

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS HELD AT
HAVANA, CUBA, FEBRUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

[By P. A. Surgeon G. M. Guitéras.]

The inaugural session of the congress was held in the "Aula Magna" of the University of Havana, at 8.30 p. m., February 15, 1902, before a large and select audience. The chair was occupied by Maj. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., one of the vice-presidents of the congress and representative on the present occasion of the military governor of the island of Cuba, who was unable to attend on account of other engagements.

The opening address was made by the president of the congress, Dr. Juan Santos-Fernandez, of Havana. It was entitled "Proximate and remote importance of the international sanitary congress." He reviewed shortly the 8 international sanitary conferences that have been held in Europe and the one which convened in the city of Washington on the invitation of the United States in the year 1881. Some of these conferences had been followed by diplomatic conventions to put in force the recommendations made by the sanitarians. The fact that a decade had elapsed without a second international conference having been called by the predominating power of the Western Hemisphere, always solicitous for the sanitation of its territory, was proof to the speaker that the other nations of America had not been in a proper condition to derive practicable benefit from such assemblages. No doubt, he said, this was also the opinion of Dr. Walter Wyman, the eminent Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and of the learned Dr. Wilde, skillful Argentine diplomat and sanitarian. He believed that better results were to be obtained from the initiative of private individuals than by the exclusive work of governments.

He mentioned Virchow, Jenner, and Pasteur as instances of men who had achieved great sanitary results through their individual efforts, and he thought that a great deal could be accomplished on this line by the present conference so timely proposed by Drs. Wilde and Wyman. He quoted extensively from Dr. Wyman's paper, read before the last Pan-American medical congress held in Havana, to show the necessity of instructing the people on sanitary matters, especially because from

among them are selected the municipal councils, which bodies, and not the general government, are called upon to solve the principal sanitary problems of each country.

He pointed out the interest evinced in Latin America in scientific work, and especially with respect to Cuba, mentioning, among other achievements, the discovery by Dr. Finlay of the method of transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito. For this and other reasons he thought that Cuba was entitled to be selected as the gathering point of periodical Pan-American sanitary conferences. Continuing, he said, "It is consequently a proximate result of this sanitary congress held to-day in Havana to spread, no doubt, in all Latin America the news of the progress realized here in Cuba in the study of yellow fever, the rumors of which were carried away by the members of the third Pan-American medical congress who came from those countries, rumors that are now transformed into certain and distinct sounds and unquestionable truths.

* * * * *

"The remote results of this first sanitary congress will be appreciated when the different nations of America, paying due attention to the principal points discussed in it and taking into consideration the new scientific discoveries made, shall realize the truth that all that refers to international sanitation is a matter of greater importance than any other, whatever it may be."

He remarked that up to within a short time Latin America had been very lax with respect to sanitation, but that at present excellent work was being done on this line, mentioning in this connection the work already done and under construction in the cities of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, San Paulo, Montevideo, and others.

Speaking of quarantine, he said that while the United States differed from England as regards restrictive quarantine it had so organized its system, placing it on a rational scientific basis, that it does away with all unnecessary restrictions. He gave a succinct statement of the origin and present and future prospects of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

On the conclusion of the discourse of Dr. Santos-Fernandez regrets were expressed at the absence of Surg.-Gen. Walter Wyman, and the paper that was to be read by him on "Hygiene and politics" was passed over for the present in the hope that it might be received later.

The proceedings of the opening session were concluded with the very interesting paper of Dr. D. Eduardo Liceaga, president of the delegation representing the Republic of Mexico. It was entitled, "Convenience of substituting quarantines by more efficient sanitary measures." He spoke of the old-time significance of the term "quarantine" as comprising those restrictions on travel and commerce based on fear, superstition, and unfounded hypotheses, and advocated the establishment of those sanitary measures based on reason and modern science.

During the morning and afternoon session of Monday, February 17, a number of papers were read, none of which had any very direct

practical bearing on international sanitation. A full list will be found in the programme of the congress herewith transmitted.

That of Dr. Carlos M. Garcia, one of the Mexican delegates, was interesting as showing the work at present under construction at Vera Cruz for the purpose of obtaining a plentiful and pure water supply. The projected improvements will cost about \$3,000,000.

Immediately after the general session, a meeting of the official delegates was called, with Dr. Santos-Fernandez in the chair and Dr. Tomas V. Coronado as secretary. In opening the proceedings the chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to formulate the general conclusions that were to be presented to the congress for adoption. He alluded to the resolutions recently adopted relative to international quarantine and sanitation, by the Pan-American congress in the city of Mexico, and suggested that some action should be taken by the present congress relative thereto. After a brief discussion it was agreed unanimously to accept in toto the determinations of the Pan-American congress, and to incorporate the same in the resolutions of the present congress.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, U. S. A., then proposed that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the resolutions relative to yellow fever. Dr. Miranda * * * suggested in an informal way the names of Havard, Liceaga, and Ulloa to form the committee. Without an opportunity being offered for discussion, the names were accepted by the chair. Dr. Gutierrez Lee moved to appoint another committee of three to draw up resolutions relative to leprosy. During the discussion which followed, Dr. G. M. Guitéras, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, moved to reconsider the motion appointing the committee on yellow fever, proposing as a substitute the appointment of a committee of seven, with Colonel Havard as chairman, who would then divide the said committee into subcommittees to draw up the conclusions upon the various matters before the congress and report the same to the full committee, which in turn would submit its report to the congress. After some desultory talk and without the formality of a vote, the chairman proceeded to appoint the committee on leprosy, naming Drs. Gutierrez Lee, Narciso del Rio, and G. M. Guitéras. Committees were also appointed on malaria, tuberculosis, and cattle diseases, and without further action the meeting adjourned to reconvene at the call of the chair.

On the evening of the 17th the delegates to the congress were tendered a banquet at the Hotel Telegrafo. The table and service were excellent. The following speeches were made: Dr. Santos-Fernandez welcomed the guests and spoke of the recent advances in sanitary science. Lieutenant-Colonel Havard made an address in Spanish inviting attention to the sanitary work realized in Cuba by the government of intervention. Dr. Ulloa, delegate from Costa Rica, greeted the nascent republic of Cuba and pointed out its importance from an international point of view. The mayor, Dr. Carlos de la Torre, welcomed the delegates in

the name of the city of Havana. Dr. D. E. Liceaga, representing Mexico and Uruguay, made an excellent address based on the belief that sanitary science was called upon to serve as the connecting link between the American Republics. Dr. Santos-Fernandez closed with a few words thanking the delegates for their presence at the congress and submitted a proposition that a cablegram be sent to Dr. Walter Wyman, saluting him and sincerely regretting his absence. It was carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the morning and evening sessions on February 18 were much the same as those of the preceding day, and with few exceptions, nothing was read of particular interest. Dr. Gonzalo Arostigui's paper on "Preventable diseases and international hygiene" was good. In addition to taking an advanced and scientific position upon the subject, he gave merited distinction to the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and spoke of it as the exponent of the public health service of the United States.

Dr. Tomas V. Coronado, secretary of the congress, read a short but interesting note on "Malaria in Cuba." He advocated that the public in general and school children in particular, be taught the method of transmission of malaria so that they would take the necessary means to avoid contracting the disease.

Dr. Narciso del Rio's paper on "Sanitary inspection of vessels" was interesting, but it developed no new facts.

Surg. A. H. Glennan, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, presented a paper in Spanish (which was read by the secretary) entitled "The study of quarantine from the view point of modern progress." It gave a clear idea of what modern quarantine means, contrasting present quarantine methods with those of the past and showing that under conditions to-day and those hoped for within the near future quarantine restrictions would be reduced to a minimum. The paper was received with merited applause and was highly eulogized by Dr. Coronado and Dr. Ulloa.

The statistics presented by Dr. Federico Torralbas, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, going to show that there was no real foundation for the prevalent idea that the harbor of Havana was particularly unhealthy, were interesting and no doubt a surprise to many of the strangers present.

The greater part of the morning session on February 19 was devoted to the reading of articles on tuberculosis and measures to be taken to avoid the inroads of this disease. Little or nothing was said, however, with special reference to international measures to be adopted against the disease.

Papers were read by Drs. Gutierrez Lee and Henry Robelin on leprosy, the former recommending strong local and international measures directed to restricting and finally controlling the spread of the disease. These papers gave rise to quite an animated discussion upon the cura-

bility of leprosy, Drs. Liceaga and Robelin maintaining that they had seen cases completely cured, while Dr. Gutierrez Lee held that these were simply apparent cures, that the disease invariably returned, and that it was therefore incurable.

The last paper read during the morning session was that of Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, surgeon, U. S. A., entitled "Recent advances in the study of yellow fever." It gave a detailed account of the work of the United States army commission, supported the proposition that, so far as known, the *Stegomyia fasciata* was the only means of transmitting yellow fever, and that, therefore, prophylactic and quarantine measures should be based upon that fact as far as possible.

The reading of this paper led to an animated discussion. Dr. Fernandez Ybarra, of Havana, took the floor and made an exhaustive attack upon both the premises and conclusions of Dr. Havard. His (Fernandez Ybarra's) arguments were principally hypothetical, no facts of importance being recorded. A vote accepting in a general way the conclusions of Dr. Havard was carried with but 2 dissenting votes. The time of closing the morning session having long expired, the president adjourned the meeting at 12.15 p. m. to meet again at 2 p. m.

At the opening of the afternoon session Dr. Ulloa took the floor and answered some of the objections of Dr. Fernandez Ybarra. Dr. Aristides Agramonte, representing Dr. Havard, closed the discussion combating, in a concise and conclusive way, the arguments of Ybarra and others.

Dr. Carlos Finlay followed with an article on "The general history of yellow fever and of his personal investigations." The title indicates the general tenor of the paper, most of which has recently appeared in the Havana medical press in 2 articles which are herewith inclosed.

Maj. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., read an interesting paper giving a detailed account of "The results of disinfection against yellow fever in Havana during 1901, based upon the hypothesis that the mosquito is the only agent capable of transmitting the disease."

Dr. M. Ross, U. S. N., followed with an article entitled "Experiments upon the transmission of yellow fever by clothing infected by yellow-fever patients in Las Animas Hospital during the months of October and November, 1901." The experiments and conclusions were more or less on the same line as those of the army commission.

The paper, unexpectedly, gave rise to considerable discussion, much of it foreign to the subject-matter. The principal objection made to the conclusions of Dr. Ross was whether or not the nonimmune subject of the experiment, after being subjected to the influence of fomites, clothing and bedding of patients ill or dead of yellow fever, without contracting the disease, had been exposed to the bite of an infected mosquito, and therefrom developed the disease. To those who had followed the work of the yellow-fever commission and of Dr. John

Guitéras this question was not in doubt, and it was successfully answered by Dr. Agramonte and others.

Dr. Torralbas, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, stated that he thought that yellow fever might be conveyed in a thousand other ways than by the mosquito, and in support of this idea he cited a case of yellow fever that had developed aboard a vessel from Cuba bound for the Canary Islands, some sixty or more days after leaving port. Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, called attention to the fact that the example given by Dr. Torralbas did not impugn the theory that the mosquito was a carrier of the disease, inasmuch as it had been shown experimentally that the mosquito had transmitted the disease fifty-nine days after becoming infected (the mosquito having died at that time) and that it was probable that the mosquito remained infected until its death and that, therefore, very probably for a longer period than fifty-nine days. And moreover, that an infected mosquito, hibernating, might transmit the disease for a still longer period, thus explaining such cases as the one just cited.

Dr. Jorge Le Roy, terminated the session with a paper on "Yellow fever statistics." It referred specially to Havana, and was illustrated with flagged maps and charts that were curious and interesting.

Immediately after the close of the general session, President Santos-Fernandez called a meeting of the official delegates to hear the reports of the committees appointed at the previous meeting, February 17, and to discuss the resolutions to be adopted by the congress. After a few introductory words by Dr. Santos Fernandez, Lieutenant-Colonel Havard, chairman of the committee on yellow fever, was called upon for his report, and presented the following resolutions :

1. That the *stegomyia fasciata* is, up to the present time, the only means demonstrated for the transmission of yellow fever.

2. In accordance with the above, prophylaxis should consist in the destruction as far as possible of this species of mosquito, and the best means should be adopted to prevent these mosquitoes from gaining access to persons ill of yellow fever.

3. That quarantine measures against yellow fever shall be based thereon.

Objection to the third proposition was at once manifest. Dr. G. M. Guitéras stated that while the first two propositions were acceptable, and he was in accord with them in that the *stegomyia fasciata* was the only means of transmission so far demonstrated, and that prophylactic measures in general should be based thereon, the third proposition could not be accepted in its present form ; it was too strong and mandatory. Changes in quarantine measures against yellow fever would no doubt be made, but they should be made slowly and carefully.

Drs. Liceaga and Ulloa, while accepting the resolution as it stood,

suggested that the word "shall" be substituted by "should." Dr. Havard defended his proposition and refused to accept any amendment.

Dr. Glennan stated forcibly that we (representatives of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service) could not accept the proposition in its present form. That it was necessary to bear in mind that in the reformation of quarantine regulations against yellow fever it was necessary to take into consideration the opinion of the health authorities of the Southern United States.

The chairman, Dr. Santos Fernandez, suggested that the third proposition be dropped altogether. Dr. Havard insisted upon the original proposition and was supported by Liceaga and others.

The question was finally put as to whether to accept or reject the third proposition presented by Dr. Havard. It was rejected by a substantial majority. The first and second resolutions were accepted unanimously.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, representing the State of Florida, after several ineffectual attempts to obtain the floor, was recognized by the chair. He said he wished to make his position clear. That while he had voted only against the third of Dr. Havard's propositions he was not in accord with any of the three and would have voted against them all if he had had an opportunity to do so.

The findings of the committees on leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, etc., were then presented by their respective chairmen and adopted without debate.

There being no other business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

The formal closing session of the congress took place at 8.30 p. m., February 20, in the presence of the military governor of the island of Cuba. Short speeches of a congratulatory order were made by a number of the official delegates. The president, Dr. Santos Fernandez, congratulated the congress on the work it had achieved, and gave due credit to Drs. Wyman and Wilde as originators of the same. He also gave a short statement relative to the financing of the congress. Dr. Havard pointed out the importance of the resolutions adopted, and hoped that some change in quarantine methods would result therefrom. A vote of thanks to General Wood, Surgeon-General Wyman, Dr. Wilde, and the officers of the congress was carried unanimously.

Secretary Coronada then read the resolutions adopted by the official delegates. They were accepted without change, and are given below in full.

The congress then adjourned sine die.

The international sanitary congress in session in the city of Havana, February 15 to February 20, 1902, adopted the following resolutions :

1. The congress approves the resolutions adopted by the second Pan-American congress, held in the city of Mexico, and which says : (Here follow in full the resolutions adopted by said congress, relative

to international sanitation. As these are already well known, they are omitted.)

2. The international sanitary congress resolves that the mosquito, *stegomyia fasciata*, is the only means, so far demonstrated, as the transmitter of yellow fever.

In accord with the above resolutions, prophylactic measures should be directed to the destruction of said mosquito as far as possible, and the best means should be adopted to prevent the access of these mosquitoes to persons ill of yellow fever.

3. (a) The international sanitary congress advocates the formation of antileprosy leagues, under the patronage of the governments therein represented, with the object that the people be educated in every possible way as to the progress that the disease is making and the methods of preventing its increase.

(b) The entrance of lepers from foreign ports should be avoided, returning them to the country whence they come. The costs of such return should be borne by the transporting company.

(c) Confirmed cases should be isolated and suspicious cases held under observation as far as possible.

(d) Everything should be done to convince the public mind of the contagiousness of leprosy, and to recommend the most efficient means of preventing infection.

4. To recommend that all countries where malaria exists initiate a campaign of publicity relative to the discoveries recently made as to the transmission of the disease. That in clear and simple style, and with drawings showing the genera of mosquito capable of conveying the disease, pamphlets be profusely spread among seamen arriving at malarial ports. And to diffuse the same information among school children, looking to the possible extermination of the disease.

5. To recommend that the American Republics establish leagues against tuberculosis similar to those existing in some of these republics and in the island of Cuba, with the object that, with a united effort, the propagation of the disease would be diminished.

6. Recommends the general convenience of classifying contagious diseases, from the point of view of maritime sanitation, keeping in mind the period of incubation of each.

7. To recommend to the different Governments the inspection of cattle at the port of departure, as also the vessel in which they are to be transported, and the importance of vaccination when circumstances require it. This vaccination may consist of the use of "mallein" as a diagnostic means in case of horses or mules, or the serum of de Schweinitz, of Washington, against equine diseases. The congress believes it convenient that the different Governments include these precepts in their respective code of laws as a preventive against the introduction of epizootics.

Done and signed in the city of Havana, the twentieth day of February, 1902.

- Dr. JUAN SANTOS-FERNANDEZ,
For the Argentine Republic.
- Dr. RICARDO GUTIERREZ LEE,
For the Republic of Colombia.
- Dr. JUAN ULLOA,
For the Republic of Costa Rica.
- Dr. VICENTE DE LA GUARDIA,
Mr. FRANCISCO PARADELA,
For the Island of Cuba.
- Dr. FELIPE M. BERTEAN,
For the Republic of Santo Domingo.
- Dr. VALERY HAVARD,
Dr. WILLIAM G. GORGAS,
Dr. JEFFERSON R. KEAN,
For the United States of America.
- Dr. A. H. GLENNAN,
Dr. GREGORIO M. GUITÉRAS,
For the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.
- Dr. EDUARDO LICEAGA,
Mr. F. L. DE LA BARRA,
Dr. NARCISO DEL RIO,
Dr. CARLOS MANUEL GAROIA,
For the United States of Mexico.
- Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MARISCHAL,
For the Republic of Ecuador.
- Dr. TOMÁS V. CORONADA,
For the Republic of Nicaragua.
- Dr. GONZALO AROSTEGUI,
For the Republic of Paraguay.
- Dr. EDUARDO LICEAGA,
For the Republic of Uruguay.

SECOND AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, MEXICO, 1901-1902.

NOTE.—In PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of February 14, 1902, Volume 17, No. 7, the sanitary resolutions adopted by the second international conference of American States at the City of Mexico were published as transmitted to the Bureau. These resolutions, although adopted by the committee as printed, were slightly amended when reported to and adopted by the conference, and for the sake of accuracy and because the same resolutions were approved by the international sanitary congress at Havana, February 15 to February 20, 1902, as mentioned in the interesting report upon this congress transmitted by Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras and published in this number of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, the corrected text from the official proceedings is herewith printed.

Resolutions concerning international sanitary policy.

The undersigned delegates of the republics represented in the second international American conference, duly authorized by their governments, have approved the following resolution :

The second international American conference recommends the early adoption by the republics represented therein of the following resolutions :

1. That all measures relating to the subjects of international quar-

antine, the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into a country, and the establishment and control of maritime and of international land detention, or health stations, shall be wholly within the control of the national governments.

2. That there shall be established in the ports of each country two kinds of detention (*a*) that for inspection or observation—and (*b*) that for disinfection.

3. That prohibitive quarantine on manufactures and merchandise shall be abolished, and that merchandise proceeding from noninfected ports or places, and which passes through infected territory without being detained therein beyond the necessary time of transit, shall not be subject to detention or other sanitary measures beyond that of the inspection which may be considered necessary at its destination; and that such inspection and delay shall not exceed the time absolutely necessary therefor. Further, that this same regulation shall apply equally to international communication by railway, provided that live stock, hides, rags, and immigrants' effects shall be excepted from the above provisions.

4. That the governments represented in this conference shall cooperate with each other, and lend every possible aid to the municipal, provincial, and local authorities, within their respective limits, towards securing and maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions in all their respective ports and territories, to the end that quarantine restrictions may be reduced to a minimum, and finally abolished. Further, that each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the republics represented in this conference, stationed within their respective territories, of the existence or progress, within their several respective territories, of any of the following diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, and of any other serious pestilential outbreak; and that it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port, prior to the sailing of a vessel, to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at that time.

5. The second international conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American republics, and that they may more readily and effectively cooperate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American republics shall be called by the governing board of the international union of American republics to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this conference; that each government represented in this conference shall designate one or more delegates to attend such convention; that

authority shall be conferred by each government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said convention may be in the best interests of all the republics represented therein; that voting in said convention shall be by republics, each republic represented therein to have 1 vote; that said convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the convention; and that it shall designate a permanent executive board of not less than 5 members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent convention, at which time the board shall be appointed with a chairman to be elected by ballot by the convention. The said executive board to be known as the "International sanitary bureau," with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

6. That in order that the international sanitary bureau thus provided for may render effective service to the different republics represented in the convention, the said republics shall promptly and regularly transmit to said bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories, and furnish said bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough and careful study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said republics, to the end that said bureau may by those means be enabled to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said republics and that commerce between said republics may be facilitated.

7. That the salaries and expenses of the delegates to the convention and of the members of the international sanitary bureau herein referred to and recommended, shall be paid by their respective governments, but that the office expenses of special investigations it may make, together with those for the translation, publication, and distribution of reports shall be paid from a special fund to be created by annual appropriations by the republics represented in such conventions, on the same basis now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics. Further, that in the interest of economy, the said Bureau of American Republics shall be utilized by the conventions herein referred to, and by the international sanitary bureau herein recommended to the fullest extent possible, for the correspondence, accounting, disbursing, and preservation of the records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions.

Made and signed in the City of Mexico, on the twenty-ninth day of the month of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, in three copies, in Spanish, English, and French, respectively, which shall be deposited in the department of foreign relations of the Government of the United States of Mexico, in order that certified copies thereof

may be made to transmit them through diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory States.

- FERNANDO E. GAUCHALLA,
For Bolivia.
- RAFAEL REYES,
For Colombia.
- J. B. CALVO,
For Costa Rica.
- AUGUSTO MATTE,
JOAQ. WALKER M.,
EMILIO BELLO C.,
For Chile.
- FED. HENRIQUEZ I CARVAJAL,
L. F. CARBO,
QUINTIN GUTIERREZ,
For the Dominican Republic.
- L. F. CARBO,
For Ecuador.
- FRANCISCO A. REYES,
BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN,
For El Salvador.
- W. I. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES M. PEPPER,
VOLNEY W. FOSTER,
For the United States of America.
- FRANCISCO ORLA,
For Guatemala.
- J. N. LEGER,
For Hayti.
- J. LEONARD,
F. DAVILA,
For Honduras.
- G. RAIGOSA,
JOAQUIN D. CASASUS,
E. PARDO, Jr.,
JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS,
PABLO MACEDO,
F. L. DE LA BARRA,
ALFREDO CHAVERO,
M. SANCHEZ MARMOL,
ROSENDO PINEDA,
For Mexico.
- F. DAVILA,
For Nicaragua.
- MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON,
ALBERTO ELMORE,
For Peru.
- JUAN CUESTAS,
For Uruguay.

Smallpox at Ludington, Mich.

In response to a request from health officer F. W. Graham, approved by Dr. H. B. Baker, secretary of the State board of health, Asst. Surg. W. C. Billings was ordered to Ludington for the purpose of examining

and aiding in making the diagnosis of cases suspected of being smallpox. The following is the report of Assistant Surgeon Billings :

Report of Assistant Surgeon Billings.

CHICAGO, ILL., *March 12, 1902.*

SIR: Through medical officer in command, I have the honor to report that, pursuant to telegraphic orders received March 8, I proceeded to Ludington, Mich., arriving at 12.30 p. m., March 10. In the afternoon I met Dr. F. W. Graham, the health officer, and saw with him 6 cases in which he had suspected smallpox. All were children, aged between 3 and 15 years, and members of the same family. The 2 younger children were convalescing from an undoubted attack of variola vera, discrete, but I was not inclined to make an absolute diagnosis in the 4 older ones owing to their recovery being so well advanced. They did present, however, evidence of having recently had a pustular eruption, which, as the health officer states that it was identical in its course with the illness of the 2 younger children, was smallpox beyond a reasonable doubt. Later I saw another child, living at some distance from the ones already mentioned, who was convalescing from variola, and still later another with chicken pox. There are a few cases of measles in the town.

Dr. Graham informs me that last year there were between 25 and 30 cases which he considered smallpox—all the result of exposure to a man coming to Ludington from Ashland, Wis. This year there have been about 15 cases, all of the mild variety now so frequently seen. I met the mayor and several aldermen with whom I talked over the best methods of suppressing the disease, recommending isolation, disinfection, and vaccination. It seems that there has been no inclination on the part of the city or county officials to provide suitable means with which to handle the situation, owing largely to a quite general belief that the disease was not smallpox. Judging from the remarks of the gentlemen before mentioned, means for suppressing the outbreak will now be provided.

Respectfully,

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

Vaccination of seamen on the steamship Atlanta, at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., *March 10, 1902.*

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions, I have to report that on the 6th instant I vaccinated 39 seamen on the steamship *Atlanta*, of the Goodrich Line. It was ascertained that 1 of the crew was found convalescing from a mild attack of variola. The patient had continued his duties throughout the attack and all scabs had disappeared several days previous. Seven of the crew showed marks of recent successful vaccination and were not vaccinated. Three in the engineer's department refused to be vaccinated. I reported their names to the company and was informed that they would be discharged unless they submitted to vaccination. The captain and 1 of the crew were absent at the time of my inspection. The vessel was fumigated with formaldehyd.

Respectfully,

L. P. H. BAHRENBURG,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Surg. H. W. SAWTELLE,
In Command U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Chicago, Ill.

Inspection service at Eastport, Me.

EASTPORT, ME., March 13, 1902.

SIR: I beg to submit the following report of work done at this inspection station during the week ended Thursday, March, 13 1902 :

Vessels inspected.

Date.	Vessel.	From.	For.	Crew.	Passengers.	
					For Eastport.	In transit.
Mar. 7	Ss. Aurora.....	St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	1	2
Mar. 11	Ss. St. Croix.....	Boston and Portland.	Eastport, and St. John, New Brunswick.	61	40	39
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	12	.....
Do.....	Ss. Viking.....	St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	do.....	6	15	.....
Mar. 12	Ss. Walter M. Young	New York.....	do.....	5	.....	.....
Do.....	Ss. Aurora.....	St. John, New Brunswick.	Eastport and Grand Manan, New Brunswick.	8	1	5
Mar. 13	Ss. St. Croix.....	do.....	Eastport and Boston.....	61	5	20
Do.....	Ss. H. F. Eaton.....	Calais, Me.....	Eastport.....	10	14	.....
Do.....	Ss. Gypsum King.....	New York.....	do.....	20	.....	.....

St. John, New Brunswick, has 2 new cases of smallpox at quarantine, brought from Liverpool, England, by steamship *Lake Michigan*. New cases continue developing at Portland, Me.

Respectfully,

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

Inspection service at Vanceboro, Me., and vicinity.

VANCEBORO, ME., March 10, 1902.

SIR: For the week ended March 8, I have vaccinated 61 passengers at this port. The only development in the New Brunswick smallpox situation, is the occurrence of the disease in Fredericton under circumstances which would seem to make an extended outbreak probable. Should this, however, not occur within the ordinary incubation period, it would seem, in my opinion, that the inspection at this point need not be longer continued.

Respectfully,

M. L. YOUNG,
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., March 9, 1902.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels:

March 2, 1902, British steamship *Drummond*, from St. Thomas via Santiago de Cuba, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf.

March 2, 1902, American steamship *Admiral Farragut*, from Port Antonio via Banes, with fruit; 18 passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Benjamin de Zayas.

March 8, 1902, British steamship *Circassian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan.

Respectfully,

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

REPORT FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., March 8, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of transactions at this station for the week ended March 8, 1902: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 238; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 17; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 105; inspection of Japanese immigrants, 3; inspection of excursionists from Mexico, 226; inspection of certificate, and cause of death, of body in hermetically sealed coffin deported to Topeka, Kans., 1; disinfection of baggage of detained passenger, sufferer with malignant diphtheria, 1; vaccination of immigrants and their children, 8.

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

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 120,000. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 56 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Francisco.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 749, including diphtheria, 28; enteric fever, 9; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 111 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of February, 1902. Census population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Muncie.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 22,670. Total number of deaths, 22, including measles, 1, and 1 from smallpox.

IOWA—*Davenport.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 38,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 305,000—white, 223,500; colored, 81,500. Total number of deaths, 590—white, 378; colored, 212—including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3, and 90 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 36,336. Total number of deaths, 35, including diphtheria, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fitchburg.—Month of February, 1902. Census population, 31,531. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 1, 1902, from 82 observers indicate that pneumonia, pleuritis, inflammation of kidney, smallpox, and enteric fever were more prevalent and diarrhea, intermittent fever, and diphtheria were less

prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 7, whooping cough at 26, diphtheria at 37, enteric fever at 48, measles at 64, scarlet fever at 126, smallpox at 143, and phthisis pulmonalis at 210 places.

Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 8, 1902, from 88 observers, indicate that diarrhea and remittent fever were more prevalent and scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 4, whooping cough at 16, diphtheria at 33, enteric fever at 50, measles at 73, scarlet fever at 115, smallpox at 140, and phthisis pulmonalis at 208 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 99, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 19,500. Total number of deaths, 33, including 6 from tuberculosis. Month of February, 1902. Total number of deaths, 30, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of January, 1902, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,467,050, show a total of 10,968 deaths, including diphtheria, 320; enteric fever, 146; measles, 132; scarlet fever, 141; whooping cough, 58, and 1,038 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says :

At the beginning of the year smallpox existed at Buffalo, Binghamton, Watertown, Plattsburg, and at certain lumber camps in the Adirondack region. At Buffalo an extensive outbreak commenced during the fall in a circumscribed part of the city and to the end of the year there had been received at the State department reports of 155 cases; since then 144 cases have been reported, making a total of 399 for the outbreak there from the commencement to the time of this writing at the end of February of this year. A diminished number of new cases are now being reported. At Binghamton a case was imported from a neighboring state in December and further spread has continued through January and February, the exact number not being yet reported, but perhaps 25 or 30 cases in all have occurred. One case originating there has developed in the nearby town of Chenango, recently. In Plattsburg a case originating from Burlington, Vt., in December, was followed by an extensive spread of the disease, 22 cases occurring in December, 55 in January, and 12 in February, in all 84 having been reported from this outbreak. At Champlain there are now 8 cases in two households which may have come from Plattsburg. At Watertown, where an extensive outbreak occurred a year ago, there having been then 62 cases in the city and vicinity, there has been a recurrence of the disease commencing near the close of last year and which still continues, the total census of it not having yet been reported to this department. Cases from there occurred in the neighboring towns of Brownville, La Fargeville, and Le Roy, where 11 cases occurred during January. In all these localities the care of the outbreak has been

fairly well in hand, and there is at this time but little probability of spread abroad, and while they have been severe they are now under control and subsiding. Greater interest, however, has developed in the occurrence of the disease in the Adirondack region of the northern part of the State, and particularly among the numerous lumber camps. The work of lumbering attracts many from the neighboring Province of Ontario, where smallpox has been reported as being widespread, and they move from place to place more readily than a fixed population, the camps themselves being remote from observation.

In the town of Waverly, near St. Regis Falls, cases developed in November from infection brought from Canada, and there have been 10 cases, for the most part in 1 family, to the last of February.

In December, 6 cases developed in lumber camps in the town of Webb, which originated from Canada. Two of these cases went to Utica by train, where they all were quarantined and all exposed persons vaccinated.

In the town of Altamont, Franklin County, there are numerous lumber camps in which smallpox developed in December. Tuper Lake, in this town, is a central point in the Adirondacks, and one to which men largely come seeking employment in the camps. In this way it has become the recipient of numerous cases of smallpox, 15 or 20 in number, some of which continue to exist at the present time. A large burden has thus been imposed upon this town in the maintenance of a hospital for their care. There has, however, been but little spread from this center. Very general vaccination has been secured in the camps in this vicinity. At Old Forge, not far distant, in Herkimer County, there have been 3 cases, and at Long Lake 1 or more. Saranac Lake and the town of Harrietstown have 2 cases, originating at Plattsburg. A case of smallpox, arrested in Norwood, St. Lawrence County, had traversed the public highway for three days, from whom cases have developed along his route, at Childwold, in the town of Colton, at Potsdam, and at Crogan—all in this region—in all, 7 cases. There have been during those two months of the year outbreaks at 14 or 15 places in this part of the State—in some but a single case, and about 50 cases in all. The State department of health has an inspector in this region. Very much has been done to control the spread by vaccination and by arresting traveling cases. Few new cases have been reported during the last week or ten days of the month of February, and it is hoped that there will not be a prolonged continuance of smallpox in this region. It is, however, the chief center of interest at the present time.

In the southwestern counties, Steuben and Allegany, there has been an importation of smallpox, from the adjoining State of Pennsylvania, to the towns of Canisteo, Greenwood, Almond, and Ossian, 10 cases in all thus far, and recently a case has come to Lodi, in Seneca County, and 1 to Geneva, both from undiscovered sources. There is also a case at Middletown coming from Wehawken. At Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Southold, and Clarkstown there are 9 cases, originating in the nearby metropolis; recently 1 in Albany directly imported from New Jersey, and 3 in one family at Rochester.

There are at this time 34 cases at 12 points in the Adirondacks; 8 cases at 5 points in the southwest region of the State; at Binghamton and Plattsburg, each probably 12 cases, and at 4 or 5 scattered localities single imported cases—making 70 cases in the State, not including Buffalo, where reports indicate now about 30 cases. There are 100 cases of smallpox now in the State at 25 localities outside of New York City.

Of the 39 deaths, 35 occurred in New York City, and 1 each at Buffalo, Binghamton, Ossian, and Mount Vernon.

La grippe caused probably 1,500 deaths, the average of the past five years in this month—the mortality from all causes and from acute respiratory diseases being just that of the average for that period. It probably caused about half as many in December when the current epidemic commenced, viz, 750 deaths.

Pneumonia is reported as causing 1,334 deaths, or 60 per cent of the deaths from acute respiratory diseases. Bright's disease (New York City not included) caused 224 deaths, of 270 reported as from diseases of the urinary system.

Scarlet fever and measles exceed the average, but chiefly of the maritime district; other zymotic diseases, save smallpox, are at the normal.

Auburn.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Buffalo.—Month of February, 1902. Census population, 352,387. Total number of deaths, 379, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 7; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 35 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Bucyrus.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 8,000. Number of deaths, 9, including 2 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Newcastle.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including 9 from tuberculosis.

York.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Roanoke.*—Month of February, 1902. Census population, 21,495. Total number of deaths, 31, including whooping cough, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Manitowoc.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 19. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 8, 1902.

March 4, steamship *Koln*, from Bremen, with 648 immigrants.
 March 6, steamship *Willehad*, from Bremen, with 1,020 immigrants.
 Total, 1,668.

LOUIS T. WEIS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 15, 1902.

March 11, steamship *Bodo*, from Port Antonio, with 1 immigrant.
 March 14, steamship *Frankfurt*, from Bremen, with 1,510 immigrants.
 Total, 1,511.

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 8, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
 Port of Boston, March 9, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 8, 1902; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 2	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	214
Mar. 3	Steamship <i>Admiral Schley</i>	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Do.....	Steamship <i>New England</i>	Genoa and Naples, Italy.....	1,389
Mar. 5	Steamship <i>Devonian</i>	Liverpool, England.....	1
Mar. 6	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	127
Do.....	Steamship <i>Bonavista</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	21
Mar. 8	Steamship <i>Sylvania</i>	Liverpool, England.....	1
	Total.....		1,707

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 8, 1902.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
 Port of Philadelphia, March 9, 1902.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 8, 1902; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 2	Steamship <i>Westernland</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	101
Mar. 3	Steamship <i>Maryland</i>	London.....	3
Mar. 6	Steamship <i>Auroole</i>	Barry, England.....	1
Mar. 7	Steamship <i>East Point</i>	London.....	2
	Total.....		107

JAS. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants at New Orleans, La., for the month of February, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 89; number passed, 87; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 2.

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of February, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 611; number passed, 604; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 7.

H. W. AUSTIN, *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	Mar. 15	.....	.....	.....
2	Apalachicola, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
5	Boca Grande, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va.....	Mar. 15	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Key, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 15	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
	
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla..	Mar. 15	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 1	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	It. bk. Jura (a).....	Feb. 26	Barbados; pre- vious port Cape Town.....
			It. bk. Agestino Ripetto..	Mar. 6	Cape Town.....
			Nor. bk. James G. Pend- leton.	Mar. 7	do.....
17	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Newbern, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Nome, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
22	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Mar. 1	.....	.....	.....
23	Portland, Me.....	Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
24	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	Am. sc. Susie M. Plum- mer.	Mar. 3	Makawell.....
			Am. sh. St. Paul	do.....	Manila
			Nor. ss. Horda.....	Mar. 4	do.....
			Br. ss. Oceana.....	Mar. 8	do.....
25	Punta Grande, Fla.....	Mar. 15	.....	.....	.....
26	Punta Rassa, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Reedy Island, Del.....	Mar. 8	Ger. ss. Abessinia.....	Mar. 3	Hamburg.....
			Br. ss. Ferndene.....	Mar. 7	do.....
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.:		.....	.....	.....
	East Pass.....	Mar. 7	.....	.....	.....
28	West Pass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Johns River, Fla.....	Mar. 8	.....	.....	.....
30	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
31	San Francisco, Cal.....	Mar. 1	U. S. S. Solace.....	Feb. 24	Honolulu.....
32			Am. ss. Queen.....	Feb. 27	Victoria, B. C.....
			Am. ss. Honoipu.....	do.....	Eleele.....
		Mar. 8	Am bk. Honoipu (a).....	Feb. 27	do.....
			Am. ss. Umatilla.....	Mar. 3	Victoria.....

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				do.....	
4					4
5				No transactions.....	
6					2
7				No report.....	
8					1
9				No report.....	
10				do.....	
11				Glandular region of members of crew on Br. ss. Torridale, from Cape Town, examined.	1
12				No report.....	2
13				No report.....	
14				No transactions.....	
15					2
16	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.....		No transactions..... Remanded from Mobile.....	3
	do.....	do.....		do.....	
	do.....	do.....		do.....	
17				No report.....	
18				No transactions.....	
19				No report.....	
20				do.....	
21					7
22					2
23					3
24	Tacoma.....	Crew bathed; dunnage and forecattle disinfected.	Mar. 3	Glandular region of personnel on Am. sc. Inca, from Honolulu, examined.	12
	Seattle.....	Passed on authority of Bureau telegram.	Mar. 4	Glandular region of forecattle crew on Br. ss. Clavering, Br. ss. Ching Wo, and Br. ss. Glenogle, from Hongkong, examined.	
	Tacoma.....	Crew bathed; dunnage and forecattle disinfected.	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 8	Glandular region of personnel on Am. bktn. Newsboy, from Honolulu, examined.	
25				No report.....	
26				do.....	
27	Philadelphia.....	Boarded and passed.....	Mar. 3	Via Portland and Boston.....	18
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 7	Via New York.....	
28					2
29				No report.....	
30					6
31				No transactions.....	
32	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 24	On medical officer's certificate.	21
	do.....	do.....	Feb. 27	On certificate of United States quarantine officer.	
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....		Malaria on U. S. army transport Rosecrans and U. S. army transport Hancock from Manila.	
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 2	Physical examination of forecattle, crew, and steerage passengers on Br. ss. Coptic from Hongkong.	12
	do.....	Boarded and passed.....	Mar. 3	On certificate U. S. quarantine officer.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
	San Francisco, Cal.....	Mar. 8	U. S. army transport Meade.	Mar. 3	San Francisco.....
33	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	Mar. 10	Nor. bk. Magdalena (a).....	Feb. 28	Montevideo
			Rus. bk. Albion.....	Mar. 2	Havre
			It. ship Annibale.....	Mar. 3	Genoa.....
			It. bk. Umberto I.....	Mar. 4	do
			U. S. S. Buffalo.....	Mar. 6	Havana
			Am. sc. Lyman L. Law.....	do.	Portland
			Nor. bk. Duncrag.....	do.	Belfast.....
			It. bk. Nuestro Padre.....	Mar. 8	Cape Town.....
35	Savannah, Ga.....	Mar. 8	Sp. bk. Gwendoline (a).....	Feb. 24	Santiago
			Swd. bk. Robertfors.....	Mar. 4	Cape Town.....
			Am. sc. Etta L. Davenport.....	Mar. 6	Sagua
			Rus. bk. Ailija.....	Mar. 8	Cape Town.....
36	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Swd. bk. Elsa.....	Mar. 7	Cape Town.....
37	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			
38	Washington, N. C.....	do.			
CUBA:					
39	Baracoa.....	Mar. 1			
40	Batabano.....	Mar. 8			
41	Caibarien.....	Mar. 1			
		Mar. 8			
42	Cardenas.....	Mar. 1			
		Mar. 8			
43	Casilda.....	Mar. 7			
44	Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 8			
45	Daiquiri.....	Feb. 22			
46	Gibara.....	Mar. 1			
47	Guantanamo.....	Feb. 22			
48	Havana.....	Mar. 8			
49	Isabela de Sagua.....	Mar. 1			
		Mar. 8			
50	Manzanillo.....	Feb. 22			
51	Matanzas.....	Mar. 8			
52	Nuevitas.....	Mar. 1			
53	Puerto Padre.....	do.			
54	Santa Cruz del Sur.....	do.			
55	Santiago de Cuba.....	Feb. 22			
HAWAII:					
56	Hilo.....	do.			
57	Honolulu.....	Mar. 1			
58	Kahului.....	do.			
59	Kihel, Maui.....	do.			
60	Koloa, Kauai.....	do.			
61	Lahaina.....	do.			
PHILIPPINES:					
61	Cebu.....	Jan. 25			
62	Iloilo.....	Jan. 31			
63	Manila.....	Jan. 25			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
	San Francisco.....	Held for disinfection.....		En route to Manila; 1 case of smallpox developed on board; returned to San Francisco Quarantine for disinfection.	
33				300 bales of hides on Am. ss. Alameda from Honolulu, and compartment of same containing hides fumigated.	
34	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged and vessel cleaned.	Mar. 6	No transactions.....	7
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 7		
	do.....	Discharging ballast.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Passed on surgeon's certificate.	Mar. 6		
	do.....	Boarded and passed	do.		
	do.....	Discharging ballast			
	do.....	Held to discharge ballast and disinfect.			
35	Savannah.....	Ballast discharged, vessel fumigated.	Mar. 2		2
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 7		
	do.....	Fumigated	Mar. 8	Suspect.....	
	do.....	Held for fumigation and discharge of ballast.			
36	Brunswick.....	Held for disinfection.....			
37					1
38				No transactions.....	
39					5
40					6
41				4 vessels passed without inspection.	
				9 vessels passed without inspection.	
42				14 vessels passed without inspection.	1
				7 vessels passed without inspection.	
43					10
44				2 vessels passed without inspection.	9
45					3
46					13
47				3 vessels passed without inspection.	2
48				2 cases of measles on Sp. ss. Alfonso XII from Bilbao.	35
49				8 vessels passed without inspection.	1
				7 vessels passed without inspection.	1
50				do.....	6
51				3 vessels passed without inspection.	6
52				do.....	1
53					4
54					2
55				6 vessels passed without inspection.	14
56				No report.....	
57				do.....	
58				do.....	
59				do.....	
60				do.....	
61				do.....	
62					
63				do.....	
64				do.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
65	POBTO RICO:				
66	Ponce.....	Mar. 1	Fr. ss. Fournel.....	Feb. 27	Port Limon.....
66	San Juan.....	do.	do.	Mar. 1	do.
67	Subporte—				
67	Aguadilla.....	do.			
68	Arecibo.....	do.			
69	Arroyo.....	do.			
70	Fajardo.....	do.			
71	Humacao.....	do.			
72	Mayaguez.....	do.	Sc. Perla de Ozama.....	Feb. 25	St. Domingue.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Mar. 15			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	Mar. 8			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Mar. 15			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Mar. 8			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.			
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Mar. 15			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Mar. 8			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar. 15			
11	New Orleans, La.....	Mar. 8	Fr. ss. Hellenes.....	Mar. 3	Durban.....
			Br. ss. European.....	Mar. 7	East London.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	Mar. 15			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
20	St. Helena Entrance S. C.....	do.			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
65	Havre.....	Held in quarantine.....	Feb. 28	.....	3
66	St. Thomas.....	.....do.....	Mar. 2	.....	8
67	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
68	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	.....
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
72	Curacao.....	Held in quarantine.....	Feb. 25	.....	4

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	No report.....	.....
2do.....	.....
3do.....	.....
4	4
5	No report.....	.....
6	8
7	No report.....	.....
8do.....	.....
9	15
10	No report.....	.....
11	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Mar. 4	.....	.....
12	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 7	.....	.....
13	No report.....	.....
14do.....	.....
15do.....	.....
16do.....	.....
17do.....	.....
18do.....	.....
19do.....	.....
20do.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1901, to March 21, 1902.

[For reports received from June 29, 1901, to December 27, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1901.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Birmingham	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		45	3	
Alaska:				
Hooniah.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 31	8		
Arizona:				
Naco.....	Feb. 23.....	12		Estimated.
Yuma.....	Jan. 1.....	100		
Total for Territory.....		112		
Arkansas:				
Mississippi Connty.....	Feb. 18.....		100	
Pulaski County (including Little Rock).	Jan. 12-Jan. 22	50	1	
Total for State.....		50	101	
California:				
Humboldt County.....	Feb. 2.....	30		
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 8	41		
Oakland.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	5		
Sacramento.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 1	3		
San Diego.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 9	2		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2	94		
Stockton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13	24		
Total for State.....		199		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		20		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County (Denver).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 3	22		
Archuleta County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	23		
Chaffee County.....	do	1		
Clear Creek County.....	do	2		
Delta County.....	do	48		
El Paso County.....	do	38		
Fremont County.....	do	1		
Gilpin County.....	do	35		
Gunnison County.....	do	14		
Hinsdale County.....	do	35		
Huerfano County.....	do	1		
Jefferson County.....	do	8		
La Plata County.....	do	1		
Las Animas County.....	do	9		
Logan County.....	do	1		
Mesa County.....	do	48		
Mineral County.....	do	1		
Montrose County.....	do	24		
Morgan County.....	do	1		
Otero County.....	do	3		
Pitkin County.....	do	1		
Pueblo County.....	do	12		
Rio Grande County.....	do	10		
San Miguel County.....	do	7		
Teller County.....	do	4		
Total for State.....		350		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1,190		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8	7		
Total for District, same period, 1901.		34		
Florida:				
Escambia County.....	Mar. 4.....	1		
Key West.....	Feb. 5.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		61		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
South Atlantic Quarantine.....	Mar. 12.....	1		On sc. L. C. Anderson.
Total for State, same period, 1901.		18		
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8	22		
Chicago.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 15	62	1	
Danville.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 1	19		
Freeport.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8	6		
Galesburg.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 1	13		
Peoria.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	67		
Springfield.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	314		
Total for State.....		503	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		205	2	
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	65		
Allen County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	5		
Cass County.....	.....do.....	5	1	
Clark County.....	.....do.....	13		
Clay County.....	.....do.....	3		
Daviess County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	15		
Dearborn County.....	.....do.....	11		
Decatur County.....	.....do.....	2		
Dekalb County.....	.....do.....	1		
Delaware County (Muncie) ..	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	6	1	
Dubois County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	17		
Elkhart County (Elkhart).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 28	36		
Floyd County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Fountain County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	52		
Gibson County.....	.....do.....	31		
Grant County.....	.....do.....	16		
Greene County.....	.....do.....	26		
Hancock County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	15		
Howard County.....	.....do.....	11	1	
Huntington County.....	.....do.....	17		
Jackson County.....	.....do.....	2		
Jay County.....	.....do.....	5		
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	17	1	
Knox County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	66	1	
Lagrange County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2		
Laporte County (Michigan City).	Feb. 17-Mar. 3	1		
Marion County (Indianapolis)	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	103		
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Martin County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Monroe County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Montgomery County (Craw- fordsville).	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	60		
Morgan County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	30		
Noble County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	24		
Owen County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	20		
Perry County.....	.....do.....	37	1	
Pike County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Porter County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	1		
Pulaski County.....	.....do.....	8	1	
Shelby County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	15	1	
Spencer County.....	.....do.....	100		
Union County.....	.....do.....	3		
Vanderburg County (Evans- ville).	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	70		
Vigo County (Terre Haute).....	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	15		
Wabash County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	12		
Warrick County.....	.....do.....	78	1	
Wayne County.....	.....do.....	48		
Wells County.....	.....do.....	14		
Total for State.....		1,115	9	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		62		
Indian Territory:				
Duncan.....	Feb. 4.....	6		
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.		16		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa:				
Adair County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Present.
Allamakee County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Benton County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Boone County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Buena Vista County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Cherokee County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Chicasaw County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Clayton County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15	.....	.....	Do.
Clinton County (Clinton).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 8	18	.....	Do.
Crawford County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15	.....	.....	Do.
Dallas County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Davis County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Delaware County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Des Moines County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Dubuque County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Floyd County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Fremont County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Hardin County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Henry County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Ida County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Iowa County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Jasper County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Linn County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Louisa County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Lucas County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Lyon County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Mahaska County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Monroe County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Montgomery County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
O'Brien County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Osceola County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Plymouth County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Pocahontas County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Polk County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Poweshiek County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Sac County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Scott County (Davenport).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 23	33	.....	Do.
Sioux County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Taylor County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Wapello County (Ottumwa).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 1	121	.....	Do.
Warren County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Washington County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Woodbury County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Worth County.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State.....	.....	172	.....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	40	.....	.....
Anderson County.....	do	12	.....	.....
Brown County.....	do	2	.....	.....
Chautauqua County.....	do	72	.....	.....
Cherokee County.....	do	18	.....	.....
Clay County.....	do	5	.....	.....
Cloud County.....	do	100	.....	.....
Cowley County.....	do	12	.....	.....
Crawford County (Girard).....	do	125	.....	.....
Decatur County.....	do	40	.....	.....
Dickinson County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	20	.....	.....
Ellsworth County.....	do	6	.....	.....
Greenwood County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	20	.....	.....
Hamilton County.....	do	70	.....	.....
Harper County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	5	.....	.....
Jackson County.....	do	7	.....	.....
Jefferson County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	10	.....	.....
Jewell County.....	do	8	.....	.....
Kingman County.....	do	2	.....	.....
Labette County.....	do	2	.....	.....
Leavenworth County.....	do	1	.....	.....
Lincoln County.....	do	7	.....	.....
McPherson County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	23	.....	.....
Marion County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	1	.....	.....
Marshall County.....	do	82	.....	.....
Miami County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....	.....
Mitchell County (Beloit).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	70	.....	.....
Montgomery County (Coffey- ville).....	do	22	.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Kansas—Continued.					
Morris County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	Number not known.	
Nemaha County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	4	.....	
Osborne County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....	
Ottawa County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	35	.....	
Phillips County.....	.....do.....	39	.....	
Rawlins County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	8	.....	
Reno County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....	
Saline County (Salina).....	.....do.....	61	.....	
Sedgwick County.....	.....do.....	29	.....	
Shawnee County.....	.....do.....	46	.....	
Smith County.....	.....do.....	19	.....	
Stafford County.....	.....do.....	41	1	
Sumner County.....	.....do.....	65	.....	
Thomas County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....	
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	141	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	1,279	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....	.....	2,236	14	
Kentucky:					
Covington.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 9	35	.....	
Lexington.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 8	17	2		
Louisville.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	19	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	71	2	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....	.....	28	1	
Louisiana:					
Caddo.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	145	.....	
Catahoula.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 1	1	.....	
Nachitoches.....	.....do.....	19	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 1	20	4		
Ninon.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 1	1	.....	
Sabine.....	.....do.....	6	.....	
Shreveport.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	101	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	293	5	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....	.....	142	33	
Maine:					
Durham.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 7	23	.....	
Freeport.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 7	2	.....	
Gardiner.....	To Mar. 7.....	1	1		
Hollis.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Portland.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 7	36	1		
Saco.....	To Mar. 7.....	6	.....	
Sanford.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 7	2	.....	
Scarboro.....	To Mar. 7.....	1	.....	
South Portland.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	73	2	
Maryland:					
Baltimore.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 15	15	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.....	.....	16	.....	
Massachusetts:					
Blackstone.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 8	2	.....	
Boston.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 15	407	73		
Brockton.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 8	6	.....	
Brookline.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 25	2	.....	
Cambridge.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	39	4		
Chelsea.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	1	.....	
Chicopee.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 8	2	.....	
Clinton.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	3	.....	
Everett.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 21	9	1		
Fall River.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 8	2	.....	
Haverhill.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 15	2	.....	
Holyoke.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 1	11	.....	
Lawrence.....	Mar. 2-Mar. 8	3	1		
Lowell.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 8	10	.....	
Malden.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	5	1		
Marlboro.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1	.....	
Medford.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 15	5	.....	
New Bedford.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 8	21	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts—Continued.				
Newburyport.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 8	7		
Newton.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	1		
North Adams.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1	1		
Quincy.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 8	8	2	
Somerville.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 15	14	1	
Taunton.....	Feb. 9-Feb. 15	3		
Waltham.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 1	3	1	
Weymouth.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 1	5	1	
Woburn.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	2	1	
Total for State.....		575	86	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		10		
Michigan:				
Allegan County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Present.
Alpena County.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 1			Do.
Antrim County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Arenac County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Do.
Barry County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Bay County (Bay City).....	Jan. 25-Mar. 1	15		
Benzie County.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 1			Do.
Berrien County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Branch County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Cass County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Do.
Charlevoix County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Cheboygan County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Clare County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Do.
Clinton County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Crawford County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Delta County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Dickinson County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Emmet County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Do.
Genesee County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Gladwin County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Gogebic County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Do.
Grand Traverse County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Gratiot County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Houghton County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Ingham County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Ionia County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Iron County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Isabella County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Kalamazoo County.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 1			Do.
Kalkaska County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids).....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	8		
Lake County.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 1			Do.
Lapeer County.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 1			Do.
Leelanaw County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Do.
Mackinac County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Macomb County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Manistee County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Marquette County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Mason County (Ludington).....	Jan. 27-Mar. 8	20		
Mecosta County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Menominee County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Midland County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Missaukee County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Montcalm County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Montmorency County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Muskegon County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Newaygo County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Oakland County.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22			Do.
Oceana County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1			Do.
Ogemaw County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Oceola County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Otsego County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Ottawa County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Presque Isle County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Saginaw County.....	.....do.....			Do.
St. Clair County.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 1			Do.
Sanilac County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Shiawassee County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Tuscola County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Van Buren County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor).....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	14		
Wayne County (Detroit).....	Jan. 5-Mar. 15	43	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Wexford County.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 8			Present.
Total for State.....		100	1	Smallpox was reported at 140 places during the week ended Mar. 8.
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		32		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	19		
Anoka County.....	do	47		
Becker County.....	do	64		
Beltrami County.....	do	161		
Benton County.....	do	8		
Big Stone County.....	do	56	1	
Blue Earth County.....	do	52		
Brown County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 3	7		
Carver County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	303	3	
Cass County.....	do	39		
Chippewa County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 17	9		
Chisago County.....	do	1		
Clay County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	228		
Cottonwood County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	27		
Crow Wing County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 17	91	2	
Dakota County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	43		
Dodge County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	12		
Douglas County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 3	15		
Faribault County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	50		
Fillmore County.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 24	28		
Freeborn County.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 17	4		
Goodhue County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	122		
Grant County.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 24	2		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	288	1	
Houston County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	65		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	115		
Isanti County.....	do	15	1	
Itasca County.....	do	41		
Jackson County.....	do	135		
Kanabec County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	11		
Kandiyohi County.....	do	15		
Kittson County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	56		
Lac qui Parle County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	6		
Lake County.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 24	2		
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	16		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	138	1	
Lyon County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	83		
McLeod County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	9		
Marshall County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	73		
Martin County.....	do	52		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	36		
Millelacs County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	25		
Morrison County.....	do	40		
Mower County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	84		
Murray County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	6		
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 24	9		
Nobles County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Norman County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	94	2	
Olmsted County (Rochester).....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	39		
Otertail County.....	do	199	1	
Pine County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	5		
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	292	1	
Polk County.....	do	102		
Pope County.....	do	78	1	
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	do	48		
Red Lake County.....	do	106	3	
Red Wood County.....	do	81		
Renville County.....	do	22		
Rice County.....	do	46		
Rock County.....	do	31		
Roseau County.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 17	5		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	143	1	
Scott County.....	do	21		
Sherburne County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	1		
Sibley County.....	do	8		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	105		
Steele County.....	do	26		
Stevens County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	18		
Swift County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 24	5		
Todd County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	72		
Traverse County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	22		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Wabasha County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	19		
Wadena County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	30		
Waseca County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 3	65		
Washington County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	36		
Watsonwan County.....	.....do.....	2		
Wilkin County.....	.....do.....	7		
Winona County (Winona).....	.....do.....	23		
Wright County.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3	37		
Yellow Medicine County.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24	1		
Total for State.....		4,493	18	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		1,981	3	
Missouri:				
Carthage.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	47		
Hannibal.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 28	7		
St. Louis.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 9	979	9	
Total for State.....		1,033	9	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		134	1	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 9	23	1	
Total for State.....				
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		218	2	
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	400	2	
South Omaha.....	July 1-Mar. 15	572	1	
Total for State.....		972	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		571	4	
New Hampshire:				
Nashua.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 22	15		
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		309		
New Jersey:				
Camden County.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 15	108	20	
Essex County (Newark).....	Dec. 15-Mar. 15	357	64	
Hudson County (Jersey City included.).....	Dec. 23-Mar. 9	345	13	
Passaic County.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 8	8	3	
Somerset County (Plainfield).....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	4		
Union County.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1	1	1	
Total for State.....		823	101	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		10		
New York:				
Binghamton.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 15	29	3	
Buffalo.....	June 25-Feb. 19	269		
Mount Vernon City.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18	1	1	
New York.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	454	96	
Plattsburg.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28	19		
Yonkers.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 21	1		
Total for State.....		773	100	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		338	55	
North Carolina:				
Buncombe County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	76		
Cabarrus County.....	.....do.....	111		
Carteret County (Morehead City.).....	Feb. 8.....	1		On a vessel.
Cleveland County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Cumberland County.....	.....do.....	1		
Duplin County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	35		
Durham County.....	.....do.....	5		
Edgecombe County.....	.....do.....	6		
Forsyth County.....	.....do.....	50		
Gaston County.....	.....do.....	10		
Greene County.....	.....do.....	14		
Henderson County.....	.....do.....	12		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Iredell County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31			Present.
Lenoir County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Madison County	do	7		
Martin County	do	1		
Mecklenburg County (Charlotte.)	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	148	1	
Nash County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	21		
New Hanover County (Wilmington.)	Mar. 7	1		Imported.
Polk County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	9		
Rockingham County	do	15		
Rowan County	do	2		
Rutherford County	do	3		
Stamper County	do	39		
Stanly County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Surry County	do	1		
Swain County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Union County	do	3		
Wayne County	do	32		
Wilson County	do	216	1	
Total for State		836	2	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		264	2	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 4-Mar. 1	38	2	
Bottineau County	Dec. 21-Feb. 22	2	1	
Cass County	Dec. 31-Mar. 1	47		
Cavalier County	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	58		
Eddy County	Jan. 13-Feb. 22	1		
Foster County	Jan. 1-Feb. 22			Several cases.
Grand Forks County	Dec. 31-Mar. 1	132	2	
Griggs County	Dec. 27-Jan. 18	9		
Kidder County	Dec. 23-Feb. 22	9		
Lamoure County	Dec. 9-Feb. 22	6		
McHenry County	Dec. 24-Feb. 22	36		
McLean County	Feb. 1-Feb. 22	1		
Nelson County	Dec. 31-Mar. 1	60		
Pembina County	Dec. 31-Feb. 22	5		
Pierce County	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	32		
Ramsey County	do	4		
Steele County	Dec. 30-Feb. 22	4		
Stutsman County	Dec. 31-Feb. 22	10		
Traill County	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	32		
Walsh County	Dec. 31-Mar. 1	30		
Ward County	July 1-Feb. 22	70		
Weils County	Dec. 26-Mar. 1	27	1	
Williams County	Dec. 18-Jan. 13	2		
Total for State		615	6	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		60	1	
Ohio:				
Ashland County— Lake Township	Aug. 1-Jan. 31			
Troy Township	do	2		
Ashtabula County— Ashtabula	do	4		
Saybrook Township	do	7		
Auglaize County— Moulton Township	do	8		
St. Marys	do	7		
Belmont County— Barneville	do	14		
Bridgeport	do	3		
St. Chairsville	do	3		
Butler County— Hamilton	Jan. 26-Feb. 22	9		
Middletown	Jan. 19-Feb. 15	4		
Carroll County— Rose Township	Jan. 19-Jan. 31	3	1	
Champaign County— Urbana	do	2		
Clark County— Springfield	do	1		
Clermont County— Miami Township	do			
Coshocton County— White Eyes Township	do			

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Crawford County—				
Auburn Township.....	Jan. 19-Jan. 31			
Crestline.....	do			
New Washington.....	do			
Cuyahoga County—				
Berea.....	do			
Cleveland.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 14	21		
Glenville.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31			
Middleburg Township.....	do			
Rocky River.....	do			
Darke County—				
Jackson Township.....	do	3		
Union City.....	do	33		
Defiance County—				
Hicksville.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	34		
Mark Township.....	do	1		
Milford Township.....	do	1		
Delaware County—				
Delaware.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Erie County—				
Sandusky.....	do	4		
Fayette County—				
Union Township.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Washington Court House.....	do	1		
Franklin County—				
Clinton Township.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Columbus.....	do	4	1	
Gallia County—				
Cheshire Township.....	do	2		
Gallipolis.....	do	3		
Harrison Township.....	do			
Greene County—				
Cedarville Township.....	do	1		
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 21-Mar. 7	151	1	
Lockland.....	Dec. 21-Feb. 24	1		
Mill Creek Township.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Pleasant Ridge.....	do	1		
Symmes Township.....	do	1		
Hancock County—				
Allen Township.....	do	1		
Findlay.....	do	46	2	
Hardin County—				
Ada.....	do			
Kenton.....	do			
Liberty Township.....	do			
McDonald Township.....	do			
Henry County—				
Napoleon.....	do			
Highland County—				
Lynchburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Hocking County—				
Logan.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31			
Huron County—				
Chicago Junction.....	do	3		
Jackson County—				
Jefferson Township.....	do	7		
Madison Township.....	do			
Oakhill.....	do			
Washington Township.....	do	1		
Jefferson County—				
Mingo Junction.....	do	7		
Steubenville.....	do	3		
Knox County—				
Wayne Township.....	do	11		
Lake County—				
Mentor.....	do			
Lawrence County—				
Aid Township.....	do	9		
Ironton.....	do	1		
Licking County—				
Eden Township.....	do	1		
Hanover Township.....	do	8		
Newark.....	do	55		
Newton Township.....	do	1		
Utica.....	do	1		
Logan County—				
Belle Center.....	do	2		
Richland Township.....	do	3		
West Mansfield.....	do	4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Lorain County—				
Black River Township.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	.....
Lorain	do	.....	.....	.....
Russia Township	do	8	.....	.....
Lucas County—				
Toledo.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 1	10	.....	.....
Madison County—				
Monroe Township	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....	.....
Mahoning County—				
Youngstown	Dec. 22-Feb. 15	52	12	.....
Mercer County—				
Butler Township	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	51	.....	.....
Coldwater	do	42	.....	.....
Recovery Township.....	do	16	.....	.....
Washington Township	do	9	.....	.....
Monroe County—				
Benton Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Bethel Township.....	do	6	.....	.....
Franklin Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Graysville	do	.....	.....	.....
Perry Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Washington Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery County—				
Butler Township.....	do	.....	.....	.....
Dayton	Jan. 12-Feb. 8	5	.....	.....
Germantown	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....	.....
Washington Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Morrow County—				
Cardington.....	do	1	.....	.....
Muskingum County—				
Brush Creek Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
Zanesville	do	1	.....	.....
Perry County—				
Hopewell Township	do	1	.....	.....
New Lexington	do	4	.....	.....
Portage County—				
Brimfield Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Preble County—				
Gratis Township.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....	.....
Putnam County—				
Continental.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	.....	.....	.....
Perry Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Richland County—				
Madison Township.....	do	2	.....	.....
Plymouth Township.....	do	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky County—				
Clyde.....	do	2	.....	.....
Fremont	do	3	.....	.....
Gibsonburg.....	do	25	.....	.....
Madison Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
Riley Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
Townsend Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
York Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth	do	.....	.....	.....
Seneca County—				
Big Spring Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
Fostoria.....	do	2	.....	.....
Loudon Township.....	do	4	.....	.....
Tiffin	do	.....	.....	.....
Shelby County—				
Green Township.....	do	.....	.....	.....
Orange Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
Perry Township.....	do	.....	.....	.....
Sidney	do	2	.....	.....
Stark County—				
Canton.....	do	1	.....	.....
Massillon.....	do	1	.....	.....
Sandy Township.....	do	1	.....	.....
Waynesburg.....	do	1	.....	.....
Tuscarawas County—				
Fairfield Township	do	.....	.....	.....
Mineral City	do	8	2	.....
Urichsville	do	3	.....	.....
Union County—				
Magnetic Springs	do	1	.....	.....
Van Wert County—				
Liberty Township	do	1	.....	.....
Van Wert	do	5	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Washington County—				
Barlow Township.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31			
Belpre Township.....	do			
Liberty Township.....	do			
Marietta.....	do			
Wayne County—				
Creston.....	do	6		
Williams County—				
Alvordtown.....	do	1		
Bryan.....	do	1		
Montpeiler.....	do			
Wood County—				
Center Township.....	do	10		
Henry Township.....	do			
North Baltimore.....	do	2		
Troy Township.....	do			
Webster Township.....	do			
Wandot County—				
Carey.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 20	1		
Total for State.....		803	20	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		587	5	Total number of cases January 1 to December 20, 1901, 2,986; deaths, 48.
Oregon:				
Marshfield.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1	250	1	
Portland.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	57		
Total for State.....		307	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		8		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 1	29		
Berks County (Reading).....	Jan. 21-Feb. 24	4		
Blair County (Altoona).....	Dec. 29-Feb. 8	5		
Butler County.....	Jan. 16-Jan. 22	1		
Carbon County.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16	5		
Dauphin County (Steelton).....	Feb. 16-Feb. 22	1		
Lackawanna County (Scranton).....	Jan. 16-Feb. 22	9	1	
Lawrence County (New Castle).....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	10		
Lebanon County.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 15	114	2	
Lehigh County (Allentown) ...	Feb. 2-Feb. 8	1		
Luzerne County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 11	11		
Lycoming County (Williamsport).....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	2		
Montgomery County (Norristown).....	Dec. 22-Feb. 15	20	5	
Philadelphia County.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 15	954	186	
Schuylkill County (Auburn) ..	Nov. 17-Jan. 25	48	1	
York County (York).....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	9	2	
Total for State.....		1,223	197	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		55	3	
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 2	3		
Crompton.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2	4		
Manville.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 9	5		
Pawtucket.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2	2		
Providence.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 9	17	3	
Warren.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 9	2		
Warwick.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 14	6		
Woonsocket.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 9	158		
Total for State.....		197	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		3	1	
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 22	12		
Charleston.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 8	16		
Total for State.....		28		
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		8	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls	Jan. 26-Mar. 8	21		
Tennessee:				
Davidson County (Nashville) ..	Feb. 2-Mar. 1	3		
McMinn County	Dec. 15	24		
Polk County	Feb. 2-Feb. 19	4		
Shelby County (Memphis)	Dec. 22-Mar. 8	104		
Total for State		135		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		235	4	
Texas:				
Fort Worth	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Houston	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	186	3	
Laredo	Feb. 8	1		
San Antonio	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	16		
Total for State		211	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		432	7	
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	3		
Salt Lake City	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	13		
Total for State		16		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		556	1	
Vermont:				
Burlington	Dec. 15-Feb. 22	171		
Virginia:				
Roanoke	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	173	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		257		
Washington:				
Chehalis County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Clallam County	Jan. 17	2		
King County (Seattle)	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	82		
Klickitat County	Nov. 1-Dec. 1	8		
Lincoln County	Nov. 1-Dec. 13	35		
Pierce County (Tacoma)	Nov. 1-Mar. 9	81	1	
Spokane County (Spokane)	Nov. 1-Feb. 22	143		
Whitman County	do	5		
Total for State		357	2	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		25		
Wisconsin:				
36 counties, 61 places	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	239	1	
35 counties, 57 places	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	256	3	
37 counties, 73 places	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	304	1	
37 counties, 64 places	Apr. 1-Apr. 30	276	2	
45 counties, 85 places	May 1-May 31	358		
41 counties, 67 places	June 1-June 30	288	3	
32 counties, 52 places	July 1-July 31	268		
27 counties, 36 places	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	128	2	
15 counties, 18 places	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	71	3	
28 counties, 62 places	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	519	2	
42 counties, 100 places	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	596	3	
57 counties, 162 places	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1,012	2	
61 counties, 232 places	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1,521	8	
Fond du Lac	Jan. 17-Mar. 1	10		
Green Bay	Dec. 30-Mar. 9	118	3	
Milwaukee	Dec. 29-Mar. 1	30		
Total for State		5,994	33	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		560	4	
Grand total		24,157	707	
Grand total, same period, 1901.		11,496	149	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from December 28, 1901 to March 21, 1902.

[For reports received from June 29, 1901, to December 27, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1901.]

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California: San Francisco.....	Dec. 12 Feb. 22	1 1	..... 1	From Berkeley.

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

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Omaha, Nebr.....	Mar. 8	102,555	22			1										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do.....	7,147	3													
Palmer, Mass.....	do.....	7,801	4	1												
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,293,697	508	67		11				12	1	8	4			
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	15,369	2													
Portland, Me.....	do.....	50,145	19	1		1				1		1				
Pottsville, Pa.....	do.....	12,710	5													
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	175,597	84	7						2		1				
Quincy, Mass.....	do.....	23,899	2	2		1										
Reading, Pa.....	Mar. 10	78,961	36	2						1		1				1
Rutland, Vt.....	Mar. 8	11,499	3													
Sacramento, Cal.....	Mar. 1	29,282	9	1												
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Mar. 8	53,531	23	2							1	1				
San Francisco, Cal.....	Mar. 2	342,782	152	22						1	1	4				
San Jose, Cal.....	Mar. 1	21,500	3													
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do.....	10,266	5	2												
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	61,643	22	1						1						
South Bend, Ind.....	do.....	35,999	11								1					
Springfield, Mass.....	do.....	62,059	14													
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	12,068	3	1												
Tacoma, Wash.....	Mar. 2	37,714	25									1				
Taunton, Mass.....	Mar. 8	31,036	2													
Terre Haute, Ind.....	do.....	36,673	23	3							1					
Titusville, Pa.....	do.....	8,244	2													
Toledo, Ohio.....	do.....	131,822	33	2						1	2					
Troy, N. Y.....	do.....	60,657	17	2						1						
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	23,481	6									1				
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	8,529	3													
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	278,718	106	8						3						
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	38,878	15							2						
Wichita, Kans.....	do.....	24,671	12	2												
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	28,757	9	2						1						
Winona, Minn.....	do.....	19,714	2													
Woburn, Mass.....	do.....	14,254	6													
Worcester, Mass.....	Feb. 28	118,421	45	8							1					
Do.....	Mar. 1	118,421	33	6									1			
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Mar. 8	44,885	12	1						1						

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 10, 1902.

[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.....	27	2		1.02	.58	
Portland, Me.....	30	3		.77	1.77	
Northfield, Vt.....	24	1		.54	.42	
Boston, Mass.....	33	4		.98	.38	
New Haven, Conn.....	33	3		.98	1.20	
Albany, N. Y.....	30	1		.63	.53	
New York, N. Y.....	36	2		.91	1.56	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	34	1		.77	.70	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	38	1		.77	.88	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	33	4		.88	1.40	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	37	2		.89	1.54	
Baltimore, Md.....	40	3		.95	.44	
Washington, D. C.....	39	0		.96	.81	
Lynchburg, Va.....	43		4	.81	.32	
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	1		1.14		.70
Norfolk, Va.....	45	1		1.05		.59
Charlotte, N. C.....	48	0		1.12		.68
Raleigh, N. C.....	46	0		1.04		.49
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47	0		1.09		.11
Hatteras, N. C.....	49	0		1.36		.47
Wilmington, N. C.....	52		1	.91		.60
Columbia, S. C.....	52	0		1.12		.96
Charleston, S. C.....	55		1	.88		.79
Augusta, Ga.....	53		3	1.25		1.08
Savannah, Ga.....	57		2	.84		.80
Jacksonville, Fla.....	60		4	.77		.52
Jupiter, Fla.....	66		3	.52		.48
Key West, Fla.....	72		6	.28		.11
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	50		1	1.38		.77
Tampa, Fla.....	66		6	.72		.68
Pensacola, Fla.....	58		2	1.29		1.20
Mobile, Ala.....	57		3	1.66		.93
Montgomery, Ala.....	55		3	1.51		.95
Meridian, Miss.....	54		1	1.50		.89
Vicksburg, Miss.....	56	0		1.41		.76
New Orleans, La.....	61		2	1.19		1.14
Shreveport, La.....	56	2		1.05		.89
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45	7		.71		.69
Little Rock, Ark.....	49	5		1.24		.53
Palestine, Tex.....	55	4		.89		.79
Galveston, Tex.....	61		2	.70		.65
San Antonio, Tex.....	60	2		.42		.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	62	2		.42		.42
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	49	2		1.33		.41
Nashville, Tenn.....	47		1	1.24	.20	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	48		4	1.39	.25	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	46		6	1.26	.71	
Lexington, Ky.....	39		2	1.09		.13
Louisville, Ky.....	43		2	.92	.03	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	38	0		.83		.10
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	40		2	.77		.28
Columbus, Ohio.....	36		2	.70		.16
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	40		6	.70	.79	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	38		3	.63	1.37	
Lak Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	29	1		.63	.01	
Rochester, N. Y.....	29	2		.67		.36
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29	3		.61		.44
Erie, Pa.....	32	0		.68		.48
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33	1		.63		.11
Sandusky, Ohio.....	33	1		.58		.15
Toledo, Ohio.....	33	2		.47		.08
Detroit, Mich.....	31	3		.56		.25
Lansing, Mich.....	29	5		.56		.52
Port Huron, Mich.....	28	4		.63		.56
Alpena, Mich.....	23	8		.49		.38
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	20	6		.24		.17
Marquette, Mich.....	22	8		.42		.42
Escanaba, Mich.....	20	10		.37		.37
Green Bay, Wis.....	24	9		.49		.49
Grand Haven, Mich.....	29	4		.49		.44
Milwaukee, Wis.....	29	7		.56		.54
Chicago, Ill.....	33	4		.49		.45
Duluth, Minn.....	22	8		.35		.22

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 10, 1902.—Continued.

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.....	25	11		.28		.28
La Crosse, Wis.....	28	10		.33		.32
Dubuque, Iowa.....	30	6		.49		.49
Davenport, Iowa.....	33	5		.42		.42
Des Moines, Iowa.....	31	10		.28		.28
Keokuk, Iowa.....	35	4		.49		.33
Springfield, Ill.....	35	4		.61		.34
Cairo, Ill.....	45	1		.84		.57
St. Louis, Mo.....	41	1		.77		.67
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	38	1		.63		.46
Springfield, Mo.....	39	6		.80		.78
Kansas City, Mo.....	38	7		.49		.29
Topeka, Kans.....	37	8		.42		.15
Wichita, Kans.....	40	9		.42		.42
Concordia, Kans.....	34	14		.35		.35
Lincoln, Nebr.....	33	11		.28		.25
Omaha, Nebr.....	32	9		.28		.28
Sioux City, Iowa.....	27	13		.28		.27
Yankton, S. Dak.....	26	14		.21		.15
Valentine, Nebr.....	27	13		.28		.27
Huron, S. Dak.....	22	12		.14		.03
Pierre, S. Dak.....	25	12		.14		.07
Moorhead, Minn.....	15	17		.19		.19
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	18	7		.21		.07
Williston, N. Dak.....	17	9		.07		.07
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	23	12		.07		.07
Helena, Mont.....	28	11		.12		.12
Miles City, Mont.....	27			.07		
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	28	11		.21		.20
Spokane, Wash.....	36	7		.35	.05	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	43	7		.35		.07
Baker City, Oreg.....	33	6		.45		.40
Winnemucca, Nev.....	38		2	.21		.08
Pocatello, Idaho.....	31	6		.49		.30
Boise, Idaho.....	40	4		.42		.34
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	38	3		.42		.28
Lander, Wyo.....	26	7		.28		.18
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30	4		.14		.11
North Platte, Nebr.....	31	12		.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	37	4		.19		.19
Pueblo, Colo.....	38	5		.07		.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	37	10		.21		.21
Oklahoma, Okla.....	48	3		.61		.61
Amarillo, Tex.....	43	5		.05		.05
Abilene, Tex.....	50	7		.24		.24
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	37	0		.14		.12
El Paso, Tex.....	54	0	1	.13		.13
Phoenix, Ariz.....	59		1	.14		.13
Yuma, Ariz.....	63		5	.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	44	2		.75	1.63	
Tacoma, Wash.....	43			.93		
Portland, Oreg.....	45	1		1.38	2.21	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	46	1		.91		.38
Eureka, Cal.....	48			1.47		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	53		5	.80	.81	
Carson City, Nev.....	40		8	.34		.22
Sacramento, Cal.....	53		3	.70	.09	
San Francisco, Cal.....	53		1	.76	.64	
Fresno, Cal.....	53		3	.28	.47	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55		4	.78	1.61	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55		1	.76	.30	
San Diego, Cal.....	55		1	.43	.13	

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

Snow and ice bulletin for the week ended March 17, 1902.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau—Depth of snow and thickness of ice at 8 p. m., March 17, 1902.]

Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations.	Snow.	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Illinois:			New Hampshire:		
Chicago.....	(a)	0.0	Chatham.....	8	
Indiana:			New York:		
Evansville.....	(a)		Binghamton.....	1	
Indianapolis.....	(a)		Buffalo.....	(a)	8.0
Laporte.....	(a)		Franklinville.....	(a)	
Marion.....	(a)		Ithaca.....	(a)	
Iowa:			Oswego.....	(a)	0.0
Charles City.....	(a)		North Dakota:		
Des Moines.....	(a)		Bismarck.....	12	20.0
Dubuque.....	(a)	0.0	Williston.....	1	22.0
Estherville.....	(a)		Ohio:		
Kentucky:			Bangorville.....	(a)	
Lexington.....	(a)		Cincinnati.....	(a)	0.0
Maine:			Cleveland.....	(a)	0.0
Buckfield.....	(a)		Pennsylvania:		
Eastport.....		4.0	Confluence.....	1	
Lewiston.....		18.0	Erie.....	(a)	0.0
Michigan:			Johnstown.....	1	
Alpena.....	(a)	0.0	Pittsburg.....	(a)	0.0
Big Rapids.....	(a)		South Dakota:		
Escanaba.....	(a)	15.0	Huron.....	2	
Grand Haven.....	1	0.0	Pierre.....	6	4.0
Hillsdale.....	(a)		Yankton.....	(a)	0.0
Houghton.....	3	3.0	Vermont:		
Humboldt.....	2		Northfield.....	(a)	
Lansing.....	(a)		St. Johnsbury.....	(a)	
Mackinaw.....	2		West Virginia:		
Mancelona.....	1		Elkins.....	(a)	
Manistee.....	1		Rowelsburg.....	1	
Marquette.....	(a)	0.0	Wisconsin:		
Ontonagon.....	10		Ashland.....		19.0
Saginaw.....	(a)		La Crosse.....	(a)	0.0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	(a)	12.0	Madison.....	(a)	
Minnesota:			Medford.....	(a)	
Currie.....	3		Menasha.....	(a)	
Duluth.....	(a)	18.0	Milwaukee.....	(a)	0.0
Mapleplain.....	(a)		Washburn.....		22.0
Moorhead.....	5		Wyoming:		
Owatonna.....	(a)		Lander.....	2	
St. Cloud.....	(a)				
St. Paul.....	(a)	4.0			
Shokopee.....	(a)				
Worthington.....	(a)				

a Indicates trace.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *February 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the week ended January 26, 1902. There were 291 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 26 from the preceding week. There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 4; 9 from yellow fever, an increase of 4; 11 from smallpox, a decrease of 4; 6 from typhoid, an increase of 2; 2 from measles, an increase of 1; 1 from whooping cough, the same as before; 9 from bubonic pest, a decrease of 5; 1 from lymphatitis pernicioso, an increase of 1, and 43 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 3.

Respectfully,

E. W. AMES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *February 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the week ended February 2, 1902. There were 279 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 12 from the preceding week. There were 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 5; 7 from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 11 from smallpox, the same as before; 3 from typhoid, a decrease of 3; 2 from diphtheria, an increase of 2; none from measles, a decrease of 2; 2 from whooping cough, an increase of 1; 1 from bubonic pest, a decrease of 8; 1 from lymphatitis pernicioso, the same as before, and 56 from tuberculosis, an increase of 13.

Respectfully,

E. W. AMES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *February 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the week ended February 9, 1902. There were 308 deaths from all causes, an increase of 29 as compared with the preceding week. There were 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 8 from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 11 from smallpox, the same as before; 6 from typhoid, an increase of 3; 1 from measles, an increase of 1; 1 from whooping cough, a decrease of 1; 1 from bubonic pest, the same as before; 1 from lymphatitis pernicioso, the same as before; and 37 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 19.

Respectfully,

E. W. AMES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Rio de Janeiro declared free from plague.

[Cablegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *March 20, 1902.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: Rio de Janeiro declared clean bubonic. No signature. Probably from sanitary inspector E. W. Ames.

CHINA.

*Reports from Hongkong—No plague for three weeks.*HONGKONG, CHINA, *February 11, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this port for the week ended February 8, 1902. Eleven vessels were inspected during the week, 644 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 639 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected.

One case of diphtheria and 1 case of enteric fever, both resulting in death, and 1 case of smallpox were reported during the week as occurring in the colony. The case of smallpox occurred aboard the steamship *Honey Bee*, and was imported from the Straits Settlements. No cases of plague have been reported for over three weeks.

Respectfully,

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

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

HONGKONG, CHINA, *February 4, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended February 1, 1902. Seven vessels were inspected and the usual disinfection of crews and steerage passengers was carried on. There were no quarantinable diseases reported in the colony during the week. Thus far this year there have been but 1 case of plague and 1 death, which occurred January 16. Two cases of typhoid fever with 1 death were reported, 1 having been landed from the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, now in this port.

Respectfully,

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

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

CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *March 10, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit the following weekly report of transactions in the district under my command, for the week ended March 8, 1902:

Fourteen deaths have occurred in this city. Of these, 3 occurred in the civil hospital. Causes of death as follows: Enterocolitis, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; enteritis, 2; embolism, 2; hemorrhage, cerebral, 2; insufficiency, mitral, 1; uræmia, 1; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 18.25.

Previous to the sailing of that part of the North Atlantic Squadron, anchored in this harbor March 3, permission was obtained to place on shore in one of the hospitals for medical treatment, 13 seamen from the *Indiana*, ill from the following diseases: Parotitis, 9; bronchitis, 1; pleurisy, 1; bubo (nonvenereal), 1; syphilis, 1. One seaman from the bark *Boylston*, with inflamed eyes, has been placed in the civil hospital for treatment. The above cases, with the case of typhoid fever taken from the gunboat *Yankton* February 4, makes a total of 15 American seamen at present ill in this city. In addition to the medical attendance at the hospitals, they are visited daily by Dr. Stuart, of the *Yankton*.

Nine vessels inspected and passed, granted free pratique; 2 vessels admitted without inspection; 27 bills of health issued vessels leaving this harbor, and 3 alien steerage passengers landed, after inspection.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero reports 8 deaths in the city of Trinidad. No contagious diseases reported. Ten vessels inspected and passed, granted free pratique; 13 bills of health issued vessels leaving that port, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro M. Quevedo reports no deaths at that port during week ended March 1; no contagious diseases reported in that vicinity; 2 vessels inspected and passed, granted free pratique; 2 bills of health issued vessels leaving that port, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port during same period.

Respectfully,

FELIX GIRALT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended March 8, 1902.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *March 10, 1902.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 8, 1902. March 2, steamship *Santiago*, from New York, with 3 immigrants.

Respectfully,

FELIX GIRALT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Havana and Batabano.

HAVANA, CUBA, *March 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith report of transactions of this station, together with mortuary data of the city of Havana, for the week ended March 8, 1902.

Batabano.—Acting Asst. Surg. Jose M. Campos, reports having inspected 6 vessels on arrival and issued 8 bills of health during the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

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

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended March 8, 1902.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected.....	144
Number of passengers vaccinated	1
Total	145

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected	1, 928
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 770
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	1, 400
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	865
Total.....	5, 963
Number of immigrants inspected.....	650
Immigrants recommended for further investigation.....	3
Number of vaccination certificates issued.....	13
Number of persons vaccinated	1

SHORE DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	24
Baggage inspected and passed.....	1, 270
Express inspected and passed.....	289
Freight inspected and passed	1, 378
Total number of pieces handled.....	2, 961

MORTUARY REPORT.

Typhoid fever.....	3	Pneumonia.....	5
Leprosy.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	19
Enteritis.....	5	Diphtheria	1
Bronchitis.....	3	Total number deaths from all causes...	102
Pernicious fever.....	3		

Inspection of immigrants at Havana for the week ended March 8, 1902.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 8, 1902.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 8, 1902.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 2	Steamship Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Genoa, Spain, and Porto Rico.....	127
Mar. 3	Steamship Excelsior	New Orleans.....	6
Do.....	Steamship P. de Satrustegui.....	Vera Cruz	22
Do.....	Steamship Havana.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	34
Do.....	Steamship Monterey.....	New York	5
Do.....	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa and Key West.....	5
Mar. 4	Steamship Alfonso XII.....	Bilbao, Santander, and Corunna.....	247
Mar. 5	Steamship Veritas.....	Truxillo.....	5
Do.....	Steamship Morro Castle.....	New York	15
Mar. 6	Steamship La Navarro.....	St. Nazaire, Spain.....	181
Mar. 8	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa and Key West.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Miami	Miami, Fla.....	1
	Total		650

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, *March 5, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command, for the week ended March 1, 1902:

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 death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; tetanus, traumatic, 1; nephritis, 2; arterio-sclerosis, 1; heart disease, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; softening of the brain, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Ten vessels arrived during the week; 6 of these were inspected and passed and 4 passed without inspection; 12 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

I have the honor to transmit herewith mortality statistics for the city of Matanzas during the month of February, 1902: Tuberculosis, 11; nephritis, 6; carcinoma, 5; broncho-pneumonia, 5; enteritis, 5; tetanus, infantile, 3; arterio-sclerosis, 3; hepatitis, 3; diphtheria, 2; congenital debility, 2; lack of development, 2; heart disease, 3; meningitis, 2; septicæmia, puerperal, 1; tetanus, traumatic, 1; cardiovascular asthenia, 1; pulmonary œdema, 1; strangulated hernia, 1; myelitis, 1; cerebral embolism, 1; eclampsia, 1; softening of the brain, 1; bronchitis, 1. Total, 62. This shows a death rate of 16.40 per 1,000.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 14 deaths occurred in Cardenas of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 4; diphtheria, 2; pneumonia, 2; tetanus, infantile, 2; enteritis, chronic, 1; infectious enteritis, 1; other causes, 2. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 29.41 per 1,000. Fifteen vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was inspected and passed and 14 passed without inspection; 15 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 5 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Isabela de Sagua of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; gastro enteritis, 1; cerebral meningitis, 1; general debility in children, 1. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. The death rate during the week was 12.22 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was inspected and passed and 8 passed without inspection; 8 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that 3 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Caibarien of the following causes: Hemorrhage of the brain, 1; paralysis, 1; senile consumption, 1. The death rate during the week was 18.10 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Four vessels arrived during the week and were passed without inspection; 2 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

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

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, *March 12, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the

transactions of the service in the second quarantine district under my command, for the week ended March 8, 1902:

Matanzas.—Eight deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 9.11 per 1,000. This is the lowest death rate that has been noted in this city during the past ten years. The principal causes of death were as follows: Bronchopneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; bronchitis, 1; hepatitis, 1; cancer, 1; other causes, 2. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported during the week. Nine vessels arrived during the week; 6 of these were inspected and passed and 3 passed without inspection; 6 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 6 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 1; diphtheria, 1; meningitis, 1; alcoholism, chronic, 1; other causes, 2. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 12.60 per 1,000. Seven vessels arrived during the week and were passed without inspection; 12 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 50 cases of varicella were reported during the week in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande. Eight vessels arrived during the week; 1 of these was inspected and passed and 7 passed without inspection; 8 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Cuibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that 1 death from tuberculosis of the lungs was reported. The death rate during the week was 6.03 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Nine vessels arrived during the week and were passed without inspection; 8 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

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

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

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *March 3, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the third quarantine district of Cuba under my command, for the week ended March 1, 1902: Four vessels arrived at this port and 5 bills of health were issued. There were 2 deaths reported—1 tuberculosis, 1 cerebral congestion. Weather has been excessively warm for this time of the year, and the sanitary condition is good.

Puerto Padre.—Report shows 4 arrivals, 4 bills of health issued, 1 death from peritonitis, and good sanitary condition.

Gibara.—Report shows the arrival of 13 vessels, the issuance of 12 bills of health, 2 deaths—meningitis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1—and good sanitary condition. No quarantinable disease reported at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

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

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *March 11, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit inclosed reports of transactions at some of the subports under my command:

Gibara.—Weekly report of vessels arrived in the week ended November 9, 1901; report of arrival of alien steerage passengers for the week ended November 30, 1901; report of immigrants inspected in November, 1901; report of transactions in the week ended December 7, 1901; weekly report of arrival of alien steerage passengers for the week ended December 21, 1901; report of transactions for the week ended December 28, 1901; reports of immigrants inspected in February, 1902, and report of transactions for the week ended March 1, 1902.

Baracoa.—Report of immigrants inspected in the month of February, 1902, and reports for the week ended March, 1902.

Puerto Padre.—Report of transaction for the week ended March 1, 1902.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Gibara, Cuba, during the month of November, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 417; number passed, 417.

S. GOMEZ,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 28, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended February 22, 1902:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 16 deaths reported, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 19.34 per 1,000. The causes of death were as follows: Tubercle of lungs, 2; tetanus, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 1; atheroma, 1; pneumonia, 2; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 1; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1; nephritis, 2; septicæmia, puerperal, 1; congenital debility, 1; ill-defined or unspecified causes of death, 3. During the week 14 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 6 vessels were passed without inspection, and 13 vessels received bills of health prior to leaving port. I inclose vital statistics for the month of January, 1902.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 2 deaths, due to the following causes: Organic diseases of the heart, 1; pneumonia, 1. Mortality for the week, 7.18 per 1,000. During the week 6 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 7 vessels were passed without inspection, and 15 vessels received bills of health prior to departure.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. H. S. Caminero reports a total of 7 deaths, due to the following causes: Fever, intermittent malarial, 2; tubercle of lungs, 1; tubercle of the meninges, 1; tetanus, 1; organic diseases of the heart, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1. Rate mortality for the week, 20.22 per 1,000. During the week 2 vessels were

inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels were passed without inspection, and 4 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving port.

One case of smallpox was reported in Guantanamo. The case is a farm laborer, living about 1½ miles from the town. He was taken sick February 11, has been isolated by order of the mayor, and a policeman placed in charge of the premises to prevent communication. The case is of a mild character. No other contagious or infectious disease has been reported.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports that no deaths have occurred. During the week 3 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 4 vessels received bills of health prior to sailing.

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago for the week ended February 22, 1902.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 22, 1902.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 22, 1902.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 18	Uruguayan steamship Barcelona	Genoa and Spanish ports.....	4
Feb. 19	British schooner Maggie Louise.....	Kingston, Jamaica	7
Feb. 20	Spanish steamship Madrileño	Liverpool and Spanish ports	27
Do.....	Provisional flag steamship Tomas Brooks.	Kingston, Jamaica	25
	Total.....	.....	63

Respectfully,

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

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

DANISH WEST INDIES.

End of quarantine against Saint Lucia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the minister of the United States to Denmark reports, under date of the 25th ultimo, that the quarantine against vessels from Saint Lucia, West Indies, has been raised by the government of the Danish West Indies.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *March 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended March 1, 1902, there were reported to the local health authorities 5 cases of smallpox,

2 of typhus fever, 13 of enteric fever, 98 of scarlet fever, 16 of diphtheria, and 20 of measles.

On February 26, 1902, as requested by the Warren Line Steamship Company, I visited their steamship *Sachem*, bound for Boston, and vaccinated those of the officers, crew, and cattlemen who had not been recently successfully vaccinated.

Respectfully,

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

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

Circular concerning vaccination of personnel of vessels bound for the United States.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 28, 1902.*

SIR: Adverting to previous dispatches on the subject of the outbreak of smallpox in this port, I have the honor to state that P. A. Surg. A. R. Thomas, of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, reported here for duty on Monday, February 24, 1902, in accordance with instructions received by him by cable from Surg.-Genl. Walter Wyman, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and I, therefore, after consultation with Dr. Thomas, issued a circular, 2 copies of which are herein inclosed.

Respectfully,

WM. M. OSBORNE,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Circular No. 13.]

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
London, England, February 27, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: On and after March 3, 1902, paragraph 3, article 5, of the quarantine regulations of the United States will be strictly enforced on all vessels leaving this port bound to any port in the United States, to wit:

“Steerage passengers and crew, coming from districts where smallpox prevails in epidemic form, or who have been exposed to smallpox, shall be vaccinated before embarkation, unless they show evidence of immunity to smallpox by previous attack or recent successful vaccination.”

In order to obviate, as far as possible, detention in the sailing of steamers or sailing vessels, two working days' notice must be given in writing at this consulate-general as to the place, date, and hour of the intended departure of any steamship or sailing vessel.

P. A. Surg. A. R. Thomas, of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, has been detailed for duty at this port for the purpose of carrying out the above regulations.

No clean bill of health will be issued from this office unless the foregoing regulations be complied with.

WM. M. OSBORNE,
United States Consul-General.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *March 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions contained in Bureau telegram of February 26, 1902, I have proceeded to institute an inspection and vaccination for smallpox according to the line of my cablegram. For that purpose, a circular was issued by the consul-general, and a copy sent to each of the more important steamship companies, a copy of which is inclosed, and all steerage passengers and crews on vessels clearing after to-day will be vaccinated as far as they will submit. * * *

The number of cases of smallpox here slowly increases, but the daily number recently has not seemed to be so large. Cases occur in many of the neighboring towns.

There were 69 deaths from smallpox in England during the week ended February 22, and of these 64 occurred in London, and of this number 21 occurred in the borough of Stepney, which is that most frequented by the sailors.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

FRANCE.

Report on tuberculosis.

ROUBAIX, FRANCE, *January 21, 1902.*

The union of philanthropy and science marks a new phase in the struggle against the spread of tubercular diseases.

A society has been formed in France known as the polyclinical society for the treatment of tuberculosis and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Notice of the work of this society was made on January 6 to the academy of sciences and communicated by that body to the academy of medicine.

The practical aim of this society is to create 200 dispensaries, 5 of which are to be in Paris, where the best-known methods for the treatment of tuberculosis will be applied by physicians of high standing.

The poor are to be treated gratuitously in these dispensaries, and the rich at a moderate price.

The philanthropists who conceived the idea selected Roubaix as a field, where consumption is very prevalent, and more than a year ago opened a dispensary on one of the principal avenues of the town.

In that establishment patients have been treated by the best physicians of Roubaix, different methods being practiced in order to secure the best results.

Much interest is awakened in France by the founding of the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries. Mr. Gustave Rouanet, member of the chamber of deputies in the 18th district of Paris, recently delivered a lecture on the subject, which was attended by the prime minister, Mr. Waldeck Rousseau, Dr. Brouardel, ex-dean of the faculty of medicine, Professor Landouzy, and many other distinguished men of science.

Mr. Waldeck Rousseau has given assurance that the Government will cooperate in the work of founding antituberculosis dispensaries.

W. P. ATWELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Establishment of a sanatorium and dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculous teachers proposed.

ROUBAIX, FRANCE, *February 19, 1902.*

The teachers' mutual aid society held a congress at the Sorbonne last year by permission of the minister of public instruction to discuss ways and means to found a sanatorium and dispensaries for teachers afflicted with tubercular diseases. The teachers' friendly aid association was also represented at this congress.

It was decided to call a national meeting of the two societies under the law regulating mutual aid associations.

The statutes adopted by this meeting were approved by the minister of the interior January 15, 1902, which gives legal existence to the society.

In order to procure necessary funds for the construction and furnishing of a sanatorium, the union decided upon a popular subscription in France, by authority of the minister, and under the auspices of all teachers; also a lottery with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, tickets, 50 centimes each, and prize lots, the highest of which shall be 125,000.

The French chamber is now considering a report favorable to the organization of this national lottery for the construction and maintenance of a sanatorium and dispensaries for consumptive teachers.

W. P. ATWELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Cholera and plague in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 21, 1902*

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

Plague.

EGYPT.—The following plague cases and deaths were registered during the period from January 31 to February 6: Tantah, 7 cases, 6 deaths; in Ziftah, 1 case, 1 death; in Abussir, 2 cases, 1 death; Kom-el-Nur, 1 case.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, between January 11 and January 17, there were registered 5,558 plague cases and 4,390 deaths—that is to say, 540 cases and 228 deaths less than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, between January 11 and January 14, there occurred 119 plague cases and 106 deaths.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended January 18, 1 case of plague was recorded.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from December 29 to January 4, 33 persons died of cholera, and during the same period there occurred 23 plague cases and 22 deaths.

Cholera.

DUTCH INDIA.—In the district of Soerabaya, between December 29 and January 11, there occurred 24 cases and 10 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 1, 1902.*

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

Plague.

EGYPT.—Between February 7 and February 13 the following plague cases and deaths were registered: In Tantah 6 new cases, 9 deaths; in

Abussir and in Kom-el-Nur each 1 case, 1 death ; in Alexandria, under date of February 20, 1 new plague case was recorded.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the week ended January 24, there were registered 6,610 new plague cases with 4,369 deaths—that is to say, 1,052 cases and 479 deaths more than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, during the period from January 15 to January 21, there occurred 358 plague cases and 298 deaths.

MAURITIUS.—During the five weeks from December 6 to January 9, there were registered 42, 46, 38, 34, and 37 plague cases and 25, 21, 23, 23, and 22 deaths, respectively.

CAPE COLONY.—In the middle of February 1 case of plague was recorded at Somerset West.

BRAZIL.—In Rio de Janeiro during the period from December 26 to January 25, there occurred 42 plague cases and 20 deaths.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from January 5 to January 11, there occurred 31 fatal cases of cholera. There were also registered during the same period, 40 plague cases and 36 deaths.

Cholera.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—In Singapore during the month of December last, there were registered 9 cases of cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

Feeble-minded children discussed by the German society for fostering the public health.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following short report of the proceedings of Die deutsche Gesellschaft für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege at its meeting on February 24, 1902: (Translated from the Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin, February 25.) "The German society for fostering the public health was engaged at its yesterday's meeting in the discussion of a question of general interest. Dr. Cassel spoke of the results of his examinations of feeble-minded children in the Berlin parish schools. For a number of years past the state and municipality have devoted special solicitude to these unhappy creatures. Since the year 1898 such children receive special instruction in auxiliary classes established for this purpose, so far as appears desirable. The instruction is intended to advance the children so far as to render them capable to go through the ordinary school course, or to acquire such preparatory learning for later life as may be practically attainable. During the years 1898-1900, Dr. Cassel examined 129 children—71 boys and 58 girls. The data which he here found are in many respects remarkable and render it possible to form a clear opinion regarding the physical, mental, and moral personality of the children. No less than 62 per cent of the children learned to walk later than normally—that is to say, not until after their second year—while 44 per cent only began to speak after their third year. The children were not infrequently passionate, obstinate, and untruthful. Most of them suffered from weak memory. The ability to read, write, and calculate was often very poor, 95 per

cent of the children being very weak in arithmetic; 22 per cent had not even the slightest comprehension for figures, although they had already been two years in the lowest classes of the schools. In conclusion, Dr. Cassel advocated a common action of the physicians and teachers and recommended systematic examinations of the feeble-minded children in the parish schools of Berlin."

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

Health of Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of Berlin during the week ended February 15, was exceedingly good. The mortality rate was lower than that of the foregoing week, amounting to 15.2 per 1,000, and although higher than that of Charlottenburg and Schöneberg, was lower than that of two-thirds of the other German large towns and considerably less than that of London, Paris, and Vienna.

The participation of children in their first year in the mortality was higher than in the first February week—being 4.4 per 1,000 of the living—which was not, however, one-half that of Munich and Breslau. Acute diseases of the intestines claimed 32 victims. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs decreased somewhat, causing 57 deaths, thereby leaving Berlin as ranking among those large cities in which these diseases caused the least number of deaths. The heavy increase in the number of deaths from consumption in the foregoing week, has been followed by a considerable decrease, 73 deaths being registered as compared with 113. Severe cases of measles were somewhat less frequent. The number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria remained the same, the former causing 6, the latter 7 deaths. Cases of influenza were more frequent, 5 deaths being registered. Finally there were recorded 16 deaths by violence, being four times the number of the previous week.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

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

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of quarantine on outgoing vessels at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., *March 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of outgoing quarantine transactions at this station for the week ended March 1, 1902: Number of steamers inspected and passed, 2; sailing vessels inspected and passed, 4; cabin passengers inspected and passed, 90; steerage passengers detained and passed, 7; steerage passengers rejected, 30; crew inspected and passed, 68; pieces of baggage disinfected, 54; sailing vessels disinfected, 2.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *February 18, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this port during the week ended February 15, 1902: There were inspected 5 vessels, with 523 crew, 74 cabin and 327 steerage passengers; 452 persons were bathed, and their baggage was disinfected. The health of the port remains good, and no quarantinable disease has been reported.

Respectfully,

J. SPENCER HOUGH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Plague in Nagasaki.*

[Cablegram.]

YOKOHAMA, *March 13, 1902.*WYMAN, *Washington*: Plague is now present in Nagasaki.—HOUGH.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Inspection service at St. John.*ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, *March 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended March 8, the following vessels and their crews were inspected at this port: Steamer, 1; schooners, 3; seamen, 77.

Respectfully,

T. DYSON WALKER,

United States Medical Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NORWAY.

*The use of proper cuspidors in the fight against tuberculosis.*BERGEN, NORWAY, *February 21, 1902.*

In the same degree as the knowledge of consumption and the way of spreading contagion of named disease has advanced, the importance of collecting and destroying the expectorations of the consumptive persons as soon as possible has become more and more evident. As a rule these expectorations contain a great quantity of tubercular bacilli. A German scientist (Heller) has calculated that a consumptive person discharges, on an average, not less than 7,000,000,000 bacilli a day.

If the consumptive person expectorates on floors and carpets, or such like, the phlegm dries up into fine powder, which, if mixed up with dust, etc., will be diffused throughout the room. If this dust is afterwards inhaled by a person susceptible of consumption, it may happen that he contracts this dangerous and dreadful disease. The bad habit of expectorating anywhere is the general cause of infection through clothes, carpets, and furniture, etc. (from apartments which have been inhabited by consumptive people), and thus persons who have inherited same or come across them at auctions, contract the disease. The habit of expectorating on the floors in schools, factories, barracks, churches,

hotels, railway coaches, and other general institutions, is not less dangerous. As consumption is prevalent among mankind, we may take it for granted that there will always be one or two persons in these places who cough, and expectorate contagious phlegm. If this phlegm is allowed to dry on floors or carpets, and is later on stirred up in the air by persons engaged in cleaning, dusting, or playing on those spots, the disease is easily transferred to them.

Everybody ought to make earnest efforts at giving up the dangerous and loathsome habit of expectorating on the floors within doors. It is not sufficient to caution only the consumptive to be particular in this regard, because it is impossible to know whether coughing and expectorating individuals cough on account of being consumptive, or as a consequence of some harmless complaint. Moreover, various maladies are contracted through expectorated phlegm, as, for instance, catarrhs, bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.

It is the duty of the healthy to set the sick a good example. The same precautions which are expected from sick people should be shown them in return by the healthy, who ultimately should accustom themselves never to expectorate within doors in anything else than vessels intended for that purpose, a moderate demand, which, in the interest of health and cleanliness, ought to be respected by the whole of humanity.

Dr. Rikardt von Post, of Eskilstuna, Sweden, has constructed serviceable cuspidors for general use in homes and public places. Ordinary open cuspidors, generally to be found in front of the fireplaces, are not serviceable. These cuspidors which stand on the floor have many disadvantages, and one of them is, that one easily expectorates outside the vessel. Besides that, children and dogs playing in the room may happen to soil themselves with their contents, and in addition to all, the exterior is exceedingly repulsive. Cuspidors ought to look neat and clean. They should be possessed of lids, closing by themselves and shutting out the view of their loathsome contents, which moreover would prevent flies and other insects from carrying parts of same round about the apartment. The shape and style of the cuspidors must be such that they could never be taken for domestic appliances, such as milk jugs, sauce tureens, or cups, etc. There ought to be three kinds of cuspidors, one applied to the wall at such a height that there could be no question of expectorating outside the vessel and permitting an easy cleaning of same; one kind for the night stand, to be conducted to the mouth by means of the hand, and finally a cup that could be carried in the pocket.

The cup intended for the night stand or sick bed should be so constructed that the bedridden person can use it without raising his head from the pillow or getting up. Dr. von Post has, as aforesaid, invented serviceable cuspidors. There are two kinds of wall cups and one hand cup. As pocket cup, the so-called Dettweiler cup can be recommended as being the best hitherto known for people staying at sanitariums.

The wall cup No. 1 is intended for corridors, staircases, and halls in general, as well as for schools, factories, and ordinary apartments. The wall cup No. 2, of a shape preventing all splashing over or upsetting of contents, is intended for places having in a certain sense movable walls, such as railway coaches and steamers, etc. Both these cups have hinges which cause the lid to close by itself when let loose. The cup itself is neat and clean though plain, and will not spoil the appearance of the walls. The best place for same is beside the heating stove, where it should be screwed or nailed up at a height of a little more

than 1 yard above the floor. The cup is fastened on the hook of the plate and the lid by means of 2 pintles. Before the cup is used some water or other fluid preventing contagion should be poured into same. The cleaning is done thus: By drawing out the lower pintle the cup is unfastened from the wall and the contents thrown into the sewer or privy, whereafter the cup is rinsed with hot water and put back in its place.

The hand cup is intended for the night stand and working table or the wall during daytime, and at night for the night stand. The construction of same is so that it can be fitted into a socket in either place. It is also intended for use in factories, schools, etc., and may be attached to the working table or desk of individuals suffering from cough, who can not continually leave their seats to use the wall cup without being disturbed in their work. The hand cup is put up thus: Two screws or nails are fastened at a sufficient height on the wall or edge of the respective working table or night stand. Application and cleaning similar with the wall cups. The neck of this cup is not in the middle, as on ordinary vessels, but behind. Through this arrangement the advantage is gained that the bedridden individual need not raise himself up every time he expectorates, which generally increases the cough. Moreover, the contents of the cup flow away and do not show when conducted to the mouth. Other advantages of these cups are that same are manufactured of steel plate instead of glass and porcelain, and can be attached to the wall instead of standing loose on the tables. Thus they are always at hand in their fixed places. These cuspidors are manufactured by the Eskilstuna Stålplessningsbolag, at Eskilstuna, Sweden, and patented in that country. They are made of white sheet iron, enameled plate, and nickle plate, as well as aluminum, and in several sizes. Through the courtesy of Dr. von Post I am in possession of 2 samples of these cuspidors, which I forward by parcels post.

The second model of the wall cup is as yet not obtainable, but should one be desired later on I will be pleased to procure same.

These models of cuspidors have won the approval of all Sweden, and there are reasons to believe that same will be adopted at all sanatoriums and also public institutions as well as in private homes, etc.

VICTOR E. NELSON,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Inspection of immigrants at Halifax and St. John.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *March 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended March 8, 1902, there were inspected 2,360 immigrants; passed, 2,341; detained, 19. * * *

During the week ended March 8, 1902, there was inspected at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, 1 immigrant; passed, none; detained, 1. * * *

Respectfully,

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

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila quarantines against Hongkong for cholera.

[Cablegram.]

MANILA, P. I., *March 17, 1902.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: Cholera, Hongkong, Manila has quarantined.—PERRY.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Smallpox reported in Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *March 3, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico. I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended March 1, 1902. Also report of the inspection of immigrants at this port for the month of February, 1902.

During the week 3 vessels were inspected and passed and 1 was held in quarantine transacting business under guard and sailing the same day. She was the French steamship *Fournel*, from Port Limon, Port au Prince, Jeremie, Petit Goaves, Miraguain, Gonaives, and Cape Haitien. Nine bills of health were issued during the week. I have heard unofficially, but from good sources, that there are several cases of smallpox in Ponce. * * *

Respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce for the week ended March 1, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., *March 3, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 1, 1902. February 28, German steamship *Castilia*, from Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Carupano, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Ponce, P. R., during the month of February, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 23; number passed, 22.

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

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

URUGUAY.

Smallpox in Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, *February 6, 1902.*

SIR: In March, 1901, smallpox made its appearance here in Montevideo, in mild form, and nothing was feared, as it was thought that it

would soon be stamped out. Unfortunately, it got a footing in some of the conventillos—tenement houses—with the result that at this date, February 6, it shows a marked daily increase, so that 32 cases were announced on February 5. The total cases reported from March last are given officially at 1,642, with 154 deaths. It has also developed that the rules for the disinfection of infected houses, and supervision of visits, have sounded well in the notices served. Their enforcement has been extremely lax, and the authorities are now confronted with all the danger of a smallpox epidemic. Vaccination is not compulsory, and frantic appeals are made for all the people to seek safety and protection by vaccination, for which purpose many places have been opened. Where possible, all employers compel their men to attend or quit work, and by that means many thousands have been vaccinated.

Respectfully,

ALBERT W. SWALM,
United States Consul.

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

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

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 77, including 8 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Five weeks ended February 1, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 229, including enteric fever, 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—British Columbia—Victoria.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 66, including enteric fever, 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—Santiago.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 73, including enteric fever, 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 31,626. Total number of deaths, 109, including 3 from yellow fever.

FRANCE—Marseille.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 1,145, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 19; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 1 from smallpox.

GERMANY—Hanover.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 240,962. Total number of deaths, 272, including 15 from infectious diseases.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended February 23, 1902. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 49, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 22,

1902, correspond to an annual rate of 24.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,003.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 22, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 215, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

London.—Two thousand five hundred and sixty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 63; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 26; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 17; smallpox, 64, and diarrhea and dysentery, 4. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 29.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 3,430 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 4 from smallpox, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 22, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 30.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Galway, viz, 46.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 248 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 22, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 25.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,629,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 22.1, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 37.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 817, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 3; smallpox, 7, and 20 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended February 10, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ITALY—Genoa.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 230,969. Total number of deaths, 377, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 14, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Month of November, 1901. Total number of deaths, 377, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; whooping cough, 2; smallpox, 17, and 53 from tuberculosis.

Month of December, 1901. Total number of deaths, 503, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3; smallpox, 14, and 58 from tuberculosis.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1902. Estimated population, 183,679. Total number of deaths, 170, including 4 from diphtheria.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Month of December, 1901. Population, 250,000. Total number of deaths, 858, including enteric fever, 4; plague, 6, and 80 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended February 15, 1902. Estimated population, 11,000. Total number of deaths, 12. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 27, 1901, to March 21, 1902.

[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, 1901, to December 27, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1901.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton	Feb. 24-Mar. 6			Several deaths.
Hongkong	Mar. 6		1	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 28-Feb. 11		23	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 8		388	
Madras.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 7		84	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 14	48	27	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 18		46	
Turkey:				
Medina	Mar. 6.....		60	Among pilgrims.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 9		53	
British West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Dec. 13			Prevalent.
Dutch Guiana:				
Paramaribo.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 17	11	7	
Dutch West Indies:				
Curaçoa.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 8	1	1	
Jamaica:				
Port Royal.....	Feb. 9-Feb. 15	1	1	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 1	37	26	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.....	Dec. 6.....			Reported.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 9		104	
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 8-Jan. 18	3	2	
Shuitung.....	Feb. 16.....		100	Do.
Egypt:				
Aboussir.....	Apr. 7-Feb. 12	5	2	
Alexandria.....	.....do.....	52	26	
Benha .....	.....do.....	5	3	
Kafr Enon.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Komet Nour.....	.....do.....	2	1	
Mansourah.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Minieh .....	.....do.....	5	1	
Mit-Gamr .....	.....do.....	23	14	
Port Said .....	.....do.....	26	16	
Tantah .....	.....do.....	81	68	
Zagazig .....	.....do.....	77	32	
Ziftah .....	.....do.....	14	12	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 10	44	37	
France:				
Marseille.....	Dec. 1.....	1		On ss. Pehio, from Batoum.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 2		14	
Kauai, Eleele	Jan. 23-Jan. 24		2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 1		2	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	2,886	2,120	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	1,215	873	
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	689	541	
Surat District and Town.....	.....do.....	1,072	848	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	353	310	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 1	41	88	
Khandeah District.....	do	2,377	1,881	
Naasik District.....	do	862	616	
Poonah District and City.....	do	4,358	3,768	
Satara District.....	do	13,811	10,319	
Sholapur District and Town.....	do	485	327	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do	13,221	10,202	
Dharwar District.....	do	11,497	8,423	
Hubli Town.....	do	20	20	
Kanara District.....	do	353	199	
Kolaba District.....	do	193	165	
Ratnagiri District.....	do		99	
Karachi City and District.....	do	526	443	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	do	372	210	
Baroda State.....	do	722	491	
Cutch State.....	do	408	341	
Kathiawar State.....	do	101	78	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country.....	do	10,994	7,673	
Sachin State.....	do	57	38	
Savanur State.....	do	520	423	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency.....	do	4,281	3,553	
Bengal—				
Bhagalpur.....	do	74	65	
Burdwan Division.....	do	2	2	
Calcutta.....	do	350	333	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do	460	377	
Orissa.....	do			
Patna.....	do	4,672	3,303	
Northwest Province and Oudh:				
Allahabad Division.....	do	1,347	1,189	
Benares Division.....	do	3,335	3,311	
Punjab:				
Delhi Division.....	do	6,642	4,511	
Jullunder Division.....	do	11,368	6,236	
Lahore Division.....	do	7,505	4,403	
Rawalpindi Division.....	do	9,147	5,992	
Mysore State:				
Bangalore City, District, and Military Station.....	do	3,239	2,508	
Chitaldrug District.....	do	442	327	
Kadur District.....	do	242	154	
Kolar District and Gold Fields.....	do	82	60	
Mysore City and District.....	do	2,291	1,774	
Shimoga District.....	do	409	238	
Tumkur District.....	do	50	41	
Hyderabad State.....	do	496	402	
Kashmir:				
Jammu Province.....	do	3,559	2,100	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Mar. 13.....			Repor
Mauritius:				
.....	Nov. 29-Jan. 30	227	140	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 14	5	5	
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Jan. 8.....	1	1	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1	1	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Jan. 16-Jan. 23	6	4	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	.....	185	
Austria-Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21	11	.....
Prague.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22	103	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 10-Feb. 22	49	12	
Ghent.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 22	.....	25	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 25	2	1	
Ceara.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 9	.....	421	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15	.....	261	
British Columbia:				
Victoria.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1	.....
Canada:				
Quebec.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8	426	6	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 22	.....	31	
Panama.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 4	.....	27	
Cuba:				
Ciego de Avila, Puerto Principe.....	Jan. 12.....	1	.....	From Canada.
Guantanamo.....	Feb. 18.....	1	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 28-Dec. 7	.....	30	
England:				
Birmingham.....	Feb. 16-Feb. 22	1	.....
Bristol.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1	1	
Liverpool.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 22	53	.....	One from ship from Boston.
London.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 15	.....	481	
Manchester.....	Feb. 16-Feb. 22	1	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 11	6	.....
North Shields.....	Jan. 19-Jan. 25	2	.....
Plymouth.....	Feb. 9-Feb. 15	1	1	
Sheffield.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28	1	.....
Southampton.....	Feb. 16-Feb. 22	1	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	7	.....
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7	.....	1	
Marseille.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	.....	2	
Nantes.....	do.....	5	.....
Nice.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	.....	26	
Paris.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 22	.....	51	
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 22	2	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	.....	26	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1	.....	9	
Karachi.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 2	103	22	
Madras.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 7	.....	15	
Ireland:				
Dublin.....	Feb. 9-Feb. 15	3	.....
Italy:				
Milan.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	4	2	
Naples.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22	212	16	
Palermo.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22	.....	8	
Rome.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18	.....	4	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28	1	.....	From Colon.
Port Antonio.....	Jan. 5-Jan. 11	1	.....
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 11-Dec. 20	1	.....
Liberia:				
Monrovia.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 14	.....	1	
Malta:				
Valletta.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 15	12	.....
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 1	40	.....
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 2	90	38	
New Brunswick:				
Lynnfield.....	Jan. 18.....	1	.....
Moncton.....	do.....	1	.....
St. John.....	Oct. 20-Jan. 18	108	23	
Welsford.....	Jan. 18.....	1	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nova Scotia :				
Halifax	Sept. 23-Mar. 8	33	4	
Windsor	Dec. 15-Jan. 25	1	.....
Russia :				
Moscow	Nov. 24-Feb. 15	130	53	
Odessa	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	61	18	
Riga	Jan. 25-Jan. 31	.....	5	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	72	21	
Warsaw	Nov. 24-Jan. 11	.....	9	
Scotland :				
Dundee	Jan. 12-Feb. 15	6	.....
Glasgow	Dec. 28-Feb. 28	150	10	
Spain :				
Corunna	Dec. 1-Jan. 25	.....	6	
Malaga	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	62	
Valencia	Jan. 1-Feb. 14	369	67	
Straits Settlements :				
Singapore	Oct. 1-Jan. 11	.....	3	
Uruguay :				
Montevideo	Oct. 26-Jan. 18	583	46	
Wales :				
Cardiff	Feb. 2-Feb. 8	1	.....

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.						
Acapulco	Feb. 22	6,000	3																	
Do.	Mar. 1	6,000	5																	
Aix la Chapelle	Feb. 1	138,198	37	4																
Alexandretta	Feb. 15	9,000	8																	
Amherstburg	Mar. 8	2,250	1																	
Antwerp	Feb. 15	285,621	93																	
Athens	Feb. 24	200,000	15																	
Barmen	Feb. 15	143,500	45	6																
Barranquilla	Feb. 23	40,000	31	3																
Belfast	Feb. 22	358,693	205																	
Belize	Mar. 6	9,000	3																	
Bergen	Feb. 22	71,000	23																	
Birmingham	do.	523,284	235																	
Bombay	Feb. 11	776,006	1,408	145	531	4		11												
Bremen	Jan. 25	160,833	45	3																
Do.	Feb. 1	160,823	49	5																
Do.	Feb. 8	160,823	50	8																
Budapest	Feb. 8	729,383																		
Cairo	Feb. 11	608,910	306	26																
Calcutta	Feb. 8	847,796	585		124	50														
Callao	Feb. 2	30,000	28																	
Do.	Feb. 9	30,000	15																	
Catagena	Feb. 23	8,000	7																	
Cognac	Feb. 15	19,483	13																	
Do.	Feb. 22	19,483	4																	
Cologne	Feb. 15	380,527	141	13																
Colon	Mar. 2	8,000	4																	
Copenhagen	Feb. 15	476,876	120	25																
Corunna	Feb. 22	44,000	36	12																
Crefeld	Feb. 15	106,887	21																	
Curacao	Feb. 22	30,828	12																	
Dublin	do.	379,003	248	32																
Dundee	do.	162,078	75																	
Dusseldorf	Feb. 15	220,786	67																	
Frankfort-on-the-Main	do.	296,910	82																	
Funchal	Feb. 10	44,049	21	2																
Do.	Feb. 16	44,049	27	2																
Do.	Feb. 23	44,049	28	1																
Ghent	Feb. 8	160,949	65	5																
Do.	Feb. 15	160,949	62	4																
Do.	Feb. 22	160,949	78	1																
Girgenti	Feb. 8	25,069	13																	
Do.	Feb. 15	25,069	11																	
Do.	Feb. 22	25,069	14																	
Glasgow	Feb. 28	760,423	396																	
Gothenburg	Feb. 15	131,022	39	6																
Halifax	Mar. 1	40,787	15																	
Do.	Mar. 8	40,787	20																	
Hamburg	Feb. 22	721,835	220																	
Hamilton	Mar. 4	16,113	4																	
Hongkong	Feb. 1	283,418	100	5																
Kingston, Canada	Mar. 7	18,300	5																	
Las Palmas	Feb. 15	34,972	16																	
Leipzig	Feb. 8	473,903	153																	
Do.	Feb. 15	473,903	157																	
Licata	Feb. 22	24,000	13	1																
Liege	Feb. 15	173,389	53																	
Do.	Feb. 22	173,389	63																	
Liverpool	do.	692,495	369																	
London	Feb. 15	6,705,711	2,990																	
Lyons	do.	453,145	192																	
Madras	Feb. 7	509,346	507																	
Magdeburg	Jan. 4	227,837	89	9																
Mainz	Feb. 22	85,000	44	3																
Manchester	do.	550,450	279	24																
Mazatlan	do.	20,000	23																	
Messina	Feb. 23	107,000	32	2																
Mexico	Mar. 2	368,777	411	38																
Nuremberg	Feb. 8	262,600	98	13																
Palermo	do.	330,000	134	6																
Do.	Feb. 15	330,000	121																	
Do.	Feb. 22	330,000	123	7																
Panama	Mar. 4	20,000																		
Paris	Feb. 22	2,511,629	1,313																	

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.	Heart fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Puerto Cortez.....	Mar. 6	2,000	0													
Quebec.....	Feb. 15	68,000														
Do.....	Feb. 22	68,000											1			
Do.....	Mar. 1	68,000							1							
Do.....	Mar. 8	68,000							1							
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 26	793,000	291	43	9		9	11						2	1	
Do.....	Feb. 2	793,000	279	56	1		7	11		3				2	2	
Do.....	Feb. 9	793,000	308	37	1		8	11		6				1	1	
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Mar. 1	2,150	0													
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Mar. 8	40,711	8	3												
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do	2,840	3													
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.....	Feb. 15	33,000	12	2												
Santander.....	Feb. 24	53,574	44													
Singapore.....	Jan. 18	97,111	216	12		5										
Southampton.....	Feb. 22	107,833	40	6										1		
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 13	186,405	60										1	1	2	1
Sunderland.....	Feb. 22	147,983	66											2	3	
Tampico.....	Feb. 11	20,000	17													
Do.....	Feb. 18	20,000	13													
Do.....	Feb. 23	20,000	14													
Do.....	Mar. 4	20,000	14													
Trapani.....	Feb. 8	61,437	15													
Do.....	Feb. 15	61,437	24													
Do.....	Feb. 22	61,437	17													
Trieste.....	Feb. 8	180,868	132									1				
Tuxpam.....	Mar. 3	13,000	15													1
Versa Cruz.....	Mar. 1	32,000	37	6												
Victoria, British Columbia.....	Feb. 8	21,000	4													
Do.....	Feb. 15	21,000	7													
Do.....	Feb. 22	21,000	4	2												
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Mar. 8	3,300	0													
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 22	45,156										1				
Do.....	Mar. 1	45,156												1		
Yokohama.....	Jan. 25	189,455												2		
Do.....	Feb. 1	189,455														
Zurich.....	Feb. 8	161,782	49											1	1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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