

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

### NOTICE.

Attention is called to the fact that it is customary to begin new tables of the contagious diseases on January 1 and July 1 of each year, omitting the old tables which have been completed in the last number of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS in December and June, respectively.

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

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 3, and 10 from tuberculosis.

*Stamford*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 20,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GEORGIA—*Augusta*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 42,441. Total number of deaths, 69, including enteric fever, 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

*Columbus*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 21—white, 9; colored, 12—including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 17,128. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 3, 1903, from 76 observers, indicate that influenza, diarrhea, enteric fever, smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, intermittent fever, cholera morbus, and dysentery were more prevalent and erysipelas, measles, and remittent fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping

cough at 20, measles at 30, enteric fever at 46, diphtheria at 51, scarlet fever at 84, smallpox at 101, and phthisis pulmonalis at 232 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including diphtheria, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from scarlet fever reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of December, 1892. Estimated population, 5,843. Total number of deaths, 7, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Four weeks ended January 3, 1903. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 26, including 1 from diphtheria.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of November, 1902, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,467,050, show a total of 9,010 deaths, including diphtheria, 248; enteric fever, 208; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 63; smallpox, 20; whooping cough, 44, and 951 from tuberculosis.

The Monthly Bulletin says :

During the three fall months just past the actual mortality has been less than the average for the past five years by about 250 deaths, and, relatively to the population, the death rate has been considerably less, or about 15.5 per 1,000 living, against 16.5. There has been a saving in deaths of early life, which is notable, 600 fewer deaths having occurred under the age of 5 years than the normal. There were likewise somewhat fewer deaths at the other extreme of age, past 70 years. There has also this year, as compared with recent years, been a saving during the autumn months in the mortality from the 10 or more common infectious diseases, which are below the average numerically by the decrease in the total number of deaths, 250. All of these diseases caused fewer deaths than the average except scarlet fever, whooping cough, and smallpox. Consumption, which is attended with a pretty uniform mortality, caused 2,900 deaths in the three fall months, 200 less than the average. Acute respiratory diseases on the other hand shows a higher death rate than the average, by about 200 deaths. From diseases of the circulatory system there was an increase amounting to 425 deaths; and of the nervous system an increase of 200 deaths; and there were 130 more deaths from accidents and violence than the average, 1,780 deaths having occurred in the three months from this class of causes. From diseases of the digestive system there was a very marked decrease from the normal average, amounting to nearly 700 deaths, there having been 1,770 deaths in the three months against a normal of 2,440. This deviation is much less marked in diarrheal diseases, however, which caused the average autumn mortality, and the variation is not readily accountable. The general characteristics of the sanitary condition of the autumnal season as measured by fatality have been such as caused a lessened prevalence of most infectious diseases and of those diseases affecting infancy and childhood, with an

increase of diseases of the respiratory, circulatory, and nervous systems, the total of deaths being less than the average of the last five years for the corresponding period.

November is uniformly the month of smallest mortality from all causes. During the current month the average daily mortality has been 300, against 342 for the rest of the year, and a death rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population against 17.0 for the preceding months, representing a saving of 1,200 deaths for the month compared with the other ten months. Compared with June, which is always the next healthiest month in this State, there are 450 fewer deaths, the saving being in infectious diseases, chiefly diarrheal, but all being less except typhoid fever and diphtheria. On the other hand, diseases of the lungs and consumption have a larger fatality this month. Deaths from intestinal diseases commence to increase abruptly in June; those from pulmonary diseases increase in October and continue to until February, when there is a decline until June, and they are at a minimum during the summer months. The infant mortality is at its lowest in November, and the 2,100 deaths under 5 years of age are at the average for past years. Typhoid fever reaches its highest mortality in October, and has decreased to a moderate degree from last month as usual. Diarrheal diseases have fallen to the normal of about 250 deaths. Whooping cough, which commonly has its highest mortality in the summer months, has caused 44 deaths, the ordinary number, though its prevalence is noted in parts of the State.

Acute respiratory diseases have an excessive mortality, having increased from 985 in October to 1,326, or about 100 above the average. Generally, there have been about 700 deaths for this in September, 1,000 in October, and 1,200 in November. There has likewise been an increase in deaths from diseases of the nervous system, and since it is on these two groups that la grippe chiefly expends itself, it is probable that there has commenced during the month the annual recurrence of this epidemic, its existence being moreover reported from various localities. It is probable that it has added 250 to the mortality of the month, but the degree to which la grippe adds numerically to the mortality must always be a matter of inference. This is shown by the returns of this month, since out of 2,000 deaths in cities and villages there were 13 certificates that mentioned it as in any way contributory to death, and of 1,645 deaths in rural towns there were but 8. These reports generally indicate the association of la grippe with pneumonia, heart or cerebral disease, and old age.

Pneumonia caused 479 deaths; in October, 492. Bright's disease, 461 deaths (of 689 from all urinary system diseases); in October, 522. Tuberculosis, other than pulmonary, is reported as follows: Eight deaths from tubercular meningitis, 13 from abdominal tuberculosis, 1 tuberculosis of the bladder; the same parts of the State reports 378 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. In October there were 13 nonpulmonary to 138 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

*Smallpox.*—During September and October there was comparatively little smallpox in the State, but in the last two months it has become more widespread. The present chief centers are Rochester, where in November there were 144 cases reported, and 173 in December, and whence it spread to 6 adjoining towns in Monroe County, and to 7 more remote localities, 35 cases in all; Clinton County, where in 5 towns cases originating in Canada have occurred since October, and in the towns of Plattsburg, Altona, Beekmantown, and Ellensburg there are

now 10 or 15 cases; also in Essex County, at Schroon, 3 cases; at Walton and 4 adjoining towns of Delaware County, it has prevailed since summer, and a few cases still exist; in Chataqua County, at Findley Lake and Franklinville, 15 or 20 cases beginning in October by importation from Pennsylvania, and later about the town of Ellicott, where at this time there are 3 cases; at Perry, Wyoming County, in October and November, 7 cases starting from a Canada case and extending to Mount Morris and Salamanca. At the end of the year there are 24 cases in Monroe County outside of Rochester, where the outbreak is believed to be decreasing; at Buffalo, Syracuse, Olean, Bristol, and Yosts, Montgomery County, 9; in Clinton and Essex counties, 17; Ellicott, 3; Salamanca, 3; Lyons, 1; some 60 cases in all. There were 19 deaths in Rochester and 1 in Brooklyn during the month.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—*Charlotte*.—Month of December, 1902. Census of population, 18,091. Total number of deaths, 23, including smallpox, 21; and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—*Columbia*.—Month ended January, 5, 1903. Census population, 12,316. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from scarlet fever.

*New Castle*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 34,000. Total number of deaths, 506, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 42; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 64 from tuberculosis.

**TENNESSEE**—*Knoxville*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 35,000—white, 26,000; colored, 9,000. Total number of deaths, 48—white, 29; colored, 19—including enteric fever, 3, and 8 from tuberculosis.

**UTAH**—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of December, 1902. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 73, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Inspection of immigrants.*

## WEEKLY.

Place.	Week ended.	No. of ves-sels.	No. of immi-grants.
	1903.		
Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 3	7	659
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Jan. 10	1	165
	1902		
Ponce, P. R.....	Dec. 27	1	1
San Juan, P. R.....	.....do.....	2	10

## MONTHLY.

Place.	Month ended.	No. of immi-grants passed.	No. re-jected.
Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 31	2,050	15
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....do.....	140	5
Galveston, Tex.....	.....do.....	223	0
Portland, Me.....	.....do.....	7	2
Port Townsend, Wash.....	.....do.....	7	0

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	<b>UNITED STATES:</b>				
	Alexandria, Va.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
4	Boca Grande, Fla.:				
	Punta Gorda.....	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....
5	Punta Rassa.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Jan. 3	Br. ship County of Linlithgow. (a)	Dec. 27	Shanghai.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	Nov. 29	.....	.....	.....
14	Eastport, Me.....	Jan. 8	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal.....	Jan. 3	Ger. bk. Henny.....	Dec. 29	Rockampton.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	Dec. 27	Br. bk. Woollahra.....	Jan. 1	New Castle.....
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska.....	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....
24	Portland, Me.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Dec. 27	Br. ship Cromartysshire.....	Dec. 21	Manila.....
			Am. bktn. Big Bonanza..	Dec. 23	do.....
		Jan. 3	Br. ship Cromartysshire(a)	Dec. 21	do.....
			Br. bk. Comliebank.....	Jan. 1	Panama.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.:				
	East Pass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
28	West Pass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Johns River, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
30	San Diego, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
31	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	Am. ss. Umatilla.....	Dec. 29	Victoria.....
			Am. ss. City of Puebla.....	Jan. 2	do.....
			Am. ss. Aztec.....		Seattle.....

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				.....do.....	
3				No report.....	
4				.....do.....	
5				.....do.....	
6				1 vessel boarded and passed.	2
7					2
8				No transactions.....	
9				No report.....	
10	Portland.....	Disinfected and held.....		Mud ballast from Whang-poo River; 1 case smallpox isolated on board; officers and crew bathed and vaccinated, and effects disinfected; patient isolated on shore. Seaman suspected of tuberculosis on Br. bk. Norma, from Honolulu, transferred to hospital; quarters disinfected.	2
11				No report.....	
12					1
13				No report.....	
14					14
15	Eureka.....	Fumigated.....	Dec. 31	Glandular region of crew examined.	
16	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 2	.....do.....	
17				No report.....	
18				No transactions.....	
19					6
20				No report.....	
21				.....do.....	2
22				.....do.....	
23				No transactions.....	
24					6
25	Tacoma.....	Discharging ballast.....			5
	Port Townsend.....	Manila ballast discharged; vessel and personnel disinfected.	Dec. 27		
	Tacoma.....	Discharging ballast.....			7
	Port Townsend.....	.....do.....		10 cases and 2 deaths yellow fever in Panama; 3 cases and 2 deaths en route. Glandular region of fore-castle crew and steerage passengers on Br. ss. Glenogle, and Jap. ss. Iyo Maru, from Hongkong, examined.	
26				1 vessel spoken and passed.	25
27					1
28				No transactions.....	
29					1
30					2
31	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed.....	Dec. 29		12
	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 2		
	.....do.....	Disinfected by request of city.		A case of smallpox en route. Glandular region of fore-castle crew and steerage passengers on Jap. ss. America Maru, from Hongkong, examined.	

*Reports from national quarantine*

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	<b>UNITED STATES—Cont'd.</b>				
32	San Pedro, Cal.....	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
35	Savannah, Ga.....	do.	Nor. ss. Bratsburg.....	Dec. 30	Havana,.....
36	Sitka, Alaska.....	Dec. 14	.....	.....	.....
37	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
38	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	Br. ss. Aberfeldy (a).....	Dec. 27	Tampico.....
39	Washington, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
	<b>CUBA.</b>				
40	Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 20	.....	.....	.....
41	Havana.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
42	Matanzas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
43	Nuevitas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
44	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
	<b>HAWAII.</b>				
45	Hilo.....	Dec. 13	.....	.....	.....
46	Honolulu.....	Dec. 20	U. S. army transport Solace.....	Dec. 18	San Francisco.....
47	Kalului.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
48	Kihel.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
49	Koloa.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
50	Lahaina.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
	<b>PHILIPPINES:</b>				
51	Cebu.....	Nov. 21	.....	.....	.....
52	Iloilo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
53	Manila.....	Nov. 29	.....	.....	.....
	<b>PORTO RICO:</b>				
54	Ponce.....	Dec. 27	Ss. Julia.....	Dec. 24	Maracaibo.....
55	San Juan.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
	<b>Subports—</b>				
56	Aguadilla.....	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....
57	Arecibo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
58	Arroyo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
59	Fajardo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
60	Humacao.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
61	Mayaguez.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

*Reports from State and*

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
9	Moble Bay Ala.....	Jan. 3	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
15	Pase 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.	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.



*and inspection stations—Continued.*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
32				No report.....	
33				do.....	
34				do.....	
35	Savannah.....	Fumigated.....	Dec. 31	Physical examination of crew on Ger. ss. Marienfels, from New York.	3
36					3
37				No transactions.....	
38	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held five days.	Jan. 2	1 case diagnosed mild yellow fever brought ashore; isolated; recovered.	1
39				No transactions.....	
40				No report.....	
41				do.....	
42				do.....	
43				do.....	
44				do.....	
45					3
46	Manila.....	Passed on surgeon's certificate.			6
47				No transactions.....	
48				do.....	
49				do.....	
50				do.....	
51				No report.....	
52				do.....	
53				do.....	
54	New York.....	Held in quarantine.....	Dec. 24	Disinfected 1 piece of baggage.	1
55		do.....			4
56					1
57				No report.....	
58				No transactions.....	
59				do.....	
60				do.....	
61					1

*municipal quarantine stations.*

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

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 27, 1902, to January 16, 1903.*

For reports received from June 23, 1902, to December 26, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 26, 1902.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
Fre-no.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	8		
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 21	4		
Sacramento.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	3		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 28	22		
Stockton.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	8		
Total for State.....		46		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		9		
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Denver.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 27	12		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		135		
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Hartford.....	Dec. 31	1		Imported.
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State same period, 1902.....				
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Atlanta.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 7	17	4	
Total for State.....		17	4	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	9		
Peoria.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	4		
Total for State.....		13		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		125		
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Adams County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	19		
Allen County.....	do.	3		
Boone County.....	do.	1		
Cass County.....	do.	1		
Clay County.....	do.	2		
Clinton County.....	do.	3	1	
Davies County.....	do.	12		
Decatur County.....	do.	1		
Dekalb County.....	do.	13		
Delaware County.....	do.	2		
Fayette County.....	do.	1		
Floyd County.....	do.	1		
Fountain County.....	do.	1		
Fulton County.....	do.	1		
Gibson County.....	do.	1		
Grant County.....	do.	10		
Green County.....	do.	31		
Hancock County.....	do.	32		
Harrison County.....	do.	5		
Howard County (Kokomo included). Jay County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 27	5		
Knox County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	16		
Kosciusko County.....	do.	65		
Lake County.....	do.	2		
Laporte County.....	do.	50		
Lawrence County.....	do.	5		
Madison County (Elwood included). Marion County (Indianapolis included). Martin County.....	do.	65		
Monroe County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 21	4		
Noble County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 3	87	11	
Orange County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	8		
Randolph County.....	do.	26		
Ripley County.....	do.	5		
Shelby County.....	do.	2		
	do.	4		
	do.	1		
	do.	1		

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>				
St. Joseph County (South Bend included).	Nov. 1—Jan. 3	3	1	
Tippecanoe County.....	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	5	.....	
Tipton County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Vanderburgh County (Evansville included).	Nov. 1—Jan. 3	2	1	One case imported.
Vigo County.....	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	18	.....	
Wabash County.....	.....do.....	5	.....	
Total for State.....		520	14	
Total for State same period, 1902.		9	.....	
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Lexington.....	Dec. 14—Dec. 27	2	.....	
Louisville.....	Jan. 1—Dec. 26	214	1	
Total for State.....		216	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		4	2	
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 14—Dec. 20	1	.....	Imported.
Total for State.....		1	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		7	.....	
<b>Maine:</b>				
Biddeford.....	Dec. 15—Jan. 10	33	.....	
Portland.....	Dec. 21—Dec. 27	.....	1	
Total for State.....		33	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1	.....	
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 28—Jan. 3	1	.....	
Cumberland.....	Dec. 1—Dec. 31	16	.....	
Total for State.....		17	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		.....	.....	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	Dec. 14—Jan. 9	59	16	
Cambridge.....	Dec. 28—Jan. 3	5	.....	
Chelsea.....	Dec. 27—Jan. 2	1	.....	
Everett.....	Dec. 14—Dec. 20	.....	1	
Fall River.....	Dec. 28—Jan. 10	5	.....	
Lawrence.....	Dec. 14—Jan. 3	3	.....	
Lowell.....	Jan. 4—Jan. 10	1	.....	
Newton.....	Dec. 1—Dec. 31	.....	1	
Somerville.....	Dec. 21—Dec. 27	1	.....	
Total for State.....		75	18	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		39	8	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Detroit.....	Dec. 14—Dec. 27	93	1	
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 14—Jan. 3	15	.....	
Total for State.....		108	1	Was present in 47 counties, at 101 places during the week ended Jan. 3, 1903.
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1	.....	
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Aitkin County.....	Dec. 8—Dec. 22	3	.....	
Beltrami County.....	Dec. 15—Dec. 22	2	.....	
Benton County.....	Dec. 8—Dec. 22	35	.....	
Big Stone County.....	Dec. 15—Dec. 22	13	.....	
Blue Earth County.....	Dec. 8—Dec. 22	4	.....	
Carver County.....	.....do.....	7	.....	
Cass County.....	Dec. 15—Dec. 22	5	.....	
Chippewa County.....	Dec. 8—Dec. 22	5	.....	
Crow Wing County.....	.....do.....	6	.....	
Douglas County.....	Dec. 8—Dec. 15	17	.....	
Grant County.....	.....do.....	3	.....	
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 8—Dec. 22	14	.....	
Houston County.....	Dec. 8—Dec. 15	1	.....	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>				
Kanabec County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15	5		
Kandiyohi County.....	.....do.....	4		
Lac Qui Parle County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22	8		
McLeod County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15	1		
Marshall County.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 22	1		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22	33		
Millelacs County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15	3		
Mower County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22	9	1	
.....do.....		10		
Murray County.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 22	4		
.....do.....		1		
Nobles County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22	15		
Norman County.....	.....do.....	7		
Otertail County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15	6		
Ramsey County.....	.....do.....	1		
Renville County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22	4		
Rice County.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 22	15		
Sibley County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22	1		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 22	1		
Steele County.....	.....do.....	2		
Todd County.....	.....do.....	8		
Wabasha County.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22			
Wright County.....				
Total for State .....		254	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		756	7	
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Natchez .....	Dec. 22.....	10		
Total for State .....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Louis .....	Dec. 15-Jan. 4	50	1	
Total for State .....		50	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		109	1	
<b>Montana:</b>				
Butte .....	Dec. 23-Dec. 29	1		
Helena.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	6		
Total for State .....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	17		
Total for State .....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		33		
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Manchester.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	22		
Nashua.....	.....do.....	25		
Total for State .....		47		
Total for State, same period 1902.....		2		
<b>New Jersey:</b>				
Camden County (Camden in- cluded).....	Dec. 14-Jan. 10	10		
Essex County.....	.....do.....	3	1	
Hudson County (Jersey City included).....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28	1		
Total for State .....		14	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		74	22	
<b>New York:</b>				
Binghamton.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 27	1		
Buffalo.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	3		
New York.....	.....do.....	5		
Total for State.....		9		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		153	5	

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Buncombe County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	28	.....	
Burke County.....	.....do.....	10	.....	
Cabarrus County.....	.....do.....	4	.....	
Caldwell County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Cherokee County.....	.....do.....	7	.....	
Cleveland County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	A few.
Craven County.....	.....do.....	30	.....	
Cumberland County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Forsyth County.....	.....do.....	30	.....	
Gaston County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	A few.
Graham County.....	.....do.....	6	.....	
Guilford County.....	.....do.....	2	.....	
Iredell County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Jones County.....	.....do.....	4	.....	
McDowell County.....	.....do.....	17	.....	
Mecklenburg County (Char- lotte included).	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	214	21	
Onslow County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	32	.....	
Randolph County.....	.....do.....	4	.....	
Surry County.....	.....do.....	51	.....	
Swain County.....	.....do.....	30	.....	
Union County.....	.....do.....	32	.....	
Yadkin County.....	.....do.....	11	.....	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>515</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902.</b>		<b>140</b>		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Butler County (Hamilton in- cluded).	Dec. 14-Dec. 20	2	.....	
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland included).	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	23	15	
Hamilton County (Cincin- nati*included).	Dec. 13-Jan. 2	23.	1	
Lucas County (Toledo in- cluded).	Dec. 6-Dec. 27	24	2	
Montgomery County (Dayton included).	Dec. 14-Jan. 10	19	.....	
Trumbull County (Warren included).	Dec. 7-Dec. 27	5	1	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902.</b>		<b>451</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County (Pittsburg and McKeesport included).	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	40	10	
Blair County.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 3	1	3	
Cambria County (Johnstown included).	Dec. 14-Dec. 20	8	2	
Erie County (Erie included)...	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	14	.....	
Lawrence County (Newcastle included).	Jan. 1-Dec. 31	26	.....	
Lycoming County (Williams- port included).	Dec. 23-Jan. 3	1	.....	
Northumberland County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	14	.....	
Philadelphia County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 10	88	4	
Schuylkill County (Pottsville included).	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	2	.....	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>194</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902.</b>		<b>130</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Rhode Island:</b>				
Newport.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 3	1	1	
Warwick.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31	4	.....	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902.</b>		<b>9</b>		
<b>South Carolina:</b>				
Charleston.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 3	5	.....	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>5</b>		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902.</b>		<b>2</b>		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Sioux Falls.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 27	1		
<b>Total for State</b> .....		1		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902</b> .....				
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Shelby County (Memphis included),	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	10		
<b>Total for State</b> .....		10		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902</b> .....		30		
<b>Utah:</b>				
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 3	30		Three imported.
<b>Total for State</b> .....		30		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902</b> .....		4		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Tacoma.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 21	2	3	
<b>Total for State</b> .....		2	3	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902</b> .....		83	1	
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Greenbay .....	Dec. 22-Jan. 4	3		
Milwaukee .....	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	24		
<b>Total for State</b> .....		27		
<b>Total for State, same period, 1902</b> .....		4,315	22	
<b>Grand total</b> .....		2,352	105	
<b>Grand total, same period, 1902</b> .....		6,680	93	

*Plague in the United States as reported to Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 27, 1902, to January 16, 1903.*

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 11	1	1	







## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### BARBADOS.

#### *Smallpox abating.*

Mr. James Sanderson, clerk of general board of health and quarantine board, reports as follows :

BARBADOS, *December 20, 1902.*

Since the 5th instant 10 cases of smallpox have occurred, being 16 less than in the previous fortnight, and there have been 2 deaths and 65 discharges, leaving 58 under treatment last night. The total number of cases and deaths to date, from the 13th instant last, have been 1,393 and 112, respectively.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

### BRAZIL.

#### *Reports from Bahia.*

Consul H. W. Furniss reports from Bahia, as follows :

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *December 8, 1902.*

For the week ended December 6, 1902, there were reported in Bahia 80 deaths. The causes of death were the following: Apoplexy, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 5; diarrhea and dysentery, 3; eclampsia, 1; enteritis, 1; malarial fevers, 5; typhoid, 2; gangrene, 1; gastritis, 6; hepatitis, 2; meningitis, 1; Bright's disease, 2; nephritis, 3; stillborn, 4; pneumonia, 2; syphilis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 2; tuberculosis, 4, and from other causes 29. During the week there have been reported 6 cases of smallpox, but no deaths.

DECEMBER 15, 1902.

For the week ended December 13, 1902, there were reported in Bahia 79 deaths. The causes of death were the following: Apoplexy, 3; arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 2; bronchitis, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; enteritis, 1; malarial fevers, 7; gastritis, 7; meningitis, 2; Bright's disease, 1; nephritis, 1; stillborn, 4; peritonitis, 3; infantile tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 11, and from other causes, 25. There has been no increase in the number of cases of smallpox beyond the 6 reported last week.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

### CANADA.

#### *Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.*

ST. JOHN, CANADA, *January 6, 1903.*

Asst. Surg. W. C. Billings reports as follows for the week ended January 3, 1903: Immigrants inspected, 956; passed, 923; detained, 33.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

## CHINA.

*Report from Hongkong.*

P. A. Surg. John McMullen reports, December 1, 1902, as follows for week ended November 29, 1902: Nine vessels were inspected, 358 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 415 pieces of baggage were disinfected. There were 4 rejections during the week. No cases of plague have been reported in the colony since November 3, and no cholera since October 20. There were 122 deaths for the week ended November 22, 2 of which were from enteric fever and 3 from tuberculosis. No other cases of communicable disease were reported during the week.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

## CUBA.

*Report from Havana.*

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, January 7, 1903, as follows for the week ended January 3, 1903: Number of health certificates issued, 119; vessels inspected and issued bills of health, 21; number of crews, outgoing vessels, inspected, 982; number of passengers, outgoing vessels, inspected, 587; pieces of baggage inspected, 111; pieces of baggage disinfected, 6; pieces of express matter inspected, 14; pieces of freight inspected, 1,688.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

## GERMANY.

Consul-General Mason reports as follows:

BERLIN, GERMANY, *December 27, 1902.*

*Plague.*

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the week ended November 29, there were registered 8,340 new plague cases and 6,067 deaths, of which 127 cases, 121 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay, and 12 cases, 11 deaths in the town and port of Karachi.

JAPAN.—According to official publications, there occurred in Formosa during the month of September, 4 fresh plague cases and 6 deaths, and during October 2 new cases with 1 death. During the months of July and August there were registered 156 cases, 153 deaths. In June, 421 new cases were recorded with 345 deaths.

MAURITIUS.—During the four weeks from October 10 to November 6, there were registered in the island 11, 17, 29, and 28 plague cases, together 85, and 8, 11, 16, 14 deaths, together 49.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—On December 11 a case of plague occurred in Durban.

PARAGUAY.—During the first days of November, 2 plague cases occurred in Asuncion.

QUEENSLAND.—According to an official bulletin dated October 31, out of 88 recorded plague cases, 31 ended in death.

*Plague and cholera.*

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended November 22, 9 persons died of plague and 26 of cholera.

DECEMBER 29, 1902.

TURKEY.—According to the seventh official bulletin dated December 9, regarding cholera in Palestine, there were registered in the

Sandschack of Jerusalem a further 49 cases of cholera with fatal termination, of which 29 occurred in Jaffa between December 1 and December 7, and according to a telegram of December 6, 15 deaths within five days in Louth. Furthermore, there were registered in Hauran, 7; in Syria, 3, and in Geruk, 25 more deaths from cholera. Of the latter, 16 deaths occurred in Amman between November 30 and December 7. The total number of deaths from cholera in Palestine amounted, therefore, according to this bulletin, to 84.

EGYPT.—During the week from November 25 to December 1 there were registered in the whole of Egypt, according to the official bulletins, 20 fresh cases of cholera and 18 deaths, and between December 2 and December 8, 42 new cases and 34 deaths.

DUTCH INDIES.—In Java, Borneo, and Sumatra the following cholera cases and deaths therefrom have been officially recorded: In Batavia, between October 10 and November 6, 162 cases, 140 deaths; in Samarang, between September 24 and October 21, 441 cases and 350 deaths; in Soerabaya, between October 5 and November 1, 381 cases and 230 deaths; in Palembang, between October 4 and October 31, 572 cases, 471 deaths; in Bandjermasin, between September 26 and October 23, 44 cases, 42 deaths; in Labuan (Bantam), between September 26 and October 9, 23 cases, 17 deaths; in Tjilatjap, between October 19 and October 25, 8 cases, 1 death; in Grisee, between October 25 and October 31, 3 cases, 3 deaths; in Pontianak, Borneo, between October 11 and October 20, 22 cases, 20 deaths, and in 3 other districts of Borneo, between September 1 and September 20, 283 cases, 198 deaths.

JAPAN.—In Formosa, according to the official bulletins, cholera is confined to the northern part of the island. In September 148 cases of cholera were registered in Taipeh, with 121 deaths.

Between September 30 and November 13, 24 cases of cholera, with 10 deaths, have been registered in Nagasaki. Since the outbreak of the disease in Nagasaki, 742 cases, with 512 deaths, have been recorded.

In Osaka up to November 3, 794 cases of cholera had been registered, with 596 deaths.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

##### *Case of smallpox on the steamship Solace at Honolulu.*

HONOLULU, H. I., December, 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a case of varioloid was found on board the U. S. S. *Solace* on Sunday morning, December 21. The *Solace* arrived here on Thursday morning, December 18, and was passed as usual on her surgeon's certificate.

The eruption was not noticed until Sunday morning, when this office was immediately notified. The case, together with nearly 400 men, were removed to the quarantine station, where the sick man was properly isolated, the men bathed, vaccinated, and all of their clothes, hammocks, etc., disinfected by steam. At this writing they are all quartered at the station for further observation. The *Solace* is now moored in the stream and all of her living apartments are being disinfected by the station force.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon.  
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

## HISTORY OF PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

*Plague at Ensenada.*

It would appear from the following correspondence that there have been, so far as known, 14 cases of plague and 13 deaths, to date; that presumably the disease was brought to Ensenada from Mazatlan, though this is not proved; and, as stated by Dr. Grubbs in his letter of December 26, 1902, it is probable that the disease was brought to Mazatlan by Chinese direct from China, or transshipped as is done at San Francisco, it being indicated that this traffic has been carried on, the Chinese going to Mazatlan by San Francisco without landing at San Francisco, and afterwards making their way to Ensenada, which is within 70 miles of San Diego, Ensenada being a more available place from which to smuggle themselves across the border.

The last officially reported case was on December 25, 1902, and the Bureau has appointed Dr. Alexander, a resident of Ensenada, as acting assistant surgeon for enforcing the regulations regarding the departures to the United States, and through the customs authorities on the border for inspecting those that may cross overland, which traffic, it is reported, is very light.

The following correspondence will give a review of the outbreak at Ensenada, Mexico, and the measures that have been taken looking to the protection of the United States from the said Mexican port:

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *December 8, 1902.*

The president of the local health board has information from physician of Ensenada, Mexico, that 10 cases and 10 deaths by very suspicious disease have occurred there since middle of October. First case in Chinaman, rest in Mexicans, last death on December 5. Sickness lasts from two to eight days and glandular swellings have been observed. Rats dying. There is traffic by steamer with this port 6 times a month, also some overland travel. Health authorities here anxious to have an inspector sent to investigate.

DECKER.

The SURGEON GENERAL.

ENSENADA, MEXICO, *December 18, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with your orders handed me at New Orleans on December 12, 1902, I have the honor to report my arrival at Ensenada on the 17th instant.

On my arrival I called upon the United States consul and then presented the letter of Dr. Liceaga to the collector of customs, who presented me to the governor of this district. Both he and the local health authority, Dr. B. H. Peterson, promised me all the assistance possible. I have, up to the present moment of leaving of the overland mail, examined into the histories of the 12 fatal cases that have occurred, in so far as I have been able, and inquiring into other cases of recovery that may have been the same disease. There are no cases, I believe, at this moment. \* \* \*

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Necropsy—Health of Ensenada—Lines of travel.*ENSENADA, MEXICO, *December 22, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following second preliminary report on the investigation of the rumors of plague at this port:

As already reported in my letter of December 18, a man having symptoms similar to the other suspected cases died about midnight before the morning of my arrival, and I succeeded in getting a necropsy nearly twenty-four hours after death. This was done by Dr. B. H. Peterson, health officer of Ensenada, Dr. E. B. Alexander, and myself. The following is a résumé of the history of the case and necropsy notes:

Felix Regalado, 21 years, subject to attacks of acute mania, for which he was locked up in jail. Has been in this time one year. December 8 was out after wood, went to bed sick on return. Seen next morning by Dr. Peterson. Temperature, 105°; bilious, constipated, headache, enlarged gland left groin, not painful. Relieved by purgative. December 10, a. m., temperature, 102°; p. m., 104°; pulse, good. December 11, a. m., temperature, 103°; p. m., 105°; pulse, 110 to 120, and so continued until death. December 14, got up, said he felt well; temperature, 101°; complained of pain in groin after pressure of examination. December 15, a. m., temperature, 104°; p. m., 103°. December 16, a. m., temperature, 100°, nausea and vomiting; p. m., 103°. Died about midnight; no delirium; little cough all the time.

While he was sick another prisoner slept in same small room, and is, at present writing, well.

Necropsy held at cemetery, 7 p. m., December 17. Body well nourished; no eruption. Glands in left groin enlarged; some discharge from urethra. Lungs somewhat congested; large old adhesion right pleura. Pericardium contained about 100 c. c. of clear fluid, heart slightly enlarged. Liver dark color, hemorrhagic; no spots or abscesses. Spleen twice normal size, not friable; no spots or abscesses, but entire organ mottled mahogany color. Kidneys large and bled freely on section, but apparently normal. Entire femoral chain of glands left side enlarged, not broken down, deep red color, one size of small egg; could trace enlarged lymphatics and veins down and up. Several smears and cultures in bouillon and on agar were taken from the liver, spleen, lung, heart, blood, and 2 of the enlarged glands.

The examination of these smears showed an abundance of short thick bacilli, some of which gave the bipolar appearance with carbolic-thionin. This I reported by wire through Assistant Surgeon Decker to you at the Occidental Hotel as per your instructions.

I have also investigated the reports of rats dying, and have authenticated the same in 2 cases—1, a stable back (200 feet) from where 1 patient died; the other, a stable on the next block, but in both of these places pet rabbits were kept, and these died at the same time (13 in one case, 14 in the other). I can find no suspicion of poisoning in these cases which occurred, respectively, three weeks and a month ago, and yet rabbits are not susceptible to plague, while the common epidemics of rabbits do not affect rats.

I have carefully canvassed the town and can find no dead rats now, and consequently have not been able to make any examination to ascertain the cause of their disappearance. Besides, I have been unable as yet to get any live rats for experimental inoculation, although for three nights I have had practically all the traps in town set and have offered a dollar for each live rat brought me. I have telegraphed Surgeon Glennan at San Francisco, asking him to send me 6 rats and 6

Guinea pigs, and they should arrive the 25th. Most of the cultures taken from the Regalado case have grown, and I have gotten a short non-motile bacillus, decolorizing by Gram, which gives a uniform clouding in bouillon, and only rarely shows any bipolar staining.

The health of the town is at present good, with the exception of a child of 6, now seven days ill with a fever of remittent type and symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation. The brother of this boy died of the suspected illness some three weeks ago, consequently I am watching him closely, but as yet find nothing suspicious except the continuance of the fever and the increase of the prostration.

The regular steamer for San Diego leaves to-night, and I have arranged to inspect her and passengers before she sails. She carries little freight north bound.

Owing to the fact that the steamer lies at moorings here and the lighters are beached to load, practically the only danger, assuming there is plague here, would be from the passengers and their baggage. I shall, therefore, ascertain in so far as possible, the extent of exposure, if any, of each passenger, and inform Acting Assistant Surgeon McKay. The majority of the passengers are, especially now during the holidays, Americans or English, living either at the Hotel Iturbide—a high, healthful location—or out in the country.

The stage for Tiajuana (railroad terminal on border) leaves here 3 times a week. Two days are necessary for the journey, and I am informed rarely more than 1 passenger is carried through each trip.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Bacteriological examinations—Possible origin of the disease—Measures for protection of the United States.*

ENSENADA, MEXICO, December 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have this day telegraphed you the following, partly in code:

Provisional diagnosis plague. During past twenty-four hours there have been 2 deaths; very suspicious. These are cases reported at Mazatlan, Mexico. Local quarantine officer thinks it is plague. Port Pacific Mail Line for Chinese. Steamer once month to 'Frisco touches here and other Mexican ports.

Regarding the first part of this telegram, I would state that there were 2 deaths on yesterday, December 25. One Santiago Murcii, Italian, 65 years old, sick four days. All the axillary glands, left side, were enlarged and surrounding tissue œdematous. Swelling seemed to precede fever, for when first seen by Dr. Power on the 22d his temperature was 98°. However, that afternoon it went up to 106°, and remained high, with all the symptoms of a severe intoxication, until his death on the morning of the 25th.

The other case was that of Francisco Rubio, said to be 102 years old, but strong and active. He died without medical attendance, after a sickness of four days, during the last two of which he had a painful swelling under the right arm and a large ecchymosis on right shoulder.

No necropsy could be obtained in either case, and it was with difficulty that permission was obtained to puncture the enlarged glands to take cultures. Smears from both these cases show a certain number of bacilli giving the bipolar appearance with carbolic thionin and decolor-

izing by Gram. It was on account of these 2 cases occurring at the same time, within about 50 yards of each other, and following the other suspicious cases that I felt justified in making the diagnosis of plague, prefixing the word "provisional" to indicate that absolute bacteriological proof was as yet lacking. It is unfortunate that enough material could not have been obtained in these cases to inject directly into animals, as this would have been a much quicker and surer means of getting an absolute proof. However, I hope to get the organism from the cultures taken.

Regarding the second part of my telegram, the *Curaçao*, which arrived here from Mazatlan, Mexico, on the 24th, brought news of a serious epidemic now progressing there. Several persons spoke of it, and I have seen a letter from that place stating that the writer knew of 10 cases that had died in one day. The brother-in-law of Dr. José Davilla, quarantine officer of Mazatlan, told me his family here had a letter from him, in which he stated he personally believed the disease to be plague.

Mazatlan has about 30,000 inhabitants, and is, I understand, the point where most Chinamen, desiring to illegally enter the United States from south, land. They reship at San Francisco from the trans-Pacific steamer to the coastwise Pacific mail and land at Mazatlan, where they take the *Curaçao* to Ensenada, where they await their chance to get across the border.

The *Curaçao* makes a round trip a month between San Francisco and several Mexican ports.

The above facts would explain how the plague could have been brought to Mazatlan and Ensenada. I have tried to find out what sickness has been among Chinamen here during the past three months, having talked with the Chinese interpreter and several of the Chinese residents who look after the new comers. Several have been sick and at least 2 have died during that time, but I could locate nothing suspicious unless it be one who, on his arrival, was sick with a swelling on his side, which finally burst, after which he went to the United States.

I believe there are no suspicious cases here at present unless it be the Goldbaum boy, whose brother died about a month ago of the disease. I have seen this boy regularly now for a week, and clinically the case seems to me to be an irregular case of typhoid fever.

As to your instructions to take measures to prevent the spread of this disease to the United States, I have, both times that the steamer sailed for San Diego since my arrival here, gone aboard with Dr. Peterson, the local health officer, inspected all passengers and inquired minutely into their whereabouts for the week preceding. This has been possible by the kindness of Dr. Peterson and his knowledge of the inhabitants of Ensenada. It has been my intention to advise the rejection of any passenger that had lived near a case or who had otherwise been especially exposed, and in case they were taken, to notify Acting Assistant Surgeon McKay at San Diego quarantine. I have been satisfied in all cases, however, as the passengers have aggregated but 40 for the two trips and they have been for the most part Americans and English. I have notified Acting Assistant Surgeon McKay each time what had been done. I would be glad to have instructions on this subject if other measures are deemed advisable.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ENSENADA, MEXICO, *January 1, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following summary concerning the epidemic that has existed in Ensenada, Mexico, during the past ten weeks:

Ensenada is a town claiming 1,400 inhabitants, situated on the northern slope and plain at the extremity of the Bayo de Todos Santos, which is about 70 miles south of San Diego, Cal.

The town has no sewers or waterworks, but is kept fairly clean. Most of the houses are separated one from another, and are built well up off the ground.

The first case of the suspicious malady occurred on October 20, 1902, and was treated together with 6 other cases by Dr. L. Goldschmeidt. He has written some excellent notes on these cases, from which I quote the following:

"Number of cases under treatment, 7; number of deaths, 7. [Besides these, 8 other cases with 6 deaths are reported.]"

\* \* \* \* \*

In conclusion, I would state that I believe some, if not a majority, of the above cases were due to plague. However, I believe the conditions here are favorable to the extinction of the disease, built as Ensenada is, of small houses, well separated and flooded with sunlight. Considering the proximity, the danger of spread to the United States is also not very great, in my opinion, especially under mild precautions.

The stage line, running 3 times a week, carries few passengers and no freight on its two days' trip to Tiajuana on the boundary line. The *St. Dennis*, making 6 trips a month to San Diego, stops but twelve hours, lies at anchor, lighters from the beach, and carries very little freight north.

I have to acknowledge the courtesy of all Mexican officials I have met while in Ensenada, especially Dr. Peterson, the local representative of the Consejo de Salubridad. My thanks are also due to Dr. E. B. Alexander, Dr. C. H. Power, and Dr. L. Goldschmeidt for very valuable assistance rendered.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *January 5, 1903.*

Grubbs went yesterday noon to Los Angeles. Have forwarded your telegram. Grubbs found plague in Ensenada. Principal danger to this section is from overland travel. Immigrant Inspector A. J. You, stationed at San Diego, says many people likely to cross border from Mazatlan and Ensenada by train or road in vicinity of Tiajuana. The border line is place to be guarded.

The SURGEON-GENERAL:

DECKER.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *January 6, 1903.*

Arrived Los Angeles yesterday en route Guaymas for boat to Altata; shall wait orders here, hotel Angelus; situation, Ensenada good; authorities promise to enforce isolation and better disinfection; know of no cases since 25th; advise the employment of E. B. Alexander, inspector, an excellent physician, at \$100 per month; has been instructed; the authorities at San Diego fear overland travel; this small and difficult to inspect; could have inspector Tiajuana or customs-house inspector there; could make every one from Ensenada report to Decker and keep



him advised ; think disease has been in Ensenada three months, probably from Mazatlan, but could not trace it ; mail report tomorrow.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GRUBBS.

JANUARY 6, 1903.

Remain there until further orders. Wire Bureau where you advise Dr. Alexander to be placed, and definitely, if you consider custom-house inspection with notification to Decker sufficient, at Tiajuana.

PURVIANCE,

*Acting Surgeon-General.*

Dr. GRUBBS, *Hotel Angelus, Los Angeles, Cal.*

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *January 6, 1903.*

WYMAN: Advise Alexander stay Ensenada. Did not investigate overland travel thoroughly, but think custom-house inspection watched by Alexander and Decker sufficient unless situation becomes worse.—GRUBBS.

JANUARY 7, 1903.

Nominate Alexander and place him on duty. Direct him to report frequently to Decker. Inform Decker names of cases enabling him to determine if 2 recent deaths were in the same family.

PURVIANCE,

*Acting Surgeon-General.*

GRUBBS, *Hotel Angelus, Los Angeles, Cal.*

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *January 6, 1903.*

Unofficially but reliably informed, 2 more deaths from plague at Ensenada within last few days in family of former case. Recommend that inspection of all persons coming into country from Ensenada be immediately established and detention camp provided. People in Ensenada likely to become panic stricken, and to flock this way.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

DECKER.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *January 7, 1903.*

My positive information yesterday from member of the State board of health of 2 recent deaths from plague at Ensenada unfounded. Alexander telegraphs no cases since Christmas. Unless further cases inspection by customs officers probably sufficient, though only 2 officers to watch 12 roads crossing border. Letter.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

DECKER.

*The plague in Mazatlan and reported in Guaymas.*

The following correspondence embraces the facts as they have been reported to the Bureau concerning the plague in Mazatlan and its reported presence in Guaymas :

Mazatlan is on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, about 884 miles from the lower border of California. It is in the province of Sinaloa, which province is surrounded by high mountains, with communication with the interior of Mexico through a few passes in the mountains. The nearest railroad point to Mazatlan is Altata, about 140 miles distant.

Immediately on learning of the presence of plague in Mazatlan inquiry was made of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and official inform-

ation received that the vessels of that line which ply between ports of California and Mexico had been directed to cease calling at Mazatlan. As will be seen by reference to the letter of the consul at Vera Cruz, it has been stated that the disease was imported direct from China into Mazatlan by the vessel arriving December 15, though confirmation of this statement is yet to be obtained.

Dr. Liceaga has officially reported, as stated in the last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT, that plague prevails at Mazatlan and that all precautions are taken.

With regard to Guaymas, attention is invited to the telegram from Surgeon Glennan, of January 9, and also from Passed Assistant Surgeon Grubbs, of January 11, indicating that the plague does not exist in Guaymas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Grubbs, having completed his investigations at Ensenada and established protective measures, is now en route to Guaymas, with a view to absolutely determining the presence or absence of the disease. This port of Guaymas is in communication by rail with Nogales, Ariz., on the Mexican border, and measures have been taken for inspection at all crossings on the border pending Dr. Grubb's report. The indications are, however, that the rumors of plague at Guaymas are not well founded.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *December 20, 1902.*

SIR: I have to confirm my telegram of to-day reading as follows: "Rumor reports cases contagious disease believed bubonic plague at Mazatlan, La Paz, Guaymas, Pacific coast, Mexico."

Although the ports referred to are situated on the Pacific coast and at a considerable distance from here and without any direct communication with gulf ports, yet, should the rumor prove to be true, there might be some danger by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and I thought it my duty to report it by wire for such action as it may merit.

It is reported by the principal newspaper of Mexico City, published in Spanish and known for its connection with Government circles, that on the 15th instant a vessel arrived at Mazatlan from China with a number of Chinese passengers for said port, and the next day cases of a strange disease appeared, which the local physicians diagnosed as a high fever, with symptoms of yellow fever. However, later on it was discovered that these cases had all the appearance of bubonic plague. So far, it seems, no decision by bacteriological investigation has been reached, so as to determine the true nature of the disease.

The chief physician of the local sanitary board of health at this port told me this morning that he had been requested to proceed to the port of Mazatlan, there to take charge of the investigation and determine the nature of the disease. In his opinion, he was quite sure that, whether or not it is bubonic plague, all proper measures have been taken by the sanitary authorities at those places to prevent its further spread and to stamp it out at the places infected.

Respectfully,

J. GONZALES PAGES,  
*United States Vice-Consul.*

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *December 22, 1902.*

Rumored epidemic bubonic plague or virulent fever, Mazatlan, Mexico; many deaths; am seeking information from American consul, Durango; letter follows.

HUME.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, *December 22, 1902.*

SIR: With regret I have to inform you that a disease has appeared in the port of Mazatlan which is similar to the plague. I have already sent a bacteriologist to that place, in order that he may study the nature of the disease. The symptoms lead us to presume that it is really the plague, and up to the present 50 cases have appeared in the poorer quarters of the city. I make this declaration to you in accordance with the resolution of the Washington convention. I am obliged to you for your telegram of the 20th, and have sent to Chicago ordering a supply of serum from the firm whose name was given me from Washington at your request.

Respectfully,

E. LICEAGA.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Telegram received by telephone from consular bureau, state department.]

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, *January 5, 1903.*

Mexican expert doctor pronounces the disease here bubonic plague. Precautions taken.

KAISER, *Consul.*

JANUARY 8, 1903.

Proceed at once to Guaymas via Nogales, ascertaining from Chenoweth and Purdee, at Nogales, what they know and have done and post Bureau fully on same. Make recommendations from Nogales, and after reaching Guaymas, as to what measures should be taken and ascertain if disease exists in Guaymas.

WYMAN.

GRUBBS, *Hotel Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 9, 1903.*

Following message to Gardner from Dr. Ray Ferguson, at Nogales, is repeated for your information: "Cases suspected plague appearing in Mazatlan and other towns of Sinaloa for three weeks. Seven to 15 cases now appear daily. Mortality 60 per cent. No cases have appeared in Sonora, Guaymas, Hermosillo, and Nogales. Sonora is quarantined against ports in Sinaloa. Authorities in all towns alert—soldiers being used to enforce quarantine on Sonora-Sinaloa boundary."

GLENNAN.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NOGALES, ARIZ., *January 11, 1903.*

WYMAN.—Chenoweth and Purdee have visited Guaymas and are satisfied everything being done; nothing here; recommendations by mail; leave to-night.

GRUBBS.

GUAYMAS, MEXICO, *January 13, 1903.*

WYMAN.—Arrived yesterday, saw governor and authorities; nothing suspicious. Inspected quarantine; detention ten days from arrival; disinfection slow. With this exception everything is all right. Understand some vessels disinfected before leaving Mazatlan; urge you ask this all cases. \* \* \*

GRUBBS.

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, *December 23, 1902.*

SIR: I had the honor of sending the following telegram to-day:

To the SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.:*

Dangerous fever here, physicians divided as to being contagious. No epidemic.

LOUIS KAISER.

Which I now confirm, and in explanation would say that up to date all ships clearing here left not only with clean bills of health, but each person going on board had to be provided with a certificate from the doctor of the port that their health was good.

The authorities are taking the greatest care to keep the fever from spreading, and have divided the city into sanitary districts, with a corps of physicians in charge of the districts, and as soon as a person becomes sick with this fever he is at once taken to the pesthouse, which is located on the island of Belvedere, opposite the city, where at the present time 17 persons are isolated, with 13 attendants and 2 physicians detailed daily from the city for service on the island. The Federal Government has sent 2 eminent physicians from the City of Mexico to investigate and report on the fever, as all the doctors here are very much divided in their opinions whether the fever is contagious or not, and what the nature of the fever is.

I shall take the utmost care to protect the interests and rights of, and as well render all possible assistance to, any American citizen who should happen to be taken with the fever, and for the steps I have taken in this matter I would refer you to inclosed copies and translations of letters.

Respectfully,

LOUIS KAISER,  
*United States Consul.*

The THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

## PORTO RICO.

*Report from Ponce.*

Asst. Surg. Joseph Goldberger reports December 29, as follows:

For the week ended December 27, 1902, there were inspected 2 vessels, 34 crew, and 6 passengers. One of the vessels inspected was allowed to work under guard in quarantine; the other was passed without detention. Of the passengers, 1 was for Havana, Cuba, via Ponce. He was held under observation for two days; his baggage, 1 piece, disinfected; he was then put on board his steamer just before her sailing. Bills of health were issued to 3 vessels. During the week ended December 19, 1902, there was recorded in Ponce a total of 27 deaths, none of which were due to any quarantinable disease.

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

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 54,500. Total number of deaths, 50, including 1 from enteric fever.

CHILE—*Antofagasta.*—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including 3 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended December 15, 1902. Esti-

mated population, 146,559. Total number of deaths, 103, including enteric fever, 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 20, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,880.

***London.***—One thousand seven hundred and twenty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 67; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 25; whooping cough, 40; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea, 13. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,342 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 14 from measles, 8 from whooping cough, and 4 from diarrhea.

***Ireland.***—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 20, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena and Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 46.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 235 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; typhus fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 39 from tuberculosis.

***Scotland.***—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 20, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 21.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.6, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 24.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 681, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 6, and 32 from whooping cough.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 27, 1902, to January 16, 1903.*

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

[For reports received from June 28, 1902, to December 26, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 26, 1902.

**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch India:				
Java, Batavia .....	Oct. 26-Nov. 29	131	102	
Egypt:				
Alexandria .....	Nov. 25-Dec. 15	.....	85	
Damietta .....	.....do.....	.....	10	
Behera Province .....	.....do.....	.....	5	
Gharbieh Province .....	Dec. 2-Dec. 15	.....	2	
Keneh Province .....	Nov. 25-Dec. 15	.....	7	
India:				
Bombay .....	Nov. 19-Dec. 9	.....	2	
Calcutta .....	Nov. 16-Dec. 6	.....	119	
Japan:				
Hiogo .....	Nov. 9-Nov. 23	3	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila .....	Nov. 2-Nov. 15	184	124	
Provinces .....	.....do.....	252	170	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore .....	Nov. 1-Nov. 15	.....	22	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Colombia:				
Panama .....	Dec. 16-Dec. 29	10	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil .....	Dec. 1-Dec. 20	.....	26	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos .....	Dec. 7-Dec. 13	1	.....	
Mexico .....	Dec. 8-Dec. 14	.....	3	
Tampico .....	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	.....	32	
Tuxpam .....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30	.....	1	
Verá Cruz .....	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	34	9	

**PLAGUE.**

India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Northern Division .....	Nov. 8-Nov. 29	2,738	2,120	Ten cases imported.
Central Division .....	.....do.....	8,955	6,695	
Southern Division .....	.....do.....	9,905	7,473	
Sind .....	.....do.....	101	74	
Political charges .....	.....do.....	4,246	2,902	
Madras Presidency .....	.....do.....	1,227	984	Three cases imported. One hundred and seven cases imported.
Bengal—				
Presidency .....	.....do.....	31	29	
Bhagalpur .....	.....do.....	253	196	
Patna .....	.....do.....	1,909	1,486	Including 10 imported seizures.
Upper Province of Agra and Oudh—				
Allahabad .....	.....do.....	2,411	2,057	
Benares .....	.....do.....	624	594	
Fyzabad .....	.....do.....	41	38	
Gorakpur .....	.....do.....	347	292	
Meerut .....	.....do.....	78	51	
Lucknow .....	.....do.....	93	68	
Agra .....	.....do.....	27	15	
Punjab—				
Jullunder .....	.....do.....	2,186	1,106	
Lahore .....	.....do.....	2,515	1,286	
Rawalpindi .....	.....do.....	527	289	
Delhi .....	.....do.....	1,255	861	

## Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

## PLAGUE—continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India—Continued.</b>				
<b>Central Provinces—</b>				
Narbada .....	Nov. 8-Nov. 22	25	15	Two cases imported.
Mysore State .....	do	4,569	3,198	
Hyderabad State .....	do	2,237	1,725	
Berar .....	do	1,092	839	
Rajputana .....	Nov. 15-Nov. 22	4	4	One case imported.
Central India .....	Nov. 8-Nov. 22	28	16	
Kashmir .....	Nov. 15-Nov. 22	72	55	Eight cases imported.
Mauritius .....	Dec. 5-Dec. 11	25	16	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Ensenada .....	Dec. 25.....	14	13	Reported.
Mazatlan .....	Dec. 31.....			

## SMALLPOX.

<b>Argentina:</b>				
Barbados.....	July 1-Dec. 20	1,393	112	
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31		12	
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Prague.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 20	58	1	
<b>Belgium:</b>				
Antwerp .....	Nov. 23-Dec. 20	11	4	
Brussels.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 20		2	
Ghent.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 18		6	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 13	16	1	
Pernambuco .....	Nov. 1-Nov. 15		9	
<b>Canada:</b>				
Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	Dec. 14-Dec. 20	1		On ss. Assyria.
Nova Scotia, Halifax.....	Dec. 24 .....	1		
Quebec.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 27	2		
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 20		5	
<b>France:</b>				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30		37	
Paris .....	Dec. 14-Dec. 20		1	
Gibraltar.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 30	1		
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Birmingham .....	Dec. 1-Dec. 20	2		
Bradford .....	Dec. 1-Dec. 13	13		
Dundee .....	do	4		
Edinburgh .....	Dec. 1-Dec. 6	1		
Leeds.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 27	33	2	
Liverpool .....	To Dec. 20.....	56	1	
London.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 20	12		
Manchester.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 13	6		
Sheffield.....	do	5		
<b>Hawaiian Islands:</b>				
Honolulu.....	Dec. 21 .....	1		On ss. Solace.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 9		12	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 6		3	
Karachi.....	Nov. 24-Nov. 30	1		
Madras.....	Nov. 15-Nov. 21		1	
<b>Italy:</b>				
Palermo.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 20	35	3	
Malta.....	Nov. 24-Nov. 30	1		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28	10	5	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow .....	Nov. 16-Dec. 13	11	4	
Odessa.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 20		7	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 13	33	6	
<b>Straits Settlements—</b>				
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 15		5	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14		4	
<b>Uruguay:</b>				
Montevideo .....	Nov. 2-Nov. 8	16	1	





*Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.*

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Santander.....	Dec. 22	53,574	28											
Stockholm.....	Dec. 6	301,695	75	9										2
Tampico.....	Dec. 27	20,000	40				14							
Trapani.....	Dec. 20	61,497	16											
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 27	32,000	72	8			4							
Vienna.....	Dec. 13	1,744,177	716	114						6	1	15	9	3
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Jan. 8	3,000	2											
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 27	50,000											2	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 6	189,455								2		2		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*