

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 21, 1899.

No. 29.

UNITED STATES.

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

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex.—Sanitary Inspector E. Alexander reports, July 10, that Saturday the week ended July 8, 1899, there arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad a passenger from Guatemala via Vera Cruz. This passenger proved conclusively that he passed through Vera Cruz just eleven days before his arrival here. However, having baggage, the same was disinfected by a thorough saturation in a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-1000, and allowed to dry, for which purpose the passenger had to be detained here one day. No passengers during the past week from Tampico.

Laredo, Tex.—A. A. Surg. H. J. Hamilton, reports July 10: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 8, 1899. Inspected and allowed entry at international footbridge, 2,650; refused entry, 10, viz: 3 from Tampico, 7 unable to give satisfactory evidence as to where they were from recently; refused entry via Mexican National Railroad, 8; and disinfected the baggage of 6 persons. All persons denied having been in an infected locality within ten days, but their evidence was not sufficient. For the past few days I have been receiving only United States consular or Marine-Hospital certificates, passengers learning that other certificates were of no practical use unless accompanied with other evidence. I have a United States Marine-Hospital Service guard meet the trains from the interior points of Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, so as to get an idea who arrives and remains on Mexican side. Although the Mexican health authorities have denied the existence of smallpox at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for about two months, I occasionally find a death from that cause in the mortality register. There are 2 deaths from smallpox in the inclosed mortality report for week ended July 8.

Assistant Surgeon Cofer advises me that he will endeavor to send me daily lists of suspected infected persons, which will be of great benefit in keeping out suspects, etc.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Turpin has also promised to send me a paper daily which will contain all the hotel registers in Mexico City, with ingress and egress of all the principal passengers on the railroads. This will also be of material help in tracing persons who may appear at the frontier for inspection.

I believe the system now being used reduces the danger from Vera Cruz or other Mexican points to a minimum, and causes very little inconvenience to noninfected persons.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Disappearance of smallpox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the last 2 cases of smallpox were discharged from the smallpox hospital on the 8th instant. Since the appearance of this disease in this city on January 20, 1899, there have been 97 cases, with 1 death. Of the total number of cases, 7 originated in Virginia.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

GEORGIA.

Report of smallpox in Montgomery County.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 15, 1899.

SIR: Having been requested by the authorities of Montgomery County, Ga., to investigate an eruptive disease existing in said county, I visited that locality yesterday. Montgomery County is in the southeastern portion of this State, the center of the county being about 92 miles from Savannah; population of county, about 10,000, about 6,000 of whom are negroes.

The Georgia and Alabama Railway cuts the county into two equal divisions from east and west, mills and turpentine stills being the chief industries, and they employ hundreds of ignorant, irresponsible negroes. I found 9 cases of smallpox among this population. The disease is mild, except in 2 cases, 1 semiconfluent and the other confluent; 8 cases isolated; the ninth was just found, and was ordered to join the others. The county has no board of health, but county commissioners will do their best, which will hardly control the disease, on account of lack of experience and lack of funds. No vaccination among negroes, and few whites found who had ever been vaccinated.

There are four, five, or six other places on the Georgia and Alabama Railway, running from Savannah, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., having an eruptive disease which must undoubtedly be smallpox, and in some of these places no isolation is practiced. The disease is called by the medical men chicken pox, on account of its usual mild form, but the history of the cases shows the disease to be smallpox.

I shall make an effort to obtain transportation over this road, spending one or two days on a special train, when I will positively determine the location of all cases as well as the true nature of the disease. I shall then try to show to the governor of the State the necessity of ask-

ing the National Government to take charge of the situation immediately. It will not be a difficult matter to stamp out the disease within sixty or ninety days during the warm weather.

I believe that there are 2 distinctive eruptive diseases which prevail in this State; certainly, I have found 1 in Savannah resembling smallpox at first glance, but easily differentiated from smallpox by absence of prodromal symptoms, character of eruption, several successive crops developing, no vesicles, and no pustules, and no pitting; no constitutional effects.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER, M. D.,
Health Officer.

OREGON.

Report from Columbia River Quarantine.

COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE STATION,
Astoria, Oreg., July 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the bill of health of the steamship *Lennox*, just arrived from Hongkong, states that for the two weeks ended June 3, there were 204 deaths from bubonic plague at that port. The baggage of the immigrants and the steerage compartments were disinfected, as directed by the Bureau.

Very respectfully,

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

WASHINGTON.

Almira.—Smallpox is reported prevalent in the town of Almira. July 3 there were 9 cases out of a total population of 150 people. All mail leaving the town is being fumigated.

[Telegram.]

SEATTLE, July 19, 1899.

Seaman with variola seen at office to-day; turned over to city health officer; sent to pesthouse; office fumigated. History doubtful, but was probably contracted here. I have offered shipping agents to vaccinate seamen.—LUMSDEN.

PORTO RICO.

Sanitary report from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 1.

During the week nothing of interest has happened among the shipping, and the general health of the city and port shows little change.

I inclose the mortality report for the two weeks ended July 1; and I give below a summary of the mortality reports for the month of June, together with a summary of the transactions of the Service at this port for the same period. Total number of deaths for the four weeks ended July 1, 168; births, 91. Total deaths for June 1898, 211; births, 42. These are the figures as shown by the official records.

Number of vessels boarded at this station during June, 25. For June 1898 the records show a total of 20. Number of bills of health issued during the month, 32; June 1898, 20.

Six vessels have been in quarantine, complete or partial, during the month, and the baggage of 45 passengers has been disinfected. During the month 50 immigrants have been inspected, with 1 rejection, as follows:

Vessel.	Where from.	Number inspected.	Number rejected.
Steamship Croatia.....	Hamburg.....	1	0
Steamship Salvador.....	France, via St. Thomas.....	4	0
Steamship Venezuela.....	La Guayra.....	6	0
Steamship Miguel M. Pinillos.....	Barcelona.....	7	0
Steamship Le Georges Croise.....	Cuba, St. Domingo.....	23	1
Steamship Maria Herrera.....	Cuba, St. Domingo.....	4	0
Steamship Caracas.....	South America.....	5	0
Total.....		50	1

All of these have been previously reported except the last two vessels. This list includes all aliens, cabin and steerage.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in the Ponce jurisdiction during two weeks ended July 1, 1899.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Enterocolitis.....	13	Angina pectoris.....	1
Enteritis, chronic.....	8	Gunshot wound, head.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	3	Carcinoma.....	2
Diarrhea.....	2	Smallpox.....	2
Dyspepsia.....	1	Tetanus infantile.....	3
Enteritis, acute.....	1	Inflammation.....	1
Tuberculosis of intestine.....	4	Malignant tumor, liver.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	Meningitis, acute.....	4
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	10	Periencephalitis, chronic.....	1
Consumption.....	3	Apoplexy.....	1
Anæmia.....	6	Retention of urine.....	1
Malarial fever.....	13	Orchitis (ulcerosa).....	1
Typhoid fever.....	2	Congestion, lungs.....	1
Gastric fever.....	1		
Puerperal fever.....	1	Total.....	95
Pneumonia.....	3		
Laryngitis.....	1	Births during same period.....	60
Valvular disease, heart.....	2		

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Two deaths were reported from cerebro-spinal meningitis during June, 1899.

San Diego.—One death from cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported during the month of June.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Twenty-five deaths were reported during the month of June as caused by cerebro spinal fever.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Three deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported during the month of June.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia*.—For the week ended July 15 there were reported 1 case and 2 deaths from cerebro spinal meningitis.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, to July 21, 1899.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-July 8...	3		
Georgia:				
Montgomery County.....	July 15.....	9		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 12...	6		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
Kansas:				
Kansas City	June 10-June 17...	2		
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	June 23-July 13...	9	0	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-July 8...	7	0	
Shreveport.....	do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		10	0	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32	0	
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	June 27-July 15...	4	2	
Fall River.....	June 27.....	1		
Total for the State.....		5	2	
Minnesota:				
East Grand Forks	July 14.....	7		
Mississippi:				
Natchez	July 7.....	1	0	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 19-June 26...	4		
North Carolina:				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
Burke County.....	do.....	23		
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		
Total for the State.....		68		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	July 7.....	2		
Cleveland	June 24.....	4		
Total for the State.....		6		
Oregon:				
Portland	June 13-June 29...	4	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		
Belle Vernon.....	do.....	1		
Brownsville Township.....	do.....	34		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Cambria County.....	June 3-June 26...	22		At Penn Station, several.
Clearfield County.....	.....do.....	1		
Fayette County.....	.....do.....	10		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	5		
Philadelphia.....	June 3-July 15...	48	0	
Somerset County.....	June 3-June 26...	9		
Washington County.....	.....do.....	11		
Westmoreland County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for the State.....		153	0	
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17.....	5		
Texas:				
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
Virginia:				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-July 14...	10	0	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-July 8...	6	0	
Total for the State.....		47	0	
Washington:				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9		
Seattle.....	July 19.....	1		
Spokane.....	July 8.....	3		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		21		
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended July 15, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, July 16, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 15, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 9	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	36
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	52
July 10	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	32
July 11	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	25
Do.....	Steamship Anglian.....	London, England.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	20
Do.....	Steamship Prince Edward.....	St. John, New Brunswick.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	29
July 12	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	15
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	.....do.....	23
Do.....	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	53
July 13	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	14
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	.....do.....	25
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	86
July 14	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	25
Do.....	Schooner Wandrian.....	Shulee, Nova Scotia.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Etolia.....	Avonmouth, England.....	9
July 15	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	185
Do.....	Steamship Derbyshire.....	.....do.....	140
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	10
Do.....	Steamship Barrowmore.....	London, England.....	1
Total.....			804

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 15, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, July 17, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 15, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 9	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	124
Do....	Steamship Bolivia	Naples.....	302
Do....	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	1,068
July 10	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	197
Do....	Steamship Chateau Yquem.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	285
Do....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	456
Do....	Steamship Oevenum.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	94
July 11	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	439
July 12	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa and Naples.....	902
July 13	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	103
July 14	Steamship Germania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	218
Do....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	563
July 15	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	75
Do....	Steamship Prinz Regent Leutpold.....	Bremen.....	701
Do....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	240
Total.....			5,767

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 15, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, July 15, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 15, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 13	Steamship Assyrian.....	Glasgow.....	1
Do....	Steamship Italia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	84
Total.....			85

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Medical inspection of immigrants at Boston during the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1899.*

BOSTON, MASS., July 13, 1899.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the inspection of immigrants at this station during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

Date.	Number inspected.	Number rejected.	Date.	Number inspected.	Number rejected.
1898.			February.....		
July.....	704	14	March.....	547	3
August.....	939	7	April.....	646	6
September.....	2,054	4	May.....	3,779	30
October.....	1,748	12	June.....	4,115	39
November.....	660	14		2,191	26
December.....	489	2			
1899.			Grand totals.....	18,192	160
January.....	320	3			

Respectfully, yours,
JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. M. H. S., in Temporary Charge.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:				
Alexandria, Va.....	July 15			
Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....			
Brunswick, Ga.....	July 8	Sp. brig Virgenes (a).....	June 26	San Juan.....
		Am. sc. R. I. Spear (a).....	June 27	Ponce.....
		Sp. bk. José Roig (a).....	July 1	Bahia.....
		Port. bk. Caboverde (a).....	do.....	Para.....
		Sp. sc. Antonio de Possible.....	July 4	Cienfuegos.....
	July 15	Sp. bk. José Roig (a).....	July 1	Ba' ia.....
		Port bktn. Caboverde (a).....	do.....	Para.....
		Sp. sc. San Antonio de Possible (a).....	July 4	Cienfuegos.....
		Sp. brig Anton.....	July 9	Nuevitas.....
		Am. sc. John F. Kranz.....	July 11	Gibara.....
		Swed. bk. Elsa.....	July 14	Lorenzo, Mor-guez.
		Sp. bk. Habana.....	July 15	Havana.....
Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....			
Cape Fear, N. C.....	July 8			
Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 15	Br. ss. Lennox.....	July 2	Hongkong.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 15			
Eureka, Cal.....	July 1			
	July 8			
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Br. bk. Robert S. Bes-nard (a).....	June 26	Rio de Janeiro.....
		Am. sc. Mary Sanford.....	June 27	Tampico.....
		Am. sc. Magnolia (a).....	do.....	Progreso.....
		Nor. bk. Sylvia (a).....	do.....	Bahia.....
		Am. sc. Eleanor (a).....	June 28	Havana.....
		Mex. sc. Tres Hermanos (a).....	July 1	Campeche.....
		Am. sc. Helena E. Russell (a).....	July 1	Cienfuegos.....
		Am. bktn. Nineveh (a).....	do.....	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Gertrude A. Bartlett.....	July 4	Vera Cruz.....
Newbern, N. C.....	July 15			
Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....			
Port Townsend, Wash.....	July 8			
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	July 15			
San Diego, Cal.....	July 8	Am. bktn. Herbert Fuller.....	July 8	Philadelphia.....
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	do.....			
Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	It. bk. La Mariuccia (a).....	June 22	Montevideo via Barbadoes.
		It. bk. Restituta Madre.....	July 2	Las Palmas.....
		Br. ss. Tanariva.....	July 4	St. Lucia.....
	July 15	Swed. bk. Elsa.....	July 9	Lorenzo Marquez
		Swed. bk. Gurli.....	July 15	Bahia.....
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 8	Nor. bk. Hasselnodder.....	July 4	Parahibo.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Swed. bk. Jolani (a).....	July 5	Lorenzo Marquez
		Nor. bk. Hindoo.....	July 8	Bahia.....
		Sp. ss. Gracia.....	July 4	Havana.....
		Ger. ss. Hermann.....	July 5	Matanzas.....
		Am. sc. Clara G. Phinney.....	July 7	Cardenas.....
		Nor. bk. Elsbeth.....	July 8	Pernambuco.....
Washington, N. C.....	July 15			
CUBA:				
Cardenas.....	July 8			
Cienfuegos.....	do.....	Reina de los Angeles.....	July 8	Santiago and way ports.

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.....	2
Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 5		
do.....	do.....	July 8		
do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....			3
do.....	do.....	July 11		
do.....	do.....			
do.....	do.....			
do.....	do.....			
do.....	Inspected and released on authority from Bureau.		Vessel obtained free pratique from Savannah Quarantine.	
do.....	Held for disinfection.....			5
				1
				2
Portland.....	Disinfected baggage of steerage passengers and steerage compartments.			2
				5
			No transactions.....	
			do.....	
			do.....	
Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....			1
Gulfport.....	do.....	July 2		
Handsboro.....	do.....	do		
Ship Island.....	do.....			
Pascagoula.....	do.....	July 3		
do.....	do.....	July 6		
Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 6		
do.....	do.....	do		
do.....	do.....			
			No transactions.....	
			do.....	3
				19
Fernandina.....	Held for disinfection.....	July 9		4
				7
			364 Chinese and 36 Japanese passengers on Br. ss. Coptic bathed and effects disinfected.	
Savannah.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.	July 4		5
do.....	Held for instructions.....	July 2		
do.....	do.....	July 4		
Tybee Roads.....	do.....	July 10	9 cases beriberi on arrival; 1 death en route.	
Savannah.....	do.....		6 cases yellow fever, and 2 deaths at Bahia; 5 cases yellow fever, and 1 death en route.	
Sapelo.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 5		
Brunswick.....	Discharging ballast.....			
Carrabelle.....	Ballast removed; vessel disinfected and held.			
Charlotte Harbor.....	Disinfected and held.....			
Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 7		
do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
Apalachicola.....	Held for disinfection.....			
			No transactions.....	
			No report.....	
Cienfuegos.....	Effects of Santiago passengers disinfected; Santiago and Manzanillo mail disinfected.			8

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTIEN

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
CUBA—Continued.				
Daiquiri.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
Guantanamo.....	June 17	.....	.....	.....
	June 24	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	July 6	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas	July 11	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
	July 1	.....	.....	.....
PORTO RICO:				
Ponce.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
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 8	.....	.....	.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
Mayport, Fla.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass Cavallo, Tex	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Port Royal, S. C.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	6
.....	5
.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	2 cases of malarial fever on ss. Brator from Baltimore.	7
.....	19
.....	14
.....	6
.....	7

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	No transactions.....	9
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	5
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	12
.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....

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

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 116, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Oakland.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including enteric fever, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; smallpox, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sacramento.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths 32, including whooping cough 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1899, from 165 towns, having an aggregate population of 910,294, show a total of 1,048 deaths, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 17; la grippe, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 12, and 106 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 99, including scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from whooping cough.

New Haven.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 74,000. Total number of deaths, 120, including whooping cough, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—Boone.—Month of May, 1899. Census population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 6.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Carroll.—Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 2.

Cedar Falls.—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 4.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including la grippe, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cherokee.—Census population, 3,441. Total number of deaths, 1.

Davenport.—Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Eldon.—Estimated population, 2,300. Total number of deaths, 1.

Emmetsburg.—Estimated population, 2,400. Total number of deaths, 1.

Fairfield.—Census population, ——. Total number of deaths, 2.

Keokuk.—Estimated population, 19,305. Total number of deaths, 23, including la grippe, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Le Mars.—Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 8, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Marengo.—Estimated population, 2,500. Total number of deaths, 2, including 2 from measles.

Ottumwa.—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sibley.—Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1.

The Health Bulletin says:

The following outbreaks of infectious disease have been reported for the month of May:

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Linn Grove; Ottumwa; Davenport.

Diphtheria.—Dows; East Orange Township, Sioux County; Liberty Township, Hamilton County; Riceville; Alton; Harrison Township, Harrison County; Dunlap; Linn Township, Linn County; Des Moines; Dubuque; Le Mars.

Measles.—Sibley; Rockford; Dubuque; Marengo.

Scarlet fever.—Alton; Correctionville; Lynnville; Kamrar; Harcourt; La Porte City; Lost Grove Township, Webster County; Liberty Township, Hamilton County; Wapello; Liscomb.

Smallpox.—Cresco; Rome; Orleans Township, Winneshiek County; Le Claire.

There are at present, as reported since May, cases in Pleasant Valley, Scott County, 1 case at Iowa City and cases in three families in Paris Township, Howard County. The cases in Pleasant Valley Township and Iowa City resulted from exposure at Le Claire, and those in Paris Township from exposure in Cresco.

LATER: Dr. Shrader reports, June 26, another case of smallpox at Iowa City. The city has been enjoined from using a pesthouse erected by it in a township outside the city limits.

Typhoid fever.—Davenport; Des Moines; Ottumwa.

Whooping cough.—Slater; Keokuk.

LOUISIANA.—*New Orleans.*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 738—white, 458; colored, 280, including enteric fever, 21; measles, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 10; smallpox, 1, and 77 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore.*—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 752—white, 553; colored, 197, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 3; influenza, 6; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 16, and 85 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Brockton.*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 37,278. Total number of deaths, 36, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 8, 1899, from 97 observers, indicate that measles, dysentery, inflammation of kidney, and inflammation of bowels increased and cerebro-spinal meningitis and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 182, measles at 48, enteric fever at 35, scarlet fever at 31, whooping cough at 18, diphtheria at 13, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5 places.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 120, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Winona.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 623,000—white, 587,000; colored, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 775—white, 675; colored, 100, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; whooping cough, 7, and 91 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Manchester.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 76, including scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 305, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 5; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3, and 33 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Yonkers.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 57, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 394, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Meadville*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Williamsport.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Galveston*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis 3, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of April. Total number of deaths, 62, including diphtheria, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of May. Total number of deaths, 62, including measles, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Antonio.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths, 166, including enteric fever, 9; measles, 5, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis, mostly nonresidents.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 2, and 2 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 pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allentown, Pa.	July 8.	25,228	21							4	1	1	
Do.	July 15.	25,228	18	2					2	1			1
Amesbury, Mass.	do.	9,798	4	1									
Ashtabula, Ohio	do.	8,338	7	2									
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	245	13					1	1	3		
Bay City, Mich.	do.	27,839	4										
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	35,005	15	1					1				
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	198	15					3	1	7	2	2
Bristol, R. I.	do.	5,478	3										
Brockton, Mass.	July 1.	27,294	10									1	
Do.	July 8.	27,294	9									1	
Butler, Pa.	June 27.	8,781	3						1				
Do.	July 4.	8,784	3	1									
Cambridge, Mass.	July 15.	70,028	22	5									
Camden, N. J.	July 8.	58,313	19										
Do.	July 15.	58,313	21										
Charleston, S. C.	July 8.	a 54,955	b 35	4					4				
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	17	1								1	
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	14,050	12										
Chillicothe, Ohio.	do.	11,288	7										
Do.	July 15.	11,288	6						1				
Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	296,908	15						2			3	
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	31	2									
Detroit, Mich.	July 8.	205,876	120	5					1			1	
Do.	July 15.	205,876	109	9					1				
Dubois, Pa.	July 8.	6,149	0										
Do.	July 15.	6,149	1										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	July 8.	9,416	1										
Dunmore, Pa.	do.	8,315	4										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	10										
Erie, Pa.	July 15.	40,634	6	1					1				
Everett, Mass.	July 8.	11,068	7										
Fall River, Mass.	July 15.	74,398	62	5					1				
Fitchburg, Mass.	July 8.	22,037	8									1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 15.	60,278	14										
Green Bay, Wis.	July 9.	9,069	3										
Do.	July 15.	9,069	5	1									
Hoboken, N. J.	do.	43,648	34	5									
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	17	3					2				
Jacksonville, Fla.	July 8.	17,201	11										
Jersey City, N. J.	July 9.	163,003	127	9						3	1	1	1
Lacrosse, Wis.	July 8.	25,090	10	3									
Lancaster, Pa.	do.	32,011	10										
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	42	1								3	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	24	7					1			1	
Louisville, Ky.	July 13.	161,129	53	8					3				1
Lowell, Mass.	July 15.	77,696	36	2						2			2
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	9										
McKeesport, Pa.	July 11.	20,741	23						1				1
Malden, Mass.	July 15.	23,031	10	4									
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	29	3								1	1
Massillon, Ohio.	July 8.	10,092	3	1									
Medford, Mass.	July 15.	11,079	3										
Melrose, Mass.	July 8.	8,519	2										
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	11	2								1	
Do.	July 15.	10,776	4	1									
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 8.	204,468	64	6					2			1	
Mobile, Ala.	July 15.	31,076	17	2									
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	33	5					1				1
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	21	1								1	
New Orleans, La.	July 8.	242,039	150	14					3				2
Newton, Mass.	July 15.	24,370	8										
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	1										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	13										
Oakland, Cal.	June 10.	48,682	18	1					2				
Do.	June 17.	48,682	12			1			1				
Do.	June 24.	48,682	9	1									
Do.	July 1.	48,682	16	2									
Oneonta, N. Y.	July 8.	6,272	1										
Do.	July 15.	6,272	2										
Petersburg, Va.	July 9.	22,680	20										
Philadelphia, Pa.	July 15.	1,046,964	482	50					9	2	17		9

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

b White, 8; colored, 27.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	July 8....	238,617	127	3						4			6
Pittston, Pa.....	July 15....	10,302	4										
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	3										
Portsmouth, Va.....	do.....	13,268	5	1									
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	48	2									
Sabine Pass, Tex.....	July 8....	457	0										
Do.....	July 15....	457	1							1			
Salt Lake City, Utah...	July 8....	44,843	10										
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16,159	7										
San Jose, Cal.....	July 1....	18,060	7	2									1
Do.....	July 8....	18,060	6										
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	1										
Scranton, Pa.....	do.....	75,215	88										
Do.....	July 15....	75,215	44						1	1	1		
Seattle, Wash.....	July 1....	42,837	11										
Do.....	July 8....	42,837	11	3									
Somerville, Mass.....	July 15....	40,152	21	2					1				
Spokane, Wash.....	July 8....	19,922	11	2									
Steelton, Pa.....	July 15....	9,250	6										
Taunton, Mass.....	do.....	25,448	13	1									
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18,707	9										
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5,973	2										
Washington, D. C.....	July 8....	230,392	153	9					1			2	1
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	35,013	9	1					1				
Wichita, Kans.....	July 15....	23,853	11										
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	36	2					1				
Winona, Minn.....	July 8....	18,208	5										
Worcester, Mass.....	July 7....	84,655	37	2							1		
Yonkers, N. Y.....	July 14....	32,033	18	1									
Youngstown, Ohio.....	July 15....	33,220	16						1				2

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 21, 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:				
Bombay.....	June 6-June 13...	.....	1	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 3...	.....	69	
Madras.....	May 20-June 9...	0	9	

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:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24...	2	2	
Panama.....	June 16-July 3...	15	6	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 15-July 6...	8	1	
Matanzas.....	June 17-June 24...	1	.....	Doubtful.
Santiago.....	June 10-July 10...	148	28	
Mexico:				
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
Merida.....	July 1.....	1	.....
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-July 6...	.....	59	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-May 27...	319	273	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 22-June 23...	30	15	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 13...	.....	119	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 3...	.....	96	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 26-May 24...	478	312	
Mauritius.....	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-June 2...	10	7	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 3...	0	2	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	.....	1	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-June 24...	4	1	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1...	.....	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	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 20-June 17...	0	8	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...	.....	1	
London.....	June 10-July 1...	4	0	
France:				
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1	.....
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-July 1...	55	8	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 4-July 9...	40	30	
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-July 8...	0	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 13...	.....	8	
Calcutta.....	May 13-May 27...	.....	1	
Madras.....	May 20-June 2...	.....	4	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-June 10...	45	18	
Odessa.....	June 10-June 24...	7	3	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-June 24...	46	14	
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	

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

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

PLAGUE.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended May 20 the epidemic of plague considerably abated. The deaths from plague reported throughout the country number 953. This number is less than that of any of the previous weeks since July 30 of last year. In the city of Bombay the plague deaths were 221, as against 323 in the preceding week, and in the presidency of Bombay the mortality fell from 587 to 560 during the same period. In Kurrachee the decrease was from 171 to 96; in Calcutta, from 60 to 23, and in the Kolor gold district, from 32 to 24. During the week ended May 27 the deaths were as follows: City of Bombay, 147; presidency of Bombay, 397; Kurrachee, 17. In Calcutta an increase from 23 to 39 was noted. In the Punjab, in the Jullunder district, 10, and in Hoshiapur district 17 cases were reported.

CHINA—Hongkong.—Since the outbreak of the epidemic 268 cases and 232 deaths have been officially reported.

Swatow.—Advices of May 15 state that plague has again broken out.

PERSIA.—According to advices of June 7, a case of plague has appeared at Bender-Bushir.

EGYPT—Alexandria.—From June 11 to 16 there have been 10 plague cases and 3 deaths; since the outbreak of the plague, 32 and 10, respectively. With the exception of 2 Frenchmen, the nationality of the Europeans attacked is Greek.

Mauritius.—On June 6 another plague case came under medical treatment.

CHOLERA.

BRITISH INDIA.—On May 26, 129 cases and 124 deaths were officially reported in Kurrachee; since May 15 there have been 1,393 deaths from cholera. In Calcutta, from May 14 to 27, 46 deaths.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

COLOMBIA.

Sanitary report from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, July 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, July 8, 1899.

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

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
July 2.....	John Wilson.....	Olsen	18	Mobile.....	0
July 5.....	Colombia.....	Berg.....	18	.....do	0
July 6.....	Phoenix.....	Sewall.....	19	New Orleans.....	2
Do.....	Utstein.....	Aarsvold.....	15	Mobile.....	0
July 7.....	Iberia.....	Jacobsen.....	14	New Orleans.....	0
July 8.....	Dudley.....	Eriksen.....	18	Mobile.....	0

The port of Bocas del Toro and the country adjacent thereto remain free from any contagious or infectious disease. The meteorological conditions have been quite unusual. The rainfall has been enormous, and the variations in temperature have been sudden, ranging between 90° and 75°, with an unusually low barometric pressure. Shipmasters report very heavy weather along the coast. During this period there have been more cases of malarial fever, among which I have seen some cases of the remittent variety. One death has occurred during the week, a Jamaican youth, from tuberculosis.

Official advices from Colon declare that place free from contagious or infectious diseases. In consequence, the quarantine restrictions are not rigidly enforced by the local authorities. Vessels are merely detained until passengers and crew have been inspected, and if no sickness exists on board at the time, all are permitted to land.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you herewith that the town, as well as the department, of Limon, Costa Rica, remains free from contagious or infectious disease; in fact, this section of country is phenomenally healthy. With very few in the local hospitals, and not a case of fever of any type in either, I may considerably refrain from unessential

details. There has not been a death from any cause since last report, dated the 30th ultimo.

The Swedish steamship *Hispania*, Fröckberg, clears from this port to-day, direct for New Orleans, with 1 cabin passenger and the usual cargo of fruit. All personal baggage was disinfected by exposure to formaldehyd gas.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from La Ceiba.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 10, 1899.*

SIR: In transmitting health report for the current week I have the honor to make some remarks, which may or may not prove of interest and importance to the Department. This port and circumadjacent coast territory are at present singularly free from contagious, infectious, or serious disease of any nature. Considering the character of the populace, the habits of same, abuse of stimulants, improper food, want of proper preparation and cooking, questionable water supply and total lack of any and every sanitary regulation, etc., this statu quo is remarkable. The soil is sandy and porous, the rains frequent and upon the washing order, carrying away superficial "transpired and expired material." The range of thermometer in the twenty-four hours is generally from 74° to 84° F., and the nights as a rule are cool and pleasant. The nature of the soil, frequent rains, and uniform temperature, may explain in large measure the healthfulness of the climate. An especial feature here of clinical observation is found in the freedom from enteric trouble, both organic and functional. The fruit business here proceeds apace, without inhibition from any source. We have another ship this week direct from Havana with a clean consular bill of health.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. D. HAMILTON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows answering your communication of June 29: Estimated population La Ceiba, 3,500. No contagious or infectious disease reported, save mild whooping cough among children. Death reported during the week, 1, marasmus. Mild form of malarial fever prevalent, otherwise this port and coast in good condition as regards health conditions. List of vessels for the week ended July 9 attached.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. D. HAMILTON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Vessels inspected at La Ceiba, Honduras, week ended July 9, 1899.

July 4, 1899, schooner *M. S. Smith*, Marcial, master, American, Mobile, Ala.; crew, 7; no passengers. July 3, steamer *Wanderer*, Stevenson, American, New Orleans; crew, 20; no passengers. July 5, steamer *Condor*, Norwegian, Culvig, master; number of crew, 18; no passengers, New Orleans, La. July 7, steamer *Bergensen*, Norwegian, Bentzen, master, New Orleans, La.; number of crew, 16; no passengers.

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *July 8, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to make this my weekly report of the health and sanitary conditions of Bluefields, which continue satisfactory. The official figures for the population of Bluefields are 3,018, of these, 75 are citizens of the United States of America, 100 subjects of Great Britain, 75 Chinese, 350 natives of Spanish descent, and 2,418 colored.

The vital statistics for the last three months, over which time my official residence here has extended, show 14 deaths—10 colored, and 4 whites. Four died of pulmonary trouble, presumably tuberculosis, 2 of marasmus, 1 stillborn, 1 malarial fever, 2 of hepatic diseases (chronic), 2 of dysentery, 1 of enteritis, and 1 of cancer. This gives a death rate per thousand of 18.55 per annum. Eliminate 3 from the above list, that to my knowledge were brought here from abroad in a moribund condition, and we have the very creditable rate of 14.6. During this quarter I have examined 37 ships, fumigated 118 pieces of baggage for 62 passengers, who were under my direction at least ten days prior to their departure. In addition I have fumigated the clothing of some 30 laborers for each of the above 37 ships.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Sanitary report from Matanzas.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *July 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were 30 deaths in the city of Matanzas during the week ended July 8, 1899, indicating an annual death rate of 39.16 per thousand. This is an increase over the previous week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 8; tuberculosis, 5; enteritis, 4; hydræmia, 1; dysentery, 1; heart disease, 3.

During the week the following cases of an infectious or contagious nature were reported: Typhoid fever, 4; dysentery, 2; diphtheria, 1; scarlatina, 1.

Sixteen vessels were inspected during the period covered by this report, to 6 of which bills of health were given.

Twenty-nine health certificates were issued, 5 persons were vaccinated, 7 pieces of baggage were disinfected and 60 pieces inspected and passed.

The general sanitary condition of the city and port continues good.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITERAS,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary reports from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 1 there was a total of 19 deaths in the civil population of this city, a decrease of 7 over the previous week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial diseases, 6; tuberculosis, 1; beriberi, 1; intestinal diseases, 2; other causes, 9; total, 19. Population by recent census, 34,000; mortality, 29 per 1,000.

During the same week there was a total of 21 vessels inspected—14 on arrival and 7 prior to departure. There were no vessels detained in quarantine or disinfected for disease or prior to departure for southern ports.

Yellow fever.—I reported on Saturday, June 17, there were 6 cases and 1 death; for the week ended June 24 there were 32 cases and 7 deaths; for the week ended this date there has been a total of 68 cases and 13 deaths.

I am issuing certificates to all persons leaving Santiago for Cuban, Porto Rican, or American ports and disinfecting or passing the baggage. The system of disinfection is not as popular as it is thorough, the aim being to protect all places likely to become infected. On Wednesday, June 28, I disinfected the baggage and inspected the freight leaving for cities on the south coast. Saturday, July 1, I disinfected the baggage and personal clothing of 30 men going to New York on the transport *McClellan*. Everything was disinfected, as some of the men (discharged soldiers) were recently from the barracks or camp.

Considerable apprehension exists in the various towns along the coast lest the disease be introduced from this place. I think, with the precautions taken, the protection will be fairly good.

GUANTANAMO.

Sanitary Inspector Fernando Nin y Caballero reports for the week ended June 10 a total of 13 deaths from the following causes: Intestinal diseases, 2; tuberculosis, 1; malarial diseases, 3; other causes, 7; total, 13.

During the same week 7 vessels were inspected, of which 4 on arrival and 3 prior to departure.

During the week ended June 17 there was a total of 9 deaths from the following causes: Malarial disease, 1; intestinal disease, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 6; total, 9.

A total of 8 vessels was inspected, 6 upon arrival and 2 on departure.

During the week ended June 24, there was a total of 11 deaths from the following causes: Enteritis, 3; pernicious fever, 2; meningitis, 1; diarrhea, 1; uremia, 1; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; malarial disease, 1; total, 11.

Five vessels were inspected on arrival. None departed.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 27, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have nominated Dr. Rodolfo Socarras to be sanitary inspector at the port of Manzanillo.

The communication between the two places is principally among the Cubans and the military. For the present the latter may be discontinued or undergo five days detention here, before sailing. The Cubans who are immunes, can have communication between the two places by having their baggage disinfected prior to sailing.

Freight will either be disinfected or passed as necessary.

I am also taking the same precaution in regard to Baracoa and Gibara, to protect these towns on the north coast.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Telegram.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 11, 1899.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: Nonimmunes for Santiago not allowed to enter or leave without detention. Rigid precautions taken to stamp out disease. Manzanillo barracks infected.—PARKER.

COLOMBIA.

Yellow fever in Panama.

PANAMA, COLOMBIA, *July 3, 1899.*

SIR: The chairman of the board of health of the city of Panama reports that during the months of May and June of this year there have been in the city 58 cases of yellow fever. Of these, 29 have been cured, 23 have died, and 6 were under treatment on July 1. So far as I am able to ascertain there is no yellow fever at Colon, or on this part of the Isthmus outside of Panama.

Yours, respectfully,

H. A. GUDGER,
United States Consul-General.

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

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil quarantines against Punta Arenas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1899.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inform you that our consul-general at Guayaquil reports, in his No. 66 of the 14th ultimo, that owing to the alleged existence of yellow fever at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, the Ecuadorean authorities have established a minimum quarantine of forty-eight hours against vessels coming from that port. Our consul at San José, Costa Rica, has to-day been called upon for a report in the matter.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EGYPT.

Report on plague in Alexandria.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you the answer that I have received to a letter of inquiry which was sent to the consular agent at Alexandria, Egypt.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Alexandria, Egypt, June 26, 1899.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and in reply I now inclose the official bulletin from which you will be able to see how many cases of plague occurred here since May 5 last, the date of the outbreak of the disease. I am happy to report that the epidemic is not increasing at all. During the twenty-four hours ended to-day at noon we had no fresh cases.

Cotton is continually shipped via Liverpool to the United States, and so are other goods of less importance.

Yours, truly,

T. L. ROMEO,
Acting Consular Agent.

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

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 20, 1899.

Bulletin of plague at Alexandria from June 25 to noon of June 26, 1899.

[Translated in this Bureau from official copy.]

	Euro- peans.	Na- tives.
Remaining cases.....	6	7
New cases.....	0	0
Deaths:		
In hospital	0	0
Out of hospital.....	0	0
Cured.....	0	1
Remaining.....	6	6

Total number of cases to date.....	42
Total number of deaths	0
Total number of cured.....	30
Remaining under treatment.....	12

The last case was isolated June 26, 1899.

HONDURAS.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Amapala, Honduras, June 21, 1899.

SIR: Following the instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honor to report that, up to this day, there has been no case of yellow fever in my consular district and the surrounding country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RUBERTHOTS,
Acting U. S. Consular Agent.

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

LIBERIA.

Report of plague on West Coast of Africa.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Monrovia, Liberia, June 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the intelligence that while at the executive mansion this afternoon (the occasion being the reception of the newly appointed Netherlands' consul, J. Vieweg, esq., by his excellency the President and the cabinet) I learned that the French Ivory Coast Colony of the West Coast of Africa is infested with a most dreadful plague—something similar to the recent bubonic plague of India. It is having a most fatal effect upon those who are unfortunately attacked. It is reported that between 200 and 300 persons, including three European physicians, have recently fallen victims of the dreaded disease at Grand Bassam, French Ivory Coast Colony, adjacent to Liberia on the east and British Gold Coast Colony on the west. The trend of the disease is eastward. All homeward-bound German steamers are quarantined against taking any African passengers to Germany.

Yours, respectfully,
 The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

OWEN L. W. SMITH.

MEXICO.

Weekly report from Mexico City.

MEXICO, MEXICO, *July 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: As stated in my letter to you of July 3, it was my intention to start to-day for San Luis Potosi, Monterey, and Tampico, but after calling with the consul-general upon the governor of the federal district of Mexico, whose cooperation the ambassador informed us was absolutely necessary to successful quarantine work in the Republic, I was informed that permission to operate in Mexico would probably be granted by the secretary of the interior by Wednesday (July 5th). The result of this is a delay of three days in the establishing of inspecting and disinfecting stations at Monterey and San Luis Potosi. As far as the City of Mexico is concerned everything is ready with the exception of the identification coupons and baggage tags. The identification of passengers from Vera Cruz, however, presents a great many difficulties, as the inclosed letter from Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson will show. I find that my original plan of making out lists daily of hotel arrivals in Mexico and Vera Cruz and forwarding them to the officers on the frontier will have to be adopted. This, of course, will not be entirely efficient, but it is the only plan possible under the conditions here. I inclose a copy of the circular issued at my request by the Mexican Railway Company. I would respectfully suggest that the sanitary inspectors be directed to enforce their rules to the limit, as by this means the railroads may be brought to see the urgent need of quicker action in getting ready for the identification plan. As soon as the railroads print their blanks, I will send the Texas frontier inspectors all the details necessary to complete operations.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, July 1, 1899.

SIR: In reply to yours of June 29, which was received to-day, will state that I have seen the agents here of both the Mexican and the Interoceanic railroads and asked them for their cooperation in ascertaining the names and destination of passengers from this place. This they claimed was not within their power, but suggested that for a consideration the conductors would furnish the agent in the City of Mexico with the names of passengers from Vera Cruz to the city. Not being authorized or in a position to offer a compensation for the assistance of the conductors, and placing no reliance on their reports, I have dictated a copy of the inclosed letter to the superintendents of the two railroads. In reference to your memorandum relative to Mr. Body and disinfection, will state that in an interview with him I learned that Pearson & Sons have sent him a superheating steam disinfecting outfit, but it has not yet arrived. Mr. Body has nothing to do with the railroads, but is willing to assist me in any way that he can. From a railroad official I learned that the conductors would not be likely to report any names of passengers except those that had purchased through tickets. Cash fares and deadheads would not be reported for various reasons. For the past two months I have tried to find a passenger for the States via railroad but have not been successful.

I have asked the assistance of the railroad officials, and have spoken to several who I thought contemplated the trip, but always without success. The prevalent opinion seems to be that the quarantine is an American institution of annoyance, established solely for the inconvenience of the Mexican public, and it is their duty to beat it if they can.

The fever report for the past month is as follows: Four hundred and seventy-one cases and 191 deaths. The daily number of cases and deaths fluctuates considerably, but the weekly average shows no indication of a let up in the epidemic. The disease has made its appearance among the shipping, but is at present confined to one Spanish sailing vessel. The result of the communication with the railroad superintendents I will forward you immediately upon receipt.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report on the inspection service in Mexico City.

MEXICO, MEXICO, July 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that our work of identification of passengers and disinfection of suspected baggage goes into formal operation to-day. Up to the present time we have inspected and issued certificates to 43 passengers. In addition to this number, 2 passengers were passed after disinfection of baggage, and 3 passengers are being detained here prior to disinfection of baggage. Express packages from infected points carried by the Interoceanic Express Company will be disinfected here; those carried by Wells Fargo Company will be disinfected by Sanitary Inspector Alexander at El Paso, Tex. I leave to-morrow for San Luis Potosi, and will report on the conditions at that place.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Instructions to acting assistant surgeon at Monterey.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, July 13, 1899.

SIR: I have this day nominated you as an inspector, United States Marine-Hospital Service, at Monterey, Mexico, subject to the approval of the Supervising Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Your duties will be as follows:

First. You will endeavor in every way to keep me informed as to the health status of the city of Monterey.

Second. You will keep a list of the names of travelers from Vera Cruz to Tampico, which list will be furnished daily by United States Consul Magill, of Tampico, at the request of United States Vice-Consul-General Carroll, of Monterey.

Third. You will issue certificates to passengers going to the United States when you are absolutely certain that they have not been in a locality where yellow fever exists. When in doubt, disinfect their baggage and arrange their detention so that, if they so desire, they may travel in noninfectible territory, calling on consuls of the United States for certificates to establish their presence in said noninfectible territory.

Fourth. If a case of yellow fever come to Monterey wire the Supervising Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, the Mexican-Texas frontier inspectors, and myself. I will then endeavor to have the general managers of the Mexican International and Mexican National lines forbid their trains stopping at Monterey, and whenever they refuse, you will wire the facts to the border inspectors and there will be a general detention.

Fifth. If the United States consul at Tampico reports a case of yellow fever wire as before and refuse certification to passengers from Tampico, unless they submit to disinfection of baggage.

Sixth. Send me a report once a week giving number of passengers inspected, number of passengers passed with favorable status, number of passengers detained, with baggage disinfected, and number of passengers who have been refused certificates.

Seventh. In disinfecting baggage remove half the contents of the container and loosely arrange the remainder. Saturate a cloth with 50 c.c. of 40 per cent formalin for every 12 cubic feet of trunk space. Close the container lid and close keyhole and crevices with wet paper, then expose in hot sun for one and one-half hours. Follow this by saturating the same cloth with 50 c.c. of water of ammonia. Disinfect the remainder of the baggage in the same manner.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, July 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the health conditions of this place:

For the week ended July 6 there were 56 new cases and 24 deaths from yellow fever, 5 deaths from pernicious and 5 from remittent fever. This is a considerable improvement over the several preceding weeks, but to-day's record of 12 new cases indicates that the improvement is only spasmodic. One case was brought ashore from the dredge that is at work in the harbor; with that exception, there have been no other cases in the shipping since my last report. The Spanish bark *Dolores Ramon* (previously reported) has had no more sickness aboard since she was fumigated and disinfected. There are few vessels here now, and they use every precaution to prevent contamination. Cordoba, I am informed, is now free from the fever.

Dr. Del Rio, a fever expert, and member of the quarantine board of this port, has been sent to Tehuantepec to ascertain the nature of the fever at that place. In the future I will write, and wire when necessary, any serviceable information to the representative of the Marine-Hospital Service in the City of Mexico, instead of at the border, for

since the recent arrangements have been perfected, that is the key to the situation, as far as the Vera Cruz district is concerned.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L. H. HODGSON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection service in Mexico.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, July 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that as announced to you in my telegram of July 10, 1899, I left the City of Mexico at 9 a. m. on July 11, 1899, and arrived in the city of San Luis Potosi at 6 a. m. of July 12, 1899. Bearing in mind your instructions in Bureau letter (J. W. B.) of June 16, 1899, I made as careful inspection as was possible in a Mexican town where everyone is either reticent or ignorant as to general conditions.

San Luis Potosi has a population of about 75,000 people, and is the principal distributing point for a large area of Northern Mexico. Although it is situated in a valley, its altitude is 6,118 feet above sea level. The air is delightfully cool, the average temperature for the summer months being about 62° F. The prevailing diseases are pneumonia, smallpox, and typhus fever, and these are always present. I have asked United States Consular Agent Farwell to obtain health statistics from the governor of the federal district, which I will forward to the Bureau as soon as received. The houses are built for the most part of sandstone, and, as is the rule in Mexico, around open courtyards or "patios." In the patio there is usually a well, and in not a few instances a cesspool close by. The surface and wash water runs to the center of the patio, and thence to a waste pipe which runs under the house and sidewalk to the street. The streets are very narrow, the average width being about 12 meters. They are paved with stone or brick, and made to slope to a central gutter, under which a stone sewer is said to lie just below the surface. The sewers are never flushed except when it rains, therefore a protracted drought causes an accumulation of sewage, which in turn causes an increase in the number of cases of typhus fever.

San Luis Potosi lies directly west of Tampico, and at an actual distance of 444 kilometers, and a railroad time distance of fourteen and a half hours from it. The Mexican National and the Mexican Central lines intersect at this point, the first running to Laredo via Monterey, and the second running to Eagle Pass and El Paso through Torreon. The Mexican Central Railroad runs a daily train from Tampico, which arrives at San Luis Potosi at 10.30 p. m. All passengers bound for the United States are compelled to wait until 7 o'clock of the following morning if they go via Eagle Pass or El Paso, or until 11.45 of the following day if they go via Laredo. Judging from the number of applications for health certificates received daily by United States Consular Agent Farwell, the average number of passengers via San Luis Potosi will be about 10.

I am informed that during the prevalence of yellow fever at Tampico last year the majority of the refugees selected San Luis Potosi as their asylum. It is certain that they will make the same selection this year should yellow fever appear in Tampico, and there is little doubt that a large number of these refugees will attempt to enter the United States. At the present time, although I do not believe that a single case of

yellow fever exists in Tampico, it is, in my opinion, necessary that we should require detention of passengers and disinfection of baggage coming from that place on account of its weekly communication with Vera Cruz by steamer, and I have therefore ordered that the above precautions be taken, subject to your approval. For this work I will nominate a physician who is on his way here from Mexico City, and whom I have been instructing in train-inspection work. I will meet this inspector here on my return on July 15 from Monterey, to which place it is necessary that I should proceed at once. If precautions are necessary here they will be doubly so at Monterey, as that place is infectible while this place is not.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

NICARAGUA.

Reporting no yellow fever in Corinto.

CORINTO, June 22, 1899.

SIR: At the request of the Department of State I hereby beg to inform you that there is no yellow fever at Corinto or in the surrounding country.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY PALAZIO,
United States Consular Agent.

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

No yellow fever in the consular district of Managua.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Managua, Nicaragua, June 15, 1899.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of May 20, giving instructions to report twice each month until November 1 to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, on the existence or absence of yellow fever from my consular district. I have accordingly reported to-day that no yellow fever is known to exist in this consular district.

Yours, respectfully,

CHESTER DONALDSON,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

PERSIA.

Plague reported at Bushire.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bagdad, June 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that according to circular No. 27, dated June 27-8, from the sanitary office in this city, an outbreak of pest has been declared at Bushire. As Bushire is not in my consular district, I have abstained from telegraphing to the Department, but it may be urgent to take the necessary measures, as all the steamers

from Bassorah with cargo for Europe and America usually stop at the port of Bushire.

Yours, respectfully,

RUDOLPH HURNER,
Vice-Consul of the United States.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TUNIS.

Report on the health of Tunis.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tunis, June 2, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my letter of April 28, I am happy to inform the Department that the general state of health in Tunis and the Regency continues to be as favorable as can be wished. We are, however, uneasy about the state of things in Egypt, where the Indian plague has made its appearance in Cairo and lately in Alexandria.

Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED CHAPELIE,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

SAN SALVADOR.

No yellow fever in Acajulta.

CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Acajulta, June 26, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received, I send you a bimonthly report as to the existence or nonexistence of yellow fever. I would state that there has not been a case of yellow fever resulting in death either in Sonsonate, Santa Ana, or this port for sometime past. There has never been a case in this port.

Yours, respectfully,

FELIX J. CHAVLAIX,
Acting Consular Agent.

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

No yellow fever in La Union.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
La Union, June 24, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Department of State to make a semimonthly report as to the existence or nonexistence of yellow fever in this district, I beg to state that yellow fever does not exist either in San Miguel or this port, and I can not give the date of the last case it being so long ago.

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

J. B. CONSTADE,
United States Consular Agent.

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

*No yellow fever in San Salvador.*CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES,
San Salvador, June 17, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions received from the Department of State, I have the honor to report that very few cases of yellow fever have occurred since last August, when I was attacked by it. At the present time no cases have been reported for more than two months, with every indication that it has been stamped out, or rather it has died out.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

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

TURKEY.

Sanitary reports from Constantinople.

[Report No. 221.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 22, 1899.*

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN ALEXANDRIA.

SIR: Bubonic plague in Alexandria is still occupying very seriously the Ottoman sanitary authorities. The official reports state that up to the 20th instant 32 cases have occurred, of which 13 proved fatal. It is to be noticed that the authorities of Alexandria do know only of the plague cases which are treated at the hospitals. The 20th instant, for instance, 2 dead bodies of persons who died from bubonic plague have been found in the streets of Alexandria. Said 2 cases were unknown to the sanitary authorities, neither is it known how long they had been ill. The Ottoman sanitary commissioner to the Alexandria International Sanitary Commission, Dr. Duca, reports that many other cases had occurred in Alexandria before the one reported on May 2. Among said cases is that of a Greek who fell ill April 6. He entered the hospital and presented not only high fever and drowsiness but a bubo. The hospital physicians did not suspect at that time the existence of plague, and they made the diagnosis of adenitis. He got well and went for his convalescence to his own country, Volos, in Greece. Dr. Duca, the above-mentioned Ottoman sanitary commissioner, writes that according to his own inquiries on the subject of the first outbreak of plague in Alexandria, he found out that a Jew, accompanying some women of bad morals, had arrived from Bombay in the beginning of the month of April and had taken a lodging at the quarter of Hamamil, where the plague case reported May 2 occurred. Three-fourths of the plague cases reported among Europeans occur among Greeks in Egypt. The reason is that the Greek colony in Egypt is the larger one, and the patients are servants serving in groceries, where there are many rats. The population of Alexandria is uneasy and is flying away.

SANITARY STEPS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The Turkish Government submit to ten days quarantine all persons who come from Egypt. This was the decision taken at the beginning of the plague epidemic in the latter country, but now that the popu-

lation of Alexandria is flying away, as I have already mentioned, the Turkish authorities at Beirut, as well as the population of said town, where there is a lazaretto, are afraid that the crowding of said lazaretto by persons coming from Egypt would be a real danger, and would spread the epidemic. Therefore the Turkish authorities, as well as the consular agents of said town of Beirut, have requested that steps should be taken in order to prevent not only the spread of the epidemic but calm the population. Besides said reports the central authorities, as well as the Turkish National Sanitary Commission, considering the danger, take new steps for the defense of the country.

I have proposed, for instance, at the next to last sitting, to give to the sanitary officials orders and instructions for the disinfection by formalin where there is no disinfecting apparatus by steam. Dr. Stekoulis, the Dutch sanitary commissioner, has communicated a method of procedure for the authorities, in case of the appearance in Turkey of bubonic plague. He proposes the complete isolation of the house where plague has made its appearance. The patient will be also isolated and will be treated by the Yersin serum injection. The persons who attend the patient can not go out of the patient's room except after disinfection.

All persons who live in said house will be vaccinated, and their wearing apparel as well as the furniture will be thoroughly disinfected without excluding for said disinfection—burning. The floor of the room, as well as that of all the houses, will be watered with boiling hot water in order to destroy the insects. The virulent excreta will be treated with antiseptics. The other rooms of the house will be disinfected by formalin. Whenever dead rats are found in the house they should be plunged in Laplace solution (sulphuric and carbolic acid). Once the patient gets well, he will be allowed to communicate with other people only after the sputa or the pus coming from the bubo no longer present any danger of spreading the disease. If the case prove fatal, the dead body will be buried with all the sanitary precautions. Once everything is over, the room, the belongings, and the wearing apparel as well as the furniture of the house will be again thoroughly disinfected; and only five days after said second disinfection, the inmates may be allowed to communicate with other people.

It will be allowed the physicians who attend said patients to be in free communication, only when they are able to thoroughly disinfect themselves. Bacteriological examinations will be performed in the patient's room. All these steps proposed by Dr. Stekoulis are very good, but it would be better if the sanitary condition of the cities in Turkey were better or could be improved. Constantinople, for instance, is as dirty as it is possible to fancy, and certainly the provincial cities, are not less dirty. It is not yet understood that asepsis is more effective than antiseptics. In order to prevent the crowding of the lazarettos, the sanitary commission met again yesterday in consequence of an order of His Majesty the Sultan, and it has been decided to raise the quarantine time from ten to twelve days. It has been decided also not to receive parcels by mail.

I inclose herein a French copy of the decisions taken by said International Sanitary Commission.

SANITARY NEWS FROM TURKISH PROVINCES.

The sanitary news from the Turkish Provinces is good. There are no more pilgrims in Djiddah nor in Yambo. The question of the sanitary defense of the Province of Nedjid (Persian Gulf) is taken into consideration and studied by the International Sanitary Commission.

Said question is very difficult, because not only in the Nedjid coast there is no harbor nor mooring place but the seashore is unhealthy and excessively vast. The sanitary physicians at Mecca report that during the pilgrimage in Mina 2 pilgrims have died at the latter town from plague.

DEATH RATE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 9th to the 19th instant is 406, of which 4 are from smallpox, 7 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 9 from typhoid fever, and 31 from acute inflammation of the lungs.

Respectfully, yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Report No. 222.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 29, 1899.*

SIR: The number of plague cases registered in Alexandria since the beginning of the epidemic, i. e., from May 2 to the 26th instant, is 42, of which 17 proved fatal. There is not the slightest doubt but that this number is far from being the real one. It is ascertained that only those cases treated in the hospitals are registered. The Alexandria authorities do not know the other plague cases which are hidden. The Ottoman sanitary commissioner at Alexandria writes that it has been rumored that many rats were found dead in the streets of Alexandria. The sanitary authorities tried to find said rats, and promised that 5 Egyptian piasters would be paid to whoever would bring the carcass of a dead rat. A few days later one or two carcasses of dead rats were brought, but on examining them it was found that their deaths were not caused by plague.

At the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission of Constantinople it was announced that very serious irregularities have occurred at the lazaretto of Beirut. The cause of these irregularities is the lack of skill, cleverness, and ability of the sanitary physician appointed there two or three weeks ago. (See my report of June 1.) At the last sitting of the sanitary commission I remarked that I had objected to the appointment of said physician, but the other members of the commission did not want to agree with my opinion. Now it has been decided to provide the office of Beirut with another sanitary physician. Meanwhile, many ships coming from Egypt have landed their passengers, as well as their cargo, without any previous quarantine or disinfection. That is worse than sanitary smuggling.

At the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission it was decided to consider the question of the importation of vegetables and animals from Egypt. The importation of the latter has been forbidden. The population of Smyrna as well as that of Beirut has made complaints and expressed the desire to see that the importation of vegetables and fruits from Egypt should be forbidden.

The Ottoman sanitary commission at Teheran writes from the latter place that the public health in Persia is good except Bushire, and that the danger of dearth has nearly disappeared because of the good crops, which seem to be very abundant.

The public health in the capital of the Turkish Empire is rather good. Nothing special to be noticed, except the high heat of the last four or five days. The temperature of the atmosphere rose to 39° C.

In the beginning of the month of June there was rejoicing among the Moslem population of our town. The son of His Majesty the Sultan was to be circumcised, according to the Moslem religion, and as it is the custom on said occasion, the boys who were to undergo said circumcision did it at the expense of the Sovereign. The number of boys circumcised was about 12,000, who were operated on at the different military and civil hospitals of the capital. Among those 12,000 there have been very few whose wound presented the consequences of septic infection. The ages of said boys is from 5 to 15 years. One or two were more than 15 years old. On said occasion a new hospital for children was opened.

I forward a French copy of the last decision of the International Sanitary Commission, as well as a communication of the English Sanitary Commissioners, concerning the financial condition of employees of the sanitary board, as well as the financial history and regulations of the latter.

Respectfully, yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

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

[Inclosure.]

[Translated in the Bureau from official copies.]

CIRCULAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22, 1899.

By decision of the superior council of health, vessels arriving from Egypt having undergone quarantine of eleven days at the lazaretto of Delos, Greece, and having had their holds disinfected and sealed, may land their cargoes of grain destined for Constantinople in lighters at the lazaretto of Monastir-Aghzri or at that of Touzla.

COZZONIS, *Inspector-General.*

Circular telegrams to health offices, dated June 28, 1899.

By decision of the superior council of health, live animals arriving from Egypt shall, until further orders, be refused entry at ports of the Ottoman Empire.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

By decision of the superior council of health, vessels having a clean bill of health shall be authorized, until further orders, to coal at Port Said on condition that the coaling be done under the surveillance of the Ottoman authorities and without any communication whatever with the locality circumstantially mentioned in the bill of health.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

By decision of the superior council of health, the following modification is attached to the circular of June 20 relative to rejection of Chiite pilgrims and corpses arriving in Mesopotamia from Persia:

Said rejection is applicable only to arrivals from the littoral of the Persian Gulf, as far as Mohamara, inclusive.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

Instructions relative to disinfection of postal bags coming from places infected with cholera, plague, or yellow fever, to be put in force at the quarantine stations of the Ottoman Empire.

1. Postal bags arriving from countries infected with cholera, plague, or yellow fever must be coated with tar to be accepted, and can be received only at the lazarettos.
2. They shall be opened, and letters, packages of letters, packets, and newspapers poured into boxes hermetically sealed and specially adapted to the purpose, and shall, unopened, be subjected to the action of vapor of formal for a period of twelve hours.

3. Bags, valises, etc., in which the mail was contained shall be disinfected at the same time and by vapor of formal.

4. The disinfection shall be performed by means of the Schering apparatus. Two formalin pastilles shall be used for every cubic meter of space.

Teskeré of the first secretary of the imperial palace to the health department, dated June 20, read at special session of the superior council of health, June 21, 1899.

Having been informed of the recrudescence of plague at Alexandria, and taking into consideration the inconveniences presented by the lazaretto of Beirut by the possible infection of the said city, and the consuls at Beirut having also taken measures in this regard, the governor-general of Beirut submits the necessity of causing passengers arriving from Alexandria to undergo disinfection at the lazaretto after having completed their quarantine on board, or else of directing such passengers to repair to the lazaretto of Klazomenes.

Therefore, and with the view of preventing the propagation of the disease, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan orders that the superior council of health promptly take action in this matter as well as in the matter of increasing the period of quarantine imposed against arrivals from Egypt. In addition, His Majesty the Sultan orders that postal matter be disinfected.

TAHSIN.

Circular telegrams to health officers in Mesopotamia.

No. 1.

JUNE 20, 1899.

By decision of the superior council of health postal packages arriving from Egypt are rejected at ports of the Ottoman Empire.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

No. 2.

JUNE 21, 1899.

By decision of the superior council of health Chiite pilgrims and corpses arriving from Persia are forbidden entrance into Mesopotamia until further orders.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

No. 3.

By decision of the superior council of health the quarantine of eight days imposed on arrivals from Egypt is increased for all departures after June 21 to twelve days.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

Plan of Teskeré to be addressed by the sanitary administration to the Grand Vizier.

The superior council of health having judged it necessary to extend the quarantine of eight days imposed against the littoral of the Persian Gulf, and particularly applicable to arrivals from Bahrein, decided not to accept arrivals from Nedjid. This decision, although communicated to the vilayet of Bassorah, has had no practical result. The littoral of Nedjid being very extensive and its communication with Bahrein constant, it has been recognized as an impossibility to reject vessels arriving thence and to send them into Bassorah. On the other hand, plague continues to prevail at Bombay and Kurrachee, and it has lately found a lodgment at Bender-Bushire, which is in close proximity to the littoral of Nedjid. This littoral, therefore, has acquired considerable importance from a sanitary point of view, which necessitates the putting into vigorous action of quarantine measures against the craft frequenting these shores.

The council has, therefore, decided, after mature deliberation, to proceed to the immediate reopening of the lazaretto of Adjir and to send thither a physician and the necessary personnel. Kouet and Ratif have also for some time past been provided each with a sanitary officer, and it is proposed to station an officer and a guard at Kattor. Vessels arriving from the Indies, Bahrein, and Persia at ports in the Ottoman littoral of the Persian Gulf as far as Kouet will be sent to the lazaretto at Bassorah, and those coming from the localities just named will be stopped at the lazaretto of Adjir, there to

undergo the regular ten days' quarantine. In addition, 2 boats, having on board sanitary agents, shall be detached from the imperial fleet at Bassorah with orders to protect the Nedjian littoral and to patrol it continually from Kouet to Kattor. The agents stationed on these boats shall examine the sanitary papers of all steamers, sailing vessels, and other craft which they encounter in their patrol course, and in case of a vessel or boat coming from contaminated localities it shall be immediately sent to one of the lazarettos named above.

Your highness is requested to notify the Vali of Bassorah by telegraph of these measures, and at the same time to authorize the minister of marine to order the naval boats mentioned herein to the littoral of the Hedjaz.

Quarantine measures in Austria.

The delegate of Austria reported, June 17, that his Government had ordered a quarantine of observation of ten days, comprising the duration of the voyage, for arrivals from Egypt, together with disinfection according to the requirements of the Venice convention.

Quarantine measures in France.

[Telegram from Paris dated June 19, 1899.]

Arrivals from all Egyptian ports are subject in France to the decree of April 15, 1899, and section 7, of sanitary maritime police regulations of January 4, 1899, based on requirements of the Venice convention. The period of detention required in article 56 of these regulations is extended to twelve days, and a period of ten days is substituted for that of seven days in articles 57, 59, and 60.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marquez*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 4,902. Total number of deaths, 46, including one from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore*.—Two weeks ended July 7, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended July 8. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended July 6. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 8. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 164, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 5; whooping cough, 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Kehl*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 143,000. Total number of deaths, 253, including diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 1, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 22.5, and the lowest in Swansea, viz, 13.1.

London.—One thousand two hundred and ninety seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 51; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 25; whooping cough, 26; enteric fever, 11, and diarrhea and dysentery, 20. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand. In Greater London 1,704 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 12 from diphtheria, 15 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 1, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.8, and the highest in Limerick, viz, 36.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 154 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; influenza, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 1, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 12.0, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 25.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 539, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 10.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 222, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 1 death from Mediterranean fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

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.
Acapulco.....	July 1.....	6,000	2									
Alexandretta.....	June 24.....	7,000	4									
Amherstburg.....	July 1.....	2,300	0									
Do.....	July 8.....	2,300	1									
Do.....	July 15.....	2,300	3									
Amsterdam.....	July 1.....	517,000	128					1				1
Antwerp.....	June 24.....	287,462	85						2		4	1
Athens.....	July 1.....	200,000				9						
Barmen.....	June 24.....	137,000	41								1	
Barranquilla.....	June 17.....	40,000	22		1							
Do.....	June 24.....	40,000	21		1							
Belfast.....	July 1.....	350,000	117					7	1		4	6
Belize.....	July 6.....	13,000	5									
Belleville.....	July 10.....	10,442	3									
Do.....	July 13.....	10,442	0									
Bergen.....	June 21.....	65,000	21					1				
Do.....	June 28.....	65,000	23									
Berlin.....	June 17.....	1,747,903	612					1	7	10	28	
Birmingham.....	do.....	510,343	188					1		2	3	1
Do.....	July 1.....	510,343	143							5	3	3
Bluefields.....	July 7.....	3,018	0									
Bombay.....	June 13.....	821,764	a 609	1		4		1			13	
Bradford.....	July 1.....	231,260	67						2			
Bremen.....	June 24.....	145,000	37								1	
Breslau.....	do.....	433,988	216						6	3	2	1
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	185					2		2	2	
Budapest.....	do.....	650,000							2	2	2	
Cairo.....	June 17.....	570,062	518			4	13	6		7		
Do.....	June 24.....	570,062	429				15	3		6		
Calcutta.....	June 3.....	681,560	b 435	23						1		
Cardiff.....	June 24.....	185,826	59									
Do.....	July 1.....	185,826	48									4
Cartagena.....	June 17.....	25,000	9									
Do.....	June 24.....	25,000	11									
Catania.....	June 27.....	124,000	71					4				
Chaudiere Junction.....	July 1.....	500	0									
Do.....	July 8.....	500	0									
Chihuahua.....	do.....	24,000	25								1	
Cognac.....	June 24.....	20,400	6									
Do.....	July 1.....	20,400	5									
Cologne.....	June 24.....	359,936	153					3		4	3	1
Copenhagen.....	do.....	351,000	111						2			
Crefeld.....	July 1.....	108,183	29									
Curacao.....	June 24.....	29,098	4									
Do.....	July 1.....	29,098	11									
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	154					2	1	1		5
Dundee.....	June 17.....	166,072	55							2		
Do.....	July 1.....	166,072	59									2
Dusseldorf.....	June 24.....	202,679	67									
Edinburgh.....	July 1.....	298,927	103					2			2	4
Flushing.....	do.....	18,371	6									
Frankfort on the Main.....	June 24.....	253,000	82									
Genoa.....	June 17.....	95,348	23									
Ghent.....	June 3.....	162,652	64									2
Do.....	June 10.....	162,652	68					1				1
Do.....	June 17.....	162,652	56									4
Do.....	June 24.....	162,652	63									1
Do.....	July 1.....	162,652	63		1		1					
Gibraltar.....	June 25.....	25,900	6									
Girgenti.....	June 24.....	24,428	6									
Glasgow.....	July 1.....	724,349	248									
Gothenburg.....	June 24.....	122,205	29						6	2	11	
Guatemala.....	June 27.....	65,000	63					1				1
Halifax.....	July 8.....	45,000	13									
Hamburg.....	June 24.....	675,351	217					1	1	1		6
Havre.....	June 10.....	119,470	56					2		1		1
Kingston, Canada.....	July 7.....	18,800	2									
Do.....	July 16.....	18,800	6									
La Ceiba.....	June 24.....	3,000	0									
Do.....	July 9.....	3,000	1									

a Plague, 53.

b Plague, 32.

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.
La Rochelle.....	June 4.....	30,000	13									
Do.....	June 11.....	30,000	9									
Do.....	June 18.....	30,000	8									
Leeds.....	July 1.....	423,889	117						3	5	1	3
Leipsic.....	June 24.....	430,635	142								3	
Leith.....	July 1.....	77,385	20								1	
Licata.....	June 24.....	20,000	12				1	1				
Liege.....	do.....	169,757	34								1	1
Liverpool.....	July 1.....	668,645	271					6	4	1	8	4
London.....	do.....	6,528,434	1,704					15	13	37	66	43
Lyons.....	June 17.....	466,028	176					3	1	1		1
Madras.....	June 9.....	452,518	332	1							8	
Manchester.....	July 1.....	546,010	213							1	13	6
Mannheim.....	June 24.....	128,156	32									
Marseilles.....	July 2.....	447,344	187									
Matamoras.....	July 8.....	16,304	12								2	
Mayence.....	June 24.....	80,000	28						1			
Do.....	July 1.....	80,000	22									
Mazatlan.....	July 2.....	18,700	13									
Messina.....	July 17.....	107,000	32									
Do.....	July 1.....	107,000	35									
Mexico.....	July 2.....	344,377	332			3	9	1		1	1	
Do.....	July 9.....	344,377	317			9	5			1	2	3
Monterey.....	July 6.....	25,000	56									
Do.....	July 13.....	25,000	77									
Montevideo.....	May 27.....	215,061	56									
Moscow.....	June 17.....	1,000,000	578			8	1	1	4	9	4	4
New Castle on Tyne.....	July 1.....	228,625	63								2	1
Nice.....	July 3.....	108,227	22					1				
Nuevo Laredo.....	June 24.....	6,000	9					1				
Do.....	July 1.....	6,000	9									
Do.....	July 8.....	6,000	8			2						
Nuremberg.....	June 10.....	230,000	105								3	3
Odessa.....	June 24.....	383,000	201			2	1	3	2		10	2
Ottawa.....	June 10.....	60,000	28									
Do.....	June 17.....	60,000	20									
Do.....	June 24.....	60,000	27									
Do.....	July 1.....	60,000	30									
Do.....	July 8.....	60,000	20									
Palermo.....	June 24.....	300,000	118					1				
Panama.....	July 3.....	16,000			3							
Paris.....	June 24.....	2,511,955	886					8	7	11	30	6
Do.....	July 1.....	2,511,955	857					11	12	6	18	9
Plymouth.....	do.....	99,848	25							1		2
Prague.....	June 24.....	190,260	110						2		2	2
Puerto Cortes.....	July 5.....	2,000	1									
Quebec.....	July 8.....	73,000										
Rheims.....	June 17.....	107,707	41					1				
Do.....	June 24.....	107,707	36					1				
Do.....	July 1.....	107,707	42					1				1
Rotterdam.....	do.....	314,227	126					1				
St. Johns, West Indies.....	June 24.....	15,000	12									
Do.....	July 1.....	15,000	9									
Do.....	July 8.....	15,000	15									
St. Petersburg.....	June 24.....	1,267,023	551			2		18	12	12	25	2
Sheffield.....	July 1.....	363,273	143							10	3	2
Singapore.....	June 3.....	97,110	a 183									
Smyrna.....	June 25.....	300,000	45					1				1
Solingen.....	June 24.....	300,000	17					2		1		1
South Shields.....	July 1.....	102,312	28									
Stettin.....	June 24.....	153,000	77							1		
Stockholm.....	June 27.....	291,580	114						1	6	3	
Stuttgart.....	June 29.....	162,934	37									
Sunderland.....	July 1.....	145,613	45					1			1	2
Tamsui.....	May 10.....	2,610,000/	(b)									
Do.....	May 17.....	2,610,000	(c)									
Do.....	May 24.....	2,610,000	(d)									
Trapani.....	do.....	45,095	14									
Tuxpan.....	Apr. 22.....	10,280	12									
Do.....	Apr. 29.....	10,280	19									
Do.....	May 6.....	10,280	12									

a Plague, 2.

b Plague, 65.

c Plague, 112.

d Plague, 48.

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.
Uttila.....	July 1.....	800	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	May 13.....	171,023	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	1
Do.....	June 24.....	171,023	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.....	June 10.....	20,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 17.....	20,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 24.....	20,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 30.....	20,000	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	June 17.....	1,623,134	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	6	15	1
Warsaw.....	June 10.....	601,408	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	6	2	2	2
Windsor.....	July 15.....	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	July 8.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Yokohama.....	May 27.....	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	June 3.....	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	June 10.....	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Zurich.....	June 24.....	163,338	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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