

# Public Health Reports

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No. 28.

## UNITED STATES.

### THE STEAMSHIP NIPPON MARU AT ANGEL ISLAND QUARANTINE.

As stated in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS No. 27, July 7, page 1066, the Japanese steamship *Nippon Maru* had 2 deaths from plague on the voyage from Hongkong before reaching Honolulu, 1 May 26 and 1 June 14. She left Honolulu June 20 for San Francisco and reached that port June 27. Two days after leaving Honolulu a case suspicious of plague occurred, and died two days before reaching San Francisco, and was buried at sea, but on arrival all were well. She was detained at Angel Island Quarantine, the passengers landed, and the vessel disinfected and released June 29 under a new crew. All passengers were detained at quarantine for fifteen days' observation. June 28, 2 Japanese stowaways, in attempting to evade the immigration laws and the customs patrol which had been established around the vessel, jumped overboard and were drowned, but their bodies were recovered. These men were perfectly healthy. July 6, the owners of the *Nippon Maru* requested permission to put the old crew aboard at quarantine and at once proceed to Japan, and the permission was granted. All passengers detained at quarantine have remained well to the present, and the medical officer in command reported that they would be discharged on July 11 and 12.

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

### REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex.*—Sanitary Inspector E. Alexander reports that during the week ended July 1, 1899, no passengers arrived on the Mexican Central from Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

*Laredo, Tex.*—Act. Assist. Surg. H. J. Hamilton reports July 2: Travel from Mexico during the month of June was much less than during month of May. I received a communication from office of United States consul-general at Monterey as to requirements of health or noninfection certificate. I forwarded him a form such as I inclose to you which I believe covers all requirements. I also inclose the kind he has been giving. I worded the form so that it would cover persons coming from noninfectible points as Orizaba, Puebla, etc., but such persons might possibly be exposed to infection by occupying railroad coaches which run from Vera Cruz to Mexico City through the above-named places. I also sent a copy to United States consul-general at Mexico City, as there is a place for the description of the person to whom issued which I deem essential. The United States consul at San Luis Potosi was also sent a blank form. All regulations are being carried out.

July 3, I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended July 1, 1899:

International foot and tramway bridge report for week ended July 1: deported, 4; inspected and allowed entry including immigrants, 2,531; total inspected, 2,535. The majority of immigrants inspected by me was at the international foot bridge.

I allow no one to enter without satisfactory evidence of their whereabouts for the ten days preceding their appearance at the frontier. It is now pretty generally known, and not many present themselves without the necessary evidence. Six were deported during the week ended July 1, 2 of whom acknowledged being only three days out from Tampico, Mexico. The other 4 claimed not to have been in an infected locality for the ten days preceding inspection, but could not produce any evidence except their own oath, so I told them they would have to remain at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, or some other noninfected place until they could produce a United States consular certificate. I hope that Acting Assistant Surgeon Turpin will be able to keep track of persons from Vera Cruz intending to enter the United States. In April the State of Texas appointed agents to watch passenger traffic from Tampico and Vera Cruz. Not one person reported by them ever passed this quarantine station, as we still have the lists sent here and the names of all persons who have entered. Of course, there have been persons through here from Tampico and Vera Cruz, but, strange to say, we did not have their names on our reported list, but detected them by other means, viz, trunks, etc., and all were detained and baggage disinfected.

July 5: On June 21 I sent the officers of Mexican National Railroad a copy of the necessary requirements for passengers entering the United States at Laredo, Tex. I also sent a copy to the Bureau. They at once had their surgeons issue health or noninfection certificates. Last week the United States consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, showed me a communication from the United States consul-general, stating that all persons from Mexico to the United States required a certificate from United States consuls as to noninfection, which were to be issued free. He was to inform the railroad company, and also obtain from me the necessary requirements called for by the quarantine regulations. I gave the consul the necessary information. About that time a passenger on a train from Mexico City informed me, in the presence of the State quarantine officer, that he obtained his noninfection certificate from the railroad agent in Mexico, and had not seen the physician whose name was signed to certificate. The next day, this passenger told the same story, and that

there had been some arrangement made with the doctor who signed the certificate. I at once wrote to railroad company's surgeon at Monterey and Mexico City, stating that the State Department had instructed the United States consuls that persons from Mexico would be required to have a consular certificate, which would be supplied free, therefore a certificate from them was unnecessary, and to direct persons desiring certificates of noninfection to United States consul.

The railroad company, it appears, does not think that United States consular certificates are necessary as per inclosed slip from Monterey Globe, Mexico, of July 5, but notwithstanding, I expect passengers to give me satisfactory evidence, and will consider railroad company's certificates for what they are worth; some are good, others are not. I have written Marine-Hospital Service representative at Mexico City as to the value of railroad company's certificate from that place. The railroad company thinks that I am more exacting than at other railroad ports of entry, although I inform them what is required of passengers coming from Mexico, and I treat all passengers courteously. Passengers blame railroad company for not informing them of quarantine requirements, but as a rule they have evidence (not necessarily certificates) of their whereabouts. I think, under the circumstances, that persons should get their certificates from persons not connected with railroads over which they purchase tickets.

#### OREGON.

##### *Report on smallpox in Portland.*

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that another case of smallpox was admitted to the county hospital to-day, making 4 cases that have been found in the city up to this time. Only 1 of these cases, however, contracted the disease in Portland. The others represent widely separated sections of the country, namely, Newberg, Oreg., Winter's Camp, on the Snake River, and Seattle, Wash. It is a mild type of the disease, and those stricken so far will recover.

Respectfully, yours,

RUPERT BLUE,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

#### PORTO RICO.

##### *Sanitary report from Ponce.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *June 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the quarantine report and abstract of bills of health report for the week ended June 24.

The week has been an unusually quiet one, so far as the shipping is concerned, and there is nothing of interest to report.

Brigadier-General Davis and staff paid an official visit of inspection to Ponce during the early part of the week. By his orders some much-needed help was extended to the local sanitary authorities. He also gave orders to have built for me a temporary disinfecting room on the Government dock here.

The general health of Ponce continues good, and there are no infectious diseases reported this week.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

TENNESSEE.

*Smallpox in the State.*

Secretary Albright of the State board of health reports that since the beginning of the epidemic, February 13 to July 1, there have been 898 cases and 11 deaths, and that at the present time but 4 cases are known to exist in the State.

WASHINGTON.

*Smallpox reported in Walla Walla.*

TACOMA, WASH., June 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that rumors are brought me to the effect that smallpox is existing in epidemic form in Walla Walla, Wash. Yesterday I received a letter from the health officer of Walla Walla, informing me that there were 8 cases, all under quarantine, in pest-house. The cases developed from railroad laborers brought in to work on the Snake River Railroad. I am informed that every precaution is being taken.

Respectfully, yours,

F. J. SCHUG,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States.*

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Washington.*—Health Officer Woodward reports 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis during the week ended July 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia.*—Four cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis and 3 deaths were reported for the week ended July 8.

OHIO—*Cincinnati.*—For the week ended June 30 there were 3 deaths reported from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 3 deaths also for the week ended July 7.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, to July 14, 1899.*

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Savannah.....	June 3-June 18...	5	.....	
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
Kansas:				
Kansas City .....	June 10-June 17...	2	.....	
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	June 23-July 6...	8	0	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-July 1...	4	0	
Shreveport.....	.....do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....	.....	7	0	

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	June 18-June 27...	17		
Stelton.....	June 28.....	14		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>31</b>		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	June 27-July 8...	3	2	
Fall River.....	June 27.....	1		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Louis.....	June 19-June 26...	4		
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
Burke County.....	do.....	22		
Catawba County.....	do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1		
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Currituck County.....	do.....	6		
Gates County.....	do.....			Smallpox reported.
Hertford County.....	do.....	4		
McDowell County.....	do.....	1		
Moore County.....	do.....	1		
Nash County.....	do.....			Do.
Northampton.....	do.....	1		
Rockingham.....	do.....	14		
Rowan.....	do.....	1		
Wake.....	do.....	4		
Wayne.....	do.....	7		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>68</b>		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	July 7.....	2		
Cleveland.....	June 24.....	4		
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>6</b>		
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Portland.....	June 13-June 29...	4	0	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		
Belle Vernon.....	do.....	1		
Brownsville Township.....	do.....	34		
Cambria County.....	do.....	22		
Clearfield County.....	do.....	1		
Fayette County.....	do.....	10		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	5		
Philadelphia.....	June 3-July 8...	44	0	
Somerset County.....	June 3-June 26...	9		
Washington County.....	do.....	11		
Westmoreland County.....	do.....	1		At Penn Station, several.
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>149</b>		
<b>Porto Rico:</b>				
Ponce.....	June 17.....	5		
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 8...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-July 6...	7	0	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-July 8...	6	0	
<b>Total for the State.....</b>		<b>44</b>		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended July 1, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, July 2, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 1, 1899;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 26	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	48
June 27	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	47
Do.....	Steamship Philadelphia.....	Liverpool, England.....	26
Do.....	Steamship Bay State.....	do.....	37
June 28	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Hibernian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	140
June 29	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	49
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	69
June 30	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	34
Do.....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	486
Do.....	Steamship Pavonia.....	do.....	164
July 1	No arrivals.....	.....	0
Total.....			1,106

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended July 8, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, July 9, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 8, 1899;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 1	No arrivals.....	.....	.....
July 2	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	109
July 3	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Bowden, Jamaica.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	57
Do.....	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	19
July 4	Steamship Prince Edward.....	St. John, New Brunswick.....	23
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	27
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	14
Do.....	Steamship Armenian.....	Liverpool, England.....	25
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	20
Do.....	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
Do.....	Steamship Oakmore.....	London, England.....	14
July 6	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	11
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	35
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	107
July 7	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	10
Do.....	Steamship Sylvia.....	Liverpool, England.....	22
Do.....	Steamship Prince Edward.....	St. John, New Brunswick.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Canada.....	Liverpool, England.....	190
July 8	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	8
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	6
Do.....	Schooner I. V. Dexter.....	Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	2
Do.....	Schooner Howard.....	Canso, Nova Scotia.....	1
Total.....			738

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 1, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, July 3, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 1, 1899;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
June 25	Steamship Hesperia .....	Naples.....	356
June 26	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam .....	251
Do ....	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow.....	194
Do ....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	189
Do ....	Steamship Sempione .....	Genoa and Naples.....	678
Do ....	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	376
June 27	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Bremen .....	577
June 28	Steamship Friedrich der Grosse.....	.....do.....	512
Do ....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	305
Do ....	Steamship Aller.....	Genoa and Naples.....	701
June 29	Steamship Britannia .....	Marselles and Naples.....	160
Do ....	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	97
June 30	Steamship Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	715
Do ....	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	163
Do ....	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	175
July 1	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	196
Do ....	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	161
	<b>Total</b> .....		<b>5,806</b>

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 8, 1899.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, July 10, 1899.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 8, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 2	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	251
Do.....	Steamship Cymric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	302
July 5	Steamship Phoenicia.....	Hamburg.....	80
Do.....	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	24
Do.....	Steamship Anchoria.....	.....do.....	44
Do.....	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	349
July 6	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	209
Do.....	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	305
Do.....	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	283
Do.....	Steamship Bremen.....	Bremen.....	629
Do.....	Steamship Coleridge.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	13
July 7	Steamship Pompeii.....	Hamburg.....	244
Do.....	Steamship Waldersee.....	.....do.....	436
July 8	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	269
	Total.....		3,438

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
*Commissioner.*



*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 8, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, July 8, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 8, 1899 ;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 2	Steamship Waesland .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	156
July 3	Steamship Carthaginian.....	Glasgow.....	3
Do....	Steamship Lackawanna.....	Liverpool.....	3
	Total.....	.....	162

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,  
*Commissioner.**Medical inspection of immigrants at Boston for the month of June, 1899.*BOSTON, MASS., *July 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of inspection of immigrants at the port of Boston, Mass., for the month ended June 30, 1899: Total number inspected, 2,191; total number rejected, 26.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Medical inspection of immigrants at the port of Galveston during the month of June, 1899.*GALVESTON, TEX., *July 1, 1899.*

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Galveston during the month of June, 1899:

Date of inspection.	Vessel.	Port from which she sailed.	Number of immigrants.	Number rejected.	Cause of rejection.
June 12, 1899.....	Elizabeth Rickmers.....	Bremen .....	190	0	.....
June 30, 1899.....	Maria Rickmers.....	do .....	43	0	.....

Respectfully, yours,

C. T. PECKHAM,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Medical inspection of immigrants at the port of Laredo, Tex., during the month of June, 1899.*LAREDO, TEX., *July 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of medical inspection of immigrants at this port for month of June, 1899: Inspected and allowed to enter, male adults, 21; females, 20; children, 20; total entered, 61; refused entry, 10; causes, smallpox, 2; trachoma, 1; old age, 1; females with children, 6; total number inspected, 71.

Respectfully, yours,

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

*Medical inspection of immigrants at New Orleans during the month of June, 1899.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 234 immigrants arrived and were inspected at this port during June, 1899. All passed.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. NYDEGGER.

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

*Medical inspection of immigrants at New York for the month of June, 1899.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 7, 1899.

SIR: The following is the report of the number of immigrants examined by the medical examiners at the port of New York during the month of June, 1899, and rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases: Number of steerage passengers examined during month, 30,754; rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and detained pending action of Commissioner of Immigration, 126.

Diseases.	Certified.	Deported.	Admitted by Department.	Remaining.
Trachoma.....	123	116	2	5
Favus.....	3	1	0	1

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

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

*Medical inspection of immigrants at Philadelphia during the Month of June, 1899.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1,306 immigrants arrived at this port during the month of June, 1899. There were also 2 rejections, both for trachoma. Twenty-seven patients of the immigration department were examined during the same time.

Respectfully, yours,

H. W. AUSTIN,

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

*Medical inspection of immigrants at Philadelphia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report:

Number of immigrants inspected at the time of landing at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899: July, 1898, 996; August, 1898, 699; September, 1898, 1,019; October, 1898, 574; November, 1898, 722; December, 1898, 604; January, 1899, 190; February, 1899, 519; March, 1899, 667; April, 1899, 1,068; May, 1899, 1,987; June, 1899, 1,306; total, 10,351. Number of visits to hospitals and other places during the same time to examine into the physical condition of immigrants and make recommendations as to what disposition should be made of each case, 229. There were also 41 rejected.

Respectfully, yours,

H. W. AUSTIN,

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

*Medical inspection of immigration at Portland, Oreg., for the month of June, 1899.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 2	British steamship Monmouthshire.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	a 60

a 58 Japanese, 2 Europeans.

All passed.

Respectfully yours,

RUPERT BLUE,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Medical inspection of immigrants at Portland, Oreg., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1898.			
July 4	British Steamship Braernor.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	18
July 29	British Steamship Mogul.....	do.....	25
Sept. 13	British Steamship Braernor.....	do.....	5
Oct. 17	British Steamship Mogul.....	do.....	46
Dec. 12	Steamship Columbia.....	do.....	30
1899.			
Jan. 25	British Steamship Lennox.....	do.....	24
Mar. 9	British Steamship Lan Sang.....	do.....	58
Mar. 26	British Steamship Monmouthshire.....	do.....	a 100
Apr. 12	British Steamship Lennox.....	do.....	b 122
May 14	Steamship Columbia.....	do.....	c 221
June 2	British Steamship Monmouthshire.....	do.....	d 60
	Total.....		709

a 2 Europeans; b 2 Europeans; c 1 European; d 2 Europeans.

No rejections.

Respectfully yours,

RUPERT BLUE,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
<b>UNITED STATES:</b>				
Alexandria, Va.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	July 1	Nor. bk. Aeolus (a).....	June 20	Pernambuco.....
		Am. bktn. Louise Adelaide (a)	June 21	Sagua la Grande..
		Am. sc. John R. Penrose (a)	June 23	Cardenas.....
		Sp. brig Virgenes.....	June 26	San Juan.....
		Am. sc. R. I. Spear.....	June 27	Ponce.....
		Swed. bk. Jolani.....	July 1	Lorenzo Marquez.
		Sp. bk. José Roig.....	do.	Montevideo via Bahia.
		Port. bk. Caboverde.....	do.	Para.....
Cape Charles, Va.....	July 8	Br. bk. Conductor.....	July 2	Barbados.....
		Sc. Sara D. Fell.....	July 5	Manzanillo.....
Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 8	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Nor. bk. Taurus (a).....	June 17	Bahia.....
		Am. sc. Oscar G (a).....	June 20	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Otis (a).....	June 22	do.....
		Am. sc. Millie Williams (a)	June 23	Vera Cruz.....
		Am. sc. John H. Tingue.....	do.	Santiago de Cuba..
		Am. sc. Anne E. Stevens (a)	do.	do.....
		Am. sc. Starke (a).....	do.	do.....
		Br. bk. Robert S. Besnard	June 26	Rio de Janeiro....
		Am. sc. Mary Sanford.....	June 27	Tampico.....
		Am. sc. Magnolia.....	do.	Progreso.....
		Nor. bk. Sylvia.....	do.	Bahia.....
		Am. sc. Eleanor.....	June 28	Havana.....
		Mex. sc. Tres Hermanos..	July 1	Campeche.....
		Am. sc. Helena E. Russell.	do.	Cienfuegos.....
		Am. bktn. Nineveh.....	do.	Habana.....
Newbern, N. C.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	July 8	Am. bk. Herbert Fuller..	July 8	Philadelphia.....
San Diego, Cal.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	do.	Jap. ss. Nippon Maru.....	June 27	Hongkong.....
Savannah, Ga.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 1	Nor. bk. Maitland (a).....	June 21	Bahia.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	July 1	Sp. ss. Gaditano (a).....	June 26	Havana and other Cuban ports.
		Am. sc. Vila y Hermano (a)	June 22	Cardenas.....
		Nor. bk. Russell.....	June 23	Pernambuco.....
Washington, N. C.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
<b>CUBA:</b>				
Cardenas.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
Daiquiri.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
	May 13	.....	.....	.....
	June 10	.....	.....	.....
	June 17	.....	.....	.....
Guantanamo.....	June 10	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	June 29	Br. ss. Torino.....	June 25	Pensacola.....
		Am. bge. Colleen.....	June 27	Ship Island.....
		Br. ss. Widdrington.....	June 28	Mobile.....
Matanzas.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	July 4	.....	.....	.....
	June 24	.....	.....	.....
<b>PORTO RICO:</b>				
Ponce.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	do.	U. S. transport Logan.....	June 22	Santiago.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No transactions.	
			No report	
Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	July 1		4
do	do	June 26		
do	do	June 29		
do	do			
do	do			
do	Remanded to South Atlantic Quarantine.		12 cases beriberi and 4 deaths.	
do	Held for disinfection.			
do	do			
Norfolk	Held.	July 3	For decision of Bureau.	8
New York	do	July 6	Released to proceed to New York.	
			No report.	
			do	7
			No report.	2
Carrabelle	Disinfected and held.	June 29		1
Pascagoula	do	June 25		
do	do	June 28		
Carrabelle	do	do		
Ship Island	Redisinfecting and held.	June 26		
Biloxi	Disinfected and held.	June 29		
Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	do		
Ship Island	do			
Gulfport	Disinfected and held.			
Handsboro	do			
Ship Island	Held for disinfection.			
Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.			
do	do			
do	do			
do	do			
			No transactions.	1
				7
Fernandina	Held for disinfection.		Request of master.	26
			No report.	
San Francisco	Held for disinfection.	June 29	2 deaths from bubonic plague; 1 suspicious between Honolulu and San Francisco.	20
			No report	
Brunswick	Held after disinfection.	June 30	Allowed to proceed to Brunswick quarantine.	2
Pensacola	Disinfected and held.	June 26		
Mobile	do	June 25		
Apalachicola	do	June 26		
			No transactions.	6
				7
			No transactions	1
				1
				1
			No report	
Pensacola	Disinfected	June 26		
Mobile	do	June 29		
do	do	do		
				10
				7
			No report	
				4
New York	Detained in quarantine to complete five days' period.	June 18		11

## REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	July 1			
Baltimore, Md.....	July 8			
Bangor, Me.....	do.			
Boston, Mass.....	do.			
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
Galveston, Tex.....	July 1	Nor. ss. Truma.....	June 26	Havana.....
		Br. ss. Capella.....	June 30	Cienfuegos.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.			
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.....	July 8			
Los Angeles, Cal.....	July 1			
Mayport, Fla.....	July 8			
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.	Nor. bk. Transatlantic (a)	June 22	Bahia.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
New Orleans, La.....	do.			
Newport News, Va.....	do.			
Newport, R. I.....	do.			
New York, N. Y.....	do.			
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	June 3			
	June 10			
	June 17			
	June 24			
	June 30			
Port Royal, S. C.....	July 8	Br. ss. Ranmoor.....	July 1	Las Palmas.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.			
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	July 1			
San Pedro, Cal.....	do.			
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	Sc. R. R. Hopkins.....	June 24	Cartagena.....
	July 8	Nor. bk. Copiland Island	July 6	Para.....
		Nor. ss. Albis.....	July 8	Havana.....

<sup>a</sup> Previously reported.

**MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.**

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
			No report.....	
			do.....	
			do.....	
			do.....	
			do.....	4
			No report.....	6
Galveston.....	Fumigated.....	June 30		5
do.....	Fumigated and held.....		No report.....	8
			No transactions.....	6
Mobile.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.	July 2		15
			No report.....	
			do.....	
			do.....	
			do.....	
			do.....	1
				2
				1
				2
Beaufort.....	Bilges cleansed; fumigated for twenty-four hours.	July 5		1
			No report.....	2
			do.....	
Apalachicola.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 29		16
Port Tampa.....	Held for disinfection; discharging ballast.			21
do.....	Disinfected and held.....			

*Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.*

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 110, including enteric fever, 1; cerebrospinal meningitis, 4, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of April, 1899. Total number of deaths, 88, including cerebrospinal meningitis, 3, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of May, 1899. Total number of deaths, 120, including cerebrospinal meningitis, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 530, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 10; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 12; whooping cough, 1; influenza, 1; cerebrospinal meningitis, 7; smallpox, 1, and 66 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 2 from whooping cough.

• GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 31—white, 10; colored, 21, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Springfield*.—Month of June, 1899. Census population, 24,963. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 3, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 29,438. Total number of deaths, 20, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Holyoke*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 44,982. Total number of deaths, 59, including enteric fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Newton*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 23, including scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 1, 1899, from 63 observers, indicate that dysentery increased and measles decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 191, scarlet fever at 40, measles at 38, enteric fever at 34, diphtheria at 14, whooping cough at 13, and cerebrospinal meningitis at 8 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Two weeks ended June 24, 1899. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 9, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the



month of May, 1899, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,110,000, show a total of 9,556 deaths, including diphtheria, 203; enteric fever, 93; measles, 85; scarlet fever, 76; smallpox, 5; whooping cough, 37; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 71, and 1,169 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The number of deaths reported for May is 9,556, or just the average for the ten years past. It is 200 less than that of last May; it is also 850 less than that of the preceding month, the average daily mortality having been reduced from 346 to 308. For the preceding four months, the average daily mortality was 370. The death rate is reduced from 17.75 to 16.00. The decrease from last month is in acute respiratory diseases, from which there were 500 fewer deaths, and other local diseases caused 300 fewer deaths; there were also 50 fewer deaths from zymotic diseases.

Compared with May, 1898, acute respiratory diseases caused nearly 200 fewer deaths, and the number of zymotic diseases was less by 150. The saving in zymotic deaths is in whooping cough, which, from April to September, 1898, was unusually prevalent, and to a less degree in scarlet fever and measles.

The mortality of early life is less than in either of the months compared, there having been 250 fewer deaths under five years of age, and it is lower than the average for May. It ranged from 12.5 per cent of the deaths in the more rural health districts to 31.0 per cent in the maritime, one-fourth of the deaths of the entire State having occurred under the age of five years.

The zymotic mortality was 73.75 per cent of the total. Diphtheria, which caused the largest mortality, 203 deaths, has had the same relative prevalence for the past three months; there were but 32 deaths from it outside the maritime district, of which 16 were reported from rural towns. Scarlet fever has been reported as prevalent in many localities throughout the State, but there is no increase in its mortality over last month, 64 of the 76 deaths from it being reported from the metropolis. Measles caused 76 deaths in the maritime district and 9 in the rest of the State. Typhoid fever had its largest relative prevalence in the Hudson Valley district where 2.5 per cent of all deaths were caused by it, while the entire State showed less than 1 per cent. La grippe has practically ceased to prevail and can not be said to have impressed the mortality of the month.

Smallpox caused 5 deaths in New York City, where 17 cases have been reported during the month; it is not known to exist elsewhere in the State except at Auburn, where 1 case has just been reported, and at Coeymans, Albany County, where 4 new cases, 6 in all, have developed; no other localities similarly exposed by reason of importation of negro laborers from possibly infected southern localities are known to have developed the disease, though this risk is being recognized.

Except in the Adirondack region, there was a deficiency of rainfall (one-half inch below the normal), low humidity (69 per cent), only seven cloudy days on the average for the State, average barometer 30.03, normal temperature and moderate westerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health from 18 towns having an aggregate population of 135,203, show a total of 201 deaths, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Charlotte.*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever, 3, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga.*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 58—white, 29; colored, 29, including diphtheria, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg.*—Month ended May 26, 1899. Estimated population, 25,000—white, 12,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 37—white, 21; colored, 16, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 1, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month ended June 26, 1899. Total number of deaths, 66—white 22; colored, 44, including 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling.*—Month of April, 1899. Census population, 35,013. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of May, 1899. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever, 3, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of June, 1899. Total number of deaths, 43, including enteric fever, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Abilene, Kans.	July 7	3,194	13													
Do	July 11	3,194	10							1						
Do	July 18	3,194	12	2											1	
Do	July 25	3,194	12													
Baltimore, Md.	July 8	434,439	268	18						5	1	5				
Baton Rouge, La.	July 1	10,478	1	1												
Do	July 3	10,478	0													
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 8	35,005	8	2												
Boston, Mass.	July 1	448,477	193	29		1					1	4	1			
Do	July 8	448,477	195	25		1				2	2	6				3
Bristol, R. I.	July 1	5,478	0													
Do	July 8	5,478	7													
Cambridge, Mass.	July 1	70,028	17	1							1					
Do	July 8	70,028	31	3							1		2			1
Camden, N. J.	June 24	58,313	20													
Do	July 1	58,313	21													
Charleston, S. C.	do	a 54,955	b 33	4						3						
Chelsea, Mass.	do	27,909	6	1												
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,099,850	462	47						5	10	7	5			2
Chillicothe, Ohio	do	14,050	16	1								1				
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	do	11,288	5	1												
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	8,670	1	1												
Do	do	296,908	10	6								2				
Do	July 8	296,908	93	6												
Cleveland, Ohio	July 1	261,353	124	2							1					3
Do	July 8	261,353	7								4	1				
Concord, N. H.	July 1	17,044	23	2												
Dayton, Ohio	July 8	61,220	120	5												
Detroit, Mich.	July 1	205,876	1													
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	9,416	7									1				
Dunmore, Pa.	do	8,315	20	1												
Evansville, Ind.	do	50,756	7									1				
Everett, Mass.	do	11,068	4	1												
Fitchburg, Mass.	do	22,037	22													
Galveston, Tex.	July 7	29,084	17	2												
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 8	60,278	4	2												
Greenville, S. C.	July 1	8,607	32	1									1			
Do	July 8	8,607	16	2												
Hoboken, N. J.	July 1	43,648	3													
Do	July 8	43,648	17													
Holyoke, Mass.	do	35,637	5													
Honolulu, Hawaii	June 3	35,000	22	1												
Do	June 17	35,000	5													
Jacksonville, Fla.	July 1	17,201	86	3						1		2				1
Jersey City, N. J.	July 2	163,003	8													
Johnstown, Pa.	July 8	21,805	9													
Lancaster, Pa.	July 1	32,011	1													
Lawrence, Mass.	do	44,654	59	5								2				
Louisville, Ky.	June 30	161,129	64	7						3			1			
Do	July 6	161,129	48	2						1						1
Lowell, Mass.	July 8	77,696	8													
Lynchburg, Va.	do	19,709	13	1												
McKeesport, Pa.	July 4	20,741	6								1					
Mahanoy City, Pa.	July 8	11,286	8	1												
Malden, Mass.	do	23,031	28	3												2
Manchester, N. H.	do	44,126	3													
Medford, Mass.	do	11,079	1										1			
Melrose, Mass.	July 1	8,519	2													
Massillon, Ohio	do	10,092	53	4						1			2			
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	204,468	32	3												
Minneapolis, Minn.	do	164,738	20	6												
Mobile, Ala.	July 8	31,076	47	10						2						3
Nashville, Tenn.	do	76,168	24	1								1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do	40,733	5													
Newburyport, Mass.	July 1	13,947	140	15												
New Orleans, La.	do	242,039	13	2						5						
Newton, Mass.	July 8	24,379	1													
New York, N. Y.	July 1	3,550,053	1,369	139						8	8	31	8			9
Do	July 8	3,550,053	1,607	140						10	7	42	13			10
Norristown, Pa.	do	19,791	3	1												
North Adams, Mass.	do	16,074	3													
Ottumwa, Iowa	June 3	14,001	4													
Do	June 10	14,001	2													

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

b White, 11; colored, 22.



## FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to July 14, 1899.*

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 13-May 27...		46	
Madras.....	May 20-June 2...	0	8	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		4	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-June 17...	70	36	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 9.....		29	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Colombia:				
Panama.....	June 16-June 23...	8	3	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 15.....	6	1	
Matanzas.....	June 17-June 24.....	1		Doubtful.
Santiago.....	June 10-July 3...	100	20	
Mexico:				
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-June 29.....		35	

## PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-May 27...	319	273	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 22-June 23...	30	15	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 6.....		66	
Calcutta.....	May 13-May 27.....		64	
Japan:				
Formosa.....				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 26-May 3...	160	147	
Mauritius.....	May 4-May 22.....		5	

## SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-June 17...	3	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-June 17...	1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 9...	77	45	
Espiriti Sancti.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-May 13...	1	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 20-June 3.....		4	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...		1	
London.....	June 10-June 24...	2		
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-June 17...	22	7	

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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 6.....	.....	4	
Calcutta.....	May 13-May 27.....	.....	1	
Madras.....	May 20-June 2.....	.....	4	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 4-June 18.....	25	18	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-June 10.....	45	18	
Odessa.....	June 10-June 17.....	7	1	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-June 17.....	28	12	
Warsaw.....	June 3-June 10.....	.....	1	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	.....	13	
Turkey:				
Symrna.....	May 27-June 18.....	.....	3	

*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, June 21, 1899.]

## PLAGUE.

**GERMAN EMPIRE**—The chancellor of the Empire has, by circular letter of June 14, instructed the government of the confederated states that in accordance with the orders of February 27 and September 16, 1897, in regard to the control of arrivals from ports of the Red Sea, exclusive of the ports in the Suez Canal, they are to put into force the prescribed measures of sanitary police against arrivals from Alexandria, Egypt.

**AUSTRIA.**—By order of the minister of commerce, dated June 6, the circular of May 31, addressed to maritime officials at Trieste, is abrogated in favor of the following:

Vessels arriving from suspected ports shall, according to decision of the sanitary convention of Venice, 1897, be treated as suspicious, and shall undergo medical inspection, disinfection, emptying of bilge water, and the taking on board of a fresh supply of drinking water. The requirement of the said convention, that passengers shall be subject to supervision for a period of ten days reckoned from the day of departure, shall, if the voyage has lasted less than ten days, and if the sanitary condition be found unfavorable on the first medical examination, be carried out in such a manner as to insure frequent medical examination on board.

The period of detention of ship and passengers shall be decided in each separate case on the results of the medical examination, and shall not, as a rule, exceed seven days including the period of the voyage.

In case the voyage has lasted more than ten days, free pratique shall be accorded without further restrictions, unless unfavorable sanitary conditions exist on board.

The remaining requirements of the Venice convention are in force and are to be rigidly complied with.

It is understood that the arrival of a vessel from Alexandria is to be promptly reported, in order that further sanitary precautions may be taken.

**BULGARIA.**—According to advices of June 5, the ministry of the

interior, having received information of the outbreak of plague at Bassorah, has issued the following quarantine regulations:

1. The city of Bassorah and the entire coast of the Persian Gulf are declared infected and are subject to the quarantine restrictions applied to Alexandria and Djiddah.

2. The order of May 1 is amended as follows:

(a) Packages which arrive direct from India or other infected locality shall not be allowed entry into Bulgaria.

(b) Packages which arrive from India but which have been transhipped in some European port shall be admitted at the ports of Varna and Burgas and the frontier town of Hebibtschewo after disinfection.

3. Merchandise from plague-infected localities arriving at any port of the Danube shall not be admitted into Bulgaria even if it have received free pratique at Sulina.

4. Travelers who present certificate of having made quarantine at Sulina shall be admitted only at the Danube ports of Silistria, Rustschuk, Sistow, and Lom after thorough disinfection of their effects.

5. Postal packages from plague-infected localities will not be admitted into Bulgaria.

SPAIN.—By royal order of June 5 vessels which left Penang after May 18, Amoy after May 23, and all arrivals which have cleared from Calcutta are subjected to quarantine in Spanish ports. All ports are declared infected which are situated within 165 kilometers from the localities named.

EGYPT.—The International Sanitary Commission on May 20 passed the following resolutions to apply to the passage of pilgrim vessels in quarantine through the Suez Canal:

(a) Pilgrim vessels may navigate the canal only in the daytime, and the voyage must be so regulated that the night stop may, if possible, be made in Lake Timsah or in the Great Lakes.

(b) Steam launches shall accompany pilgrim vessels from Suez to Port Said. Soldiers and representatives of the canal company shall be stationed on board the launches in order to effect a landing under discipline and without communication with the crew in case of the vessel grounding.

(c) Pilgrims shall be informed that the soldiers have orders to fire on all who attempt to escape.

(d) If during the night the vessel should arrive at a landing place, it shall be watched by the launch in the canal and from the shore by a party of soldiers detailed from the launch for the purpose. If the vessel stop in the lakes, it shall be guarded exclusively by the launch having on board soldiers.

(e) If several pilgrim vessels arrive at the same time to enter the canal one steam launch shall accompany a group of two or three vessels, but the rule is fixed that one vessel shall not wait for another to pass the canal.

(f) Stoppage and anchorage shall be forbidden at Port Said excepting in cases when it is indispensably necessary to take on coal. Coaling shall be done in conformity with the regulations against plague.

Moreover it is absolutely forbidden to vessels to leave in Egypt firemen or other persons who desire to be left there.

(g) Officers and sanitary guards on board the vessels and also the pilot shall not be allowed to go ashore at Port Said until the vessel stands out to sea from the end of the wharf. There a quarantine boat shall be in readiness to take them to the floating lazaretto where they have to undergo their quarantine.

## EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, June 21, 1899.]

## PLAGUE.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended May 13, 1899, there were 323 plague deaths in the city of Bombay, as against 319 during the previous week. In the presidency of Bombay the number of plague deaths was 620, as against 587 during the previous week. In the city of Kurrachee the number was 199, as against 181. Outside of the presidency of Bombay the epidemic continues to decline. In the presidency of Madras 10 plague deaths were reported. In Calcutta the cases and deaths were 82 and 62, respectively, as against 83 and 60. In the Province of Bengal 13 cases were reported in the district of Howrah, as against 16 during the previous week. In the Punjaub, in the district of Jullunder, the plague cases have declined from 32 to 13. No cases are reported from the central provinces, and in the State of Hyderabad only 1 case was reported. In the Kolar gold district the number of cases fell from 57 to 44; in the city of Mysore, on the contrary, the number has slightly increased, while in the district of Mysore only a few cases have occurred.

According to advices of May 25 the epidemic continues to abate in the city of Kurrachee. During the week ended May 24, 42 cases and 28 deaths were reported. Up to May 25 the total number of cases and deaths was 2,945 and 2,127, respectively.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Advices of June 6 state the occurrence of 3 deaths from plague in Penang.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—During the week ended June 3 there were 92 cases and 97 deaths reported.

MAURITIUS.—On May 31 an additional plague death was reported.

## CHOLERA.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the two weeks ended May 13, 37 cases and 17 deaths were officially reported. The epidemic is apparently drawing to a close. According to advices of May 25 the disease has spread greatly in Kurrachee, attacking almost exclusively the hut villages to which the Coolies have fled to avoid the plague. The interior of the city and the European quarter are still free from cholera. From May 18 to 22 there were 60, 89, 131, 181, and 183 cases, and up to May 25 a total of 702 cases and 644 deaths was officially reported. Some cases have occurred at the port.

CALCUTTA.—From May 7 to May 13, there were 27 deaths from cholera.



**SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN  
FRUIT PORTS.**

COLOMBIA.

*Sanitary report from Bocas del Toro.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended June 30, 1899.

The following vessels have cleared from this port during the week:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
June 24 .....	Yumuri .....	Boe .....	18	Mobile .....	0
June 25 .....	Franklin .....	Rasmussen .....	14	New Orleans .....	0
June 28 .....	Kitty .....	Olsen .....	17	Mobile .....	0
June 29 .....	Baracoa .....	Wolden .....	16	do .....	0
June 30 .....	Habil .....	Gudmundsen .....	22	do .....	1

The sanitary conditions of this port and the surrounding country continue very good. Rains have been frequent and heavy. I have noticed a slight increase in the number of cases of malarial fever, but of mild intermittent type. No deaths have occurred during the week.

Advices from Colon are to the effect that no cases of yellow fever exist there, and that the situation in Panama is improving. No vessels have arrived here from Colon during the week. It, therefore, still remains to be seen to what extent quarantine against Colon will be enforced here. The very idea of a quarantine stops many of the smaller craft and practically stops communication between the two places.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have to report herewith the continued excellent sanitary condition of this port, and also the adjacent country. There is no sign or rumor as to the presence of contagious or infectious diseases. There has been 1 death in Limon during a period of seven days, from the 23d to the 29th instant, inclusive, that of a colored infant, of which there was no suspicion.

The steamship *Olympia*, British, clears from this port direct for New Orleans this Friday, the 30th instant, with clear bills of health and 11 cabin passengers, whose personal effects have been disinfected.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

GUATEMALA.

*Sanitary report from Livingston.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *June 28, 1899.*

SIR: I am happy to be able to report the health condition along this coast as continuing most satisfactory. During the week just ended we have had 4 deaths in this town—one, a man of 70 years, of gangrene; another, a man of 35 or 40, whose body was found in a public road in the edge of town, and 2 infants, who were not attended by a physician

Respectfully, yours,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,

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

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

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields.*

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *June 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of Bluefields and the country adjacent thereto is good, there being no contagious or infectious diseases, and but little general sickness.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

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

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports from Bahia.*

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *June 15, 1899.*

SIR: I beg leave to inclose herewith an abstract of the vital statistics of Bahia, Brazil, for the month of January, 1899.

The abstract is made from the full report for the month taken from the official paper of to-day's issue.

Very respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,

*United States Consul.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

*Vital statistics of Bahia for the month of January, 1899.*

Maximum temperature.....	39 C
Minimum temperature.....	26
Average temperature.....	27.55
Relative humidity.....	87.25
Rainfall.....	15 mm
Rainy days.....	2
Cases of infectious diseases:	
Yellow fever—	
Male.....	2
Female.....	0
Smallpox—	
Male.....	3
Female.....	3
Race—	
White.....	1
Negro.....	0
Mixed.....	5
Had at some time been vaccinated.....	3
Had never been vaccinated.....	3
Treated in hospital.....	0
Died.....	0
Treated in residences.....	3
Died.....	0
Births—	
Male.....	28
Female.....	25
Legitimate.....	31
Illegitimate.....	22
Births, stillborn—	
Male.....	18
Female.....	6
Marriages.....	33
Deaths—	
Male.....	163
Female.....	153
Nationality—	
Brazilian.....	295
Portuguese.....	3
Spanish.....	1
African.....	13
French.....	1
Cause of death—	
Smallpox.....	0
Yellow fever.....	2
Enteric fever.....	4
Typhus fever.....	2
Beriberi.....	7
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	39
Malarial fevers.....	331
Bronchitis.....	15
Diseases of circulatory system.....	35
Pneumonia.....	3
Carcinoma.....	1
Diarrhea and dysentery.....	35
Tetanus.....	2
Syphilis.....	3
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion.....	24
Meningitis.....	4
Nephritis.....	5
Infantile tetanus.....	8
Other causes.....	96
Total deaths in hospitals.....	54

\*Of these, 1 had been resident in Bahia six months, and the other three years. One was Italian the other Portuguese.

*Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended May 26.

There were 326 deaths from all causes, an increase of 14 as compared with the foregoing week; 9 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, an increase of 5; 10 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 16 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 7; 1 death from typhoid fever, and 1 death from influenza, none before; 8 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 5; and 56 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 6.

## INFORMATION.

A decrease of yellow fever has already been observed during the last few weeks. However, we have still recorded 1 or 2 deaths, per diem. Also the same number of deaths caused from *accesso pernicioso* is officially mentioned.

We observe an increase of smallpox. There were 33, 28, 32 cases, with 5, 11, 9, 16 deaths per week. In view of the imminent danger of smallpox epidemic the *Directoria de Hygiene e Assistancia Publica* has urgently recommended vaccination to the public, and has designated for this purpose, as before, different localities. In general we may indeed assert that at the present period the state of health at Rio is favorable. We can say the same also of the state of health in the shipping.

## YELLOW FEVER IN BAHIA.

From Bahia there has been reported a continuance of yellow fever, which has prevailed there for some time. From January 1 up to April 15, 47 cases of that disease have been reported, of which 43 were fatal. Probably the number of cases may be estimated at three times that which was reported, for the physicians, fearing the intervention of the authorities, reported only the hopeless cases. A lamentable want of water may perform a not unimportant part in the continuation of the epidemic. Yellow fever has spread also to St. Felix, in the vicinity of Bahia, a place inhabited chiefly by German colonists.

Smallpox has appeared in the little town of Espiritu Santo, formerly called Villa Velta.

## YELLOW FEVER IN BUENOS AYRES.

Much has been said in regard to the yellow fever cases, which have occurred at Buenos Ayres. As a matter of fact, up to the present, 34 cases are known to have occurred, of which 23 ended fatally. Report, however, increases the numbers to an incredible figure. The Brazilian authorities insinuate that the cases occurred at Buenos Ayres are to be attributed to a local epidemical focus, and are contemplating the establishment of a quarantine of five days for all vessels and passengers arriving from Buenos Ayres at Brazilian ports. A different point of view is that of the Argentine Government. The *Intendencia de Hygiene* at Buenos Ayres has decreed a quarantine of four days for all vessels and passengers arriving from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, and of two days for all arriving from any other port of Brazil.

The Brazilian Government has declared that all ships arriving at Brazilian ports from Alexandria, from the ports of the lower Nile, and from the ports of the Mediterranean Sea, between Beirut and Port Said,

have to be placed in quarantine at the station of Ilha Grande, in view of the prevalence of bubonic plague in those countries.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 2, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York. June 3, bark *Ringhorne*, Norwegian, for Sapelo; steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York; bark *Francis S. Hampshire*, American, for Philadelphia; bark *Urania*, Norwegian, for Ship Island. June 5, barkentine *Priscilla*, American, for Baltimore.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended June 2:

There were 306 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 20, as compared with the foregoing week; 8 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 10 deaths from yellow fever, the same as before; 13 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 3; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3; no death from influenza, a decrease of 1; 4 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 4, and 40 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 16.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 8, bark *America*, Portuguese, for New Orleans; June 9, steamship *Strabo*, British, for New York; June 14, bark *Asia*, Portuguese, for New Orleans.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended June 9:

There were 264 deaths from all causes, an increase of 42 as compared with the foregoing week; 11 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 9 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 16 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; 3 deaths from measles, none before; 5 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 36 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 4.

Since last reports the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 17, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. June 20, ship *Palamor*, Spanish, for Brunswick; steamship *Livorno*, German, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

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

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

COLOMBIA.

*Report from Cartagena.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Cartagena, Colombia, June 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have been instructed by consular letter of May 20 from the Hon. Thos. W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary, to forward you

twice each month a statement as to the existence of yellow fever in my consular district and surrounding.

I beg to report that there is not a single case of yellow fever in my consular district and surrounding. One death occurred in the week ended May 13. The city is healthy.

Respectfully, yours,

RAFAEL MADRIGAL,  
*United States Consul.*

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

CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that beginning this day all vessels coming from, or having touched at Cuban ports will be inspected at this port. This order affects chiefly steamers from the United States touching at Cuban ports, and the regular passenger boats plying along the southern coast of the island. These latter consist of 1 small boat carrying on an average 15 passengers and making 2 trips per week between here and Casilda, the port for Trinidad, and Tunas, and the Menendez Line having 1 boat each way a week between the ports of Batabano, Cienfuegos, Casilda, Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz, Manzanillo, and Santiago de Cuba. The boat from Batabano connects at that port directly with the train from Havana, and brings largely Havana passengers, being, therefore, a source of danger, but to restrict travel by this route would simply drive passengers to come direct by rail, there being 1 train a day from Havana here. The boat from the other direction is, with the Ward Line, practically the only means of passenger communication between Santiago de Cuba and this port. Passengers from Santiago to this port are out three days, so a rigid inspection here and disinfection of baggage, will do much to prevent introduction of the disease from that port. The steamer *Josefita* that arrived to-day from ports on the southern coast west of here with 96 passengers, was subjected to such an inspection; only 6 passengers were from Santiago and their baggage had been disinfected and labelled by Assistant Surgeon Parker prior to departure. As no known cases of yellow fever exist in the other ports of call of this steamer, baggage was not subjected to disinfection. It is the intention to inspect thoroughly all vessels coming in from Cuban ports and to disinfect baggage from infected ports not connected by rail with Cienfuegos, but it is not intended to place any time quarantine on such vessels here or require any disinfection of same unless instructions are received to that effect or the situation becomes aggravated.

The health of this port remains good. Twenty deaths were recorded during the week ended to-day, of which 4 were from intestinal diseases and 4 from malaria.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

*Sanitary reports from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, June 29:

Total number of deaths from all causes, 135, a slight increase over the preceding week. There has been 1 death from smallpox, but none from yellow fever. Although the rainy season is well advanced, we have had only 2 light showers during the week. The heavy rain seems to be confined for the present to the other side of the island.

The work in the harbor has kept the boarding officer very active, and has taken up nearly all the time of Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell. During the week 27 vessels were cleared from this port after being boarded and inspected; of these, 4 were passenger steamers for New York, 5 for the two ports in Florida, 1 for Porto Rico, and 3 passenger steamers for different points on the Cuban coast. These vessels carried 260 passengers, and their baggage, amounting to about 600 pieces, was carefully inspected. I beg to submit the mortality list for the week.

Very respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality report for the city of Havana, Cuba, for week ended June 29.*

Causes of death.	Number.
Tuberculosis.....	14
Enteritis.....	16
Paludal (malarial) fever.....	7
Pneumonia.....	6
Smallpox.....	1
Enteric fever.....	6
Pernicious fever.....	4
Measles.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Dysentery.....	1
From all causes.....	135

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to furnish report for the week ended Thursday, July 6, 1899:

The city, so far as the streets, etc., are concerned, that is all that can be seen, continues to be clean and well kept. Indeed, the streets are as clean as it is possible to have them, with the class of pavement.

There have been no deaths reported from yellow fever for the last week; but 2 cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday, in different sections of the town, 1 near the water front. The source of infection can be traced in neither case. The houses in both cases are "in quarantine," a measure calculated to prevent spread of infection therefrom; whether it has any effect in preventing the report of other cases I do not know. There have been no further cases of fever among the marines, although an abundance of time has elapsed for infection to show itself were these quarters still infected.

The weather is hot and very dry, there having been no rain worth speaking of in Havana.

My opinion is, that there are but a small number of Americans in town, but I have not been here long enough to speak with much positiveness on this score.

Precautions have been taken, both here and at Batabano, which is practically the port of Havana on the south coast, to guard against the introduction of infection from Santiago de Cuba.

The work of inspection and disinfection of vessels, passengers, baggage, etc., for the United States, Porto Rico, and ports on the eastern end of Cuba, continues as heretofore.

About the only change in the situation since the last report, is the institution of additional measures of quarantine inspection and disinfection against Santiago de Cuba. I will add that the disinfection is done at Santiago, and much reliance is placed upon the work of Assistant Surgeon Parker at that place.

I inclose the mortuary report for the week.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

*Mortuary report for the city of Havana for the week ended Thursday, July 6, 1899.*

Causes of death.	Number.
Tuberculosis.....	25
Enteritis.....	25
Pneumonia.....	6
Pernicious fever.....	8
Measles.....	5
Paludal (malarial).....	5
Enteric fever.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	162

*Sanitary report from Matanzas.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were 29 deaths recorded in the city of Matanzas during the week ended July 1, 1899. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 7; malarial fevers, 6; enteritis, 3; meningitis, 2; hydraemia, 1; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1. The death rate for the week is 37.85.

The following cases of an infectious character were reported during the period covered by this report: Typhoid fever, 5; diphtheria, 4; dysentery, 3.

Ten vessels were inspected, 3 of which were given bills of health. Four personal certificates of health were issued, 2 to persons leaving the island via Havana. The general sanitary condition of the city and harbor continues good. The weather has been oppressively warm during the week, and the rainfall very light for this season of the year.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITERAS,

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

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



*Sanitary report from Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 24 there was a total of 26 deaths, an increase of 3 over the preceding week in the civil population of this city. The principal causes of death were as follows: Yellow fever, 1; tuberculosis, 6; tetanus, 1; intestinal diseases, 5; other causes, 13; total, 26. Estimated population, 40,000; mortality, 29.6.

During the same week there was a total of 29 vessels inspected, 19 on arrival, and 10 on departure.

The American schooner *Daisy Farlin* was disinfected according to the regulations, and proceeded to Sabine Pass, Tex. This schooner had been at Daiquiri discharging cargo and came here for disinfection. Several cases of malaria of the tertian type developed while coming to and in this harbor. The low marshy land around Daiquiri is favorable soil for all varieties of malarial fevers, a ship lying there any length of time, with or without communication with the shore, is almost sure to develop several cases of this disease.

*Yellow fever.*—At the close of the previous week there was a total of 6 cases and 1 death. This week there were 20 cases and 6 deaths, making a total of 26 cases and 7 deaths from the beginning of the epidemic. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease from this port to other ports in the island and to the United States.

On Friday the transport *McPherson* carried to New York some 30 second-class passengers, mostly soldiers and discharged quartermaster employees. As these men had been exposed to the infection, all their possessions were disinfected, including their wearing apparel. All baggage and freight were disinfected. The transportation of these soldiers while they are exposed to infection, even with the above precautions, is dangerous, and while the disease is practically focused among them it should be stopped. On Saturday the steamer *Santiago* carried away 45 passengers with a large amount of baggage; all this was disinfected.

Extra precautions have been taken at the near by ports to prevent the introduction of the fever. Manzanillo, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, which had been without a regular quarantine physician, had one recommended for appointment on June 24. A supply of formalin, a generator, and blanks were forwarded to him for official use from this station.

## GUANTANAMO.

Dr. Fernando Nin y Caballero resigned his office as sanitary inspector, and Dr. Luis Espin was recommended for appointment.

## DAIQUIRI.

Dr. Juan J. de Jongh reports that during the week ended June 17, 1 vessel was inspected, both on arrival and departure. No deaths occurred in that town.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

*Report on yellow fever in Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following special report on yellow fever at Santiago:

The first case of yellow fever to be recognized in this city this year occurred June 15, the subject being a civilian, an American of the lowest type, who for the last five weeks had been living in saloons on lower Enramadas street. He was taken sick on June 12, after a prolonged debauch, but the condition was not recognized until the evening of June 15, when black vomit set in. He was removed at once to the Civil Hospital, and afterwards sent to the army yellow fever hospital on the western shore of the harbor. When received in the hospital, he was *in extremis*, dying during the early morning hours of the following day. A post-mortem was held six hours after death, all the gross pathological features of the affection being present.

There is no doubt now in my mind but that the disease had existed in the town some weeks previous to this discovery. In the saloon from which this case was taken 3 individuals presented evidence and gave a striking history of attacks closely following one another that leaves little room for doubt as to the nature of the affection.

Certainly the finding of this case acted as a stimulus to find others and they were not long in succeeding, for on the next day 5 cases were removed from the army general hospital and isolated. That the diagnosis was not hasty is shown by the fact that in three days 3 of the 5 had died with positive ante and post mortem evidences of the disease. In the beginning the diagnosis was somewhat difficult, owing, perhaps, to some inexperience. The severer cases were recognized; this accounts to some extent for the higher mortality at this stage, than that succeeding.

June 17, 1 case was sent from the army general hospital; he developed black vomit in transit; this continued without intermission until June 20, when he died. As Dr. Fabricius, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, had succumbed to the disease the evening before, I held the post-mortem. The post-mortem evidences could not be mistaken.

June 19, 2 new and pronounced cases developed; they then began to appear more rapidly; on the 20th there were 5 cases; on the 21st, 3; on the 22d, 4, 2 being soldiers and 2 being women on lower Marina street; of the latter, 1 died. Cases then developed slowly, 2 to 4 per day. Until this date a total of 38 had been isolated, with more suspicious cases under observation; of these 38 there were 11 deaths, among them being Dr. Fabricius, who died just eight days after infection. He made a post-mortem on Sunday, the 18th, was taken sick on Monday night, and died on the 25th.

The foci of infection have increased almost daily. The first cases were removed from the guard house and band room in the barracks; other cases followed these from the same locality; then cases were traced to the barracks occupied by the various companies, new foci appeared in the town, 4 cases being removed from a San Basilio house, two doors below this office; several cases have also been taken from the arsenal. The military hospital is one of the greatest sources of danger, several cases, among them a hospital steward, being traced to that institution.

Disinfection was commenced as soon as positive evidence revealed that the barracks were infected and continued without intermission to this date. The system was not that used in this Service owing to the military details to be followed. I offered the use of the disinfecting

bark *Rough Rider*, and disinfected one afternoon 35 men, who went into a detention camp. The next morning nearly as many more had joined the camp without disinfection. Since then several cases have developed from this camp.

Since the development of the disease there has been considerable restlessness among the nonimmunes. Many are leaving the city, going either to the States or to other parts of the island.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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

*Yellow fever in Santiago.*

Asst. Surg. H. B. Parker reports, July 10, that there have been 148 cases and 28 deaths from yellow fever to date.

EGYPT.

*Report of the plague in Alexandria.*

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, *June 23, 1899.*

PLAGUE BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1899.

Old cases :	
Europeans.....	6
Natives.....	4
Fresh cases :	
Europeans .....	0
Natives.....	a2
Deaths.....	0
Cured.....	0
Remaining :	
Europeans.....	6
Natives .....	6

Total cases of plague up to to-day, 39, of which 15 died and 12 were cured.

The last case was isolated on June 22.

Respectfully, yours,

J. F. LOVE.

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

GUADELOUPE.

*Quarantine declared against Colombia.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Guadeloupe, June 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have been notified by the chief medical officer that, beginning to-day, rigorous quarantine has been declared against the United States of Colombia, and particularly against Colon, on account of yellow fever.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. AYMÉ,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

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a A boy from the "Hagganeiyeh" quarter admitted as a suspicious case on the 21st instant, and recognized yesterday as a case of plague.

## ITALY.

*Report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, June 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the inspection of emigrants and their baggage has been performed in the following manner:

On the morning of the day of sailing the baggage is brought to the dock, where it is opened and inspected jointly by the American and Italian officials. If found satisfactory it receives the proper American label and is put to one side. If it is suspected of being infected it is disinfected by steam, at 100° C. or above, for ten minutes. The baggage inspection is all done in the open air. The inspection of the emigrant takes place in a large, well lighted, well ventilated, and substantial building, the capacity of which is at least 1,500 people. The floor is asphalt, well drained, so as to permit of flushing. Water-closets, urinals, and sinks are ample.

Sometime later in the day, suiting the convenience of the Italian commission, the emigrants are inspected. With the assistance of numerous policemen, they pass into a small room, where they are now usually first examined by an expert on trachoma and favus, who is employed by the steamship company. They next pass the ship's doctor and the Italian Government doctor. In this same room is also the representative of the consul, who witnesses these various inspections. The emigrant then passes to the next room, where the passports, jail records, and various other things are inquired into. If everything has been found satisfactory, the emigrant goes upon the dock, takes up his hand baggage, and goes aboard. The heavy baggage is then also put aboard, when it is found that the emigrant has "passed."

It has been the custom to inspect the vessel at odd times during the day. Cargo is generally all aboard by the time the passengers are ready to embark. The vessels, as far as I have noticed, are fairly clean, but it is almost impossible to inspect any of the cargo holds, because in nearly every instance the vessel has taken on cargo at some of the various ports at which it calls before coming here.

The ports generally visited before arriving here are Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Palermo, and Messina. In view of these facts I would respectfully suggest that a medical inspector visit these ports at intervals of several months, at dates unknown to the steamship companies in order to see that the quarantine laws are being complied with. The port of Leghorn should especially receive attention because it is at this port that most of the rags that leave Italy for the United States are shipped, and it would undoubtedly be a wise precaution to see that the disinfection is being properly done.

I have not yet organized an inspection here owing to the fact that there are some difficulties in the way, which I hope to have removed shortly, when I will report the matter fully to the Bureau.

## THE PLAGUE.

The quarantine authorities are rather reticent here, and the information obtained from the average native is not very reliable, so that I made arrangements to obtain information from three distinct sources about these matters. There have been several suspected cases on vessels, but it seems that the suspicions have been groundless. There is now very little direct traffic between Alexandria and this port, the ship-

ment of cargo having ceased almost entirely. Marseilles has no quarantine against Alexandria, so that much of the traffic that naturally comes to Naples direct is now coming by the way of Marseilles because Italy has established no quarantine on its borders. I have written the United States consul at Marseilles to telegraph me if any cases of plague should make their appearance at that port. In this way the Bureau can perhaps be informed more promptly than through the usual channels.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEIZER.

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

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

MARITIME SANITARY ORDER NO. 6.

[Translated in this Bureau from copy officially forwarded.]

ROME, *June 12, 1899.*

In view of the authority conferred by the law of December 22, 1888, and of the resolutions adopted by the International Sanitary Convention of Venice, March, 1897, relative to preventive measures against bubonic plague, and furthermore, in view of the fact that packages arrive from infected countries containing articles of personal and domestic use, and rags, it is hereby decreed that such packages are prohibited entry into the Kingdom of Italy.

BERTOLINI,

*Minister of the Interior.*

ORDER No. 7.

ROME, *June 16, 1899.*

In view of the authority of the law of December 22, 1899, and of previous maritime sanitary orders, dated May 8, 1897, April 3, May 3, and December 4, 1898, and May 21 and 28, 1899, it is decreed as follows:

The regulations for maritime sanitation prescribed in the orders named shall apply exclusively to the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Nisida, Palermo, Messina, Brindisi and Venice.

The prefects of maritime provinces and the port officials are charged with the execution of this order.

BERTOLINI,

*Minister of the Interior.*

JAVA.

*Batavia quarantines against Penang.*

The United States consul at Batavia, Java, reports May 29, 1899, that plague having broken out at Penang, a quarantine of ten days, including the time consumed in the voyage, has been imposed against vessels arriving from that port.

MEXICO.

*Report on the inspection service in Mexico.*

MEXICO, *July 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the arrangements for the certification, inspection, and disinfection of passengers and baggage, as the case may be, are progressing very favorably. The Mexican Central

and the Mexican National Lines will begin at once the construction of disinfecting rooms at their respective stations. My work has been and will be greatly hampered by the short business hours and slow methods which prevail in Mexico. Dr. Turpin having arrived, I will proceed to-morrow to San Luis Potosi, Tampico, and Monterey and inspect and report on those places, and install the inspectors. By the time I return to Mexico the slips and baggage labels will be ready and our identification system will be ready to be placed in operation.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

*Report of yellow fever in Cordoba.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *June 26, 1899.*

SIR: According to your instructions of June 13, I visited Cordoba and have the honor to make the following report:

There are at present 5 cases of yellow fever in the town, 3 cases being confined in the pesthouse, and 2 among the inhabitants. The authorities seem to have the epidemic under control in the city, but, as some cases have appeared in the suburbs and adjacent villages, I think that the city will be in constant danger of an outbreak of the fever at any time. About 4 miles from Cordoba are the quarries of Pearson & Son, contractors for the harbor improvements of Vera Cruz, and constant communication is kept up between Vera Cruz and the quarries, and the quarries and Cordoba. The sanitary condition of the town is bad. There are no quarantine restrictions against Vera Cruz or other infected localities. From a quarantine standpoint, I consider all points this side of the City of Mexico suspicious, both on the Mexican and interoceanic railroads. A full report of Cordoba I will forward to-morrow. The fever here has assumed a milder form, though the mortality has increased greatly over that of last week. The shipping continues free from infection.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

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

*Yellow fever on bark in harbor of Vera Cruz.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Spanish bark *Dolores Romano* has had an outbreak of yellow fever aboard. Thursday evening a physician reported 4 cases on board, and yesterday, when the quarantine officer visited her, he found 3 more cases. The sick were removed to the hospital San Sebastian, and the vessel with the remainder of the crew was moved out to the far side of the harbor and was disinfected and fumigated. The crew originally consisted of 14; 7 are in the hospital and 5 are aboard the ship, 2 having deserted before the outbreak of fever. The ship came from Hamburg with a load of tiles, and has been here about two weeks. Sulphur was used for fumigating, and the cabin and forecabin were washed with a bichloride solution. The bilge, scuppers, and closets were washed with a 5 per cent solution of sulphate of copper. The vessel is now lying directly to the windward of the

shipping, and I have asked the authorities to have her moved over under the quarantine island, which is sufficiently far for safety.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *June 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the fever situation here remains about the same. The weather has been hot and dry, having had no rain for ten days. The outgoing and incoming travel has been very small for the past two weeks, both by sea and railroad. The shipping continues free from infection. The mortality for the week ended June 29 from yellow fever is as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
June 23 .....	14	6
June 24 .....	17	8
June 25 .....	12	6
June 26 .....	9	7
June 27 .....	8	3
June 28 .....	7	1
June 29 .....	12	4
Total .....	79	35

Total mortality from all causes for the week is 78.

For the month of June excepting the 30th, there have been 465 cases and 186 deaths from yellow fever. Since January 1, there have been 823 cases and 381 deaths from the fever.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

*Plague at Penang.*

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Singapore, May 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that having been informed to-day by the colonial secretary that 3 fatal cases of plague are reported to have occurred at Penang, I have sent you the telegram which the inclosed copy confirms and telegraphed to the same effect to General Otis, at Manila.

Respectfully, yours,

E. SPENCER PRATT,

*U. S. Consul-General.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres.*—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 909, including yellow fever, 4; smallpox, 1; typhus, 14; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 19, and 1 from measles.

**AUSTRIA**—*Brunn*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 86,200. Total number of deaths, 274, including 62 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**BAHAMAS**—*Dunmore Town*.—Four weeks ended June 23, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended June 24. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended June 22. Estimated population, 3,900. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended June 24. Estimated population 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**BERMUDA**.—Two weeks ended June 23, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

**BRAZIL**—*Pernambuco*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 577, including 89 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**—*Vancouver*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**CANADA**—*Hamilton*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 51,000. Total number of deaths, 56, including diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Province of Ontario*.—Reports to the Provincial board of health for the month of May, 1899, from 720 municipalities having an aggregate population of 2,218,263, show a total of 1,767 deaths, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 18; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 17; whooping cough, 7, and 230 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Quebec*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 10,760. Total number of deaths, 26. No contagious diseases reported.

**CHINA**—*Fuchau*.—Week ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Health of the port good. No epidemic diseases.

**DUTCH GUIANA**—*Paramaribo*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 61. No contagious diseases reported.

**FRANCE**—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GERMANY**—*Stuttgart*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 173,944. Total number of deaths, 230, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GREAT BRITAIN**—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 24, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand of the aggregate popu-



lation, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 22.9, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 8.2.

*London.*—One thousand three hundred and fifty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 65; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 35; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.5 a thousand. In Greater London, 1,714 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 13 from diphtheria, 22 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 10 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 24, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 42.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 143 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; influenza, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 24, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 12.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 19.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 509, including diphtheria, 8; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 10, and whooping cough, 14.

*ITALY—Florence.*—Year ended December 31, 1898. Estimated population, 196,865. Total number of deaths, 4,464, including diphtheria, 38; enteric fever, 115; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 15, and 514 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of March, 1899. Total number of deaths, 474, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 4, and 41 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Milan.*—Five weeks ended June 17, 1899. Estimated population, 481,297. Number of deaths not reported. Diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, and scarlet fever reported present with 173 cases and 39 deaths.

*JAMAICA—Port Antonio.*—Week ended June 10, 1899. Population not reported. No deaths or contagious diseases reported.

*JAVA—Batavia.*—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

*MALTA.*—Two weeks ended May 31, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 193, including 1 from diphtheria.

*SAN DOMINGO—Santo Domingo.*—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including enteric fever, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*ST. HELENA.*—Four weeks ended June 10, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 5. No contagious diseases reported.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Acapulco.....	June 24.....	6,000	3										
Aix la Chapelle.....	do.....	132,780	56										
Alexandretta.....	June 17.....	7,000	1										
Amsterdam.....	June 24.....	517,006	167										
Antwerp.....	June 17.....	287,462	108			1			4		4		
Athens.....	do.....	200,000				7							
Bahia.....	June 10.....	200,000			17								
Do.....	June 17.....	200,000			19								
Barmen.....	do.....	137,000	38						1				
Belfast.....	do.....	350,000	138					6			9	4	
Do.....	June 24.....	350,000	121					4	2	1	4	5	
Belize.....	June 22.....	13,000	3										
Bergen.....	June 7.....	65,000	20										
Do.....	June 14.....	65,000	19										
Berlin.....	June 10.....	1,747,903	603					2	11	8	17		
Birmingham.....	June 24.....	510,343	164							4			3
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	1					4		2			
Bombay.....	June 6.....	821,764	a 594			4		1			18		
Bradford.....	June 17.....	231,260	72					2		6	1		
Do.....	June 24.....	231,260	67					1	3				
Bremen.....	June 17.....	145,000	38										
Breslau.....	do.....	433,938	203					1	2	2			
Bristol.....	do.....	320,911	106					1			2	1	
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	168					2	1	1	4	2	
Calcutta.....	May 20.....	681,560	b 387	16									
Do.....	May 27.....	681,560	c 436	30		1							
Callao.....	June 4.....	25,000	13										
Catania.....	June 22.....	124,000	65				2	7		1		1	
Coburg.....	June 17.....	19,609	10					1					
Cognac.....	June 10.....	20,400	9					1					
Do.....	June 17.....	20,400	3										
Cologne.....	June 18.....	359,102	140										2
Colombo.....	May 27.....	130,000	77					1					
Do.....	June 1.....	130,000	74					3					
Colon.....	June 13.....	8,000	7										
Copenhagen.....	June 17.....	351,000	90							2			
Chihuahua.....	June 24.....	24,000											
Christiania.....	June 17.....	221,073	80							1			
Do.....	June 24.....	221,073	58								1		
Crefeld.....	June 17.....	108,183	12										
Do.....	June 24.....	108,183	22								1		4
Dublin.....	June 17.....	349,594	144					1	1	1	1		1
Do.....	June 24.....	349,594	143					3	1	1	1		4
Dundee.....	do.....	166,072	51					1		1			1
Dusseldorf.....	June 17.....	202,679	46							1			
Edinburgh.....	do.....	298,927	98					1	3	1	1	1	
Do.....	June 24.....	298,927	103						1	1	1		4
Flushing.....	June 17.....	18,371	3										
Do.....	June 24.....	18,371	2										
Frankfort on the Main.....	June 10.....	253,000	74							1			1
Do.....	June 17.....	253,000	68					1		1			1
Funchal.....	June 18.....	36,982	19					1					
Do.....	June 25.....	36,982	26										
Geneva.....	June 10.....	95,348	37							3			
Gibraltar.....	June 18.....	25,900	7										
Girgenti.....	June 17.....	24,428	8										
Glasgow.....	do.....	724,349	248			1	3		5	2	10	6	
Do.....	June 23.....	724,349	234						5	2	18	3	
Gothenburg.....	June 17.....	122,205	28										
Guatemala.....	June 20.....	65,000	37										
Halifax.....	July 1.....	45,000	14										
Hamburg.....	June 17.....	675,351	212					1	1	2	1	1	
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	do.....	16,000	1										
Do.....	June 24.....	16,000	1										
Hongkong.....	May 20.....	248,710	d 174										
Do.....	May 27.....	248,710	e 254										
Honolulu.....	June 24.....	35,000	19			1							
Konigsburg.....	June 17.....	181,047						1	4				
La Ceiba.....	July 1.....	3,500	0										
La Paz.....	June 17.....	4,500	4										
Leeds.....	June 24.....	423,889	127					1	2	7			

a Plague, 66.

b Plague, 28.

c Plague, 36.

d Plague, 70.

e Plague, 134.

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Leghorn.....	June 18....	104,753	38										
Do.....	June 25....	104,753	41										
Leipsc.....	June 17....	430,685	194					3	2	2			
Leith.....	do.....	77,385	28										3
Do.....	June 24....	77,385	26							2	2		6
Licata.....	June 17....	20,000	14				3	1					
Liege.....	do.....	169,757	37								1		1
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	255			1		1	3	4	15		8
Do.....	June 24....	668,645	270					6	2	4	17		3
Livingston, Guatemala.....	do.....	1,500	3										
London.....	June 17....	6,528,434	1,714					8	8	45	80		42
Do.....	June 24....	6,528,434	1,786					9	7	41	87		45
Madras.....	June 2....	452,518	310	3		2					4		
Manchester.....	June 17....	505,343	255									23	8
Do.....	June 24....	505,343	215							2	21		8
Mannheim.....	June 17....	125,385	41										
Maracaibo.....	do.....	50,000	22										
Do.....	June 24....	50,000	218										
Matamoras.....	do.....	16,304	9									2	
Do.....	July 1....	16,304	4									1	
Mayence.....	June 17....	80,000	39										3
Mazatlan.....	do.....	16,700	13										
Do.....	June 24....	16,700	18										
Melbourne.....	May 20....	450,000											
Do.....	May 27....	450,000						2			1		
Messina.....	June 24....	107,000	35										
Mexico.....	June 11....	344,377	341			8	15	1	1				
Do.....	June 18....	344,377	308		1	4	11		1				
Do.....	June 25....	344,377	328		1	6	12					1	1
Monte Christi.....	June 24....	3,000	0										
Monterey.....	June 29....	25,000	63										
Montevideo.....	May 20....	215,061	46					1					
Moscow.....	June 10....	1,000,000	536			11			6	4	9		2
Munich.....	do.....	445,000	265						1	1			2
New Castle on Tyne.....	June 17....	186,345	68									1	3
Do.....	June 24....	186,345	79						1	1			
Nice.....	June 26....	114,000	22								2		
Nuremberg.....	June 3....	230,000	99						1	2			2
Odessa.....	June 17....	400,600	228			1				2			14
Osaka and Hiogo.....	May 20....	214,119	128					1					
Do.....	May 27....	214,119	99					1					
Do.....	June 3....	214,119	112								1		
Palermo.....	June 17....	300,000	186						1				
Panama.....	June 23....	16,000			3								
Paris.....	June 17....	2,511,955	576					20	10	6	23		8
Do.....	do.....	190,260	127							1	4		3
Puerto Cortes.....	June 23....	2,000	0										
Puerto Plata.....	June 17....	5,770											
Do.....	June 24....	5,770											
Quebec.....	July 1....	73,000											
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 26....	768,000	326		10	16		1					
Do.....	June 2....	768,000	306	10	13			4					
Do.....	June 9....	768,000	264	9	16			2				3	
Rome.....	May 6....	505,850	173										
Rotterdam.....	June 24....	314,227	113							1			
St. Etienne.....	June 20....	135,784	107					1	2	1			
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	June 17....	2,150	0										
Do.....	June 24....	2,150	0										
St. John, New Brunswick.....	July 1....	45,000	13										
St. Petersburg.....	June 10....	1,267,023	602		7			21	13	13	33		5
Do.....	June 17....	1,267,023	616		5			18	2	22	22		5
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	July 1....	3,000	1										
Sheffield.....	June 17....	363,407	126						2	11	6		3
Do.....	June 24....	393,407	133							13	6		1
Smyrna.....	June 11....	300,000	57										
Do.....	June 18....	300,000	66		2			2					
Solingen.....	June 17....	300,000	19							2			
Southampton.....	do.....	103,168	36										
Do.....	June 24....	103,168	36										
South Shields.....	June 17....	102,312	34										
Do.....	June 24....	102,312	29					1					1
Stettin.....	June 17....	153,000	82										

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Stockholm .....	June 17.....	283,550	106					1	1	3	8	1
Stuttgart .....	June 22.....	162,934	53									
Sunderland.....	June 17.....	145,613	50								1	
Do .....	June 24.....	145,613	43						1			
Tamsui.....	June 3.....	2,610,000	(a)									
Trapani.....	June 17.....	45,085	16									
Trieste.....	do.....	165,000	80						4			
Uvilla.....	June 24.....	800	0									
Venice.....	June 17.....	171,023	62							1		
Vera Cruz.....	June 29.....	25,000	78		35							
Warsaw .....	June 10.....	601,408				1	2	3	6	1	2	2
Windsor .....	July 1.....	3,000	2									
Do.....	July 8.....	3,000	0									
Winnipeg.....	July 1.....	50,000										
Zurich .....	June 17.....	162,530	51							1		

a Plague.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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