45		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		15		
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 7.....	3		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	11		
Total for District, same period, 1900.....		5		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2...	15		
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	2		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State same period, 1900.....		12		
Georgia:				
Columbus.....	Dec. 26.....	10		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		119		
Idaho:				
Dempsey.....	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Beachwood (Mounds).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 9...	5		
Cairo.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 9...	27		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 9...	72	2	
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Springfield.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Total for State.....		114	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		49	4	
Indiana:				
Michigan City.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		73		
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Ottumwa.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 26...	2		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		16		
Kansas:				
Bourbon County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Butler County.....	do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	do.....	32		
Dickinson County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	30		
Franklin County.....	do.....	3		
Labette County.....	do.....	88	1	
Leavenworth County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 2...	4		
Marion County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	7		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remark
Kansas—Continued.				
Miami County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	5		
Montgomery County.....	.....do.....	10		
Rawlins County.....	.....do.....	9	1	
Rush County.....	.....do.....	1		
Sedgwick County, (Wichita)....	Dec. 1-Feb. 2...	79	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka)....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	9		
Sumner County.....	.....do.....	4		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.)	.....do.....	34		
Total for State.....	.....	322	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	17		
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2...	12		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 18...	8	1	
Total for State.....	.....	20	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	26		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 2...	59	16	
Shreveport.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 2...	16	1	
Total for State.....	.....	75	17	
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	772	87	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	4		
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 2...	4		
Oxford.....	Oct. 22.....	2		
Springfield.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1		
Total for State.....	.....	7		
Total for State, same period, 1900.	.....	4	2	
Michigan.....				
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2...	2		Reported at 38 places
Manistee.....	.....do.....	8		
Total for State.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 2...	10		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	28		
Anoka County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	26		
Beltrami County.....	.....do.....	1		
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	2		
Big Stone County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	6		
Brown County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	18		
Carleton County.....	.....do.....	19		
Carver County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	13		
Cass County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	3		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	6		
Cottonwood County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	2		
Crow Wing County.....	.....do.....	10		
Dakota County.....	.....do.....	13		
Dodge County.....	.....do.....	20		
Freeborn County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	6		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	18		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	Dec. 14-Feb. 2...	36		
Houston County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	1		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	1	1	
Jackson County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	2		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	43		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	7		
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	40		
Lyon County.....	.....do.....	48	2	
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	1		
Martin County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	1		
McLeod County.....	.....do.....	1		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	24		
Nicollet County.....	an. 15-Jan. 28...	4		
Nobles County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	19		
Olmstead County.....	.....do.....	5		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Otter Tail County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	8	1	
Pine County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	1	1	
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	39	1	
Pope County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	1	1	
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	Dec. 14-Jan. 26...	13	7	
Redwood County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	7	2	
Rice County.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 28...	2	2	
Stearns County.....	do.....	29	5	
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	5	1	
Stevens County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	1	1	
St. Louis County (Duluth)....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	72	2	
Swift County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	2	4	
Todd County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	4	7	
Traverse County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	7	4	
Wabasha County.....	do.....	4	2	
Wadena County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	2	8	
Waseca County.....	do.....	8	15	
Washington County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	15	11	
Wilkin County.....	do.....	11	13	
Winona County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 28...	13	90	
Winona County (Winona).....	do.....	10	9	
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	9	1	
Yellow Medicine County.....	do.....	1	44	
Other places.....		44		
Total for State.....		812	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		29		
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	53	0	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		60	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 20...	218	2	
Nebraska:				
Decatur and vicinity.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 14...	451	4	
Nebraska City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6	19	
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 2...	19	29	
South Omaha.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 5...	29	0	
Total for State.....		505	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		6		
Nevada:				
Virginia City.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 2...	204		
New Mexico:				
Fort Stanton.....	Jan. 14.....	1		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2...	130	13	
Utica.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 26...	2		
Total for State.....		132	13	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		8		
North Carolina:				
Alexander County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 30...	3	1	
Buncombe County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	86	
Caswell County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	86	2	
Forsyth County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2	1	
Franklin County.....	do.....	1	21	
Greenville County.....	do.....	21		
Henderson County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...			A few.
Pamlico County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Person County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	12		
Richmond County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Rockingham County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	10		
Transylvania County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Vance County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Wake County.....	Nov. 1—Nov. 30...	8		
Wilkes County.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		157	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		274		
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Jamestown.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Mandan.....	Jan. 15.....	1		
Morton County.....	Jan. 25.....	10		
Total for State.....		13		
Ohio:				
Ashtabula.....	Dec. 16—Feb. 2.....	28		
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 30—Jan. 26.....	7		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 16—Feb. 2.....	316	5	
Portsmouth.....	do.....	4		
Total for State.....		355	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		150		
Total for State.....	Jan. 1—Dec. 31...	2,699	24	
Oklahoma:				
Reports from fifteen Counties..	Dec. 1—Dec. 31...	401		
Canadian County.....	Jan. 1.....	5		
Cleveland County.....	do.....	19		
Day County.....	do.....	1		
Garfield County.....	do.....	1		
Greer County.....	do.....	50		
Kingfisher County.....	do.....	2		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	13		
Logan County.....	do.....	10		
Noble County.....	do.....	12		
Oklahoma County.....	do.....	43		
Pawnee County.....	do.....	5		
Payne County.....	do.....	12		
Pottatomie County.....	do.....	25		
Roger Mills County.....	do.....	50		
Washita County.....	do.....	40		
Woodward County.....	do.....	1		
Total for Territory.....		690		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		55		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Jan. 4—Jan. 16...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		3		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30—Feb. 2.....	6		
Eric.....	Jan. 13—Feb. 2.....	4		
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6—Jan. 12...		1	
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 23—Feb. 2...	25		
Total for State.....		35	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		11		
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26—Jan. 8...	3	1	
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 23—Feb. 2...	2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Dec. 1—Dec. 31...	16	1	
Memphis.....	Dec. 16—Feb. 2...	45		
Nashville.....	Dec. 23—Feb. 9...	23		
Total for State.....		84	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		322		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Clay County.....	Feb. 1.....	116	3	
Galveston.....	Jan. 10-Jan. 26...	64		
Houston.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	184	4	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Total for State.....		366	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		252	3	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	107		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2...	251		
Total for State.....		358		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		11		
Virginia:				
Albemarle County.....	Feb. 4.....			Present.
Bedford County.....	do.....			do.
Bland County.....	do.....			do.
Botetourt County.....	do.....			do.
Buckingham County.....	do.....			do.
Campbell County.....	do.....			do.
Carroll County.....	do.....			do.
Chesterfield County.....	do.....			do.
Craig County.....	do.....			do.
Floyd County.....	do.....			do.
Fluvanna County.....	do.....			do.
Goochland County.....	do.....			do.
Greeneville County.....	do.....			do.
Halifax County.....	do.....			do.
King George County.....	do.....			do.
Lee County.....	do.....			do.
Louisa County.....	do.....			do.
Middlesex County.....	do.....			do.
Nelson County.....	do.....			do.
Orange County.....	do.....			do.
Page County.....	do.....			do.
Rockbridge County.....	do.....			do.
Rockingham County.....	do.....			do.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 9...	5		
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 31.....	200		
Richmond.....	Jan. 7.....	4		
Total for State.....		209		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		85	15	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	17		
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 29...	2		
Total for State.....		19		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		117	2	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	26		
Wisconsin:				
All over the State.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	99	1	
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	2		
Barron County.....	do.....	3		
Bayfield County.....	do.....	1		
Brown County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 2...	2		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	9		
Clark County.....	do.....	1		
Columbia County.....	do.....	1		
Dane County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	39		
Dunn County.....	do.....	2		
Eau Claire County.....	do.....	24		
Forest County.....	do.....	5		
Grant County.....	do.....	6		
Iron County.....	do.....	2		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	1		
La Crosse County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	9		
Langlade County.....	do.....	54		
Marathon County.....	do.....	6		
Marquette County.....	do.....	3		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Milwaukee County	Jan. 20-Feb. 2...	3		
Portage County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	5		
Price County.....	do.....	2		
Racine County.....	do.....	3		
Rock County.....	do.....	7		
St. Croix County.....	do.....	2		
Shawano County.....	do.....	1		
Sheboygan County.....	do.....	1		
Taylor County.....	do.....	3		
Trempealeau County.....	do.....	2		
Waupaca County.....	do.....	2		
Wood County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		303	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	1	
Wyoming:				
Evanson	Dec. 31.....	2		
Green River.....	do.....	1		
Rock Springs.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
Grand total.....		5,256	64	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		2,835	136	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Allegheny, Pa.	Feb. 2	a 129,896	37	5						1	2	1			
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	a 12,949	4												
Do.	Feb. 9	a 12,949	4												
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	271	26						1		7			2
Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 29	10,478	5									1			
Do.	Jan. 5	10,478	3	1											
Do.	Jan. 12	10,478	9	2											
Do.	Jan. 19	10,478	5												
Do.	Jan. 26	10,478	4												
Do.	Feb. 2	10,478	5	1											
Bay City, Mich.	do.	a 27,800	12	1											
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 9	a 39,947	21	1								1			
Boston, Mass.	do.	a 560,892	21		24					1	2	7			1
Bristol, R. I.	Feb. 2	5,473	5												
Burlington, Vt.	do.	a 18,640	2												
Cambridge, Mass.	Feb. 9	a 91,886	46	7											2
Camden, N. J.	do.	58,313	28									5			
Carbondale, Pa.	Feb. 7	a 13,800	2									1			
Chelsea, Mass.	Feb. 2	a 34,072	11							1					
Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 9	a 1,698,575	464	44						2	3	10	3		7
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	14,050	7	1											
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 8	a 326,000	124	13						5		1			
Cleveland, Ohio.	Feb. 2	a 351,768	141	9	3					1		9			
Clinton, Iowa.	do.	a 24,000	3												
Clinton, Mass.	Feb. 9	a 13,667	3	2											
Concord, N. H.	Feb. 2	a 19,630	5	1											
Dayton, Ohio.	Feb. 9	61,220	23									1			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Feb. 2	9,416	5												
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	a 36,672	15	3											
Erie, Pa.	do.	a 52,733	13	1											
Do.	Feb. 9	a 52,733	14	1											
Evansville, Ind.	do.	a 59,007	20	5											
Everett, Mass.	Feb. 2	a 24,336	5	2											1
Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 9	71,398	42	4											
Findlay, Ohio.	Feb. 2	a 17,613	4	3											
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	a 31,531	10												
Freeport, Ill.	Feb. 9	a 13,258	9	1											1
Galesburg, Ill.	Feb. 2	a 18,607													
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Feb. 9	60,278	23	2											
Green Bay, Wis.	Feb. 3	9,069	10							1					
Greenville, S. C.	Feb. 2	8,607	2		1										
Do.	Feb. 9	8,607	3												1
Haverhill, Mass.	do.	a 37,175	7	3											
Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb. 2	17,201	16	1						1					
Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 3	a 206,433	66	6						1		3			1
Johnstown, Pa.	Feb. 9	a 36,936	16	1						2					
Lancaster, Pa.	Feb. 2	a 41,361	16												
Lawrence, Kans.	do.	a 10,862													
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	a 62,559	22	3											
Lexington, Ky.	do.	a 26,369	11	1											
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	a 102,479	28	5											
Lowell, Mass.	Feb. 9	a 94,969	36	7								1			
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	8												
McKeesport, Pa.	Feb. 2	a 34,227	16									1			
Malden, Mass.	Feb. 9	a 33,668	10												
Manchester, N. H.	Feb. 2	a 56,987	36							1	1				
Manistee, Mich.	do.	a 14,260	0												
Marlborough, Mass.	Feb. 9	a 13,609	6	1											
Massillon, Ohio.	Feb. 2	10,092	0												
Medford, Mass.	Feb. 9	11,079	5												
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	a 102,320	42	5						3					
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 2	a 285,315	67	5									4		
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	a 202,718	37	4									3		
Mobile, Ala.	Feb. 9	a 38,469	22	4											
Nashua, N. H.	Feb. 2	19,311	14												
Nashville, Tenn.	Feb. 9	a 80,865	46	7											
Newark, N. J.	Feb. 2	a 246,079	98	12						1					1
Do.	Feb. 9	a 246,070	84	14							1		3		
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	27	1									1		
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 2	13,947	7												
New Orleans, La.	do.	a 287,104	140	19		2						4	1		
Newton, Mass.	do.	a 33,587	7							1					
Do.	Feb. 9	a 33,587	8											1	

a United States census of 1900.

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 2	a 3,437,202	1,332	190		2				15	14	40	2	3
Do.	Feb. 9	a 3,437,202	1,289	165		6				9	30	40	5	3
Norristown, Pa.	Jan. 26	a 19,791	5											
Do.	Feb. 9	a 19,791	10											
North Adams, Mass.	Feb. 9	a 24,200	8											
Oakland, Cal.	Jan. 12	a 6,960	19	2										
Do.	Jan. 19	a 6,960	18	1										
Do.	Jan. 26	a 6,960	26	3										
Do.	Feb. 2	a 6,960	15	3										
Omaha, Nebr.	do.	a 102,555	36	1						4				
Oneonta, N. Y.	Feb. 9	a 6,272	2											
Ottumwa, Iowa.	Jan. 5	a 18,197	0											
Do.	Jan. 12	a 18,197	4											
Do.	Jan. 19	a 18,197	8	2						1				
Do.	Jan. 26	a 18,197	5	1										
Do.	Feb. 2	a 18,197	5	2										
Palmer, Mass.	do.	a 6,520	6	1										
Do.	Feb. 9	a 6,520	6	1										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	a 1,293,697	549	77						7	4	15		3
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 2	a 321,616	113											
Pittston, Pa.	Feb. 9	a 12,556	7									1		
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	a 15,369	7	1										
Portland, Me.	Jan. 26	a 36,425	19	1						2		2		
Do.	Feb. 2	a 36,425	23	1										
Do.	Feb. 9	a 36,425	22							1				
Providence, R. I.	do.	a 175,597	70	6								1		1
Reading, Pa.	do.	a 78,961	32	2							1	1		
Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 7	a 133,896	56	1									1	
Rutland, Vt.	Feb. 9	a 12,000	5											
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Feb. 2	a 53,531	12	1								3		
San Diego, Cal.	do.	a 16,159	2											
San Francisco, Cal.	do.	a 342,782	183	21							1	5	2	
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Jan. 26	a 6,587	5	2										
Do.	Feb. 2	a 6,587	1											
Scranton, Pa.	do.	a 102,026	46							2		1	1	
Shreveport, La.	Feb. 9	a 11,979	7	1										
Sommerville, Mass.	do.	a 61,643	19	3						1	2	1		
South Bend, Ind.	Feb. 2	a 35,999	8									1		
Springfield, Mass.	Feb. 9	a 62,059	15									1		
Steelton, Pa.	do.	a 12,066	6	1										1
Taunton, Mass.	do.	a 25,448	13	2						1				
Terre Haute, Ind.	Jan. 7	a 36,673	6									1		
Do.	Jan. 14	a 36,673	20	2						1				
Do.	Jan. 21	a 36,673	19	3						1		1		
Do.	Jan. 28	a 36,673	14	1										
Do.	Feb. 4	a 36,673	19	1						1				
Toledo, Ohio.	Feb. 2	a 131,822	22	1										1
Waltham, Mass.	do.	a 23,481	7											
Do.	Feb. 9	a 23,481	9											
West Bay City, Mich.	Feb. 2	a 12,000												
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	a 38,878	12	1										
Wichita, Kan.	do.	a 24,671	4											
Williamsport, Pa.	Feb. 9	a 28,757	6	1										
Worcester, Mass.	Feb. 1	a 118,421	58	8							1			
Yonkers, N. Y.	Feb. 8	a 47,931	8											
Youngstown, Ohio.	Feb. 9	a 44,885	8	1										

a United States census of 1900.

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

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	20		4	.91		.50
Portland, Me.....	23		4	.84		.32
Northfield, Vt.....	16		9	.59		.47
Boston, Mass.....	25		2	.91		.76
New Haven, Conn.....	27		3	.99		.36
Albany, N. Y.....	22		4	.70	.10	
New York, N. Y.....	30		3	.98		.29
Harrisburg, Pa.....	31		7	.73		.16
Philadelphia, Pa.....	31		3	.77	.24	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	32		6	.91		.10
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33		4	.84	.03	
Baltimore, Md.....	35		6	.81		.01
Washington, D. C.....	34		5	.84		.14
Lynchburg, Va.....	39		6	.91	.05	
Cape Henry, Va.....	43		6	.91		.47
Norfolk, Va.....	41		3	.91		.55
Charlotte, N. C.....	45		7	1.18	.56	
Raleigh, N. C.....	46		7	.91		.07
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	44		4	1.01	1.19	
Hatteras, N. C.....	46		5	1.22		.46
Wilmington, N. C.....	49		5	.87	.20	
Columbia, S. C.....	48		6	.95	.76	
Charleston, S. C.....	52		5	.87	.18	
Augusta, Ga.....	49		5	1.01	1.62	
Savannah, Ga.....	53		3	.77	.98	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57		2	.77	.27	
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		5	.73		.35
Key West, Fla.....	71		4	.42		.39
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48		7	1.25	1.92	
Tampa, Fla.....	64		6	.63		.35
Pensacola, Fla.....	56		2	1.01		.71
Mobile, Ala.....	53		1	1.12		.34
Montgomery, Ala.....	52		4	1.30	.32	
Meridian, Miss.....	51		3	1.37		.08
Vicksburg, Miss.....	51	0		1.15	1.56	
New Orleans, La.....	56	0		1.17		1.07
Shreveport, La.....	50	1		.98	.21	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	41	0		.74		.17
Little Rock, Ark.....	45		1	1.23		.03
Palestine, Tex.....	52		1	.91		.47
Galveston, Tex.....	55	3		.77		.66
San Antonio, Tex.....	54	2		.46		.43
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	59	2		.70		.66
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	43	2		1.29	.09	
Nashville, Tenn.....	41		4	.27	.43	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45		9	1.39	.34	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40		8	1.33		.02
Lexington, Ky.....	35		5	.91		.15
Louisville, Ky.....	36		1	1.02	.10	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	29		5	.81	.35	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	34		6	.88	.31	
Columbus, Ohio.....	31	(?)		.88	.12	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	33		6	.76	.30	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	31		6	.72		.23
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	23		3	.65	.66	
Rochester, N. Y.....	22		4	.70	.76	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	23		3	.74	.51	
Erie, Pa.....	26		4	.81		.20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	25		6	.67	.01	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	27		7	.60		.01
Toledo, Ohio.....	26		7	.49	.26	
Detroit, Mich.....	24		5	.53	.69	
Lansing, Mich.....	23		6	.47	.63	
Port Huron, Mich.....	22	0		.53	.24	
Alpena, Mich.....	17	0		.56		.55
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	12	0		.35		.34
Marquette, Mich.....	14		3	.46		.21
Escanaba, Mich.....	11		1	.35		.35
Green Bay, Wis.....	15		4	.60		.60
Grand Haven, Mich.....	23		4	.56		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	20		3	.45	.27	
Chicago, Ill.....	24		6	.53	1.04	
Duluth, Minn.....	10		3	.24		.20

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

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

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	αExcess.	αDefic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	10		4	.21		.12
La Crosse, Wis.....	17		2	.27		.23
Dubuque, Iowa.....	20		5	.35	.06	
Davenport, Iowa.....	22		5	.35	.68	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	21		1	.28		.02
Keokuk, Iowa.....	25		1	.42		.03
Springfield, Ill.....	28		2	.68	.20	
Cairo, Ill.....	36	0		.95	.74	
St. Louis, Mo.....	32	0		.60	.85	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	32		4	.51	.69	
Springfield, Mo.....	36		3	.74	.36	
Kansas City, Mo.....	27		1	.32	.68	
Topeka, Kans.....	28		3	.32	.92	
Wichita, Kans.....	31	0		.28	.54	
Concordia, Kans.....	26		1	.21	.92	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	18	4		.21	.35	
Omaha, Nebr.....	22	0		.14	.22	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	15	3		.14		.14
Yankton, S. Dak.....	18	0		.14		.14
Valentine, Nebr.....	22		4	.14		.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	9	5		.14		.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	15	2		.07		.05
Moorhead, Minn.....	1	1		.20		.02
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	8	0		.11		.11
Williston, N. Dak.....	6		2	.14		.13
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	11	4		.15	.00	
Helena, Mont.....	19	1		.24		.22
Miles City, Mont.....	13	4		.14	.04	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	23		3	.14		.02
Spokane, Wash.....	26	4		.56		.48
Walla Walla, Wash.....	33		2	.45		.34
Baker City, Oreg.....	22	3		.42		.32
Winnemucca, Nev.....	30		5	.25		.01
Pocatello, Idaho.....	21	0		.42		.41
Boise, Idaho.....	30		2	.45		.35
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	31		1	.28	.06	
Lander, Wyo.....	18		4	.14	.43	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	27		10	.10	.21	
North Platte, Nebr.....	23		2	.07	.12	
Denver, Colo.....	31		11	.07		.02
Pueblo, Colo.....	31		9	.07	.17	
Dodge City, Kans.....	30		4	.14	.20	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	35	3		.34		.17
Amarillo, Tex.....	34	1		.28		.20
Abilene, Tex.....	45	2		.27		.21
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	31		4	.14	.40	
El Paso, Tex.....	49		3	.11	.29	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	51	0		.14	.23	
Yuma, Ariz.....	56		4	.14		.09
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	39	1		.98		.98
Tacoma, Wash.....	38	1		1.40		1.36
Portland, Oreg.....	40	0		1.54		1.51
Roseburg, Oreg.....	42		6	1.33		1.09
Eureka, Cal.....	46			1.71		
Redbluff, Cal.....	49		4	.98		.80
Carson City, Nev.....	33		3	.45		.15
Sacramento, Cal.....	49		5	.84		.74
San Francisco, Cal.....	52		3	1.05		.59
Fresno, Cal.....	49		3	.28		.11
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	53		5	1.00		.24
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54		4	.74		.29
San Diego, Cal.....	54	0		.49	.24	

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Plague in Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 9, 1901:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram of the 8th instant from the vice consul-general at Cape Town which reads as follows, viz, "Plague exists in Cape Town."

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 3, 1901.*

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

There were 563 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 25, as compared with the foregoing period, being at the rate of 37.53 per diem and corresponding to an annual death rate of 17.58 per thousand against 39.2 and 18.36, as compared with the previous fortnight.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 114 against 104; smallpox, 27 against 35; malarious fever, 24 against 29; plague, 7 against 10; beriberi, 3 against 6; dysentery, 3 against 2; influenza, 3 against 2; typhoid fever, 2, the same as before; diphtheria, 2 against 0; measles, 0 against 6; yellow fever, 0 against 3.

Plague.

The march of plague at Rio de Janeiro has been as follows:

Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.
		Hos-pital.	Resi-dences.					Hos-pital.	Resi-dences.		
Dec. 1...	1	.....	.....	.....	18	Dec. 9...	2	2	.....	1	15
Dec. 2...	1	.....	.....	.....	19	Dec. 10...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Dec. 3...	.....	2	.....	.....	17	Dec. 11...	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Dec. 4...	1	.....	.....	1	17	Dec. 12...	.....	.....	1	.....	16
Dec. 5...	1	.....	.....	2	16	Dec. 13...	1	1	.....	.....	15
Dec. 6...	.....	1	.....	.....	15	Dec. 14...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Dec. 7...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	Dec. 15...	1	.....	.....	7	9
Dec. 8...	4	.....	.....	3	16						

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health at this office: December 18, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. December 19, steamship *Llandudro*, British, for

United States via St. Lucia, and barkentine *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore. December 21, steamship *Severn*, British, for New Orleans. December 22, bark *Julia Rollins*, American, for Baltimore. December 24, ship *Albaria*, British, for Manila, and ship *King Centric*, Norwegian, for Mobile. December 26, steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York. December 31, bark *Maristary*, Uruguayan, for Pensacola. January 2, schooner *Mabel Jordan*, American, for Philadelphia, and bark *Margaret Mitchell*, British, for Ship Island.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

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

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *December 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended December 29, 1900: Eight hundred and fifty-four individuals were bathed during the week and 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. One case of bubonic plague was reported during the week, making a total of 2 cases during the month. No other cases of quarantinable disease were reported during the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, week ended December 29, 1900.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Dec. 21	Br. str. Loong Song (a b).....	Manila.....	70	19	28	0
Do.....	Br. str. Esmeralda (a).....	do.....	56	11	68	0
Dec. 25	Am. str. Argyll (c).....	Portland.....	34	0	0	0
Dec. 26	Br. str. Glenartney (c).....	New York.....	48	6	0	4
Dec. 27	Am. str. Kwallum (a).....	Manila.....	11	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. str. Yum Sung (a b).....	do.....	70	0	36	0
Do.....	Am. str. Wo Hing (a b).....	do.....	10	0	0	0
Dec. 28	Am. str. Victoria (a b).....	Tacoma.....	84	0	16	0
Do.....	Jap. str. Rosetta Maru (a).....	Manila.....	113	35	212	0
Do.....	Am. str. China (a b d).....	San Francisco.....	166	11	291	2
Do.....	Br. str. Diamanti (a b).....	Manila.....	70	20	17	1
Dec. 29	U. S. S. Alexander.....	Norfolk.....	35	0	0	0

a Steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected.

b Crew bathed and effects disinfected.

c Supplemental bill of health.

d Holds and steerage disinfected with sulphur to kill rats.

CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 2, 1901, 23 deaths occurred in this city, the following table showing causes of death:

Pernicious fever.....	2	Embolism	1
Cachexia	2	Occlusion of the intestine.....	1
Enteritis	6	Gangrene.....	1
Heart disease.....	2	Colic, infantile	1
Arterial sclerosis.....	1	Cancer	1
Anæmia	1	Insufficiency, aortic.....	1
Tuberculosis	1		
Puerperal fever.....	1	Total.....	23
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1		

Four of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 29.98. The case of yellow fever, Manuel Cespin y Munoz, reported February 2, reported as convalescent. Influenza prevails in this vicinity to a considerable extent. Eighteen vessels entered this port, were inspected and given pratique; 11 vessels have been issued bills of health for other ports; 54 health certificates were issued to outgoing passengers; 16 pieces baggage entering Cienfuegos were inspected and passed; 46 pieces baggage leaving Cienfuegos were inspected and passed; 6 pieces baggage, destination Manzanillo, were disinfected, and 62 pieces baggage, destination Santiago, were labeled to be disinfected at that port. No alien steerage passengers landed at this port during the week. The Spanish steamship *Leonora* was disinfected at this port during the week previous to departure for Pensacola.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 8 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week, 1 death from diphtheria. Inspected 9 vessels during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths at that port during the week, no contagious diseases, and 8 vessels inspected at that port.

Following is a recapitulation of the reports of this station and substations for the month of January: One hundred and two deaths in city, of which 24 occurred in the civil hospital; 82 vessels entered, inspected and given pratique; 1,648 members of crews inspected; 766 passengers inspected; 1 alien steerage passenger inspected and allowed to land; 203 pieces of baggage entering Cienfuegos, inspected and passed; 256 pieces of baggage leaving Cienfuegos, inspected and passed; 68 pieces of baggage, destination Manzanillo, disinfected; 168 pieces of baggage, destination Santiago, labeled to be disinfected at that port.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports during the month of January that 28 deaths have occurred and 36 vessels have been inspected and given pratique.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports during the month of January that 6 deaths have occurred in that port, and 37 vessels have been inspected and given pratique.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, *January 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended January 26, 1901:

Matanzas.—Eleven deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 12.67 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; bronchitis, 1; nephritis, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 3. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. Seven vessels arrived during the week and were inspected and passed. Eleven bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Thirteen health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Twenty-one pieces of baggage were passed without inspection.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 7 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Cerebral hemorrhage, 2; tuberculosis, 1; enteritis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; other causes, 2. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Sixteen vessels arrived during the week and were inspected and passed. Seven bills of health were issued to vessels during the week. The death rate during the week was 14.70 per 1,000.

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

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 2.01 per 1,000. Seven vessels arrived during the week; 2 of these were inspected and passed and 5 passed without inspection. Six bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *February 6, 1901.*

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

Matanzas.—Nineteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 21.88 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Congenital debility, 3; senility, 3; tetanus, infantile, 2; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 1; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; marasmus, 1; drowning, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character has been reported during the week. Nine vessels arrived

during the week; 7 of these were inspected and passed and 2 passed without inspection. Ten bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Thirty health certificates were issued to persons leaving this port. Sixteen pieces of baggage were passed without inspection.

I submit herewith table of mortality statistics for the city of Matanzas during the month of January, 1901: Tuberculosis, 16; enteritis, 8; tetanus, infantile, 7; arterio-sclerosis, 5; heart disease, 3; drowning, 2; senility, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; diphtheria, 1; entero-septic fever, malarial fever, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; uræmia, 1; congenital debility, 4; nephritis, 3; cerebral congestion, 2; meningitis, 2; alcoholism, 1; cancer, 1; marasmus, 1; eclampsia, 1; gunshot wound, 1; bronchitis, 1; cirrhosis hepatic, 1; aortic insufficiency, 1. Total, 68. The above mortality indicates a death rate of 18.32 per 1,000.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; enteritis, 2; tetanus, infantile, 1; other causes, 3. The death rate during the week was 23.10 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. No bill of health was issued during the week and no case of infectious or contagious character was reported.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 7.01 per 1,000. Fourteen vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Sixteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 2.01 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week. Four of these were inspected and passed and 5 passed without inspection. Seven bills of health were issued to vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS CUBA, *January 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 26, 1901: Six vessels arrived at this port and 6 bills of health were issued. There were 3 deaths, 1 from meningitis, and 2 from infantile tetanus. The sanitary condition of the town is good, the weather, cool and dry.

Gibara.—Reports show vessels arrived, 8; bills of health issued, 8; deaths, 3; sanitary condition, good.

Baracoa.—Reports show vessels arrived, 6; bills of health issued, 5; deaths, 4; sanitary condition, good.

There is no telegraph line to Banes. Acting Asst. Surg. Benjamin de Zayas, at that place, reported through Gibara, 2 cases of smallpox, on January 24; this report was immediately forwarded to the chief quarantine officer, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez, at Gibara, was requested to ascertain as soon as possible the source, and what measures had been taken to prevent spreading. On January 26 Dr. Gomez wired

me that the source had not been ascertained, but that the cases had been promptly isolated, and other measures taken to prevent spreading.

There is no report of quarantinable disease at any point in the district, other than that reported above.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *February 4, 1901.*

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

Six vessels arrived at this port and 12 bills of health were issued. There were 3 deaths, senility, 1, acute enteritis, 1, and 1 from endocarditis. The sanitary condition of the town is good, and the weather cool and dry.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 5 vessels and issuance of 8 bills of health, 3 deaths, and good sanitary condition. Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez also reports that there are no other cases of smallpox than the 2 reported the other week at Banas.

There are no telegraphic reports from other points, but the bills of health of coastwise boats show no quarantinable disease.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

EGYPT.

Organization and development of the sanitary service in Egypt.

CAIRO, EGYPT, *December 22, 1900.*

SIR: In reference to Department's dispatch No. 25, of October 3, 1900, transmitting two letters from Mr. Edward S. Hatch, dated New York City, July 11, and September 25, 1900, in which he refers to the onerous export sanitary tax imposed by the Egyptian Government upon exported hides, and hopes to be able to ascertain its origin as well as all facts bearing upon its existence, and directing me to make a careful perusal of Mr. Hatch's two letters with a full and explicit statement as desired by him, showing history and reason for this apparent onerous tax, so detrimental to American commerce, and requesting that I give the matter prompt and energetic attention, I beg to say that after much delay incident to the great difficulty in obtaining information and data of a trustworthy and reliable character, suggested by the importance of the subject-matter under consideration, and bearing upon our international relations, I have obtained and submit the following facts:

In the year 1820 there was instituted for the first time in Egypt a military medical service, composed of European physicians and druggists attached to the army and navy corps without chiefs and without direction.

In 1825 a sanitary council, charged with the general direction of the medical and pharmaceutical service of the army, was organized and a special bureau of administration was established at the war office.

This medical bureau which at first only extended to the army, was later of great assistance to the population in general. Bureaus for free consultations were established in Cairo and Alexandria, and authority

was given to receive the sick and suffering civilians in military hospitals. Physicians and druggists were placed in the principal towns of each province and small civil hospitals were founded beside the military hospitals. However, the number of physicians and druggists being found insufficient, a school of medicine and pharmacy was established and a hospital for medical instruction was formed.

In 1831 the need for maritime sanitary service and quarantine was so keenly felt by the khedive, Mohamed Ali, that he asked the assistance of the European consular corps, residing in Alexandria, and put at its disposition all the means which would assure the complete success of this institution.

Upon the first outbreak of cholera in Alexandria in August, 1861, the members of the consular corps, conformedly to the desire of the khedive, deliberated upon this question and named a provisory and preparatory commission, with a view to establish a lazaretto in Alexandria to project a system of sanitary administration tax and to establish a regular time of quarantine. It was then decided unanimously that the consuls-general of European powers would be charged thereafter with the care and supervision of the public health; that they would choose annually in full assembly 5, from among themselves, to compose a consular commission of health. (Among the powers of this body was included that of regulating the amount which should be paid by ships and passengers to cover the expenses.)

This commission did excellent work during the epidemic of pest at Damietta in 1832, 1834, and 1835.

It is to be observed that during the first establishment of the sanitary and quarantine service at Alexandria, in 1831, it was decided that the "consuls-general of European powers would from henceforth give superintendence to the public health," and in the regulation of the year 1835 it was stated that "the general direction of the sanitary service of the states of his highness the viceroy of Egypt was confided to the corps of foreign consuls-general residing in Alexandria." In consequence of this modification the United States was admitted to take part in the deliberations of the committee of public health.

In 1845 the khedive, Mohamed Ali, complained to the representatives of the foreign powers that although for more than a year past there had been no plague or cholera in Egypt ships leaving this country were subjected to quarantine in the ports of Europe and Turkey, and by intermediary of the consuls-general the khedive tried to come to an understanding with the European governments to effect a relaxation of this regulation, and with that in view a commissioner was sent to the supreme council of health of the Ottoman Empire to ask for treatment more in accord with the satisfactory condition of the public health of this country.

In 1849 a commission was sent from Turkey, but before its arrival it was preceded by other European sanitary commissions, sent for the same object from Russia in 1845, by France in 1847, and by Austria in 1849. The French and Russian commissioners especially reported that they were highly satisfied with the sanitary measures already adopted in Egypt.

These measures were also approved by the international sanitary conference opened at Paris in 1851, and continued during the year 1852. The convention of 1852 was concluded at Paris between France, Portugal, Tuscany, Sardinia, and Turkey, but this convention was not ratified by Turkey, and Egypt, not having been invited to send delegates to

the conference, did not figure among the contracting parties, and has always refused to recognize its decisions as binding upon her.

A second international sanitary conference was held in Paris in 1859, but it does not appear that Egypt was invited to send representatives.

The appearance of cholera along the Suez Canal in 1865 was the cause of a convocation of a diplomatic and medical conference to take into consideration the cause and propose practical methods to prevent the spread of the disease.

This conference was held at the initiative of France, and 15 European states, besides Persia and Egypt, sent delegates to this conference, which was opened at Constantinople on February 3, 1866.

In 1874 the Austrian Government took the initiative to invoke an international sanitary conference at Vienna. Sixteen sovereign States and 5 tributary States, among which were Egypt and Persia, sent representatives, but this conference accomplished little and the rules of the conference at Constantinople remained in force.

In 1878 negotiations to consolidate and ameliorate the Egyptian sanitary department, either by means of an agreement between France, Great Britain, and Egypt, or by means of a congress convoked by other European powers interested in the navigation and commerce of the extreme East and of the Mediterranean were undertaken by the French Government, but about this time the khedive, Ismail Pasha, abdicated, and the old order of things came to an end.

Subsequently and at irregular intervals, Europe was visited by cholera, plague, and other epidemic diseases having their origin in Asia and Africa, and the international sanitary conference held in Rome in 1885, Venice in 1892, Dresden in 1893, and Paris in 1894 followed, and were the direct results of the general apprehension and alarm throughout Europe over the constant menace of epidemic disease and oft-recurring invasion of European States from this part of the world.

The Egyptian sanitary and quarantine board, which is an international board, representing in its composition all the European powers, was created and established in compliance with the deliberations and policies of the international sanitary conferences, and sanctioned and legalized here by the khedivial decree of June, 1893. Sanitary stations have been established at various points in the East in virtue thereof. They are supported by and are under the exclusive control of the quarantine board.

By decision of the privy council in September, 1866, tanned skins exported abroad were taxed 10 paras on each skin, which was in consideration of the examination which the said skins were required to undergo and of the sanitary certificate delivered to that effect.

In pursuance of another decision emanating from the privy council and sanctioned by a decree of his highness the khedive, February 27, 1871, No. 9, the tax upon raw or dried skins of camel, of buffalo, or of ox was raised to 1 piaster for the same formalities aforesaid.

The general sanitary council, however, deemed it necessary to levy a uniform tax upon all the skins, whether raw, dried, or tanned, of camel, buffalo, ox, fish, wild boar, etc., whether the skins were of the country (Egypt), Hedjaz, India, Massawa, or from Suakim, and a tax of 20 paras upon each skin, whether raw, dried, or tanned, of sheep, goat, gazelle, fox, etc., and upon each piece of skin from the face or from the neck of camels, buffaloes, and oxen; and that in consequence of the ratification thereof, 1873, the formal and necessary orders were issued to the officers of the sanitary administration to collect the dues or tax upon

the skins in the manner aforesaid, and the office at Alexandria has collected and continues to collect the same.

The tax in question is a quarantine tax, levied by virtue of the sanitary administration and of the khedivial decree of February 27, 1871, and of an order of the privy council of April 2, 1883. No modification or changes have since been made and the collection of this tax has been enforced without objection or protest from any of the European Powers or other governments, so far as I have been able to learn. On the contrary, it has received the approval and support of all countries concerned. The different international sanitary conferences have not in any case touched this question, but seem to have recognized the necessity and importance of the tax and the established rules under which the same was levied and collected, at least by implication, as no mention is made in any of the commercial agreements or conventions between the Powers and Egypt, nor in the protocol of the different sanitary conferences above referred to, to the same. As to the decree of December 5, 1887, to which Mr. Hatch refers, it has reference exclusively to the dues to be collected by the "Administration des services sanitaires et d'hygiene publique," entirely and absolutely different from the "conseil quarantenaire," which levies and has its special taxes. This tax, as will be seen, has existed for a long period of time and has always been paid by foreigners.

The importance of the Egyptian sanitary and quarantine board and the collection of the sanitary tax necessary for its support and maintenance are not questioned here, but fully recognized by the diplomatic agents and consuls-general of all governments represented at the Egyptian capital.

The Government of the United States, although represented at the two most important of these international conventions, viz, Rome in 1885 and Paris in 1894, by distinguished men in the medical profession, seems not to have conferred upon her delegates the power to sign the conclusions. It appears, however, that it has manifested its satisfaction and approval of the results reached by a general acquiescence therein.

The Egyptian Government has, by khedivial decree of June 19, 1893, approved and made more perfect, legal, and valid, the organization of the board and the rules established for the assessment and collection of the sanitary tax in question which has been levied and collected as before stated for a long period prior thereto.

This decree is in substance as follows:

The health, maritime, and quarantine council is charged with the establishment of the measures to be taken to prevent the introduction into Egypt or the transmission abroad of epidemic or epizootic diseases.

The number of Egyptian delegates reduced to four—

First. The president of the council, named by the Egyptian Government, and who votes only in case of a tie;

Second. A European doctor of medicine, inspector-general of the health, maritime, and quarantine council;

Third. The sanitary inspector of the city of Alexandria or the one fulfilling his functions;

Fourth. The veterinary inspector of the administration of the sanitary service and of the service of public health.

All the delegates must be doctors holding regular diplomas, whether issued by an European faculty of medicine or by the State, or be actual functionaries of at least the grade of vice-consul or of an equivalent

grade. This regulation does not apply to officers actually exercising their functions.

The health, maritime, and quarantine council shall exercise a permanent surveillance over the sanitary condition of Egypt and over the productions of foreign countries.

In matters which concern Egypt, the health, maritime, and quarantine council shall receive each week from the council of public health and hygiene, sanitary bulletins of the cities of Cairo and Alexandria, and each month, sanitary bulletins of the provinces. These bulletins shall be transmitted at more frequent intervals when, by reason of special circumstances, the health, maritime, and quarantine council shall demand them.

On its part, the health, maritime, and quarantine council shall communicate to the council of public health and hygiene the decision which it shall make and the information that it shall receive from abroad.

The Government will address to the council, if they shall deem proper, the sanitary bulletins of their countries and shall inform them of the outbreak of epidemic and epizootic diseases as soon as they appear.

The health, maritime, and quarantine council shall satisfy itself of the sanitary condition of the country and send commissions of inspectors here ver it may deem it necessary.

The council of public health and hygiene shall be advised of the sending of these commissions and shall facilitate the accomplishment of their mission.

The council shall take preventive measures with the object of warding against the introduction in Egypt, by way of the maritime frontiers or the frontiers of the desert, of epidemic or epizootic diseases, and shall determine the points where there shall be installed temporary camps and permanent quarantine establishments.

It shall formulate the indorsement to be inscribed upon the bills of health to be delivered by sanitary officers to vessels upon leaving.

In case of the appearance of epidemic or epizootic maladies in Egypt, it shall prescribe preventive measures to guard against the transmission of these diseases abroad.

The council shall supervise and control the execution of the sanitary and quarantine regulations which it shall make. It shall formulate all regulations relative to the quarantine service, see to their enforcement both as to what concerns the protection of the country and the maintenance of the guarantees stipulated by the international sanitary conventions.

It shall regulate, from a sanitary point of view, the condition under which must be affected the transport of pilgrims to and from Mecca, and supervise their sanitary condition during the time of the pilgrimage.

The decisions made by the health, maritime, and quarantine council shall be communicated to the ministry of the interior; notice thereof shall also be given to the ministry for foreign affairs, which shall give notice of the same, if need be, to the agencies and consulates-general.

Nevertheless, the president of the council is authorized to communicate directly with the consular authorities of maritime cities on affairs of routine business.

The president, and in case of his absence or inability, the inspector-general of the health, maritime, and quarantine service is charged with securing the execution of the decisions of the council.

To this end he will correspond with all the agents of the health, maritime, and quarantine service directly, and also with the various authorities of the country. He will direct, according to the advice of the

council, the sanitary police of the courts, the maritime quarantine establishments and the quarantine stations of the desert.

In a word, he shall see to the due execution of current business.

The general sanitary inspector, the directors of the sanitary offices, the doctors of the sanitary stations and quarantine camps shall be chosen from among the doctors holding regular diplomas, whether issued by an European faculty of medicine or by the State.

The directors of the sanitary offices shall be 7 in number, having their residence in Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Tor, Suakim, and Kosseir.

The sanitary office at Tor shall be open only during the duration of the pilgrimage and in times of epidemic.

The directions of the sanitary stations and quarantine camps shall have under their orders all the employees of the medical service and of the administrative service of establishments which they direct.

The general sanitary inspector is charged with the oversight of all the services depending upon the health, maritime, and quarantine council.

The sanitary and quarantine dues shall be received by the agents who are attached to the health, maritime, and quarantine service.

These shall conform, in so far as concerns accounting and bookkeeping, to the general rules established by the ministry of finance.

The accounting agents shall transmit their accounts and the result of their collections to the president of the council.

The accounting agent, chief of the central accounting bureau, shall give them receipts upon the visé of the president of the council.

The health, maritime, and quarantine council shall dispose of its finances.

The control of the receipts and expenses is confided to a committee composed of the president, the inspector-general of the health, maritime, and quarantine service, and of 3 representatives of the Powers, elected by the council. It shall take the title "committee of the finances." The 3 representatives of the Powers are elected each year. They are eligible for reelection.

This committee shall fix, subject to ratification by council, the salary of employees of all grades. It shall authorize the fixed expenses and unforeseen expenses. Every three years, at a special meeting, it shall make to the council a detailed report of its work. Within three months after the expiration of the fiscal year, the council, upon the motion of the committee, shall furnish a final balance sheet, and transmit it, through the intermediary of its president, to the ministry of the interior.

The council shall prepare the budget of its receipts and that of its expenses. This budget shall be passed upon by the council of ministers at the same time as the general budget of the Government, under the title of the "Budget Annexe." In case the amount of the expenses shall exceed the amount of receipts, the deficit shall be made up out of the general resources of the Government. But the council must study to find ways and means for equalizing the receipts and expenditures. Its propositions to this end shall be, through its president transmitted to the minister of the interior. The excess of receipts, if any exist, shall remain in the treasury of the health, maritime, and quarantine council; it shall be used upon vote of the sanitary council, ratified by the council of ministers, exclusively for the creation of a reserve fund intended to meet unexpected needs.

The president is obliged to order a secret ballot whenever it is demanded by 3 members of the council. The vote by secret ballot

is obligatory whenever the question before the committee is that of choosing the representatives of the Powers, to form part of the committee of discipline, of the committee of finance, or of the permanent commission and when it is a question of the nomination, dismissal, change, or advancement in the personnel.

The governors, chiefs of police, and moudirs, are responsible in all that concerns them for the enforcement of the sanitary regulations. They, as well as all civil and military authorities, must give their assistance when it is legally required by the agents of the health, maritime, and quarantine service, in order to insure the prompt execution of the measures taken in the interests of the public health.

All decrees and regulations previously made are abrogated in so far as they are contrary to the preceding measures.

The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the president's decree which took effect November 1, 1893.

The treaty between the United States and Egypt concluded November 16, 1884, in Article II provides that no prohibitory measure shall be adopted in respect to the reciprocal import or export trade of the 2 countries, without being likewise extended to all other nations. It is nevertheless understood that this restriction shall not apply to such special measures as may be adopted by either country for the purpose of protecting itself against epizooty, phylloxera, or any other scourge, and also the treaty between Egypt and Greece of March 3, same year, and its provisions were made applicable to the United States for any impost levied by international sanitary boards.

In accordance with khedivial decree of January 3, 1881, the general regulations of 1883 and 1884, the expenses occasioned by the disinfection and manipulation of merchandise are chargeable to the merchandise, to defray the expenses of the new sanitary régime, the expenses for the execution of which are provided for by deducting from the surplus of the receipts of the light house administration or from any other account which may be deemed preferable, or by means of a loan negotiated by the council.

Ordinary expenses may be met, first by the establishment of a tax upon postal vessels which, up to that time, had been exempt from all sanitary tax; second, by a tax levied upon passengers, except pilgrims and the military, or by a tax levied upon the tonnage of ships passing through the Red Sea. Therein is also provided and made applicable the conditions under which untanned skins and animal products may be transported through or exported from Egypt, with accompanying certificates.

I have endeavored in the above and foregoing statements to show the origin and history of this objectionable tax, as required by the Department's instruction of October 3, and to cover all facts bearing upon and relative to the question of the existing sanitary tax imposed by the Egyptian Government on the export of hides.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. LONG,
Agent and Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

The plague at Hull.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *January 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last report the health of England has in general been good. As regards the plague at Hull

there have been 2 deaths, both members of the crew of the steamship *Friary*, making a total of 7 deaths from the crew of this vessel. There is 1 case of plague in the crew now convalescent, and the illness of the attending physician, mentioned in my last letter, is now believed to be plague. This is the only case that has occurred outside the crew of the infected vessel, and as the period of incubation has elapsed since the last contact of townspeople it is hoped there will be no further cases.

A vessel has recently arrived at Bristol from the Plate with rats aboard, infected with plague, but no cases of disease had appeared among the crew. The vessel has been quarantined.

Confirming my cablegram of to-day, I would state that the United States consul at Glasgow informs me that there were yesterday, January 29, 385 cases of smallpox in hospital in that city and that the disease was spreading. This is an increase of 180 cases during the past week.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

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

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *January 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report:

I have completed arrangements with the steamship companies to begin the inspection of Canadian passengers and will have the first ship on Tuesday next, while each line has notified me in writing that they will do all in their power to assist me. Until about April, there will only be 1 ship a week.

There have been 2 more cases of plague at Hull—one a member of the crew, and the other the doctor who first attended them aboard ship. Both persons had been under observation. I do not think there is at present any danger to the United States from that point. The papers continue to report cases of plague from Smyrna. There is probably, also, plague in Constantinople. It is rather significant that the Roumanian Government has refused to allow the Oriental express to run farther than Bucharest. The British medical journals of to-day take rather a gloomy view of the conditions of the plague situation on the Black Sea coast.

The health of Liverpool is better than the average, no cases of smallpox and typhus being reported for the past week.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

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

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

Correction in regard to the report of plague on the steamship Highland Prince.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, *January 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, upon the arrival at this port last week of the British steamship *Highland Prince* from South American ports, the press reported that bubonic plague had broken out on board, resulting in the death of several of the ship's company.

Upon investigation, I learned that the report was not confirmed, but arose from the fact that this vessel was infected with plague on her outward passage from Antwerp.

Dr. Arthur R. Thomas of the United States Marine-Hospital Service,

has been here and made inquiries as to the origin of the sickness on board outward.

In the meantime, the Tyne port sanitary officers are keeping a strict watch on the vessel and everything possible has been done to prevent a further outbreak.

Respectfully,

HORACE W. METCALF,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

A death from plague at Cardiff, Wales.

[Cablegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 8, 1901.*

One death, plague, Cardiff, February 1. No cases known. Rats infected.

THOMAS.

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

FRANCE.

Quarantine against Hull.

PARIS, FRANCE, *January 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the minister of the interior has given the following order to the sanitary officer of the port of Havre.

"The port of Hull (England) must be considered as infected by plague and all ports of Great Britain must be watched with the greatest vigilance.

"Vessels coming from Hull should go to Havre and there undergo the regulation disinfection."

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Status of plague in the Empire.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 15, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that since the date of my last report, January 7, but 1 case of plague has, within my knowledge, been met with in Japan proper. This occurred in Wakayama on January 1, and was fatal.

A few cases of plague are reported as occurring in Tainan, Formosa, at the end of December and beginning of the present month.

No other quarantinable disease is reported from any part of this Empire.

Respectfully,

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

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

MEXICO.

*Epidemic of smallpox at Merida.*PROGRESO, *December 20, 1900.*

SIR: The smallpox is continuing to spread throughout the city of Merida, the capital and largest city of Yucatan. The authorities are taking all possible precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, but owing to the peculiar character of the half-breed and native race they work under difficulties and with almost negative results.

Inasmuch as this phase of character is rather unique and interesting I shall allow myself to go somewhat into detail regarding it.

The city of Merida has a population according to this year's census of 47,000 souls, of which about 30 per cent only are pure whites, the remaining portion being either half-breeds "Mestizos" or full blooded Maya Indians.

Until very lately when the most wealthy and progressive of the white race commenced to build their country houses, nearly all of the white people lived within the portions of the city once guarded by the great city gates. Outside of these gates and buried in the thick tropic tangle of trees and vines are innumerable huts of twisted roylthe walls, mud plastered and palm thatched. In these little homes in unison with the wild growth that almost swallows them, live the Mestizos and the native Maya Indians. In these homes the native Maya is more often heard than the Spanish tongue. The native customs and superstitions also prevail to an incredible degree. Even under the most favorable circumstances sanitary decrees are carried into effect among them with the greatest difficulty. At the outset the authorities decreed compulsory vaccination, free at the stated times and places. They tried their best and faithfully, but the Indian character imposed a passive resistance. In their old pagan religion, the great god "Kak" was the god of fire and of smallpox, and as god given the disease was not only to be received without question, but to a certain extent courted. Young children were sometimes actually carried to the sick one's bedside to receive the divine fire. The old belief, while not expressed in words, still holds place in their inherent superstition, hence their indifference to the vaccination and the cases of smallpox that, despite all efforts, they will conceal amid the huts. Only when death occurs and the secret can not be hid, is the case made public. Fines and remonstrances are in vain with such people. They pay the one and listen to the other with equal impassivity.

Compulsory isolation in a public pesthouse was tried, but it seemed to turn the passive into open menacing resistance, and it was deemed best to modify the decree.

This is the state at present.

The disease has been officially pronounced epidemic and the cases are increasing daily. I again repeat the tenor of my previous dispatch in that I advise all intending visitors to any portions of Mexico to subject themselves to vaccination or revaccination before undertaking the journey.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NETHERLANDS.

*Regulations for preventing the spread of bubonic plague.*THE HAGUE, *January 24, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to my No. 361, dated January 7, 1901, relating to the measures adopted in this country for the prevention of the spread of the bubonic plague, I have the honor to inclose herewith, together with translation, a copy of the regulations issued by the minister of the interior with regard to the conditions upon which exemption to the prohibitions may be granted.

Respectfully,

STANFORD NEWEL,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 372—Translation.]

THE HAGUE, *January 7, 1901.*

Whereas, the royal order of December 20, 1900 (Official Gazette No. 43), superseding the royal order of December 23, 1899, prohibits, except with the sanction of the minister of the interior and that in observance of such regulations as he shall prescribe for the prevention of the spread of infection:

1. The examination of persons and goods for symptoms of the bubonic plague by means of experiments on animals.
 2. Post-mortem examination of persons who are suspected of having died from or having suffered from the bubonic plague.
 3. The conveyance of goods which are suspected of being infected with bubonic plague.
- In observance of the advice of the inspectors of the sanitary service of May 16, 1900, have determined that—

No. 1.

Examinations of persons and goods for symptoms of bubonic plague by means of experiments on animals.

Requests for permission to conduct such an inquiry shall be made to the inspector of the sanitary service in whose district the examination is to be conducted.

At the same time all possible information shall be given as to the arrangement of the apartment in which the examination is to be conducted, and the care to be taken at that inquiry to prevent the spread of infection.

Among other things it shall appear what care the petitioner has taken—

- a. To make the apartment in which the inquiry is to be conducted inaccessible to persons who have nothing to do with the inquiry and to the animals not employed.
- b. To prevent the escape of the animals experimented upon.
- c. For the destruction of the animals experimented upon, etc., in a proper manner.
- d. For the satisfactory disinfection of the clothes and appurtenances.

Further, it shall be stated what persons are to be present at the inquiry, and information shall be given as to the ability, experience, exactness, and the reliability of those persons who are to assist at the inquiry.

The inspector of the sanitary service shall, subsequent to consultation, if necessary, with other experts, convey the request to the minister of the interior as promptly (by telegram if necessary), at the same time submitting his advice.

No. 2.

Post-mortem examination of persons who are suspected of having died from or having suffered from the bubonic plague

Requests for permission to conduct such an inquiry shall be made to the inspector of the sanitary service in whose district the post-mortem examination is to be conducted.

At the same time all possible information shall be given as to—

- a. The manner in which the matter coming from the body shall be excluded from the reach of such animals as might spread the infection.
- b. The manner in which the various matter shall be collected and made harmless.
- c. The preventive measures against the spread of infection which are to be taken by those who conduct the post-mortem examination and by those who assist them.

The inspector of the sanitary service shall, subsequent to consultation, if necessary, with other experts, convey the request to the minister of the interior as promptly (by telegram if necessary), at the same time submitting his advice.

No. 3.

Removal of matter infected or suspected of being infected.

The removal of such goods in any vehicle whatever, or without escort, is prohibited. The removal may be allowed when it is personally effected by an inspector of the sanitary service, by a professor of pathology, hygiene, or of any pharmaceutical laboratory, by a medical man, or by any person in the possession of a special permit thereto from an inspector, a professor, or a medical man as above-mentioned, provided—

a. The goods to be inspected be inclosed in a well-closed bottle, which is hermetically sealed and properly enveloped in some isolated packing and in a well closed wooden box ;

b. The packet being provided with a legible address, on which appears the word "infected matter" in bold letters.

This regulation shall be inserted in the Netherlands Official Gazette.

H. GOEMAN BERGESIUS.

Quarantine against Hull on account of plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that the minister of the United States to the Netherlands reports, in his No. 371, of the 23d ultimo, that that Government has declared the port of Hull, England, "to be an infected port for a period of ten days, on account of the official notice of the appearance of the bubonic plague at that place."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NORWAY.

Law to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, January 12, 1901.

SIR: The question how best to prevent the spread of tuberculosis has of late received much attention in different countries, and it may be of interest to learn what measures have been taken for that purpose in Norway. I inclose therefore a copy of a recent law which now is being carried into effect.

The principal points in the law are:

1. All kinds of disease in the nature of tuberculosis which are accompanied by discharge of saliva, which may be supposed to carry infection, are to be considered as coming under the rules of the law.
2. All practicing physicians are compelled to notify the local boards of health of all cases of tuberculosis coming under their observation.
3. The boards of health must investigate the case and have full power to take such measures as they deem proper. They may send the diseased to hospital or asylum, but married people can not be separated without consent.

Blanks have just been sent out for use of the authorities, and the law is now in full force and being complied with.

Respectfully,

HENRY DIEDERICH,
Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Regulating bills of health issued in the Philippine Islands.*MANILA, P. I., *December 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information copy of orders relative to the issuing of bills of health in the Philippine Islands. This was promulgated at my request in order to simplify such regulations and to provide a uniform procedure, being based on directions in Bureau letters relating to this subject.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

[General Orders, No. 166.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
MANILA, P. I., *December 18, 1900.*

On and after January 1, 1901, the following regulations will govern in the issuing of bills of health in the Philippine Islands:

Any vessel leaving from any port in the Philippine Islands for ports in the United States, or its dependencies, shall obtain a bill of health from the quarantine officer, when such officer is on duty, and at ports where no quarantine officer is detailed, from the collector of customs or other designated officer.

Vessels bound for foreign ports may, upon application, obtain bills of health under the same regulations as vessels bound for ports in the United States or its dependencies.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Philippine Islands do not require bills of health; provided, however, that when ports become infected with a quarantinable disease bills of health shall be issued to all vessels sailing from such ports under the same regulations as those governing at ports of entry for vessels sailing to United States ports.

All bills of health for ports in the United States, or its dependencies, will be issued on form 1931A and for foreign ports on form 1931FB United States Marine-Hospital Service. Blank forms will be supplied by the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands to all ports of entry, and at other ports upon requisition duly made by the inspector of customs.

By command of Major-General MacArthur:

E. H. CROWDER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, U. S. Vols., Secretary.

Report of deaths in the city of Manila, P. I., from November 1 to 30, 1900.

[Sent by Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Perry.]

CLASS "A"—GENERAL DISEASES.

Specific febrile (zymotic)—	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	6
Diphtheria.....	1
Influenza.....	11
Malarial fevers—	
Intermittent.....	15
Remittent.....	8
Continued.....	9
Pernicious.....	17
Cachexia.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	2
Pertussis.....	5
Diarrheal—	
Diarrhea, acute.....	5
Diarrhea, chronic.....	1
Dysentery, acute.....	20
Dysentery, chronic.....	8
Venereol—	
Syphilis, acquired.....	2
Septic—	
Puerperal septicæmia.....	1
Septicæmia.....	2
Tetanus.....	3
Trismus neonatorum.....	17
Diatetic—	
Malnutrition.....	25
Inanition.....	5
Scurvy.....	1
Constitutional—	
Anæmia.....	4
Beriberi.....	66
Carcinoma.....	2
Leucocythemia.....	3
Leprosy.....	4
Rheumatism.....	7
Sarcoma.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	107
Tuberculosis, meningeal.....	1
Tuberculosis, glandular.....	1
Developmental—	
Atelactasis, congenital.....	1
Cardiac malformation.....	4
Marasmus, infantile.....	1
Marasmus, senile.....	8
Premature and stillbirths.....	8
Senility.....	8

CLASS "B"—LOCAL DISEASES.

Nervous system—	
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	10
Brain, congestion of.....	12
Convulsions, infantile.....	178
Eclampsia.....	63
Epilepsy.....	2
Hydrocephalus.....	1
Meningitis, cerebral.....	30
Myelitis.....	1
Circulatory system—	
Angina pectoris.....	11
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1
Heart—	
Endocarditis.....	6
Fatty degeneration.....	3

Circulatory system—Continued.

Heart—Continued.	
Pericarditis.....	1
Valvular, diseases of.....	2
Respiratory system—	
Asthma.....	5
Bronchitis, acute.....	68
Bronchitis, chronic.....	36
Laryngitis, acute.....	13
Laryngitis, chronic.....	3
Laryngitis, spasmodic.....	1
Pleurisy, acute.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Pulmonary congestion.....	8
Digestive system—	
Appendicitis.....	2
Enteritis, acute.....	7
Enteritis, chronic.....	25
Entero-colitis, acute.....	4
Entero-colitis, chronic.....	18
Gastric ulcer.....	1
Gastritis, acute.....	4
Gastritis, chronic.....	3
Gastro-enteritis, acute.....	11
Gastro-enteritis, chronic.....	5
Liver—	
Abscess of.....	2
Cirrhosis of.....	3
Inflammation of.....	2
Sprue.....	1
Absorbent and glandular system—	
Tonsillitis.....	1
Urinary system—	
Cystitis, acute.....	1
Cystitis, chronic.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	4
Nephritis, chronic.....	1
Uremia.....	1
Reproductive system—	
Abortion.....	2
Childbirth.....	7
Disease of the uterus.....	3
Pelvic peritonitis.....	1

CLASS "C."

Homicide.....	8
Suicide.....	1
Burning.....	2
Crushing.....	1
Drowning.....	3
Electricity.....	1

Total..... 976

DEATHS BY NATIONALITIES.

Filipinos.....	943
Spanish.....	5
American.....	1
Swiss.....	1
Australian.....	1
Chinese.....	25
Total.....	976

Report of deaths in the city of Manila, P. I., etc.—Continued.

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

Two cases of plague in Manila for the week ended January 5, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., January 9, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 2 cases of plague occurred in Manila during the week ended January 5, 1901. Both cases were Filipinos, 1 resulting in death.

The total number of deaths occurring during this period was 173.

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., January 21, 1901.

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended January 19, 1901.

Six vessels were inspected, and 2 of them were held in quarantine, as follows: The Spanish steamship *Cataluna*, from Havana, Colon, Barranquilla, and *La Guayra*, which landed 1 passenger from *La Guayra* and took cargo in quarantine; the provincial flag steamship *Julia* was held to detain nonimmunes from Havana, which left after landing the other passengers.

Nine bills of health were issued.

The sanitary condition of Ponce remains about the same.

Respectfully,

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

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

PONCE, P. R., January 23, 1901.

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended January 26, 1901.

The French steamship *Fournel*, from St. Thomas, was held in quarantine, having in transit steerage passengers from Colon. She brought no cargo nor passengers for Ponce, and took cargo while in quarantine.

A local paper reports 4 cases of varicella, but I have no official report of it. Otherwise the health of the city remains about the same.

Respectfully,

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

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

Smallpox at Ponce.

[Cablegram.]

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

Twenty-two cases smallpox, Ponce.

MATHEWSON.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce during the week ended January 19, 1901.

PONCE, P. R., *January 21, 1901.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 19, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 15	Spanish steamship Cataluna.....	Genoa, Barcelona, Mallorca, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Canary Islands, San Juan, Mayaguez.	22
Jan. 17	French steamship Salvador.....	Port au Prince, Goave, Teremie, Les Cayex, Jacmel, St. Domingo, Mayaguez.	1
Jan. 18	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	Cuba and St. Domingo.....	2
	Total.....		25

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended January 19, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 21, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended January 19, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 18	Spanish steamship Cataluna.....	Havana, Colon, Sabanilla, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Ponce.	4
Jan. 19	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	Havana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, St. Domingo, Macoris, Ponce, and Mayaguez, P. R.	3
	Total.....		7

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at subports of San Juan during the week ended January 19, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 22, 1901.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at subports of Porto Rico during the week ended January 19, 1901:

Mayaguez.—January 13, Spanish steamship *Cataluna*, from Genoa, Italy, and Spanish ports, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,

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

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

TURKEY.

Further concerning plague at Smyrna.

SMYRNA, TURKEY, *January 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have to confirm my telegram of this date as follows:

SMYRNA, TURKEY, *January 9, 1901.*

Secretary of State, Washington: Plague since January 2.—LANE.

I beg to report in connection therewith that during the last week in December, 1900, there were 11 unexplained deaths in one family in a neighboring village. These are classed as infectious pneumonia. A death occurred in the city proper January 2, 1901, which has since been microscopically diagnosed as plague. There has since that date been no second case. The entire coast of Turkey and Greece is quarantined against Smyrna.

Respectfully,

RUFUS W. LANE,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Report No. 259.]

Report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 18, 1901.*

Plague news.

SIR: I am happy to state that no manifestation whatever of plague has taken place since those announced in my last report dated January 10, that of Smyrna and that of Constantinople. About the latter I must not omit the report that while the dead body of the man who died from plague was laid in the mortuary room, where the post-mortem examination was to be performed, the rats had eaten some parts of the face, the left lip, the left cheek, and the genital organs. According to the official declaration the rats have not eaten but one centimeter square of the left lip, therefore great quantities of disinfectants have been thrown into the sewers.

The virus Danisz does not exist in Constantinople, though more than once the Ottoman Government was asked to bring from Paris some tubes. I have asked it myself. According to the official reports, the deceased presented during the eight or ten days of illness symptoms of pneumonia and of typhoid fever. A necropsy not having been performed, we do not know what anatomical lesions the lungs or the intestines had.

The director of the Institut Pasteur, Dr. Nicolle, having found the plague bacilli, has not deemed necessary to make any culture of it. At the superior sanitary council we have declared that we could not be satisfied with only the microscopical examination, therefore Dr. Nicolle was invited to make such cultures and report the result, which we do not know yet. The Austrian sanitary representative has proposed the exhumation of the corpse on purpose for the microscope. I have supported the proposition, but the other members have not accepted it. The Grand Vizier has communicated to the superior sanitary council that the sanitary steps proposed by the latter have been accepted by the Ottoman Government.

Provincial sanitary news.

At the last sitting of the superior sanitary council the Italian sanitary representative reported that the Italian consul at Yannina (Epirus) has announced by wire, under date 15th instant, to the Italian embassy in Constantinople that a deadly epidemic of pneumonia has existed in that city during the last few days. We have no details at all; they will be asked from the local authorities.

Public health in Constantinople.

In Constantinople the prevailing disease is the influenza or la grippe, which has no more the mild character it used to have three or four weeks ago. The number of deaths registered within a week of last month, when this epidemic existed, did not exceed that of 250 or 280. Now, from the 1st up to the 7th instant, 319 deaths have been registered and from the 8th to the 14th 381 deaths were registered. I must not omit to state that up to the end of the year 1900, old style, we were favored by mild weather, with south winds, without snow. On the contrary with the beginning of the year, north winds prevail and snow falls continually. As a consequence the epidemic of influenza has lost its mild character, and the number of deaths has risen. Of the 700 deaths registered from the 1st to the 14th instant, 4 are from diphtheria, 1 from smallpox, 2 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 6 from typhoid fever, and 48 from acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus.

The question of the inspector adjunct of the sanitary service.

The question of the appointment of the inspector adjunct of the sanitary service has not made any progress. The appointed member by the Ottoman Government, in spite of the stipulations and regulations which rule the sanitary board, sits and signs like any other regular member of the international sanitary commission, though the sanitary representatives of the foreign powers have already declared officially that his signature will be considered as null and void.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

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

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

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended January 25, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended February 2, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Inagua.—Four weeks ended January 28, 1901. Estimated population, 1,200. No deaths.

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

BRAZIL—Rio de Janeiro.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1900. Estimated population, 779,000. Total number of deaths, 563, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; beriberi, 3; smallpox, 27; plague, 7, and 114 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria, 1 death from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, and 2 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

QUEBEC—Sherbrooke.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 11,100. Total number of deaths, 24, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 10 from scarlet fever.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 18,883. Total number of deaths, 62, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough 9, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—Rouen.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 203, including enteric fever 6, and 33 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Glauchau.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 28,405. Total number of deaths 26, including 4 from tuberculosis.

Hanover.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 235,572. Total number of deaths, 264, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2, and 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Magdeburg.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 229,944. Total number of deaths, 345, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1; measles, 8; whooping cough, 3, and 30 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 43. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 19, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,788,099. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 24.7, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 13.9.

London.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 36; scarlet fever, 9;

diphtheria, 32; whooping cough, 38; enteric fever, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand. In Greater London 2,234 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, and 12 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 19, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7.1, and the highest in Carrickfergus, viz, 40.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 209 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3, and 12 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 19, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 24.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.0, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 29.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 752, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 3, and 61 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended January 19, 1901. Population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAVA—Batavia.—Three weeks ended December 29, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious or epidemic diseases.

MOROCCO—Tangier.—Five weeks ended January 19, 1901. Estimated population, 40,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended December 29, 1900. Estimated population, 1,470. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Cadiz.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 67,987. Total number of deaths, 200, including diphtheria 1, and 2 from enteric fever.

Malaga.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1900. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 198, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from leprosy.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended January 13, 1901. Estimated population, 203,985. Total number of deaths, 203, including 1 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to February 15, 1901.

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

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 8.....	8	28	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Jan. 5.....	5	242	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 28.....	28	43	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 15.....	15	136	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	30	4	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 14.....	14	6	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 1.....	1	5	2
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	31	62	21
	Dec. 30-Jan. 26.....	26		10
Matanzas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 8.....	8	1	1
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 19.....	19		6

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Feb. 8.....			Reported.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Nitheroy.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 15.....	15	7	6
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.....	15	37	28
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Nov. 26.....	26	6	3
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 31.....	31		4
England:				
Hull.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 16.....	16		5
India:				On ss. Friary.
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Northern Division—</i>				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 29.....	29	1	1
Ahmedabad District.....	.....do.....			
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	890		601
Broach District.....	.....do.....			
Surat District.....	.....do.....	40		24
Surat Town.....	.....do.....	2		2
Thana District.....	.....do.....	155		134
<i>Central Division—</i>				
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....			
Ahmednagar Town.....	.....do.....	2		1
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	47		29
Nasik Town.....	.....do.....	121		97
Poona City.....	.....do.....	803		725
Poona District.....	.....do.....	143		124
Satara District.....	.....do.....	48		28
Satara Town.....	.....do.....	60		20
<i>Southern Division—</i>				
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	1,702		1,278
Belgaum Town.....	.....do.....	85		49
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	300		249
Dharwar Town.....	.....do.....	46		29
HUBLI Town.....	.....do.....	5		4
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	25		17
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	22		9
<i>Political Charges—</i>				
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	8		4
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	97		37
Bhavnagar Town.....	.....do.....	201		106
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	56		52
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	9		13
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	5		3

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
Political Charges—Conf'd.				
Kolhapur and Southern				
Maharatta country.....				
	Nov. 4-Dec. 29...	267	199	
	Mandoi Town.....do			
	Savanur State.....do	52	41	
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
Madras Presidency—				
	Malabar District.....do	2		
	Madras City.....do	2	1	
	North Arcot.....do	4	2	
	Salem District.....do	70	34	
	Trichonopoly District.....do	1		
Bengal—				
	Bihar Town.....do	47	44	
	Calcutta.....do	375	370	
	Chapra Town.....do	108	83	
	Dinapur Town.....do	40	36	
	Gaya District.....do	819	787	
	Howrah District.....do	3	3	
	Monghyr District.....do	183	180	
	Monghyr Town.....do	592	527	
	Muzaffarpur District.....do	1	1	
	Patna City.....do	1,499	1,337	
	Patna District.....do	2,037	1,685	
	Saran District.....do	1,989	1,570	
Punjab Province:				
	Gurdaspur District.....do	79	50	
	Jullundur District.....do	14	6	
	Sialpot District.....do	7	3	
Mysore State—				
	Bangalore City.....do	1,006	779	
	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....do	1,494	1,175	
	Bangalore District.....do	526	418	
	Kolor Gold Fields.....do	119	91	
	Mysore City.....do	921	635	
	Mysore District.....do	1,230	978	
	Shimoga.....do	265	183	
	Tumkar District.....do	7	5	
Hyderabad State—				
	Aurangabad District.....do	55	41	
Formosa:				
	Tainan.....Dec. 31-Jan. 15...			A few cases.
Japan—				
	Osaka.....Dec. 4-Jan. 7...	7		
	Wakayama Ken.....Dec. 4-Jan. 15...	10		
Madagascar—				
	Tamatave.....Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1		
Russia—				
	Tsarevsk District.....Nov. 17-Dec. 22...		24	
Turkey—				
	Constantinople.....Jan. 10.....	1	1	
	Smyrna.....Jan. 9.....		13	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
	Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...		162
	Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1...	1	
Austria-Hungary:				
	Prague.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19...	126	
Bahama Islands:				
	Inagua.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 23...	1	
Belgium:				
	Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 19...	4	
	Liege.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22...		1
Brazil:				
	Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15...		34
	Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 15...		149
British Columbia:				
	Nanaimo.....	Dec. 21.....	5	
	Vancouver.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2	
China:				
	Hongkong.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 15...	2	
Cuba:				
	Banes.....	Jan. 25.....	2	

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 18-Jan. 5...		35	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31...	8	7	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 7...		1	
England:				
Bradford	Dec. 16-Jan. 12...	6		
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12...	2		
London.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 26...	9		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 26...	13		
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...	1		
France:				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...		2	
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19...		68	
Gibraltar:				
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8...	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 8...		11	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Jan. 5...		264	
Karachi.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 5...	28	5	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28...		6	
Italy:				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...		1	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1...			Reported present.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 20...		5	Epidemic.
Merida.....	Dec. 20.....			
Turpan.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 20...		3	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...		4	
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Feb. 8.....	22		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 12...	25	7	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12...	241	47	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...		9	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 19...	36	3	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5...		74	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1		
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 25...	324	10	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1...		2	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle	Jan. 19	136,355	63									6		
Do	Jan. 26	136,355	58								1	3		
Alexandretta	Jan. 12	8,000	3											
Amherstburg	Feb. 2	2,300	1											
Amsterdam	Jan. 26	520,000	194									3	6	3
Antofagasta	Dec. 31	18,883	16											
Antwerp	Jan. 19	282,872	107	12						1	1	3	1	2
Barcelona	Jan. 25	600,000					11			12				
Do	Dec. 2	600,000					11			22				
Do	Dec. 9	600,000					15			24				
Do	Dec. 30	600,000					34			24				
Barmen	Jan. 12	142,000	37								3			
Do	Jan. 19	142,000	41								1	1	3	1
Barranquilla	Jan. 20	40,000	28											
Belfast	Jan. 19	359,000	153						3	1		2	2	1
Belize	Jan. 31	13,000	9											
Birmingham	Jan. 26	524,307	1,175							2	2	1	2	5
Bombay	Jan. 8	821,764	1,119	143	222	4		2		1		4	2	
Bremen	Jan. 12	160,823	52									3		
Do	Jan. 19	160,823	62									3		
Breslau	Jan. 12	300,000	207	53								1	1	2
Do	Jan. 19	300,000	203	34								1	1	2
Bristol	do	329,086	119									1	6	5
Brussels	do	600,000	231									1	3	6
Budapest	Jan. 21	729,000								1	5	3	4	1
Cairo	Dec. 31	570,062	355							3	1		6	
Do	Jan. 7	570,062	300					1	3	1		5		
Calcutta	Jan. 5	681,560	805		38	31		96						
Callao	Dec. 16	30,000	23	5										
Do	Dec. 30	30,000	19	5										
Cartagena	Jan. 22	25,000	1											
Catania	Jan. 24	124,000	76	1					1	2				
Coburg	Jan. 12	20,460	5	2								1		
Cologne	Jan. 19	370,685	148	13					1		3	5	3	
Colombo	Dec. 15	130,000	100							2				
Colon	Jan. 19	8,000	4											
Corunna	do	40,500	31							2		1	4	
Curacao	do	30,303	12											
Dublin	do	349,594	209	19					8	3			1	12
Dusseldorf	Jan. 12	213,230	86								1			1
Do	Jan. 19	213,230	76						1		1			1
Edinburgh	do	309,472	135							1		3	6	3
Flushing	do	19,034	7											
Do	Jan. 26	19,034	5											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Jan. 12	287,813	86									1	1	
Do	Jan. 19	287,813	87										1	1
Geneva	Jan. 12	104,044	38									1		
Ghent	Jan. 19	163,080	81							1		2		
Gibraltar	Jan. 20	24,701	7											1
Glasgow	Jan. 25	753,766	376					3		10	1	1	2	44
Guayaquil	Nov. 24	60,000	43											
Do	Dec. 1	60,000	50					9						
Do	Dec. 8	60,000	53					4						
Do	Dec. 15	60,000	49					3						
Do	Dec. 22	60,000	39					4						
Do	Dec. 29	60,000	47					2						
Do	Jan. 5	60,000	37					2						
Halifax	Feb. 2	45,000	10											
Hamilton	Jan. 29	16,113	3											
Havre	Jan. 12	119,470	74	14									1	
Hongkong	Dec. 22	257,000	122		1					4				
Do	Dec. 29	257,000	88		1					1				
Karachi	Dec. 30	98,195	67					2						
Do	Jan. 6	98,195	72					1					1	
Königsberg	Jan. 12	187,186								1	1			
Do	Jan. 19	187,186									1		1	
Las Palmas	Jan. 12	33,500	21											
Lausanne	Jan. 12	46,047	8							2			5	
Leeds	Jan. 26	438,814	146									4	2	
Leghorn	Jan. 19	104,829	55							2				
Leipsic	do	455,089	158							1	1		1	
Leith	do	79,650	23							1	1		1	2
Liverpool	do	668,645	287							1	1		10	
London	do	6,731,854	2,234							18	9	48	46	50
Lyons	Jan. 13	500,000	207							1				1

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Madras.....	Dec. 21	452,518	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdeburg.....	Dec. 15	227,735	77	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	7	3	.....	3
Manchester.....	Jan. 19	555,764	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Monte Cristi.....	Jan. 26	4,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	Jan. 23	25,000	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 30	25,000	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo.....	Dec. 8	215,061	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 15	215,061	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 22	215,061	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moscow.....	Jan. 12	1,000,000	584	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	8	8	5	4	.....
Munich.....	Jan. 27	498,500	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	4	3	.....
Do.....	Jan. 5	498,500	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	5	3	.....
Do.....	Jan. 12	498,500	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	5	2	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 19	240,258	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg.....	Jan. 5	260,734	112	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 12	260,734	104	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
Panama.....	Jan. 23	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	Jan. 19	2,511,629	1,069	225	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	2	10	8	8	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	Jan. 26	106,000	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Limon.....	Jan. 27	4,500	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	Jan. 17	198,139	140	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Progreso.....	Jan. 15	48,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 22	48,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 31	48,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	Jan. 30	2,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Jan. 26	73,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 2	73,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims.....	Jan. 3	107,963	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 19	332,222	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 26	332,222	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, New Brunswick.	Feb. 2	45,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 12	1,267,062	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	22	15	32	13	6	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	1,267,062	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	17	27	8	4	.....	.....
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Feb. 2	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	Dec. 15	97,111	224	24	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyrna.....	Jan. 6	300,000	85	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solingen.....	Jan. 5	44,985	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 12	44,985	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	44,985	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields.....	do.....	109,155	35	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	Jan. 12	210,000	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	210,000	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	Jan. 5	252,574	99	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 22	252,574	101	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 17	162,934	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 24	162,934	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico.....	Jan. 28	18,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	Jan. 12	166,499	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 17	166,499	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Jan. 28	13,373	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Jan. 12	1,673,688	768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	1,673,688	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	Feb. 2	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Dec. 27	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 5	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Jan. 12	161,782	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	161,782	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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