

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.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS Nos. 6, 7, and 8.]

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—La grippe became prevalent about December 1, 1900. The number of cases in and around Los Angeles is variously estimated. Probably 2,500 would be a fair estimate, which in a population of 250,000, gives a high percentage. The type has been mild and free from complications. The medicinal treatment reported consisted of quinine and the coal-tar products.

Novato.—The first cases of la grippe were observed during the early part of November, 1900. About a dozen cases in all have occurred. The type has been broncho-pneumonic. No gastro-intestinal cases have been observed. There has been no mortality directly due to la grippe. The treatment has been with quinine and coal-tar products, with stimulants.

Sacramento.—La grippe or influenza has been quite prevalent in this city for three months past, though not quite to the extent of former years. The type has been rather mild. The number of cases can not be stated.

COLORADO—*Leadville*.—La grippe appeared about January 1, 1901, and increased in violence and number of cases until from January 10 to 25 it prevailed in epidemic form, one-tenth, at least, of the population being affected. Since January 25 there has been a marked decrease. The prevailing type was of the thoracic variety, with intense catarrhal

condition of the respiratory organs and neuralgic pains. To what extent la grippe affected mortality can not be determined. Treatment has been with coal-tar derivatives and stimulants, followed by tonics.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—There has been a very general prevalence of la grippe all over the State. The type of the disease is milder than in former epidemics. The outbreak began apparently in December, 1900. Five deaths were reported in the State during that month. During January, 1901, 100 deaths were reported in the towns of over 5,000 inhabitants.

ILLINOIS—*Decatur*.—Cases of what was probably la grippe have occurred since November. Three deaths from la grippe have been reported.

INDIANA—*Fort Wayne*.—Influenza has been epidemic for a month past. There are two classes of cases, one in which bronchial symptoms are prominent and the other diarrheal. The disease has been particularly fatal to those in middle life. The probable number of cases is about 5,000.

KANSAS—*Smith Center*.—La grippe appeared about January 1. Since that date about 25 per cent of the population have been attacked. The prevailing type is respiratory.

LOUISIANA—*Benton*.—La grippe has been present since September, 1900, in isolated cases. The type of the disease is mild. The cases have been few as compared with the population. There has been but 1 death reported. There has been no regularly defined course of treatment and no sanitary measures have been adopted.

MAINE—*Belfast*.—No prevalence of influenza or la grippe in this locality.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston*.—During the past week the epidemic seems to be on the decline. The deaths reported from influenza numbered 14. Of these 13 were in cases complicated with other diseases.

Cambridge.—Cases of la grippe or influenza are not reported to the board of health. During the present winter to January 1, no deaths from la grippe were reported. Since that date 13 deaths were reported in which la grippe was either the chief or contributing cause.

Everett.—There is no means of ascertaining the number of la grippe cases in the city. The disease prevails to a slight extent, and affects chiefly the mucous membrane of the throat and lungs. Only 2 deaths have been reported. It first appeared in December, 1900.

Marlboro.—La grippe appeared in January. About 1,000 cases are estimated to have occurred.

MICHIGAN—*Dearborn*.—La grippe or contagious influenza appeared about January 5, 1901, in the catarrhal form, with tendency to pneumonia. It was almost universal among farmers who were compelled to be out of doors on the days when the northwest wind blew over snow soaked with rain. The nostrils became sore first, and then came la grippe. It would appear to be a certain combination of high temper-

ature and moisture which develops la grippe. The treatment reported is quinine combined with capsicum, but no phenacetine. The coal-tar derivatives are not to be recommended on account of the great depression which is a feature of the disease, and the blood corpuscles should not be hindered in their work of conveying oxygen to the tissues.

Grand Haven.—La grippe or influenza is very prevalent, and has been for about forty days. The type varies with the age of the person attacked. In children it is accompanied with stomach irritation; in the ages from 10 to 40, with bronchitis, fever, and some congestion of lung; in the ages from 40 upward with great nervous prostration, general malaise and bronchitis, and slow recovery. The number of cases can not be estimated, but about 25 per cent of inhabitants are affected. The mortality has been very small, and only among the aged. The coal-tar products are not nearly as much used as in past years. More baths are prescribed. Aconite, gelseminum, quinine, and strychnine are indicated, and all the symptoms are met and treated as if found alone or in complication with any other disease, special attention being given to supporting the nervous system, especially in persons past 40. The disease became prevalent about December 20, 1900, and raged up to February 6 or 7, 1901.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis.*—No definite statistics can be given, as physicians are not required to report cases. The disease has been quite prevalent, but the type has not been so severe as in former years.

1898, October, none; November, 2; December, 12. 1899, January, 97; February, 39; March, 14; total, 164.

1899, October, 1; November, 3; December, 1. 1900, January, 5; February, 5; March, 11; total, 26.

1900, October, 1; November, 2; December, 3. 1901, January, 34; total, 40.

NEBRASKA—*Nebraska City.*—The first appearance of la grippe was about January 1, 1901, since which time it has been epidemic. The nervous form is most prevalent. The respiratory form with pneumonia in elderly people has been noticeably fatal. Treatment has been symptomatic, and in most cases stimulants have been required.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark.*—The type of la grippe present in this locality is mild, yielding readily to treatment in a few days. The number of cases can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy, as the disease is not reported. It appeared early in December, 1900. During that month 5 deaths from diseases following la grippe and 1 death due directly to la grippe were reported; during January, 1901, 13 deaths from la grippe complications and 4 from la grippe proper, and in February, 1901, 5 deaths from la grippe complications and 1 death from la grippe proper were reported.

NEW MEXICO—*Taos.*—La grippe has been prevailing in New Mexico since January 5. Number of cases and mortality can not be reported. Pneumonia has been a very frequent complication.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County—Loomis Sanitarium.—No cases of la grippe or pneumonia. In the village of Liberty there are a few cases of both.

Saranac.—La grippe of a very mild type prevails in this village and surrounding country. The number of cases can not be estimated. There have been no unusual or marked characteristics. There has been no mortality.

NORTH CAROLINA—Wilmington—Marine Hospital.—Influenza was noticed on January 28 among the seamen on the U. S. S. *Algonquin*. One case was taken from the British steamship *Dora*. Five cases have occurred among the attendants at this station.

The forms are neuralgic or myalgic, and in some instances the manifestations are inflammation with suppuration of the middle ear. The mortality has been nil. The treatment has been quinine and phenacetine, with stimulants and expectorants when necessary. Where myalgic symptoms prevailed the salicylates were given to some extent. Sanitary treatment consisted of warm baths and confinement in an equable temperature of 70° F. in the ward. The disease prevailed in a mild form prior to January 28, but was mistaken for bronchitis.

OHIO—West Clarksfield.—La grippe made its appearance during January, 1901. The type of the disease has been very mild, the usual nervous symptoms and prostration being absent. The number of cases has been about 30, with but 2 deaths. In both cases the subjects had cavities in the right lung from former pulmonitis. Treatment consisted of fluid extract of jaborandi with iodide of potassium, and tonics, if required. No sanitation was practiced, except that a large allowance of fresh air and 3 pints of water in twenty-four hours were prescribed.

OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma City.—The disease began to be observed early in December, but did not reach its height until early in January. About one-half the population of the Territory have suffered from it. It has attacked the entire respiratory tract and has been marked by its depressing effect on the nervous system. Some deaths have been reported as directly due to influenza. No uniform treatment has been carried out. No treatment has produced favorable results.

OREGON—Portland.—The present epidemic of influenza became noticeable about January 1. The number of cases can not be estimated, but from 10 to 15 per cent of the population have been attacked. It has been mainly of the respiratory type. In 11 deaths attributed to la grippe, 10 were due to pulmonary complications. The treatment has been symptomatic, mainly with coal-tar derivatives.

PENNSYLVANIA—Carlisle.—La grippe appeared early in January, 1901. There have been about 50 cases a week during that time, or 250 in all. The type is mild—mortality nil. Treatment has been rest, anodynes, and equalization of temperature of parts of the body.

Oil City.—La grippe became prevalent about December 15, 1900, and continued very severe until the last of January, 1901. There are still

a few cases. About 75 per cent of the population of 13,304 were attacked. The exact number of cases, and the treatment, sanitary and medicinal, can not be ascertained. There has been only 1 death from la grippe.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Beaufort.—Several cases of la grippe have occurred, but there has been no epidemic. The suffering in several cases has been severe, but no deaths have occurred. Frontal headache and pain in back and limbs resemble greatly the symptoms of dengue. Opium, camphor, belladonna, and quinine have given favorable results.

TEXAS—Austin.—The health department does not receive any official information regarding influenza, but la grippe is known to be prevailing quite extensively in the State. It first appeared some time prior to December 1, 1900, and has been very prevalent in this city, in some instances affecting such a large percentage of the people as to cause suspension of business and commercial concerns. The number of cases can not be estimated, but about 50 per cent of the population has been attacked. No report can be given in regard to mortality or treatment.

Galveston—Marine Hospital.—Three cases have been admitted to hospital since January 15. They required only symptomatic treatment. The type of the epidemic prevailing here is exceedingly mild.

Sabine.—La grippe has not yet appeared in this community.

San Patricio County.—La grippe of a mild type made its appearance about January 1, 1901. The type is mostly nervous and catarrhal, and up to date the disease has affected one-fourth of the population. The mortality has been almost nil. The treatment has been with coal-tar products, followed in the severe cases by a mild purge and small doses of quinine, and when cough is troublesome, a stimulating expectorant.

VIRGINIA—Norfolk.—Influenza prevails in this locality. During the month of January a great many cases were reported. The disease seems now to be on the decline. The type has been mild. In the majority of cases the duration of the attack was brief, but the weakness following has been severe. Mortality is almost nil, only 4 deaths having been reported. Treatment has been symptomatic and stimulative.

WASHINGTON—Port Townsend.—La grippe is epidemic. The first cases were observed about December 15, 1900. The number of cases reported is about 100. A conservative estimate would place the number at 150. There has been, so far as known, only 1 death, due to pneumonia complication. No preventive measures have been attempted. Gastric and nervous symptoms have predominated, and the treatment has in general consisted of the administration of coal-tar derivatives, salicylates, and quinine.

SEATTLE, WASH., February 12, 1901.

SIR: I have just received your circular of January 18, * * * asking about the local manifestations of la grippe. I have had only 7 specimens of sputum submitted to me for determination of that suspicion and found the bacilli only twice—once in the aggressive stage, and scattered thickly through every field, and once in the regressive stage, where they appeared only within or immediately surrounding the

corpuscles; the others were merely bronchitic. In fact, these were the only cases of la grippe proper that I have ever seen and recognized as such, and in both I was instantly struck by the peculiar whitish color and remarkably tenacious viscosity of the sputum. * * *

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER R. BECKER, M. D.

STATISTICS OF CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER TREATED BY THE UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[Reported by Surgeon Fairfax Irwin.]

Stations.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage.	Stations.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage.
Boston, Mass.....	41	1	2.4	Cairo, Ill.....	13	2	15.4
Portland, Me.....	21	0	0	Chicago, Ill.....	41	2	4.8
Vineyard Haven, Mass...	5	1	20	Cleveland, Ohio.....	49	4	8.1
New York, N. Y.....	47	6	12.7	Detroit, Mich.....	38	4	10.5
Delaware Breakwater, Del.....	1	1	100	San Francisco, Cal.....	47	4	8.5
Baltimore, Md.....	24	4	16.6	Port Townsend, Wash.....	25	3	12
Wilmington, N. C.....	1	0	0	Washington, D. C.....	5	0	0
Key West, Fla.....	6	0	0	Charleston, S. C.....	5	3	60
Mobile, Ala.....	30	3	15	Philadelphia, Pa.....	47	4	8.5
New Orleans, La.....	18	0	0	Galveston, Tex.....	6	2	33.3
Louisville, Ky.....	5	0	0	Buffalo, N. Y.....	40	5	12.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	1	20	Norfolk, Va.....	24	3	12.7
Evansville, Ind.....	3	0	0	Milwaukee, Wis.....	23	3	13
St. Louis, Mo.....	7	2	28.5	Savannah, Ga.....	9	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.....	4	0	0	Total.....	580	58	10.0

A case of smallpox in Delaware County, Ind.

MUNCIE, IND., February 22, 1901.

SIR: One week ago smallpox appeared in a railroad construction camp in the south part of this county. But 1 case has developed, the patient having been recently exposed to the disease at Cumberland, Md. Patient is now in the pest hospital, 1 mile south of Muncie, Ind. With my deputy, Dr. H. R. Spickerman, I visited the camp and vaccinated all the occupants—40 in all. Disinfection with formaldehyd. Other cases are likely to develop, as the case was in the pustular stage before the discovery was made.

Respectfully,

HUGH A. COWING, M. D.

Inspection service at Vanceboro, Me.

VANCEBORO, ME., February 16, 1901.

SIR: I beg to present the following report for the week ended 16th instant. I have inspected all trains arriving from New Brunswick, and have found only 4 passengers arriving from the vicinity of smallpox-infected districts. These were all protected by recent vaccination. Under date of February 12 Dr. Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, writes me that the epidemic is practically under control. Some cases still exist near Bathurst, in Gloucester County, also in the vicinity of Port Elgin, Westmoreland County, and 1 case recently developed at Goschen, Kings County.

My method of inspection is to board trains at McAdam, New Brunswick, and with the cooperation of the railway officials, examine all tickets, thus learning the points of departure. This enables me to select those whom I wish to question without annoying unnecessarily any others.

Respectfully,

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

*Smallpox in Galveston, Tex.*GALVESTON, TEX., *February 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 9, 1901, 60 cases of smallpox were under treatment in detention camp, and 3 cases in the city. During the week ended February 16, 27 cases were sent to camp (including 4 suspects), 50 cases are at present in detention camp and 2 cases are being treated in the city. The total number of cases since the beginning of the epidemic is 133. La grippe is prevalent in a very mild form; the health of the city is otherwise excellent.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM KEILLER,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**End of smallpox in Tacoma, Wash.*TACOMA, WASH., *February 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that this city is now entirely free from smallpox, the last patients being discharged from quarantine station February 1, 1901.

Respectfully,

F. J. SCHUG,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Report from Savannah—Steamship Alpha arrives with smallpox on board.*SAVANNAH QUARANTINE,
Savannah, Ga., February 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 13th instant Assistant Surgeon Hobdy remanded the river steamer *Alpha* to this station on account of there being a case of smallpox aboard. As the vessel did not arrive until after midnight, the smallpox case, a girl 8 years old, and the mother and 3-year-old boy were removed from the boat and isolated in a tent on the station. On the 14th an isolation camp, consisting of 2 tents, was established at the old quarantine station, and the case, together with the mother and the younger child, removed from the station proper. The work of disinfecting the vessel and the effects of the crew and passengers was commenced on the 15th. The boat carried 47 people, in addition to the 3 first removed. Fifty blankets having been sent down by Assistant Surgeon Hobdy, each person was given one to wrap in until his clothing was disinfected, and the blankets were then removed and steamed. The boat was formaldehyded throughout for six hours, and then the second-class cabin was thoroughly washed down with bichloride solution. Thirteen passengers, being considered unprotected from smallpox by vaccination or previous attack, were detained for observation. These suspects are now quartered in the laundry shed and buildings on the wharf, but will be removed to tents as soon as possible.

It was necessary to employ 3 additional attendants; 1 as day guard for the isolation camp, 1 as day guard for the suspect camp, and an extra cook. The mother of the children with the smallpox acts as nurse. One of the regular attendants has been detailed as night guard for the isolation camp and 1 night guard for the suspect camp. The smaller child isolated at the camp has developed a sparse papular eruption, which aborts before the vesicular stage is reached, a small, depressed scab taking the place of the vesicle. Both patients are doing well at present.

I would respectfully recommend that the additional attendants nominated be retained in service at this station for as long a time as the Sea Island smallpox quarantine continues.

Respectfully,

WM. J. LINLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., February 17, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival on the 14th instant of the Norwegian steamship *Frey*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore; no passengers. Bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf and Acting Assistant Surgeon Caminero.

Respectfully,

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

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report the arrival of the British steamship *Kestor*, at this port on the 18th instant, from Daiquiri, Cuba, as the only arrival this week.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector of Customs.

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., February 16, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of work at this station for the week ended February 16, 1901: inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 139 persons; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 36 persons; inspection Mexican immigrants, 62 persons; inspection Russian immigrants, 15 persons; disinfection, clothing, etc., immigrants, 38 pieces; disinfection, soiled linen imported for laundry work, 415 pieces; disinfection, soiled linen, Pullman service, 3,290 pieces; disinfection of cattle hides, 350; vaccination of immigrants and children, 22.

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

Laredo, Tex., February 15, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 9, 1901: La grippe still prevails here, but of a mild type. Two cases scarlet fever reported. Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected during week reported, 14; persons on trains inspected, 422; immigrants inspected, 60; pieces of linen from sleeping cars running into Mexico disinfected, 5,460.

Laredo, Tex., February 19, 1901.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 16, 1901: Persons on passenger trains entering from Mexico, inspected and passed, 378; immigrants inspected, 12; disinfected Pullman sleeping car linen from Mexico, 4,966 pieces; la grippe still prevails in this locality.

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

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

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 79,950. Total number of deaths, 130, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; la grippe, 13, and 19 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of January, 1901. Population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 52, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 6, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Two weeks ended February 14, 1901. Estimated population, 204,731. Total number of deaths, 135, including diphtheria, 1, enteric fever, 3, and 22 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 657—white, 405; colored, 252—including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 16; smallpox, 14, and 100 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Lawrence*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 62,559. Total number of deaths 109, including diphtheria, 2, and 16 from tuberculosis.

Worcester.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 118,421. Total number of deaths, 186, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 3, and 24 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 9, 1901, from 79 observers, indicate that pleuritis and inflammation of kidney were more prevalent, and measles, inflammation of bowels, intermittent fever, diphtheria, and smallpox were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebo-spinal meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 12, measles at 22, diphtheria at 30, enteric fever at 66, scarlet fever at 103, phthisis pulmonalis at 163, and smallpox at 25 places.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 16, 1901, from 84 observers, indicate that erysipelas, intermittent fever, remittent fever, and smallpox were more prevalent and that enteric fever was less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 13, measles at 16, diphtheria at 18, enteric fever at 54, scarlet fever at 101, phthisis pulmonalis at 162, and smallpox at 45 places.

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

There were 3,173 deaths reported for the month of January, corresponding to a death rate of 15.7 per 1,000 inhabitants according to the United States census. There were 544 deaths of infants under 1 year of age; 192 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, both inclusive; 972 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over. Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 235; other forms of tuberculosis, 30; typhoid fever, 76; diphtheria and croup, 69; scarlet fever, 30; measles, 3; whooping cough, 13; pneumonia, 402; influenza, 206; cancer, 108; accidents and violence, 143. There was also 1 death from smallpox returned from the township of Michigamme, county of

Marquette. As compared with the preceding month, there was an increase of 498 deaths, chiefly due to pneumonia and influenza. Typhoid fever showed a marked decrease. The number of deaths exceeded those reported for January, 1900, by 537. There were 3,460 deaths in Indiana during January, corresponding to a death rate of 16.2 per thousand population.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 165,000. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; la grippe, 4, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin.*—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 5,843. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 death from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo.*—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 352,387. Total number of deaths, 531, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 5, and 46 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Yonkers.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 89, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cleveland.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 390,000. Total number of deaths, 491, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 4, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 16, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 16, 1901.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 10	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg	276
Feb. 11	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool.....	116
Do.....	Steamship Potsdam.....	Rotterdam.....	158
Do.....	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre	405
Do.....	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Naples	486
Feb. 10	Steamship Kaiserin M. Theresia.....	Bremen.....	614
Do.....	Steamship Havana.....	Havana.....	7
Feb. 13	Steamship Capri.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	5
Feb. 14	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool.....	139
Feb. 15	Steamship Milano.....	Hamburg.....	123
Do.....	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen.....	60
Do.....	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	352
Feb. 16	Steamship Oldenburg.....	Bremen.....	1,121
Do.....	Steamship Sardinian.....	Glasgow	20
	Total		3,882

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

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

Date.	Name.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 18	Steamship North Point.....	London	2
Feb. 20	Steamship Georgian Prince	Cuba.....	3
Feb. 21	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	63
Do.....	Steamship Nederland	Antwerp.....	219
	Total.....		287

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Francisco, Cal., during the month of January, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 384; number passed, 382; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 2.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 2; total to be accounted for, 2; number cases deported (1 died while awaiting deportation), 2; number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, none.

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New York, N. Y., during the month of January, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 16,347; number passed, 16,236; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 111.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number of cases pending at beginning of month, 28; number cases certified for deportation during month, 111; total to be accounted for, 139; number cases deported, 18; number cases admitted, 102; number cases pending at close of month, 19.

L. L. WILLIAMS,
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. 23	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	U. S. A. transport Rawlins	Feb. 16	Santiago.....
		Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
		do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
14	Nome, Alaska.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Feb. 9	.....	.....	.....
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
		do.	.....	.....	.....
18	Reedy Island, Del.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 23	Nor. ss. Aladdin.....	Feb. 19	St. John.....
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
		do.	Br. ss. Bristol.....	Feb. 12	Chemainus, Brit- ish Columbia.
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		do.	.....	.....	.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	do.	Am. bk. Eugenie (a).....	Feb. 7	Para.....
			Am. ss. Alpha.....	Feb. 13	Beaufort, S. C., and other points.
	Supplemental report. Spe- cial inspection for small- pox.	Jan. 26	Slp. Overhaul.....	Jan. 24	Bulls Island.....
		Feb. 2	Sc. F. M. Jones.....	Jan. 30	St. Helena.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3					
4	Newport News.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 16	On certificate of medical officer.....	2 9
5					12 7
6				No transactions..... Glandular region of oriental crew on Nor. ss. Skarpsno, from Hongkong, examined.	3
7				No transactions.....	
8				No report.....	
9				No transactions.....	
10				do.....	
11					1
12				No transactions.....	
13				do.....	
14				No report.....	
15					4 2
16				No transactions.....	
17				Clothing of 4 Orientals on Dutch ss. Wilhelmina, from Manila, disinfected; glandular region of all Orientals examined.	12
18				1 case enteric fever on Belgian ss. Waesland, from Liverpool.	13
19	Philadelphia.....	Spoken and passed.....	Feb. 19	Br. ss. Bergenhus, from Hongkong, passed on certificate that Asiatic crew and passengers had been bathed and effects disinfected.	18 7
20	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 14	2 vessels, from British Columbian ports, passed on certificate of sanitary inspector, U. S. M. H. S., at port of departure. 1 case enteric fever on Am. ss. Sierra, from Sydney. 1 case leprosy on Am. ss. Albion, from Honolulu, taken on at port of departure.	7
21				No transactions.....	
22	Savannah.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.	Feb. 16		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Feb. 13	Remanded from Savannah after vaccination of crew and passengers; clothing and effects of crew and passengers disinfected; 15 passengers held for vaccination; 1 case smallpox.	8
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....	Jan. 28	Crews and passengers vaccinated unless previously vaccinated; 5 rowboats inspected and passed.	16
	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1	Crews and passengers vaccinated unless previously vaccinated; 27 rowboats inspected and passed.	42

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued. Supplemental report. Special inspection for smallpox—Continued.	Feb. 9			
		Feb. 16			
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Feb. 16	Br. bk. Innerwick (a)	Feb. 5	Rio de Janeiro....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Feb. 22			
25	Washington, N.C.	Feb. 16			
	Feb. 23				
	CUBA:				
26	Caibarien.....	Feb. 16			
27	Cardenas.....	do.....			
28	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
29	Daiquiri.....	Feb. 9			
30	Gibara.....	Feb. 16			
31	Guantanamo.....	Feb. 9			
32	Havana.....	Feb. 16			
33	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
34	Manzanillo.....	Feb. 9			
35	Matanzas.....	Feb. 16			
36	Nuevitas.....	do.....			
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	Feb. 9			
	HAWAII:				
38	Hilo.....	Jan. 26			
39	Honolulu.....	Feb. 2			
		Feb. 9			
40	Kahului.....	Feb. 2			
41	Kihel.....	Jan. 16			
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	Jan. 5			
43	Iloilo.....	Jan. 19			
44	Manila.....	Jan. 12			
	PORTO RICO:				
45	Ponce.....	Feb. 2			
		Feb. 9			
46	San Juan.....	do.....			
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	do.....			
48	Arecibo.....	do.....			
49	Arroyo.....	do.....			
50	Fajardo.....	do.....			
51	Humacao.....	do.....			
52	Mayaguez.....	do.....	Ss. Wadena.....	Feb. 8	Nuevitas.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
				Crews and passengers vaccinated unless previously vaccinated; 44 rowboats inspected and passed.	99
				Crews and passengers vaccinated, unless previously vaccinated; 43 row boats and 1 flat boat inspected and passed.	43
23	Darien.....	Detained for disinfection after discharge of ballast and having been twice disinfected.			5
24				No report.....	
25				No transaction..... do.....	
26				11 vessels passed without inspection.	4
27				9 vessels passed without inspection.	5
28				No report.....	17
29				do.....	
30				do.....	
31				do.....	28
32				do.....	19
33				No report.....	
34				do.....	7
35				No report.....	
36				do.....	
37				do.....	
38				do.....	2
39				do.....	11
40				No transactions.....	6
41				No report.....	
42				No report.....	
43				do.....	
44				do.....	
45				do.....	3
46				do.....	5
47				do.....	5
48				do.....	2
49				do.....	1
50				No transactions.....	1
51				do.....	
52	Ponce.....	Held in quarantine.....	Feb. 9	1 of crew sick; diagnosis, congestion of liver.	4

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla	Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 23	.....	.....	.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla	do.	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala	Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 22	.....	.....	.....
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.	.....	.....	.....

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				do.....	1
8				No report.....	1
9				do.....	
10				do.....	4
11				No report.....	
12				do.....	7
13				No report.....	6
14				do.....	
15				do.....	16
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 March 1, 1901.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Lee County (Phoenix).....	Dec. 26.....	16		
Mobile.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 23...	1	1	
Russell County (Girard).....	do.....	25		
Total for State		42		
Total for State, same period, 1900		115	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 16...	8		
Oakland	Dec. 30-Jan. 26...	5		
San Francisco.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	1		
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1900		3		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 1...	97		
Archuleta County.....	do.....	3		
Bent County.....	do.....	6		
Boulder County.....	do.....	24		
Chaffee County.....	do.....	31		
Cheyenne County.....	do.....	2		
Clear Creek County.....	do.....	26		
Custer County.....	do.....	3		
Delta County.....	do.....	35		
Douglas County.....	do.....	9		
Elbert County.....	do.....	16		
El Paso County.....	do.....	78		
Fremont County.....	do.....	84		
Garfield County.....	do.....	5		
Gilpin County.....	do.....	3		
Grand County.....	do.....	6		
Gunnison County.....	do.....	1		
Huerfano County.....	do.....	28		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	20		
Lake County.....	do.....	1		
La Plata County.....	do.....	11		
Larimer County.....	do.....	14		
Las Animas County.....	do.....	23		
Otero County.....	do.....	23		
Ouray County.....	do.....	19		
Pitkin County.....	do.....	1		
Pueblo County.....	do.....	84		
Rio Grande County.....	do.....	1		
Saguache County.....	do.....	5		
San Miguel County.....	do.....	1		
Teller County.....	do.....	107		
Weld County.....	do.....	15		
Total for State		732		
Total for State, same period, 1900		18		
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 7.....	3		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16...	16		
Total for District, same period, 1900		5		
Florida:				
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	9		
Duval County.....	do.....	17		
Escambia County.....	do.....	1		
Jacksonville.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16...	20		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10...	5		
Marion County.....	do.....	1		
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	2		
Total for State		55		
Total for State same period, 1900		16		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Columbus.....	Dec. 26.....	10		
Twiggs County.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Wilkinson County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		122		
Idaho:				
Dempey.....	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Beachwood (Mounds).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 23.....	10		
Cairo.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 23.....	39		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23.....	96	2	
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	5		
Springfield.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	5		
Total for State.....		155	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		60	4	
Indiana:				
Delaware County.....	Feb. 15.....	1		
Michigan City.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		82		
Indian Territory:				
Ardmore.....	Feb. 7.....	16		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.....		75		
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	3		
Ottumwa.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 26.....	2		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		24	1	
Kansas:				
Bourbon County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	19		
Butler County.....	.....do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	.....do.....	32		
Cherokee County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	270	1	
Douglas County (Lawrence).....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9.....	3		
Dickinson County.....	.....do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	30		
Franklin County.....	.....do.....	3		
Greenwood County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	22		
Lafayette County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	88	1	
Leavenworth County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 2.....	4		
Marion County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	21		
Miami County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	5		
Montgomery County.....	.....do.....	10		
Norton County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	46	1	
Osborne County.....	.....do.....	12		
Osage County.....	.....do.....	29		
Phillips County.....	.....do.....	50		
Rawlins County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	1	
Rush County.....	.....do.....	1		
Smith County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Sedwick County, (Wichita).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 16.....	88	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka).....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	53		
Sumner County.....	.....do.....	28		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.).....	.....do.....	34		
Wallace County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	7		
Total for State.....		869	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		263	1	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16.....	15		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 14.....	9	1	
Total for State.....		24	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		28		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 2-Feb. 16...	77	24	
Shreveport	Dec. 2-Feb. 16...	20	1	
Total for State		97	25	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1,810	171	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Dec. 16-Feb. 23...	5		
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.		7	2	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2.....			Reported at 33 places.
do.....	do.....	2		
Manistee.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 16...	11		
West Bay City.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16...	1		
Total for State.....		14		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	29		
Anoka County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	34		
Beltrami County.....	do.....	4		
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	16		
Big Stone County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	9		
Blue Earth.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	20		
Brown County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	24		
Carleton County.....	do.....	26		
Carver County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	16		
Cass County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	4		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	9		
Clay County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	1		
Cottonwood County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	4		
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	25		
Dakota County.....	do.....	13		
Dodge County.....	do.....	31		
Faribault County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	11		
Freeborn County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	16		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	19		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	Dec. 14-Feb. 16...	55		
Houston County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	1		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	1	1	
Isanti County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	4		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	15		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	103		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	22		
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	61	7	
Lyon County.....	do.....	50	2	
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	1		
Martin County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	1		
McLeod County.....	do.....	1		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	53		
Morrison County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	3		
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	4		
Nobles County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	23		
Olmstead County.....	do.....	5		
Otter Tail County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	8		
Pine County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	8		
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	40		
Pope County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	2		
Ramsey County (St. Paul)	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	17		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	15		
Rice County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	5		
Scott County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	2		
Stearns County.....	do.....	33		
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	7		
Stevens County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth)	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	100		
Swift County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	4		
Todd County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	4		
Traverse County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	7		
Wabasha County.....	do.....	4		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Wadena County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	2		
Waseca County.....	.....do.....	8		
Washington County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	22		
Watowan County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	10		
Wilkin County.....	.....do.....	11		
Winona County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	32		
Winona County (Winona).....	.....do.....	90		
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	24		
Yellow Medicine County.....	.....do.....	1		
Other places.....	.....do.....	44		
Total for State.....	.....do.....	1,220	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....do.....	60		
Mississippi:				
Vicksburg.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	4	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....do.....	303	9	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 17...	61	0	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....do.....	69	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 20...	218	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....do.....	100		
Nebraska:				
Decatur and vicinity.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 14...	451	4	
Nebraska City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 16...	31		
South Omaha.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 5...	29	0	
Total for State.....	.....do.....	517	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....do.....	39	2	
Nevada:				
Virginia City.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
Newark.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16...	3		
Total for State.....	.....do.....	10		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 16...	231		
New Mexico:				
Fort Stanton.....	Jan. 14.....	1		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16...	172	25	
Utica.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 26...	2		
Total for State.....	.....do.....	174	25	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....do.....	9		
North Carolina:				
Alexander County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 30...	3		
Buncombe County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Caswell County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	86	2	
Forsyth County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Franklin County.....	.....do.....	1		
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		
Wake County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	8		
Wilkes County.....	.....do.....	3		
Total for State.....	.....do.....	157	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....do.....	274		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 16...	83		
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 22...	10		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 22...	412	5	
Portsmouth.....	do.....	4		
Toledo.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	1		
Youngstown.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16...	1		
Total for State		461	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		184		
Total for State	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	2,699	24	
Oklahoma:				
Reports from fifteen Counties.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	401		
Canadian County	Jan. 1.....	5		
Cleveland County	do.....	19		
Day County.....	do.....	1		
Garfield County.....	do.....	1		
Greer County.....	do.....	50		
Kingfisher County.....	do.....	2		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	13		
Logan County.....	do.....	10		
Noble County.....	do.....	12		
Oklahoma County.....	do.....	43		
Pawnee County.....	do.....	5		
Payne County	do.....	12		
Pottawatomie County.....	do.....	25		
Roger Mills County.....	do.....	50		
Washita County.....	do.....	40		
Woodward County.....	do.....	1		
Total for Territory.....		690		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.....		55		
Oregon:				
Portland	Jan. 4-Jan. 31...	6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		4		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 16...	9		
Erie.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 16...	5		
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1		
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 16...	27		
Steelton.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23...	1		
Total for State.....		42	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		17		
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8...	3	1	
South Carolina:				
Blacksburg.....	Feb. 5.....	3		
Greenville.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 16...	3	1	
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		7		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	51	2	
Memphis.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23...	65		
Nashville.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23...	38		
Total for State.....		155	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		399		
Texas:				
Clay County.....	Feb. 1.....	116	3	
Galveston.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 16...	107		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Houston.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	184	4	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 2...	5		
Total for State.....		412	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		297	3	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	107		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16...	299		
Total for State.....		406		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		16		
Virginia:				
Albemarle County.....	Feb. 4.....			Present.
Bedford County.....	do.....			Do.
Bland County.....	do.....			Do.
Botetourt County.....	do.....			Do.
Buckingham County.....	do.....			Do.
Campbell County.....	do.....			Do.
Carroll County.....	do.....			Do.
Chesterfield County.....	do.....			Do.
Craig County.....	do.....			Do.
Floyd County.....	do.....			Do.
Fluvanna County.....	do.....			Do.
Goochland County.....	do.....			Do.
Greeneville County.....	do.....			Do.
Halifax County.....	do.....			Do.
King George County.....	do.....			Do.
Lee County.....	do.....			Do.
Louisa County.....	do.....			Do.
Middlesex County.....	do.....			Do.
Nelson County.....	do.....			Do.
Orange County.....	do.....			Do.
Page County.....	do.....			Do.
Roanoke County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
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.....		215		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		113	15	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	17		
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 29...	2		
Total for State.....		19		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		172	2	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	55		
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.....	do.....	9		
Lansdale County.....	do.....	54		
Marathon County.....	do.....	6		
Marquette County.....	do.....	3		
Milwaukee County.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 2...	8		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
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.....		7,454	93	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		4,869	225	

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. 16	a 130,000	49	3						2		4	4	
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Feb. 23	8,338	3											
Baltimore, Md.....	Feb. do.	434,459	223	23						1	1	3		
Bay City, Mich.....	Feb. 16	a 27,800	8	1										
Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 23	a 560,892	238	22						1	7	17	4	1
Bristol, R. I.....	Feb. 16	a 6,900	4											
Brockton, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 40,063	13											
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 40,063	14	1										
Burlington, Vt.....	Feb. 16	a 18,640	10											
Cambridge, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 91,880	27	4								2		
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 91,880	26	2						1		2		
Camden, N. J.....	Feb. do.	58,313	31											
Carbondale, Pa.....	Feb. 14	a 13,800	7											
Do.....	Feb. 21	a 13,800	4											
Chelsea, Mass.....	Feb. 16	a 34,072	12	1										
Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 23	a 1,698,575	511	63						6	2	10		5
Chicopee, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 19,167	8											
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Feb. 22	a 326,000	119	13						6	2	1		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Feb. 23	a 381,768	109	5						4	1	4		
Clinton, Mass.....	Feb. 16	a 13,667	5	2										
Columbia, Pa.....	Feb. do.	a 12,316	4	1										
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 12,316	2											
Dayton, Ohio.....	Feb. do.	a 85,333	30	6										
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Feb. 9	a 14,100	3											
Do.....	Feb. 16	a 14,100	4							1				
Elmira, N. Y.....	Feb. do.	a 35,672	12	1										
Erie, Pa.....	Feb. do.	a 52,733	13	1							1			
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 52,733	14	1										
Evansville, Ind.....	Feb. 16	a 59,007	19	1										
Everett, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 24,336	5											
Fall River, Mass.....	Feb. 23	71,378	37	2										
Findlay, Ohio.....	Feb. 16	a 18,553	9	1								1		
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 31,531	17									1		
Freeport, Ill.....	Feb. 23	a 13,258	8	3										
Galesburg, Ill.....	Feb. do.	a 18,607	11											
Gloucester, Mass.....	Feb. do.	24,651	11											
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Feb. 16	60,278	28							1		2		
Green Bay, Wis.....	Feb. 17	9,069	9	1										
Greenville, S. C.....	Feb. 16	8,607	3	2										
Haverhill, Mass.....	Feb. 23	a 37,175	14	2						1				
Holyoke, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 45,712	19	2						1				1
Huntington, W. Va.....	Jan. 12	a 11,923	4	3										
Do.....	Jan. 19	a 11,923	3	1						1				
Do.....	Jan. 26	a 11,923	6											
Do.....	Feb. 2	a 11,923	8											1
Do.....	Feb. 9	a 11,923	3											
Do.....	Feb. 16	a 11,923	6	2						1				
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 11,923	3											
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Feb. 16	17,201	13	5										
Jersey City, N. J.....	Feb. 17	a 206,433	89	7						1	1	3		
Johnstown, Pa.....	Feb. 16	a 35,936	14									2		
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 35,936	9	1						1				
Lawrence, Kans.....	Feb. 16	a 10,862	2											
Lawrence, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 62,559	24							1		1		
Lexington, Ky.....	Feb. do.	a 26,369	12	1										
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Feb. 9	a 102,479	45	9						1				
Do.....	Feb. 16	a 102,479	36	7						2				
Lowell, Mass.....	Feb. 23	a 94,969	41	2								1		
Lynchburg, Va.....	Feb. do.	19,709	4											
McKeesport, Pa.....	Feb. 16	a 34,227	19							1	1			
Malden, Mass.....	Feb. do.	a 33,664	11	2										
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 33,664	11											
Manchester, N. H.....	Feb. 16	a 56,987	22	2										
Do.....	Feb. 23	a 56,987	22	1										
Massillon, Ohio.....	Feb. 16	10,092	4											
Medford, Mass.....	Feb. 23	11,079	8											
Memphis, Tenn.....	Feb. do.	a 102,320	35	3						1		1		
Michigan City, Ind.....	Feb. 17	a 15,450	8											
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Feb. 10	a 285,315	85	8										
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Feb. do.	a 203,718	35	3						1		2		
Mobile, Ala.....	Feb. 23	a 34,469	22	4		1					1			
Nashua, N. H.....	Feb. 16	19,311	9											
Nashville, Tenn.....	Feb. 23	a 80,865	37	4										

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1900.	Deaths from—														
			Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Newark, N. J.	Feb. 16	a 246,070	93	17													
Do	Feb. 23	a 246,070	81	13						1				5			
New Bedford, Mass.	do	40,733	25	5										2			
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 16	13,947	5											1			
New Orleans, La.	do	a 237,104	120	17		4				3		3					
Newport, R. I.	Feb. 23	a 23,000	5														
Newton, Mass.	do	a 23,587	8														
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 16	a 3,437,202	1,380	189		6				11		24		50		7	4
Norristown, Pa.	Feb. 23	a 19,791	8														
North Adams, Mass.	do	a 24,200	9														
Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 16	a 102,555	36														
Oneota, N. Y.	do	a 272	3														
Do	Feb. 23	a 272	0														
Palmer, Mass.	Feb. 16	a 5,520	4														
Do	Feb. 23	a 5,520	1														
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	a 1,293,087	517	64						6		4		11			3
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 16	a 321,616	128	17						7				3		1	
Pittston, Pa.	do	a 12,556	3														
Do	Feb. 23	a 12,556	6														
Plainfield, N. J.	Feb. 16	a 15,369	2														
Do	Feb. 23	a 15,369	5														
Portland, Me.	Feb. 16	a 46,385	27	2													
Providence R. I.	Feb. 23	a 175,597	58	5										2			1
Quincy, Mass.	Feb. 16	a 23,899	10	2										3			1
Do	Feb. 23	a 23,899	9	1										2			
Reading, Pa.	Feb. 18	a 78,961	27	3						1							
Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 14	a 162,608	53	6										1			
Sacramento, Cal.	Feb. 9	a 26,386	10	3													
Do	Feb. 16	a 26,386	8	1													
Salt Lake City, Utah.	do	a 53,531	23	1													
San Diego, Cal.	do	a 16,159	4	1													
San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 9	a 342,782	158	24						1				1		3	
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	a 6,587	5	1													
Do	Feb. 16	a 6,587	3														
Scranton, Pa.	Feb. 9	a 102,026	37														
Do	Feb. 16	a 102,026	36							1				2			
Shreveport, La.	do	a 11,979	9	1													
Somerville, Mass.	Feb. 23	a 61,643	3											3			1
South Bend, Ind.	Feb. 16	a 38,999	12	3										1			
Springfield, Mass.	do	a 62,059	22	2													
Steeltown, Pa.	do	a 12,086	2														
Do	Feb. 23	a 12,086	6														
Taunton, Mass.	Feb. 16	a 31,036	9														
Do	Feb. 23	a 31,036	15									1					
Toledo, Ohio	do	a 131,822	44	3										1		1	
Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 16	a 57,000	20	1												1	
Waltham, Mass.	do	a 23,481	7							1				1			
Warren, Ohio	do	a 5,973	0														
Do	Feb. 23	a 5,973	2														
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 9	a 278,718	134	24										2			
Do	Feb. 16	a 278,718	131	20						1				1		2	
West Bay City, Mich.	do	a 12,000															
Wichita, Kans.	do	a 24,671	5	1													
Do	Feb. 23	a 24,671	8	1						1							
Williamsport, Pa.	Feb. 16	a 28,757	7	1													
Do	Feb. 23	a 28,757	10							1							
Winona, Minn.	Feb. 16	a 18,208	9														
Worcester, Mass.	Feb. 15	a 118,421	51	2								1					
Yonkers, N. Y.	Feb. 25	a 47,931	17	1						1							
Youngstown, Ohio	Feb. 16	a 44,885	11	1													

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 11, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	21		4	.91		.22
Portland, Me.....	23		6	.90	.55	
Northfield, Vt.....	13		5	.56		.43
Boston, Mass.....	27		7	.88		.38
New Haven, Conn.....	28		8	1.05		.74
Albany, N. Y.....	23		9	.70		.52
New York, N. Y.....	31		8	.98		.75
Harrisburg, Pa.....	32		8	.70		.60
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32		8	.81		.68
New Brunswick, N. J.....	32		9	.91		.59
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33		7	.84		.79
Baltimore, Md.....	35		7	.84		.77
Washington, D. C.....	34		6	.84		.71
Lynchburg, Va.....	39		5	.91		.66
Cape Henry, Va.....	44		9	.84		.37
Norfolk, Va.....	42		6	.95		.52
Charlotte, N. C.....	44		4	1.12		.45
Raleigh, N. C.....	42		3	.91		.21
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	45		8	.98	.67	
Hatteras, N. C.....	46			1.12		
Wilmington, N. C.....	49		5	.80		.25
Columbia, S. C.....	49		5	.99		.05
Charleston, S. C.....	52		3	.84	.01	
Augusta, Ga.....	49		2	.98	.62	
Savannah, Ga.....	54		2	.77	.21	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	58	0		.77	1.35	
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	2		.65		.43
Key West, Fla.....	71	1		.42		.42
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48		6	1.13	.59	
Tampa, Fla.....	66	3		.65		.49
Pensacola, Fla.....	57		1	.92		.10
Mobile, Ala.....	55		2	1.16		.13
Montgomery, Ala.....	52		4	1.33	.49	
Meridian, Miss.....	54		4	1.42	.52	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	52		5	1.06	.75	
New Orleans, La.....	58		3	1.12	.34	
Shreveport, La.....	50		5	1.05		.38
Fort Smith, Ark.....	39		2	.87		.61
Little Rock, Ark.....	43		7	1.33		.48
Palestine, Tex.....	49		4	.91	.06	
Galveston, Tex.....	56		1	.77		.69
San Antonio, Tex.....	54		4	.49	.10	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	58	0		.66		.28
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	43		6	1.33		.68
Nashville, Tenn.....	42		6	1.33		1.10
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45		8	1.33		.91
Knoxville, Tenn.....	41		6	1.33		1.18
Lexington, Ky.....	35		7	.91		.77
Louisville, Ky.....	38		10	1.09		.96
Indianapolis, Ind.....	32		9	.90		.49
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36		9	.97		.83
Columbus, Ohio.....	31		9	.76		.86
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	33		4	.97		.64
Pittsburg, Pa.....	32		7	.70		.46
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	24		8	.63		.28
Rochester, N. Y.....	24		8	.70	.69	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24		7	.73	.00	
Erie, Pa.....	27		8	.89		.57
Cleveland, Ohio.....	27		9	.70		.28
Sandusky, Ohio.....	28		10	.73		.49
Toledo, Ohio.....	27		10	.51		.19
Detroit, Mich.....	25		8	.56		.33
Lansing, Mich.....	24		9	.49	.06	
Port Huron, Mich.....	23			.59		.19
Alpena, Mich.....	18		3	.53		.26
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	11	0		.35		.31
Marquette, Mich.....	18		5	.48		.23
Escanaba, Mich.....	16		5	.36		.20
Green Bay, Wis.....	13	0		.62		.37
Grand Haven, Mich.....	25		6	.56	.15	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	22		6	.42	.48	
Chicago, Ill.....	27		12	.56	.06	
Duluth, Minn.....	14		5	.28	.28	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 11, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	14		4	.21		.12
La Crosse, Wis.....	19		7	.28		.01
Dubuque, Iowa.....	22		9	.35	.14	
Davenport, Iowa.....	25		13	.35	.20	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	22		7	.28	.54	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	28		13	.42		.17
Springfield, Ill.....	29		10	.53		.45
Cairo, Ill.....	38		8	.98		.81
St. Louis, Mo.....	34		7	.64		.29
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	33		14	.60		.33
Springfield, Mo.....	31		4	.85		.25
Kansas City, Mo.....	30		12	.42		.11
Topeka, Kans.....	29		11	.35	.27	
Wichita, Kans.....	29		8	.28	.16	
Concordia, Kans.....	25		10	.21	.23	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	21		5	.21		.07
Omaha, Nebr.....	24		8	.20	.10	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	15		1	.14	.31	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	18		6	.14	.87	
Valentine, Nebr.....	23		14	.15	.15	
Huron, S. Dak.....	8		1	.14		.03
Pierre, S. Dak.....	11		3	.07	.20	
Moorhead, Minn.....	2		1	.21		.21
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	8		5	.14		.14
Williston, N. Dak.....	6		4	.14		.02
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	12		8	.14		.07
Helena, Mont.....	20		9	.21		.19
Miles City, Mont.....	14		9	.14		.12
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	18		14	.14	.18	
Spokane, Wash.....	26		1	.51		.51
Walla Walla, Wash.....	35		6	.36		.36
Baker City, Oreg.....	25		1	.42		.38
Winnemucca, Nev.....	31		8	.26	.24	
Pocatello, Idaho.....	21	1		.42		.16
Boise, Idaho.....	32		2	.45		.42
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	31		1	.28	.03	
Lander, Wyo.....	20		18	.14	.27	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	26		14	.10	.06	
North Platte, Nebr.....	23		13	.07	.13	
Denver, Colo.....	30		16	.14		.11
Pueblo, Colo.....	28		9	.07		.06
Dodge City, Kans.....	30		10	.14		.10
Oklahoma, Okla.....	37		6	.26	.21	
Amarillo, Tex.....	34		5	.31		.31
Abilene, Tex.....	45		8	.35	.45	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	30		1	.21		.03
El Paso, Tex.....	48		3	.14	.36	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	53		2	.23	.78	
Yuma, Ariz.....	58		5	.14	2.82	
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	40		1	.93		.93
Tacoma, Wash.....	38		1	1.40		1.38
Portland, Oreg.....	40		2	1.54		1.54
Roseburg, Oreg.....	40		5	1.32		1.22
Eureka, Cal.....	46			1.58		
Redbluff, Cal.....	47		6	.98	.35	
Carson City, Nev.....	35		12	.40	.66	
Sacramento, Cal.....	48		6	.80	1.44	
San Francisco, Cal.....	51		5	1.00	.06	
Fresno, Cal.....	48		3	.28	1.41	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	54		7	.98	3.44	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	53		4	.82	3.30	
San Diego, Cal.....	54			.53		

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

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

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23		4	.91		.64
Portland, Me.....	26		5	.90		.88
Northfield, Vt.....	17		2	.53		.52
Boston, Mass.....	30		5	.84		.83
New Haven, Conn.....	30		6	1.05		.98
Albany, N. Y.....	26		4	.66		.66
New York, N. Y.....	32		5	.96		.83
Harrisburg, Pa.....	33		6	.70		.70
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35		6	.84		.84
New Brunswick, N. J.....	33		5	.91		.89
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35		6	.81		.81
Baltimore, Md.....	37		6	.88		.88
Washington, D. C.....	37		5	.84		.84
Lynchburg, Va.....	41		3	.90		.90
Cape Henry, Va.....	44		7	.85		.85
Norfolk, Va.....	43		6	.98		.98
Charlotte, N. C.....	46		1	1.12		1.07
Raleigh, N. C.....	44		1	.91		.88
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	46			.91		
Blattinas, N. C.....	48			1.05		
Wilmington, N. C.....	50		5	.77		.35
Columbia, S. C.....	50		2	1.05		.92
Charleston, S. C.....	53		2	.80		.30
Augusta, Ga.....	51		1	.98		.89
Savannah, Ga.....	55		2	.77	.35	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	59		2	.77		.75
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		2	.63		.39
Key West, Fla.....	72		3	.43		.41
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	49		2	1.07		1.05
Tampa, Fla.....	66		6	.70		.51
Pensacola, Fla.....	57		2	.92		.78
Mobile, Ala.....	55		2	1.13		.91
Montgomery, Ala.....	53		3	1.33		1.15
Meridian, Miss.....	54		5	1.47		1.24
Vicksburg, Miss.....	53		1	1.13		.63
New Orleans, La.....	58		4	1.12	.10	
Shreveport, La.....	51		1	1.05		.47
Fort Smith, Ark.....	41	6		1.01		1.01
Little Rock, Ark.....	45	1		1.39		1.39
Palatine, Tex.....	50	0		.88		
Galveston, Tex.....	57		3	.77		.28
San Antonio, Tex.....	55		4	.49		.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	57		5	.63		.37
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	45	3		1.33		1.33
Nashville, Tenn.....	43	0		1.33		1.32
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45		1	1.30		1.30
Knoxville, Tenn.....	43		2	1.33		1.33
Lexington, Ky.....	36		3	.91		.90
Louisville, Ky.....	39		3	1.12		1.11
Indianapolis, Ind.....	32		3	.91		.79
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36		5	.95		.91
Columbus, Ohio.....	33		8	.98		.98
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	33		4	.77		.69
Pittsburg, Pa.....	34		7	.70		.51
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	25		4	.63		.51
Rochester, N. Y.....	25		7	.70	.28	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25		7	.70		.42
Erle, Pa.....	28		10	.91		.66
Cleveland, Ohio.....	28		8	.73		.66
Sandusky, Ohio.....	30		10	.77		.68
Toledo, Ohio.....	29		9	.56		.49
Detroit, Mich.....	27		10	.62		.42
Lansing, Mich.....	25		10	.52		.22
Port Huron, Mich.....	24		6	.63		.45
Alpens, Mich.....	19		5	.49		.42
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	14		4	.35		.22
Marquette, Mich.....	18		3	.42		.32
Escanaba, Mich.....	16		2	.42		.22
Green Bay, Wis.....	19		3	.56		.32
Grand Haven, Mich.....	26		7	.56		.26
Milwaukee, Wis.....	23		1	.49		.17
Chicago, Ill.....	28		5	.58		.42
Duluth, Minn.....	15	1		.28		.14

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 18, 1901.—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	16	4		.21	.07	
La Crosse, Wis.....	21	0		.28	.09	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	23		2	.35		.11
Davenport, Iowa.....	25		5	.42		.36
Des Moines, Iowa.....	24	1		.34		.32
Keokuk, Iowa.....	29		1	.42		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	31		1	.95		.95
Cairo, Ill.....	40	1		1.02		1.02
St. Louis, Mo.....	35	2		.70		.68
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	34			.67		.67
Springfield, Mo.....	36	3		.91		.91
Kansas City, Mo.....	31	2		.49		.49
Topeka, Kans.....	31	1		.35		.35
Wichita, Kans.....	33	3		.28		.28
Concordia, Kans.....	31			.21		.21
Lincoln, Nebr.....	23			.24		.24
Omaha, Nebr.....	25	5		.21		.21
Sioux City, Iowa.....	20	8		.14		.10
Yankton, S. Dak.....	19	11		.21		.21
Valentine, Nebr.....	23	11		.21	.51	
Huron, S. Dak.....	12	15		.14	.00	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	15	12		.07	.07	
Moorhead, Minn.....	4	16		.21	.05	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	7	9		.14		.08
Williston, N. Dak.....	4	20		.07		.04
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	8	23		.14		.08
Helena, Mont.....	19	14		.21		.08
Miles City, Mont.....	16	15		.14		.08
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	21	11		.14		.02
Spokane, Wash.....	29	8		.49	.90	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	36	5		.31	.81	
Baker City, Oreg.....	26	6		.42	.12	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	32		2	.21	.26	
Pocatello, Idaho.....	23	7		.49		.38
Boise, Idaho.....	33	3		.38		.01
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	32	0		.34	.53	
Laramie, Wyo.....	22			.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	27	5		.09	.14	
North Platte, Nebr.....	25	4		.11		.07
Denver, Colo.....	32	6		.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	30	7		.14		.14
Dodge City, Kans.....	31	6		.14		.14
Oklahoma, Okla.....	40	0		.18		.18
Amarillo, Tex.....	35	0		.39		.21
Abilene, Tex.....	46		4	.35	.15	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	31	2		.21		.03
El Paso, Tex.....	48		3	.10		.10
Phoenix, Ariz.....	54		1	.28		.28
Yuma, Ariz.....	59		1	.14		.14
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	41	3		.91	1.17	
Tacoma, Wash.....	39	4		1.34	2.84	
Portland, Oreg.....	40	5		1.54	2.58	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	41	6		1.23	.87	
Eureka, Cal.....	46	6		1.49	1.18	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	47	3		.91		.42
Carson City, Nev.....	36		1	.35		.18
Sacramento, Cal.....	49	2		.77		.36
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	2		.93		.69
Fresno, Cal.....	49	3		.28		.20
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	54	3		.95		.95
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	6		.88		.88
San Diego, Cal.....	55	2		.63		.63

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CUBA.

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 18, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 16, 1901, 14 deaths occurred in this city, the following statement giving the causes of deaths: Wounds, 3; enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 2; meningitis, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; paludism, 1; old age, 1; congenital debility, 1. Of these deaths 4 occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 18.25. Eighteen vessels have been inspected and given pratique during week; 18 vessels have been issued bills of health for other ports; no alien steerage passengers landed at this port; 74 health certificates issued to outgoing passengers; 84 pieces baggage of outgoing passengers inspected and passed, and 17 pieces baggage, destination Santiago, labeled to be disinfected at that port.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero says reports have not been received.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 3 deaths at that port during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 4 vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended February 9, 1901.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 12, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended February 9, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 4	Steamship Fri.....	Cartagena	1
Feb. 9	Steamship Miguel Pinillos.....	Genoa, Spain, and West Indies.....	5
Do....	Steamship Gaditano.....	Liverpool, Spain, and West Indies.....	1
Do....	Steamship Saratoga	New York.....	2
Total.....			9

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from from Havana—Jerked beef from Montevideo—International sanitary congress for 1902.

HAVANA, CUBA, *February 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 16:

Two deaths from yellow fever are reported, but 2 new cases have occurred during the week. Total number of deaths from all causes, 109.

On Friday, the 15th instant I had a conference with the importers of tasajo (jerked beef). As has already been stated, these cargoes are picked up at various ports in the Argentine Republic, the vessels finally clearing from Montevideo. These merchants contend that plague is not reported as existing at the latter port, and that as their vessels bring consular bills of health from Montevideo they should not be subjected to any restrictions. I informed them that no restrictions are placed upon the vessels other than the disinfection immediately upon arrival and the discharge of the cargo into lighters in the open bay. I showed each a copy of Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas's report of his investigation of plague on the British steamship *Highland Prince*. As these vessels are months discharging their cargoes (the vessels being used as warehouses pending the sale of the meat) I recommend that these gentlemen associate themselves in renting or purchasing a warehouse so that the meat can be discharged at once and the vessel allowed to proceed on her return voyage. This I think could be done with perfect safety, under quarantine supervision. I informed them that unless steps were taken by them to expedite the discharge of the cargoes I should be compelled to have their vessels sent to Mariel, as they were a constant menace to the shipping and the port during their entire stay.

The suggestion for an international sanitary congress has been favorably received by the medical faculty here, as will be seen by the inclosed copy of a letter I received on the 15th instant.

I inclose the mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

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

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers vaccinated	17
Number of passengers inspected.....	461
Total.....	<u>478</u>

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Number of vessels inspected, arriving.....	26
Number of vessels inspected and cleared.....	16
Aggregate number of crews of vessels inspected.....	1, 529
Number of passengers inspected on vessels arriving.....	151
Number of immigrants inspected.....	18
Total	<u>1, 740</u>

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	109
Number of pieces express matter disinfected.....	4
Passengers' baggage inspected and passed.....	777
Express matter inspected and passed.....	14
Freight matter inspected and passed.....	125
Number of pieces marked "To be disinfected".....	4
Total amount handled.....	1,033

Mortality statistics for week ended February 16, 1901.

Enteritis.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	16
Dysentery.....	1	Enteric fever.....	1
Pernicious fever.....	2	Meningitis.....	9
Pneumonia.....	4	Tetanus.....	5
Yellow fever.....	2	Total number deaths from all causes..	109

Surgeon Glennan appointed a member of the executive committee of the international sanitary congress.

SIR: I have the honor to state that you have been unanimously appointed member of the executive committee for the international sanitary congress that is to take place in Havana in February, next year.

By order of the president:

Respectfully,
TOMAS V DE CORONADA, M. D.,
Secretary.

Surg. A. H. GLENNAN,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Havana, Cuba.

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

HAVANA, CUBA, *February 16, 1901.*

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 10	Steamship Orizaba.....	New York, N. Y.....	5
Feb. 11	Steamship Chalmette.....	New Orleans, La.....	1
Feb. 13	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa, Fla.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Mexico.....	New York, N. Y.....	7
Feb. 16	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa, Fla.....	2
	Total.....		18

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

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, *February 20, 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 16, 1901:

Matanzas.—Ten deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 11.52 per 1,000.

The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4, broncho-pneumonia, 1; eclampsia, 1; heart disease, 1; tetanus, infantile; 1; other causes, 2. Two cases of diphtheria were reported. Seven vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Eight bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Sixty health certificates were issued to persons leaving this port. Seventeen pieces of baggage were passed without inspection.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 10 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 4; pernicious fever, 1; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; atresia, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1. The death rate during the week was 21 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Fourteen vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were foreign vessels and 9 were coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 23.47 per 1,000. Nineteen vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Seventeen bills of health were issued during the week. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported during the week.

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 3.35 per 1,000. Sixteen vessels arrived during the week; 4 of these were inspected and passed and 12 were passed without inspection. Fourteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended February 2, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 2, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 2, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 27	British schooner Emerald.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	21
Jan. 28	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo.....	9
Jan. 29	British schooner Maggie Louise.....	Lucea, Jamaica.....	11
Feb. 1	German steamship Polynesia.....	Ponce, Puerto Rico.....	3
	Total.....		44

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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

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

LUIS ESPIN,

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

ENGLAND.

Steamship Rembrandt arrives at Bristol from Smyrna with plague-infected rats on board.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, *January 31, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 131, of May 17, 1900, covering a report showing the precautions taken at this port to prevent the introduction of plague, I have now to present certain facts showing that unrelaxed vigilance has resulted in the discovery of the plague germ in the rats which infected a vessel unloading at Bristol.

The steel steamship *Rembrandt*, 1,152 tons net, 1,828 tons gross, owned by the Bolton Steamship Company, of 88 Bishopgate street, London, Thomas Rees, master, sailed from Smyrna on January 5 laden with barley and valonia, and arrived at Bristol on January 20, bearing a clean bill of health and having no illness on board.

In pursuance of the established practice in connection with ship's arriving from suspected ports, the vessel was compelled to tie up, 6 feet from the quay side, her hawsers were protected by collars, the gangways were raised at night, and a watchman observed the discharge of cargo on behalf of the port sanitary authority. On January 22, this watchman discovered the bodies of several dead rats in the hold, and in these bodies the plague germ was found. Thereupon the following order was issued :

"Under local government board, order of November 9, 1896, January 27, 1901, Bristol port sanitary authority, I hereby certify that I have examined the steamship *Rembrandt*, of London, now lying in the port of Bristol, and I find that such ship is infected with plague.—D. J. DAVIS, *Medical Officer of Health.*"

By this time seven-eighths of the cargo had been discharged, and had been intermixed with other grain so that it could not be traced. A part of the crew had left, but these men were all followed and placed under medical observation, as also were all stevedores and others who had been in the hold.

The ship having been duly disinfected, the following notice was issued by Dr. Davis :

"I hereby certify that the master of the steamship *Rembrandt* has complied with the requirements of the local government board's general regulations as to plague of November 9, 1896, and that the said steamship *Rembrandt* is hereby released from detention."

The steamship has now gone to Barry Dock, near Cardiff.

It is believed that no rats got ashore, though a considerable number were killed on board.

A statement of the facts has been sent by me to the consul at Cardiff in case the steamship should clear for a United States port; also, to the quarantine officers at New York.

The quay walls of the port of Bristol are of great extent, and the vessels that have cleared hence since the discovery of the plague germ, have lain at long distances from the infected ship, and could hardly have been contaminated. I am, however, advising the quarantine officers of the ports to which these vessels clear, of the circumstances.

No case of plague has been discovered among those exposed to infection.

Respectfully,

LORIN A. LATHROP,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Reports from London—Further concerning the case of plague at Cardiff.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 9, 1901.*

SIR: Confirming my cablegram of the 8th instant, I have the honor to give the following account of the case of plague at Cardiff. The victim was employed in a flour mill and had been gathering up dead rats and carrying them to the furnace. January 27 he was taken ill and died February 1, and the diagnosis of plague was confirmed bacteriologically. One other suspicious case has not been definitely determined, but probably was a simple infection. It would seem that the rats were infected in Cardiff before the case quoted above, but the source is unknown, being probably from some vessel from an infected port.

There is no further development in the plague situation at Hull. One further member of the crew has died, the physician is convalescent, and the vessel, after discharging her cargo of cotton seed into lighters, was thoroughly disinfected and allowed to come to dock.

The smallpox continues to spread in Glasgow, and there are now more than 450 cases in hospital.

Two cases of plague are reported from Cape Town. At both Cape Town and Cardiff, efforts are being made to exterminate the rats by offering a reward for each dead rat.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**No new plague cases in Cardiff.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report regarding the health of Great Britain: There have been no fresh outbreaks of quarantinable diseases. The smallpox epidemic in Glasgow seems to be slowly decreasing, there being now about 400 cases in hospital. There have been no further cases of plague in Cardiff. There have been recently a considerable number of cases of typhus fever in Manchester, the majority of which can be traced to cases of infection occurring in the employees of a rag establishment. They were, however, engaged in handling only new cuttings, and all those infected were handling woolen rags.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report on some French disinfecting apparatus, exhibited at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

[By Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs.]

In Class III of the Paris Exposition there are 4 exhibitors of disinfecting apparatus. While presenting no new principles, a cursory sketch of same and the circular herewith inclosed may be of interest to the Bureau.

J. Le Blanc, 52 Rue de Rendezvous, Paris, is an extensive manu-

facturer of all sanitary apparatus. He has exhibited many forms of steam chambers, stationary and portable, water boilers and pulverizers for disinfecting liquids, one of each type in the inclosed circular (Exhibit A) being shown. The principle of all these steam chambers is the same. They use only live steam and that always flowing and under pressure (8 to 10 pounds), this being accomplished by allowing the steam to enter at the top and escape after required pressure is obtained from a smaller outlet at the bottom. Another point emphasized by this firm is the simplicity of their machines, as, after steam is turned on, all manipulations can be made with one handle which regulates the inlet and escape of the steam in the proper ratio. These machines have no vacuum-producing contrivance, but a small jet of steam can be projected into the large escape pipe (on the principle of forced draught) which will cause the air to circulate in the chamber, entering the opening at the bottom. This is the style of chamber used at Havre on the French line docks.

Combined washing and disinfecting machine.

Fernand Dehaitre, 6 Rue d'Oran, Paris, exhibits several patterns of disinfecting apparatus (Exhibit B), but calls particular attention to his combined washing and disinfecting machine for soiled and stained linen of hospitals and similar establishments. That this machine accomplishes what it claims is very likely, but that it is rather complicated is also evident. As will be seen from the cut, it is a jacketed steam chamber with a perforated cylinder inside that can be revolved at will. The linen is put in this inner cylinder and it is closed, the whole is partly filled with cold water and left, the inner drum being occasionally turned, for at least an hour. This is to remove spots of blood, pus, etc. This water is thus drawn off into a special closed tank and sterilized by heating to boiling by a steam coil before being evacuated. Next the washing fluid (Lessive) is run in and slowly heated by means of the steam jacket (the drum kept revolving). After this the linen is rinsed by running in cold water and next live steam is introduced to disinfect. The entire process should occupy six hours, and it seems should do what is claimed, namely, "Absolute sterilization and complete washing of soiled and contaminated linen without fixing of stains and without any manipulation."

Formacétone in a heated chamber.

The third process, exhibited by M. Eugène Fournier, is a slight departure, employing "formacétone" gas in a heated chamber.

As this process did not seem entirely clear, either from the exhibit or the brochure on the subject, I saw M. Fournier at his offices where he showed me all his appliances. This "formacétone," it seems, is not formic acetone or formic aldehyde, as one would suppose, but a combination of formaldehyd and acetone for which he claims increased penetrating and increased insecticidal powers. When asked the proportions M. Fournier stated that the exact composition of his liquids was patented.

The disinfecting chamber of this system is simply an airtight box of wood and heavy paper. Outside is an autoclave surrounded by a drum. This is connected with the interior by a large pipe from the drum for dry heat, and by a small pipe for the disinfecting gas. (See illustration, pp. 26, 27, Exhibit C.)

By this apparatus a temperature of 85° C. is obtained, and an exposure of one hour to the gas at this temperature sterilized completely.

I am aware that this is similar to the experiments made by Passed Assistant Surgeons Rosenau and Sprague some years ago with formaldehyd gas in the Kinyoun-Francis apparatus, but here the same results are claimed without the use of the partial vacuum. M. Fournier has also an autoclave with an "omnibus" door, that will replace any door, by means of which he can raise the temperature of an ordinary room to 40 or 42°, and with the gas completely disinfect in six hours.

As will be seen from the illustrations on pages 13 and 15, this apparatus appears rather complicated, especially as a fan or turbine (operated also from without) is required to circulate the heated air and gas.

Bactericidal power of formacétone.

As to the details of the bactericidal powers of this process no official tests of its powers to disinfect habitations have been made as yet with the approved apparatus—*i. e.*, furnishing the added element of heat. However, the same process without heat was tested by Drs. Du Bois, St. Servin, and Bonnefoy, of the French navy, at the laboratory of bacteriology of the naval hospital of Lorient, and a report of the same appeared in the December, 1899, number of the "Archives de Medicine Navale." In these tests the solution used consisted of acetone, two-fifths, 40 per cent; formaldehyd, three-fifths. The walls were sponged with a 2 per cent solution of same and the floor sprinkled with a 50 per cent solution before beginning. Then an injection was made of pure acetone gas and afterwards with the "formacétone" gas and the rooms left closed for from thirty-six to forty hours. The conclusions drawn were that the process was "efficacious but not absolute," that a certain degree of penetration through a cloth and paper was shown. Excepting this, however, the results correspond in general to those obtained from formaldehyd, while on the other hand it deals with a dangerous explosive gas.

M. Fournier tells me that a new test will soon be made before a committee of the academy of sciences, and that a copy of the report will be furnished me.

The fourth exhibitor of disinfecting apparatus mentioned shows principally smaller appliances that would probably not be of special interest to the Bureau.

Review of the French literature on disinfection by formic aldehyde.

[By Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs.]

The actual condition of disinfection by formaldehyd gas in France is that of a deadlock—that is, the chemists and bacteriologists interested in the process, and many disinterested ones, have made numerous experiments and shown results from which they claim that the gas used by what is known here as the "procédé Trillat" supplies easy, cheap, quick, and harmless surface disinfection.

The majority of scientists in official stations, on the other hand, claim that the gas is not efficacious; that the process is complicated and presents no improvement over the one now used by the municipal disinfection service, *viz*, spraying with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

Probably on account of this deadlock the literature on this subject has not been extensive since the publication in 1896 of M. Trillat's book "La Formaldéhyde." A glance at several articles, however, showing both sides of the question, may be of interest.

First, a short report entitled "*Experiments on disinfection by the vapors of formaldehyd.*" Made at Lille by M. Trillat.

After mentioning the method formerly used, namely, the generation

of formaldehyd vapors from methyl alcohol by means of a lamp, process which must now be entirely abandoned the formogene autoclave is described and formo chloral (mixture of formalin and calcium chlorid) mentioned as the solution to be used. That vapor must be under pressure is insisted upon, in order to get as dry a gas as possible—an absolutely dry gas is not thus possible or desired. Formaldehyd acts as a disinfectant by its action upon all albuminous matter. It renders albumin and gelatin insoluble acting even on diastase, pepsin, peptone, etc., but to a slighter degree. To disinfect, a large quantity of gas must be produced rapidly, first, to save time; second, as this dry vapor polymerizes rapidly, the slow saturating of a large space is impossible. Time beyond that necessary to introduce the vapors into the rooms appears of little value.

First experiment.—Large room, 110 cubic meters (3,800 cubic feet). Temperature, 3° C. Time, twenty-eight minutes to get pressure, gas allowed to pass twenty minutes. Then after fifteen minutes all windows and doors opened; so the whole exposure was but thirty-five minutes, and allowing ten minutes for aëration, the whole operation occupied less than one hour and a quarter. Result, bacteria staphylococcus, streptococcus plague, cholera Massauouah, typhoid, diphtheria, as well as 12 cultures of anthrax spores all freely exposed at various places and various heights were all found to be sterile. Several cultures of plague placed on a bed and the bedclothes thrown loosely over them were also sterilized.

Second experiment.—Size of hall 436 cubic meters (15,060 cubic feet). The temperature was 10° C. Thirty minutes to get pressure of 4 atmospheres. Gas was allowed to enter forty minutes, and fifteen minutes later the hall was aired. About the same bacteria were used, except the anthrax spores. They were freely exposed on paper or cloth and all were found to be sterile after the operation. The time of the entire operation was one hour and twenty-five minutes. Besides in this test dust impregnated with diphtheria bacilli and dried was placed in several Petri dishes in a layer one-half centimeter thick. After exposure as above this dust was planted in 8 bouillon tubes. After forty-eight hours 6 of these tubes contained only pure cultures of bacillus subtilis.

Again, a square of linen dipped in tubercular sputum and dried, failed to infect guinea pigs, on being introduced whole into abdominal cavities.

The conclusions drawn from these experiments are :

First. Anthrax spores can be sterilized in room of over 100 square meters by less than one hour exposure to formaldehyd gas.

Second. A room of 436 meters cube was sterilized in one hour and a half.

Third. In this experiment both diphtheria and tubercular bacilli mixed with dust were killed.

It is interesting to note that in these experiments no attempt was made to seal doors or windows. The rooms were closed as tightly as possible, but no cotton put in cracks or paper pasted over them.

In an article on disinfection by the vapors of formic aldehyd published in 1897, Dr. C. Nicolle cites several experiments from which he draws very favorable conclusions. These experiments can be given briefly thus :

First. Room 37 cubic meters (1,278 cubic feet) test on 4 germs, including anthrax spores dried on pieces of paper, autoclave operated three hours, and used 3 liters of solution. Cultures planted as soon as gas shut off, and again after fourteen hours. Sterilization complete.

Second. Large hall and annex, 1,400 meters cube (48,256 cubic feet), autoclave operated five hours and used 9 liters of solution. Same cultures as above, planted thirty-six hours after, remained sterile. Bacteriological examination of air of hall before test showed 49,400 germs per square meter, afterwards two or three. Dust of the hall (depth not stated) planted, gave growths of bacillus subtilis and mesentericus.

Third. Ward in contagious hospital at Montpellier, autoclave operated two hours, consuming 4 liters of solution. There were tested many bacteria, including diphtheria, bacterium coli, and anthrax spores, also pus and dried tubercular sputum. Sterilization was absolute, although the cultures were distributed at every possible distance and height, and a culture of staphylococcus was put inside a pantaloon pocket and a culture of coli bacillus between a folded mattress. Tubercular sputum dried to the thickness of one millimeter, inoculated into a guinea pig after exposure, failed to give any manifestations.

Fourth. Ward 600 cubic meters (20,725 cubic feet), 15 liters of solution used and tests made after six and twenty-four hours exposure. Results as above, except bacillus of malignant oedema and tetanus were not killed, and the bacillus subtilis could be easily obtained from the dust of the room.

The experiment, the subject of this article, is then described. It was made in the bacteriological laboratory in four communicating rooms of 218 cubic meters (7,470 cubic feet) capacity. Pieces of linen 1 centimeter square were dipped in various cultures, eight in all, including anthrax spores, dried and placed in various parts of the rooms. Besides there were exposed Arloing's powder (vaccination for symptomatic anthrax), pus (staphylococcus), diarrhea stools, and tuberculous sputum. All specimens were arranged so as to allow free contact of the gas.

Two liters of solution were used, equaling about 600 grains of pure formic aldehyd. Temperature of room, 9° C.; autoclave operated one hour and ten minutes. First test of cultures was taken twenty minutes later and the rooms left closed eighteen hours, after which the second lot of cultures was taken.

The cultures, pus, etc., were planted in the most favorable media. Arloing's powder was injected into a guinea pig after being mixed with a solution of lactic acid. Tubercular sputum was mixed with bouillon and injected intraperitoneally. All cultures remained sterile; even those inoculated with pus and fecal matter exposed. The guinea pigs injected as above remained healthy. To determine if sufficient formic aldehyd to hinder growth was carried to the bouillon by the pieces of gauze, several of the tubes thus remaining sterile were reinoculated with the same germ living. All grew immediately.

It must be noted that in the above experiment, no attempt was made at penetration, all specimens being exposed to light (during several hours) as well as to the gas.

From these and the previous experiments mentioned Dr. Nicolle draws the following conclusions: "The sterilization of living quarters by the vapors of formic aldehyd produced by the autoclave of M. Trillat, is a process of sterilization practically absolute since outside of certain very resistant, nonpathogenic germs, and the bacillus of tetanus, and the bacillus of malignant oedema (experiments of M. Vaillard) it destroys all the pathogenic microbes. It is in all events infinitely superior to the processes at present employed for purposes of disinfection, viz, vapors of sulphur and sprays of a solution of sublimate."

Experiments at the naval hospital at Lorient.

In the November, 1899, number of *Les Archives de Médecine Navale*, Doctors Du Bois, Saint-Sevrin, and Péliissier, physicians of the first class, French navy, published a report upon comparative experiments on disinfection made at the bacteriological laboratory of the naval hospital at Lorient by means of formic aldehyd (the Trillat autoclave and the Guasco apparatus) and sulphurous anhydrid.

The experiments were ordered by the minister of the navy, on the representations and request of the interested parties, the object being stated as an endeavor to find a process of disinfection "that gives the best guarantees for the smallest expense and at the same time causing the smallest danger from asphyxia, poisoning, or fire." The experimenters were directed to consider the following points:

First. Superficial disinfection.

Second. Deep disinfection.

(a) Of liquids.

(b) Of porous matters, as tissues, wool mattresses, etc., and the quantities necessary per meter cube to obtain the result stated.

Third. Time necessary to obtain sterilization of porous materials.

Fourth. Dangers from asphyxia, poisoning, and fire.

Fifth. Cost of each process.

The experiments with the Trillat autoclave were two in number, and briefly are as follows:

Hall 218 cubic meters (6,970 cubic feet) sealed by cotton and paper pasted over cracks.

Two and one-half liters of formo chloral were used and vapors entered hall during one hour and fifty minutes. After this, hall was kept closed for eight hours.

The objects exposed were—

1. Blocks of gelatin colored by fuchsine (cylindrical 15 mm. in diameter and 12 mm. high). Formalin renders gelatin insoluble and turns fuchsine violet.

2. Cultures of microbes.

3. Pathological products.

4. Dust.

5. Metals.

6. Coloring matter.

7. Tissues.

Results.—Gelatin blocks exposed freely all turned violet, became friable and insoluble. A test tube of colored gelatin loosely plugged with cotton showed changes to a depth of 2 c. c. Blocks in mattresses showed no changes.

Cultures.—Solid cultures were in thin layers in open Petri dishes, and of 5 specimens; but 1 was sterilized. The liquid ones were in watch glasses, being 4 to 5 mm. deep, and of 8 specimens, 7 grew within four days.

A piece of absorbent cotton dipped in a fresh bouillon culture and introduced inside of a mattress 20 c. c. thick was perfectly fertile. A specimen of anthrax spores dried on paper and sealed in an envelope was sterilized, but another folded in a single letter sheet sealed in an envelope remained fertile.

Pathological products.—Tubercular sputum dried in layers of 3 mm. thickness, inoculated into guinea pigs; 1 died, 2 others lost weight but finally recovered entirely.

Dust.—Exposed in layers 3 c. c. thick in Petri dishes was not sterilized.

Metals.—Various varieties, were exposed and suffered no change.

Tissues.—Including many varieties and colors, as well as leather, showed that tissues are not changed.

Second experiment.—Hall 128 cubic meters (4,311 cubic feet) arranged as first. One liter and 300 c. c. of formo-chloral employed. Autoclave operated one hour ten minutes, afterwards eight hours' exposure.

Various cultures were freely exposed on cloth or paper, and the majority found sterile when placed in bouillon without being neutralized by ammonia. It was shown that in 5 of these tubes 2 had received enough antiseptic with the specimen to prevent the growth of a fresh inoculation.

Inside of 4 mattresses, 20 cm. square, were placed respectively cultures of coli, friedlander, sarcina flavus, and anthrax. All were found fertile after exposure. As in the preceding test, anthrax spores sealed in an envelope were sterilized.

A piece of iron with a crack or groove 3 mm. wide and 7 mm. deep cut in it was sterilized, the crack filled with dust and infected with a bouillon culture of Asiatic cholera. After exposure the deeper layers of this dust gave cultures of the cholera bacillus.

Surface cultures of anthrax (containing spores) on Agar-agar, freely exposed to the gas, were not killed.

The experiments on the Guasco apparatus or dissociator, as well as those with sulphurous anhydrid, described in the same article, can be now passed over, with the explanation that this lamp is based on the tendency of trioxymethelin 3 (CH_2O) to dissociate and transform itself into formic aldehyd gas at a temperature of 152°C ., viz: $\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_2\text{O}$. I will, however, give almost literally the résumé, comparing the three systems.

First. The Guasco apparatus fulfills none of the conditions desired for a process of disinfection in toto of hospital wards or vessels of the navy, and offers no point of comparison with the Trillat apparatus and sulphurous anhydrid.

Second. That the Trillat apparatus and the process employing sulphurous anhydrid give results comparable in following points:

A. *Superficial sterilization.*

Trillat apparatus. Sterilizes mycelial germs and anthrax spores. Sulphurous anhydrid. Uncertain action on mycelial germs. No action on anthrax spores.

B. *Deep sterilization.*

A liquid media.

Trillat apparatus. No action.

Sulphurous anhydrid. Positive action on mycelial germs, none on spores.

b. Porous or pulverized matter.

Trillat apparatus. No action.

Sulphurous anhydrid. Uncertain action on mycelial germs, none on spores.

C. *Action on metals.*

Trillat apparatus. No harmful action upon metals used in the navy.

Sulphurous anhydrid. Oxidizing action upon metals used in the navy.

D. *Action on tissues and organic bodies.*

Trillat apparatus. Does not change tissues. Changes albuminoid bodies.

Sulphurous anhydrid. Changes the color of certain tissues.

E. *Time before rooms again habitable.*

Trillat apparatus. Twenty-four hours.

Sulphurous anhydrid. Forty-eight hours.

F. *Dangers of asphyxia, poisoning, and fire.*

Trillat apparatus. None on condition the apparatus is constantly watched by an experienced person. Sulphurous anhydrid. None with ordinary precautions.

The conclusions drawn are that none of these processes fulfill the conditions sought. However, formaldehyd gas is admitted to have a strong bactericidal power, especially in regard to tuberculous sputum. It is therefore to be recommended in disinfecting for tuberculosis, but in serious infection it should not be relied on as absolute, especially in regard to mattresses, clothing, and all porous substances.

Formic aldehyd a surface disinfectant.

The report of Dr. A. J. Martin, which was published in the Journal Officiel of June 23, 1899, was written in answer to the request of the minister of the interior asking recent information on the subject, and especially if the process had arrived at a state of perfection sufficient to allow its being employed in official disinfections.

The comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France had already on June 7, 1897, promulgated the following decision on the subject :

"Formic aldehyd gas is a surface disinfectant ; it can penetrate with difficulty only, even when used in large amounts and during a time that has not yet been scientifically or practically determined. The disinfection as generally practiced, following as to time and amount the directions of the companies exploiting the various processes, is so far as this committee has experimented, insufficient, and therefore not efficacious."

Dr. Martin proceeds to review the literature and experiments both of France and abroad since this decision, in order to determine if a more favorable one can be rendered at the time of writing, nearly two years later.

The report is long, concise, and would be of great value to any one interested in the subject, but being a résumé or review, it can not be reviewed. Suffice it to say that many processes are taken up from that of Schering-Aronson, using the pastilles of the polymerized products of formaldehyd, to the more recent methods including the projection of gas (1 to 2 liters of solution for 10 cubic meters) into a hot chamber (40° C) in which a vacuum has been previously created, and the formacétone process, a sketch of which has been given in a previous report.

The same difficulty constantly arises in each method and is insisted upon, namely, that the gas from its chemical nature can not penetrate to any depth a porous or fibrous body because whenever it comes in intimate contact with any such body it changes its form and polymerizes into an inert solid. So at the end of this review the former decision of the "Comité Consultatif" is repeated with the statement that for the present there is no reason why it should be changed, and heads : "The

processes proposed up to the present time do not fulfill the practical requirements of public disinfection."

"In any case the use of formic aldehyd can not do away with the necessity of sending to the steam chamber linen, clothes, mattresses, carpets, and all other objects that should be disinfected by being submitted to the action of steam under pressure." So we see the question is by no means settled in this country, although having arrived at diametrically opposite results each party seems to be convinced that it is in the right and each is largely resting on its arms.

In closing, it might be interesting to note that some weeks ago in a lecture at the Pasteur Institute on the subject of disinfectants, Professor Roux said in substance :

"Formaldehyd gas, while having slight penetrating power is, when properly employed, a practically perfect surface disinfectant, and in a room denuded of fabrics, etc., this is all we require. In all cases it is far superior to the method now employed by the municipal authorities, namely, that of using a fine spray of a solution of bichloride.

It has been shown that the spaces on the walls, etc., between the various particles of the solution thus projected are, compared with the size of a bacillus, simply enormous, so such a process can have absolutely no disinfecting power."

Marseilles quarantines against Cape Town on account of plague.

PARIS, February 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a circular has been issued by the minister of the interior to the sanitary authorities at the port of Marseilles, directing them to consider Cape Town and neighboring ports as infected with plague, and to put in force all the precautionary measures prescribed by the regulations for vessels coming from these ports.

Respectfully,

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

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

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera news.

BERLIN, GERMANY, February 2, 1901.

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

* * * * *

EGYPT.—A case of plague occurred on the steamer *Senegal* of the Messageries Maritimes, which arrived in Alexandria from Smyrna and Beirut on January 11. After undergoing the prescribed disinfection the steamer was placed under quarantine, but on the evening of January 11 proceeded to Marseilles. The sick man, as well as those travelers whose destination was Egypt, were conveyed to the quarantine hospital.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In the city of Bombay, during the week ended December 15, 112 new cases of plague were reported. Of the 826 deaths during this week and the 913 deaths in the week ended December 22, inclusive of those dying of suspected plague, 285 and 343, respectively, resulted from plague. Eighty-one and 111, respectively, of these are demonstrated to be deaths from plague, that is to say more than reported in the two previous weeks.

In the Presidency of Bombay there occurred during the week ended December 21, 593 new cases and 408 deaths from plague, that is to say, 23 more cases than in the foregoing week.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—On December 25 a coolie, who had arrived by ship from Amoy and Swatow, but had not touched at Hongkong, died of plague at Singapore. The ship was sent immediately to the quarantine station. The other 400 coolies on board proved to be in good health.

JAPAN.—In Osaka, since the new outbreak of plague, a total number of 64 cases with 51 deaths from plague had been reported up to December 10. The city authorities there have granted a specific sum for the purpose of fighting the plague, and have appointed a special physician.

No further cases of plague occurred in Kobe during the month of November. The fishing village of Yuafa, which is in the neighboring district of Wakayama, about 60 kilometers distant from Osaka, was chiefly infected with plague. The village has constant communication with this city and therefore all arrivals are examined.

Réunion.—From January 3 to January 10, 5 new cases of plague have occurred on the island, of which 2 terminated fatally.

Argentine.—According to a bulletin of December 24, there have been no further cases of plague in Tucuman or in San Nicholas. The bacteriological examinations of the last reported cases have given no indication of plague.

Queensland.—According to the reports of the central sanitary authorities there occurred during the week ended December 1, 5 cases of plague (2 in Brisbane and 3 in Thursday Island) and during the following week 1 case in Brisbane.

Cholera.

British East India.—In Calcutta 49 persons died of cholera during the period from December 16 to December 22.

Straits Settlements.—In Singapore there occurred during the period from December 15 to December 25, 36 deaths from cholera. There were also many deaths from fever, consumption, and beriberi. In the second half of the month of December, however, there was an improvement in the general health.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague at Cape Town.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 11, 1901.*

[Clipping from the Vossische Zeitung, Berlin, February 9, 1901. Translated and sent by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 8, 1901.*

A Reuter's dispatch from Cape Town, of to-day's date, confirms the report that 2 cases of bubonic plague have occurred there. It is not believed, however, that the outbreak of the disease is a serious one.

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, February 9, 1901, evening edition.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 9, 1901.*

[Private telegram.]

In Cape Town 2 dock laborers, 1 white man and 1 colored, have been seized with bubonic plague. The port authorities offer 25 pfennigs for each rat killed.

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

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *February 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 6, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On January 31, the steamship *Kaiserin Maria Theresia*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 541 steerage passengers and 115 pieces of large and 685 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and ninety-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 1, the steamship *Gallia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 222 steerage passengers and 37 pieces of large, and 357 pieces of small baggage. Fifty-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 5 the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 938 steerage passengers and 83 pieces of large and 1,128 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and eighty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 6 the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 308 steerage passengers and 25 pieces of large and 328 pieces of small baggage. Fifty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of inspection of immigrants at Palermo.

NAPLES, ITALY, *February 6, 1901.*

SIR: In pursuance of the telegraphic orders received from the Bureau, January 27th ultimo, directing me to proceed to Palermo for the purpose of inspecting emigrants bound for New Orleans, I have the honor report as follows:

On February 2, the steamship *Sempione*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, was inspected and found in excellent sanitary condition. There were inspected and passed 278 steerage passengers. Two cases of trachoma were advised not to embark. The advice was accepted in each case.

During my stay in Palermo I took occasion to investigate the health

of the community and found it to be very satisfactory. No case of a quarantinable disease has been reported in some months.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *February 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 13, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On February 8, the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 782 steerage passengers and 102 pieces of large and 1,170 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and seventy-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 12, the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,119 steerage passengers and 98 pieces of large and 1,490 pieces of small baggage. Three hundred and sixteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

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

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

MEXICO.

Death of a dog from yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *February 3, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose clippings, in triplicate, from the Mexican Herald, of the City of Mexico, of the 1st instant. The company referred to had been in this city two days.

I wish to add that during my residence here I have been informed by different parties that animals such as dogs, horses, and even birds, parrots, pigeons, etc., are liable to contract the yellow fever and frequently die with it.

Respectfully,

WM. W. CANADA,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

A dog's demise.—Circus canine succumbs to a well-defined case of yellow fever.

Yellow fever is said to have caused the death of one of the most distinguished dogs of Mr. Orrin's circus aggregation.

The dog, which was of the bull family, was the property of the Fortun Brothers, and was a highly educated dog, having finished his course in several of the dog seminaries of the United States, where he graduated with honors as one of the smoothest tricksters that ever came down the pike.

His dogship's illness first became apparent just previous to his disembarkation at the city of Vera Cruz last Saturday, when he displayed symptoms of being in extreme agony. Immediately upon his arrival in the City of Mexico Dr. Patschek was summoned to the bedside of the dog and instantly diagnosed the affliction as a severe attack of yellow fever. Dr. Fabbi, who was called in consultation, corroborated the diagnosis

of the attending physician. In spite of the skilled treatment of these eminent medical men the dog passed away on Monday morning.

Dr. Patschek operated on the remains of the unfortunate animal, taking a tittle of the organs to the offices of the superior board of health, where Dr. Gomez made a few bacteriological investigations, and announces to an anxious public as the result, that said dog had come to his death by a well-defined case of the yellow fever. The case is made more famous by the fact that it is the first instance on record when an animal has suffered death as a result of the ravages of that dreadful disease, and may afford a new field of study for the noted Dr. Bellinzaghi.

The dog was just 2 years of age at the time of his death.

NORWAY.

Quarantine against Smyrna on account of plague.

[Translation.—Proclamation.—From the Royal Norwegian Government's department of justice and police.]

JANUARY 23, 1901.

A Royal proclamation was made to-day as follows :

It is hereby proclaimed that in compliance with paragraph 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that the city of Smyrna, in Asia, and places located along the bay of the same name, shall, until further notice is given, be considered infected with the oriental plague, and the quarantine regulations laid down in said law and in circular of October 13, 1900, as regard plague, etc., are to take effect at once, with which all concerned respectfully have to comply, which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897, June 27, and August 22, 1899, and March 10, April 18, May 23, July 17, and November 29, 1900, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Manila, Formosa, the city of Osaka in Japan, the ports in Egypt, Mauritius, the city of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, the Sandwich Islands, and the city of Melbourne in Australia, shall, until further notice, be considered infected with the oriental plague.

A number of copies of this proclamation are inclosed.

GEORG JOHANNESSEN.

CHRISTIANIA, *January 17, 1901.*

A. QVAM.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *February 4, 1901.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended February 2, 1901: Three vessels were inspected and passed, and 8 bills of health were issued. Nothing of interest has occurred in either quarantine or sanitary lines.

Respectfully,

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

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

Smallpox in Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *February 11, 1901.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports

for the week ended February 9, 1901. Also the monthly report of immigrants and the summary of the transactions of this station, and the mortality report of the city for the month of January, 1901.

Five vessels were inspected and passed, and the same number of bills of health were issued.

On the 7th instant, I received a report from the local board of health of 4 cases of smallpox which had appeared the week previous. In company with the health officer, I visited the smallpox hospital, consisting of 2 small tents and a shack of 2 small rooms. More cases had been brought in since the first report, making a total of 22 cases quarantined in this place. None of them were in bed, the cases being very mild and discrete, though in most of them quite well marked; they varied from the beginning papular stage to that of desquamation nearly completed. Some of the old cases seen alone would give considerable difficulty in diagnosis, but the other eruptious are typical, and there can be no excuse for calling it "varicella" as has frequently been done. The cases I saw were among the lower class who are so stupid, and have so little remembrance of past symptoms or circumstances, that it is impossible to obtain a good history or to trace the infection.

I had previously heard rumors of the presence of smallpox here but had not been able to find anything definite until now, though I am convinced by the appearance and history of these old cases that the disease has existed in Ponce for several months unrecognized or unreported and the present number of cases is the natural result. Of the 22 cases whom I saw, only 1 had been vaccinated and his scar had the appearance of great age. Up to Sunday morning, February 10, 32 cases in all had been reported, but the accommodations being so miserably inadequate, the new cases were generally quarantined in their houses by the police. This is a bad arrangement, but the only thing that can be done at present. The cases at the so-called hospital are very badly isolated being about 25 yards from a large frame building used as a kind of hospital and poorhouse, the numerous inmates of which pass near the quarantined cases. The road to the city cemetery passes within 50 yards and by this road it is necessary to bring in the smallpox cases, passing immediately in front of this building. I pointed out the bad situation but was told that there was no other. An effort is being made now to secure tents from the quartermaster department and to organize a camp in a better location. The chief difficulties seem to be the lack of funds and the lack of appreciation shown by the people and even some of the physicians as to the gravity of this disease.

As yet there have been no cases in the *playa* (port) of Ponce and I do not think there is any danger to the shipping now.

On my request, Assistant Surgeon Mathewson sent me 50 vaccine points, enough for my present needs. If these cases are promptly and properly handled, there should be no trouble in suppressing the disease, but if not, there is enough material for it to drag on indefinitely.

The general sanitary condition and the health of the city is good, but the shacks in which live so large a percentage of the population can never be made sanitary.

Two cases of diphtheria have been reported.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

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

Diseases of the nervous system	5	Syphilis.....	1
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	5	La grippe	1
Diseases of the digestive system.....	49	Metritis.....	1
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	8	Alcoholism	1
Diseases of the renal system.....	1	Tetanus infantile.....	1
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition, etc..	42	Puerperal fever.....	1
Tuberculosis	15	Wound (peritonitis).....	1
Malaria.....	13	Unclassified	1
Old age.....	3		
Cancer.....	2	Total.....	151

Summary of transactions of the service at Ponce, Porto Rico, during the month of January, 1901.

Number of deaths reported during January, 1901 (a).....	176
Number of deaths reported during January, 1900.....	225
Number of births reported during January, 1901	87
Number of births reported during January, 1900	109
Number of vessels inspected during January, 1901.....	21
Number of vessels inspected during January, 1900.....	31
Number of bills of health issued during January, 1901.....	28
Number of bills of health issued during January, 1901.....	26
Number of vessels in quarantine during January, 1901	3
Number of passengers inspected during January, 1901 (incoming).....	118
Number of passengers inspected during January, 1901 (in transit).....	145
Number of crew inspected during January, 1901	864
Number of immigrants inspected during January, 1901.....	27
Rejections.....	0

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

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 27; number passed, 27.

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 February 9, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., February 11, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended February 9, 1901: February 3, French steamship *St. Simon*, from Havre, Bordeaux, and St. Thomas, with 3 immigrants.

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 the subports of San Juan during the week ended February 9, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *February 12, 1901.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at subports of Porto Rico during the week ended February 9, 1901:

Mayaguez.—February 4, French steamship *St. Domingo*, from Fort de France, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Thomas, and Ponce, P. R., with 1 immigrant.

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.

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

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2 (at Mayaguez); number passed, 2 (at Mayaguez).

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.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Death at Singapore of a case of bubonic plague from the steamship Hong Wan from Amoy and Swatow.

SINGAPORE, *December 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed for the Department's information, copy of a letter dated the 27th instant, received from the honorable the acting colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, with a statement regarding an imported case of bubonic plague.

In the second paragraph of above-mentioned letter it is stated that this notification is made in accordance with chapter 1 of the Venice sanitary convention, but that by the last paragraph of chapter 2, title 2, this Settlement is *not* thereby constituted an infected area.

It is to be hoped, as appears to be believed by the authorities in question, that this case may turn out to be an isolated one.

Respectfully,

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

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

SINGAPORE, *December 27, 1900.*

SIR: I am directed by the officer administering the Government to forward, for your information, the inclosed statement regarding an imported case of bubonic plague which has resulted fatally in Singapore.

2. This case is notified in accordance with chapter 1 (1) of the Venice sanitary convention, but, by the last paragraph of chapter 11, title 11, Singapore is *not* thereby constituted an infected area.

Respectfully,

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

SINGAPORE, December 26, 1900.

The steamship *Hong Wan* arrived on Monday morning, the 24th instant, from Amoy and Swatow without touching at Hongkong. She had about 1,300 coolies on board. Those for Singapore were most of them landed on Tuesday morning. Over 400 for Penang remained on board. One of the Singapore coolies, Tan Ah Sie, aged 32, a free coolie, landed on Tuesday morning, and feeling unwell went to an opium shop. As he grew worse a man named Ah Hai, who can not be traced, took him to Tan Tock Senge hospital at 4 p. m. that afternoon and left him at the gate. His case was at once diagnosed by the apothecary on duty as one of bubonic plague, and he grew rapidly worse and died before Dr. Von Tunzelmann arrived, about 6 p. m. The body was at once isolated and has been buried in quicklime. The *Hong Wan*, with the remaining coolies on board has been sent to the quarantine station where the coolies will be landed and the ship disinfected. Endeavors will be made to trace all the coolies landed in Singapore in order that they may be sent to the quarantine station also. All the 400 coolies on board are quite healthy and it is probable that the case discovered is an isolated one. All the coolies landed at Singapore were inspected by the deputy health officer before they were allowed to land, but the case of sickness escaped detection probably because the usual buboes under the arms and at the groins were absent.

W. EGERTON,
Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

[A dispatch has just been received, February 28, 1901, by the State Department from the consul-general at Singapore announcing "plague."]

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

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane.*—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 110,951. Total number of deaths 86, including whooping cough, 1, and 1 from plague.

CUBA—*Santiago.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria, 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 135,332. Total number of deaths, 206, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1901. Estimated population, 136,030. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Glauchau.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 23,405. Total number of deaths, 42, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Magdeburg.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 229,732. Total number of deaths, 320, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 2; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 6, and 37 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 47, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 2, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,788,099. The highest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 26.4, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 10.0.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirty-eight deaths were

registered during the week, including measles, 25; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 44; enteric fever, 12, typhus fever, 1; and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand. In Greater London 1,913 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 12 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 20 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 2, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Galway, viz, 76.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 186 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1, enteric fever, 3, and 12 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 2, 1901, correspond to annual rate of 22.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 17.6, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 23.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 695, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 3; smallpox, 24, and 43 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 201,425. Total number of deaths, 274, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and 31 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 179, including 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended January 20, 1901. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 2 deaths from typhus fever reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 218, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2, and 6 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—Corunna.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 40,500. Total number of deaths, 129, including enteric fever 6, and 1 from leprosy.

Malaga.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 230, including 1 from enteric fever.

Vigo.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including 1 from typhus fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to March 1, 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. 22.....		35	
Calcutta.....	Nov 18-Jan. 12.....		270	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 18.....		65	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 29.....		182	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brasil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		4	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 14.....		6	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 1.....	5	2	
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	62	21	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	24	7	
	Feb. 3-Feb. 9.....	3	1	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 3.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3.....		1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 15.....		7	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Feb. 8.....	2		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	1	1	
Brasil:				
Nitheroy.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 15.....	7	6	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.....	37	28	
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Nov. 26.....	6	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 12.....		8	
England:				
Hull.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 31.....		8	On ss. Friary.
India:				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 12.....	1	1	
Ahmedabad District.....	.....do.....			
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	1,484	1,065	
Broach District.....	.....do.....			
Surat District.....	.....do.....	58	40	
Surat Town.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	219	184	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....			
Ahmednagar Town.....	.....do.....	2	1	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	47	29	
Nasik Town.....	.....do.....	121	97	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	839	759	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	151	132	
Fatara District.....	.....do.....	63	38	
Satara Town.....	.....do.....	89	29	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	1,966	1,486	
Belgaum Town.....	.....do.....	86	50	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	353	277	
Dharwar Town.....	.....do.....	79	45	
HUBLI Town.....	.....do.....	6	5	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	28	20	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	35	23	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	8	4	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	117	44	
Bhavnagar Town.....	.....do.....	282	155	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	63	57	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	10	14	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	5	3	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Political Charges—Conf'd.</i>				
<i>Kolhapur and Southern</i>				
Maharatta country.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 12...	306	224	
Mandoi Town.....	do	85	58	
Miraj Town.....	do	52	41	
Savanur State.....	do			
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Madras Presidency—</i>				
Malabar District.....	do	2	1	
Madras City.....	do	9	7	
North Arcot.....	do	161	90	
Salem District.....	do	1		
Trichonopoly District.....	do			
<i>Bengal—</i>				
Bihar Town.....	do	62	58	
Calcutta.....	do	523	513	
Chapra Town.....	do	108	93	
Dinapur Town.....	do	68	69	
Gaya District.....	do	1,157	1,116	
Howrah District.....	do	4	4	
Monbhum District.....	do	10	4	
Monghyr District.....	do	420	402	
Monghyr Town.....	do	749	680	
Muzaffarpur District.....	do	1	1	
Patna City.....	do	2,263	2,130	
Patna District.....	do	3,243	2,680	
Saran District.....	do	3,016	2,812	
<i>Punjab Province—</i>				
Gurdaespur District.....	do	104	72	
Jullandur District.....	do	19	10	
Sialpot District.....	do	19	11	
<i>Mysore State—</i>				
Bangalore City.....	do	1,216	874	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do	1,758	1,368	
Bangalore District.....	do	763	587	
Kolor Gold Fields.....	do	203	162	
Mysore City.....	do	959	667	
Mysore District.....	do	1,438	1,125	
Shimoga.....	do	284	20	
Tumkar District.....	do	11	5	
<i>Hyderabad State—</i>				
Aurangabad District.....	do	70	55	
<i>Formosa:</i>				
Tainan.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 16...	28	22	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Osaka.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 7...	7		
Wakayama Ken.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 15...	10		
<i>Madagascar:</i>				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1		
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Manila.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 5...	2	1	
<i>Russia:</i>				
Samara.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 10...	61	44	
Tsarevsk District.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 22...		24	
Vladimirvka.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	25	16	
<i>Straits Settlements:</i>				
Singapore.....	Dec. 25.....		1	From ss. Hong Wan.
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
Smyna.....	Jan. 9.....		13	
<i>Wales:</i>				
Cardiff.....	Feb. 8.....		1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...		162	
Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1...	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 2...	150		
Bahama Islands:				
Inagua.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	1		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium :				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2...	5	1	
Ghent.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26...		1	
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-Jan. 31..	4		
Ceylon :				
Colombo.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1	1	
China :				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12...	3		
Cuba :				
Banes.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
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-Feb. 9...	21		
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12...	2		
Liverpool.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	1		
London.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9...	13		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 26...	20	1	
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...	1		
France :				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...		2	
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9...		100	
St. Etienne.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 15...	1		
Roubaix.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...		1	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1		
Greece :				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8...	1		
India :				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 22...		17	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Jan. 12...		374	
Karachi.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 20...	57	15	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 18...		9	
Italy :				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...		1	
Naples.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 30...	26	2	
Korea :				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1...			Reported present.
Mexico :				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 10...		6	Epidemic.
Merida.....	Dec. 20.....			
Progreso.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 16...	4		
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 4...		6	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...		4	
New Brunswick :				
Gloucester and Westmoreland counties.	Feb. 9.....	150		
Porto Rico :				
Ponce.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 10...	32		
Russia :				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 2...	46	9	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 2...	300	66	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...		17	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 2...	45	9	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 26...		86	
Scotland :				
Dundee.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 9...	7		
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1		
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 15...		44	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1		
Straits Settlements :				
Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 29...		3	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—																
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Aix la Chapelle.....	Feb. 2	136,443	66																	
Do	Feb. 9	136,443	208																	
Alexandretta.....	Jan. 26	8,000	3																	
Amherstburg.....	Feb. 16	2,300	2																	
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 2	520,800	144																	
Do	Feb. 9	520,800	167																	
Antwerp.....	Feb. 2	283,872	90								2	1								1
Barmen.....	Jan. 26	142,000	64								1	1								2
Do	Feb. 2	142,000	88																	3
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	34	2							1									1
Belfast.....	do.....	359,000	128								1	2								4
Belize.....	Feb. 14	13,000	9																	
Belleville.....	Feb. 11	10,513	5																	
Do	Feb. 18	10,513	6	1																
Bergen.....	Jan. 31	71,000	16																	
Berlin.....	Jan. 19	1,887,687	663								2	3		6			19			
Do	Jan. 26	1,887,687	721								1	9		11	15		17			
Birmingham.....	Feb. 7	524,307	195																	4
Bluefields.....	Feb. 3	4,000	2																	
Do	Feb. 10	4,000	1																	
Bombay.....	Jan. 22	821,764	1,336	154	371	2		2												377
Bremen.....	Jan. 28	160,823	68								1						2			
Breslau.....	Jan. 26	309,000	244	40													1			1
Do	Feb. 2	300,000	207	34													1			
Bristol.....	do.....	329,095	97																	
Brussels.....	do.....	570,844	196																	
Budapest.....	Jan. 28	729,883																		
Cairo.....	Jan. 14	571,062	288																	
Callao.....	Jan. 6	35,000	18	5																
Do	Jan. 13	35,000	26	3																
Do	Jan. 20	35,000	26																	
Cartagena.....	Jan. 28	25,000	16																	
Catania.....	Feb. 7	124,000	62	3							2						1			
Christiania.....	Feb. 2	225,800	68														1			2
Coburg.....	Jan. 26	20,450	8	3																
Do	Feb. 2	20,450	6	3																
Cologne.....	do.....	371,458	138														3	2		9
Colombo.....	Jan. 12	130,000	121																	
Colon.....	Feb. 12	8,000	5																	
Corunna.....	Feb. 2	40,500	28																	
Crefeld.....	do.....	106,887	27																	
Curaçao.....	do.....	30,303	13																	
Dresden.....	Jan. 26	398,000	136														1	2		
Dublin.....	Feb. 2	349,594	186														1	1		12
Dundee.....	do.....	167,584	67														2	2		2
Dusseldorf.....	Jan. 26	213,230	77														3			
Do	Feb. 2	213,230	58														2			
Edinburgh.....	do.....	309,472	124														1	3		3
Flushing.....	Feb. 7	19,034	9																	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Feb. 2	287,813	65														1	1		
Funchal.....	Feb. 3	36,982	21	2																
Geneva.....	Jan. 26	104,044	50																	
Ghent.....	Feb. 2	163,030	65																	
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 27	24,709	7																	
Do	Feb. 2	24,709	7																	
Girgenti.....	do.....	24,428	10																	
Glasgow.....	Feb. 8	753,766	340																	34
Gothenburg.....	Feb. 2	129,000	37																	1
Guayaquil.....	Jan. 16	60,000	88																	
Halifax.....	do.....	45,000	18																	
Hamburg.....	Feb. 2	705,738	222																	1
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Feb. 12	16,113	1																	
Havre.....	Jan. 26	119,470	64	13																
Karachi.....	Jan. 20	98,195	78																	
Kingston, Canada.....	Feb. 15	18,300	7																	
Königsberg.....	Jan. 26	187,186																		
Do	Feb. 2	187,186																		

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.			
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 26	50,000	14														
Do.....	Feb. 2	50,000	16														
Lausanne.....	Jan. 26	46,047	14														
Leeds.....	Feb. 9	438,814	165														
Leghorn.....	Jan. 26	104,828	47														
Do.....	Feb. 2	104,828	38														
Lepsic.....	do	455,089	154														
Leith.....	do	76,680	27														
Licata.....	do	23,000	15														
Liege.....	Jan. 19	173,289	49														
Liverpool.....	Feb. 2	668,645	271														
London.....	Jan. 26	6,781,854	2,059														
Do.....	Feb. 2	6,781,854	1,913														
Lyons.....	Jan. 19	500,000	209														
Do.....	Jan. 26	500,000	197														
Madras.....	Jan. 18	452,518	462			7		2									
Magdeburg.....	Dec. 22	229,700	83		8												
Do.....	Dec. 29	229,700	82														
Manchester.....	Feb. 2	355,764	202	25					3								
Mannheim.....	Jan. 26	140,384	54														
Messina.....	Feb. 2	107,000	42		1												
Mexico.....	Feb. 10	344,377	484	46				1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Monrovia.....	Jan. 12	5,000	1														
Moscow.....	Jan. 26	1,000,000	α586						1	1	12	16	5				
Munich.....	Jan. 19	498,500	209	33								4	3	1			
Do.....	Jan. 26	498,500	213	28								4	4	7	1	6	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Feb. 2	240,258	72										1	1			
Nottingham.....	do	250,000	80						3			3				6	
Nuremberg.....	Jan. 19	290,743	120	23									1	1		1	
Do.....	Jan. 26	260,743	85	13									1	1	2	1	
Odessa.....	Feb. 2	434,600	207										1	1	3		
Palermo.....	do	300,000	136	2									1	1			
Panama.....	Feb. 11	16,000															
Paris.....	Jan. 26	2,511,629	1,007					12			1	10	10	3			
Do.....	Feb. 2	2,511,629	935					11			1	10	6	6	3		
Plymouth.....	Feb. 9	106,000	45	2													
Port au Prince.....	Jan. 7	60,000	13														
Do.....	Jan. 14	60,000	16														
Do.....	Jan. 21	60,000	19														
Port Limon.....	Feb. 10	4,000	5	1													
Prague.....	Feb. 2	198,139	137	16						3	1	2					
Puerto Cabello.....	Jan. 12	17,000	9	1													
Do.....	Jan. 19	17,000	5	1						1							
Do.....	Jan. 26	17,000	7	2													
Do.....	Feb. 2	17,000	10														
Puerto Cortes.....	Feb. 13	2,000	1														
Rheims.....	Jan. 20	107,963	55										1	1			
Do.....	Jan. 27	107,963	47							1			1	1			
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Feb. 16	45,000	13	2									1				
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 2	1,267,062	656						2	20	23	24	5	8			
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Feb. 16	3,000	2														
Singapore.....	Dec. 22	97,111	225	30		30											
Do.....	Dec. 29	97,111	211	31		16			1								
Solingen.....	Jan. 26	44,985	17														
Do.....	Feb. 2	44,985	21													1	
Southampton.....	do	107,713	37														
South Shields.....	do	105,677	38														
Stettin.....	Jan. 26	210,000	77								1	5					
Do.....	Feb. 2	210,000	88									1					
Stockholm.....	Jan. 29	282,574	89	24								2					
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 31	176,318	69								1	1	4	1			
Do.....	Feb. 7	176,318	71									3	1				
Sunderland.....	Feb. 2	149,205	53									2				1	
Trapani.....	do	53,597	18														
Trieste.....	Jan. 26	166,499	116									1	2				
Do.....	Feb. 2	166,499	89										1				
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 11	13,000	11										1				
Uñilla.....	Feb. 9	800	1														
Vera Cruz.....	do	25,000	32	7								1					

α La grippe, 72 cases, 13 deaths.

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.
Victoria.....	Jan. 12	26,000	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	26,000	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 26	26,000	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 31	26,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Feb. 2	1,662,269	789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Jan. 26	686,010	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	Feb. 16	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 9	25,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Jan. 26	101,782	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 2	161,782	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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