

Public Health Reports

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

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 4, 1899.

No. 31.

UNITED STATES.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT HAMPTON, VA.

Late Saturday evening, July 29, a telegram was received from Major Vickery, surgeon, United States Army, requesting that an expert be sent to examine suspicious cases of sickness in the Home. Surgeon Wasdin was immediately ordered there from Norfolk, and at 9 o'clock of the evening of the 30th his telegraphic message was received announcing that the cases were yellow fever.

Surg. J. H. White was at once ordered from Washington to Hampton to take charge of Service affairs. Surgeon White has had large experience in yellow fever epidemics, having been in charge of Camp Fontainebleau, Miss., in 1897, and later of Camp Hutton, Avondale, La.

Surgeon Wasdin wired that a cordon had been established around the Soldiers' Home, this being the first measure necessary in establishing quarantine. The matter of next importance was to warn neighboring cities and advise them to look up any inmates of the Home who might be visiting and to keep them under close observation.

Telegrams to this effect were accordingly sent the same night (30th) to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Richmond, and to Health Officer Woodward, of Washington, D. C. Acknowledgments have been received, and the search for people recently from the Home or from Hampton is going on. In Norfolk the health officer telephoned that a house-to-house inspection was being made. Dr. Farquhar at Portsmouth was appointed to consult with health authorities there and of the adjoining town of Berkeley and to aid in locating refugees. The same night Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbaker was ordered from

Wilmington, N. C., to Hampton. He is not an immune, but intimately acquainted with the locality, and will serve on the outside of the cordon. Surgeon Wasdin was also ordered to guard Phoebus, a town near Hampton.

Surgeon Vickery was telegraphed, offering assistance and requesting him to prepare a list of members of the Home who had departed within a month, with destinations to assist in tracing them, and to give this list to Surgeon White.

July 31 (Monday), Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf ordered from New Orleans to Hampton. He is immune and has had experience in epidemic work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith, on leave, was directed to rejoin his station—Norfolk; and Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder was ordered from Memphis to Hampton. Both these officers have had large quarantine experience.

Surgeon Pettus, in command of Cape Charles Quarantine, has been ordered to assign his assistant, Dr. McClintic to temporary command, and himself to remain on duty at Old Point.

The following is Surgeon Wasdin's report:

Report of Surgeon Wasdin.

NORFOLK, VA., July 30, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with your telegraphic order of the 29th (yesterday), I have seen all the cases of suspected disease at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. Major Vickery gave me every opportunity. To-day the history of contagion seems complete; it is being compiled and will be sent later. It may be summarized as follows: Early in July an "old soldier" entered the Home for a short rest, and soon after appeared at the dispensary, where he informed the physician in charge that he was but recently from Santiago de Cuba via a transport to a northern port; thence he started for Manila via San Francisco, "beat" his way to the Home on a freight train, and entered with his baggage. He complained of dumb chills and fever, and was prescribed for. He mingled freely with the inmates of the Home. He disappeared a short time ago. From this as a possible cause, the outbreak is as follows:

Preceding Friday, the 21st inst., there had been noticed nothing of a suspicious nature. The weekly death rate was as usual. But on the 21st and 22d, there became ill during the night, with sharp or less chill and high fever, some 8 or 10 of the inmates, men of usually good health. These seizures, although noted as peculiar, occasioned no alarm until about Thursday, the 27th, when a death occurred, the man becoming distinctly yellow some time prior to death. On or about the same day another one died without having attracted particular medical attention. He also turned quite yellow. Necropsies were performed on both by a resident pathologist. It was then, or a little later, that the telegram was sent to you asking for an expert. On my arrival I found that there were more than 3,500 inmates, and that 35, or 1 per cent, had been taken ill since the 21st. Of these, 4 have died. One was at 12 m. moribund, and 3 others were desperately

ill, and I believe will die. A number of the sick are convalescent, and a number are much more recent admissions to hospital. There is an area of infection not strictly defined in and about certain dormitories, although several cases have recently been admitted from a more distant dormitory. I can not ascertain as yet whether or not the tramp soldier slept in the first-mentioned dormitory. A very strict search was made on Friday and Saturday in all dormitories to detect cases, and all (31) were isolated in a large ward. In spite of this careful search in the dormitories 1 man was admitted to hospital ward *last night* and died at 3 a. m. The general symptoms have been a sharp chill at night or early in the morning, followed by fever; much pain in head and back and in the legs; nausea and vomiting have been pronounced; almost invariably there has been and continues to be much epigastric pain, heaviness or uneasiness; in 1 case to day vomit has been very free and gums have been swollen; in 1 case I saw epistaxis; on the third or fifth day icterus has come on generally; in a few cases it has been present to a most marked extent, eyes and skin being golden; eyes generally injected and facies congested. In a number of cases (9 to-day) albumen is present in appreciable quantities; in all the serious cases uræmia is developed, there are several almost anuric; bowels constipated, spleen normal on palpation. I withheld a positive diagnosis last night because of the assertion of Surgeon Vickery that there had been no communication of the inmates with any Cuban soldiers returned since last May or early in June. With the discovery of the probable origin of the infection and the 2 necropsies to-day (for which I also wished to wait) there can be no doubt of the disease being yellow fever. I have advised Major Vickery to empty the dormitories infected at once, putting the men preferably in tents. The grounds are closed to ingress and against egress. There has been as usual here, a very free intercommunication between the inmates and the people of the adjacent village of Phoebus, a public house near the grounds having been freely visited until last night. I have suggested to Dr. Pettus to meet one or more of the local health board and, informing them of the status of affairs, ask their cooperation in watching the village. The inmates of the Home, as I understand, do not mingle with people outside of this village. From this fact it would seem possible to confine the disease to the Home. I mail this on board the steamer in order that you may have all the facts at an early hour to-morrow.

Respectfully, yours,

EUGENE WASDIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

August 1: Orders were given by the Secretary of War that no vessel be allowed at Government wharf, Fortress Monroe, unless upon order of the Government officer there, Dr. Pettus.

The Secretary of the Treasury requested the Secretary of War to telegraph instructions to the commandant of the military reservation at Fortress Monroe directing him to place all quarantine measures relating to the reservation in the hands of the officer of the Marine-Hospital Service at Old Point under the direction of the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, and instructing him to comply strictly with the Treasury regulations. This was done.

Suspects are to be sent to Crany Island (recently transferred from the Navy to the Treasury Department), under the supervision of Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith. Acting Assistant Moncure has been directed to report for duty at Crany Island.

August 2: Acting Assistant Surgeon Farquhar was directed to keep a lookout for persons from Hampton and Phoebus, sending any who might be discovered to Crany Island for detention.

Surgeon Wasdin telegraphs for the day ended August 1: Three new cases at the Home and 1 death, making in all 40 cases and 8 deaths. One suspicious case in Phoebus. House-to-house inspection of Phoebus is being conducted.

Governor Woodfin telegraphs: All favorable at the Home; Wasdin giving valuable assistance.

In response to Surgeon Vickery's request for immune physicians and nurses, Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, Act. Asst. Surg. I. G. Tuten, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Fonde, 2 male and 2 female nurses, were sent him.

Surgeon White has arranged for the disinfection of all mail from the Home and from Phoebus, and the Post-Office Department for the disinfection of mail from Hampton and Old Point.

The Kensington Engine Works were requested to ship to Pettus at once 2 autoclaves and the medical purveyor was directed to ship him 2 carboys of formalin and 2 of formalin mixture for disinfecting.

August 3: On request the chief of the Revenue Cutter Service has directed the steamship *Windom* to proceed from Baltimore to Norfolk in order to transport supplies from Norfolk to Old Point by way of the *Jamestown*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder ordered to Richmond for duty and Act. Asst. Surg. Frank Donaldson ordered to report to him, the two to inspect towns between Richmond and Newport News. Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson was ordered to Newport News and to report by wire to Surgeon White, and Assistant Surgeon Frick and Hospital Steward Kolb were also directed to report for duty to Surgeon White.

August 4: Surgeon Wasdin telegraphs that tents are being erected and by the 5th enough will be erected to accommodate 1,500 persons. The old soldiers will be moved into these and their quarters disinfected.

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

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, July 23, 1899.—I have the honor to report that on Tuesday of the past week there arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad a passenger from Tampico, Mexico. He was an employee of the Mexican Central Railroad, and his pass showed that he had been ten days absent from

Tampico. Having no certificate of disinfection, I disinfected his baggage here in a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-1000.

Very respectfully,

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

End of smallpox in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there were no new cases of smallpox and no deaths reported in this city for the three weeks ended July 24, 1899.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. G. STIMPSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

PORTO RICO.

Establishment of a superior board of health.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, July 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of General Orders No. 91, in which Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, military governor, establishes a superior military board of health for the Island of Porto Rico. The board is intended to direct the operations of the local military boards of health, carry on the internal sanitation of the island, gather vital statistics, etc., and make recommendations to the military governor upon health matters in general.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

[General Orders No. 91.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico, June 29, 1899.

A superior board of health is hereby constituted for Porto Rico, the authority of which will extend throughout this department, and to which all local boards of health will regularly report.

The board will for the present be composed of 6 members as follows:

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, United States Army, chief surgeon of the Department; Surg. Arthur H. Glennan, United States Marine-Hospital Service; Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, United States Navy; Dr. George G. Groff; Dr. Gabriel Ferrer; Dr. Ricardo Hernandez.

The chief surgeon of the department will act as president of the board and Dr. George G. Groff is appointed secretary and treasurer.

The office of the board will be at these headquarters, where its meetings will ordinarily be held, at such times as may be appointed. Four members will constitute a quorum.

The board will meet as soon as practicable to prepare regulations covering the scope of its work, which will be submitted to the department commander.

On and after July 1, 1899, the management and control of the insane asylum at San Juan, now under the charge of the Bureau of Education will be transferred to the superior board of health of Porto Rico, and the public funds allotted for the support of the asylum will be disbursed and accounted for by the treasurer of the board under its direction.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. V. HALL,
Adjutant-General.

*Sanitary report from Ponce.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 8. Nothing of interest has happened among the shipping of this port during the week, and the general health of Ponce continues as before. There are no new cases of infectious diseases reported for the week.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Sanitary report from San Juan.*SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *July 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following consolidated report of the Service at this port for the month ended June 30, 1899: Number of births, 54; number of births, June, 1898, comparative, 42; number of deaths, 65; number of deaths, June, 1898, comparative, 49. A list of the causes of deaths is inclosed herewith. Number of vessels inspected, 35; number of vessels inspected, June, 1898, comparative, 6; number of vessels in observation quarantine, 2; number of vessels held in quarantine, 2; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 100; number of vaccinations, 22; number of certificates viséd, 110.

The 2 vessels held in quarantine were the United States transports *McClellan* and *Logan*, they having arrived here from New York via Santiago, the *McClellan* having on board 2 cases of malarial fever, and it was placed in quarantine to complete the five days, as was also the *Logan*. These vessels did not observe the usual route, which this Service succeeded in establishing in the early winter, but it was altered for some military reason.

There was some opposition to their quarantine, but the wisdom of my action has been demonstrated by the recent development of yellow fever at Santiago. General Ludington cabled the military governor that no more transports would touch here from Santiago, and General Davis furnished this office with a copy.

An extract from the monthly meteorological report, kindly furnished this office by Dr. R. M. Geddings, section observer, shows the following: Highest temperature for month, 91; lowest temperature for month, 71; average temperature for month, 81; total precipitation for month, 7.23 inches. The report is inclosed herewith.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1899.

Anæmia.....	4
Bronchitis.....	2
Intestinal colic.....	2
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	1
Carcinoma of the uterus.....	1
Acute meningitis.....	2
Diabetes mellitus.....	1
Cardiac hypertrophy ..	1
Old age.....	3
General sclerosis.....	2

Vital statistics, etc.—Continued.

Cardiac steatosis.....	1
Chronic enteritis.....	3
Entero-colitis.....	1
Malaria.....	3
Aortic insufficiency.....	2
Gangrene (old age).....	1
La grippe.....	1
Hydræmia.....	1
Strangulated hernia.....	1
Internal hemorrhage (due to rupture of abdominal aorta).....	1
Hepatic abscess.....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	2
Acute laryngitis.....	1
Stillborn.....	9
Nephritis.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1
Acute pneumonia.....	1
Rachitis.....	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6
Tetanus infantum.....	1
Total.....	63
June, 1898—	
Births.....	42
Deaths.....	49
June, 1899—	
Births.....	54
Deaths.....	65

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 4, 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	
Total for the State.....		4	1	
Connecticut :				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
Florida :				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-July 15...	5		
Georgia :				
Montgomery County.....	July 15.....	9		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		16		
Illinois :				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
Kansas :				
Kansas City	June 10-June 17...	2		
Kentucky :				
Louisville.....	June 23-July 20...	13	0	
Louisiana :				
New Orleans.....	June 17-July 22...	8	0	
Shreveport.....	do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		11	0	
Maryland :				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		
Massachusetts :				
Boston.....	June 27-July 15...	4	2	
Fall River.....	June 27.....	1		
Total for the State.....		5	2	
Minnesota :				
Duluth.....	July 19.....	1		
East Grand Forks	July 14.....	7		
Total for the State.....		8		
Mississippi :				
Natchez.....	July 7.....	1	0	
Missouri :				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	9		
Scott County.....	do.....	25		
St. Francois County.....	do.....	30	2	
Stoddard County.....	do.....	35		
St. Louis	June 19-June 26...	4		
Total for the State.....		139	2	
North Carolina :				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
Burke County.....	do.....	22		
Catawba County.....	do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1		
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Currituck County.....	do.....	6		
Gates County.....	do.....			Smallpox reported.
Hertford County.....	do.....	4		
McDowell County.....	do.....	1		
Moore County.....	do.....	1		
Nash County.....	do.....	1		Do.
Northampton.....	do.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Rockingham.....	May 1-May 31....	14	.....	
Rowan.....	do.....	1	.....	
Wake.....	do.....	4	.....	
Wayne.....	do.....	7	.....	
Total for the State.....		68	.....	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	July 7.....	2	.....	
Cleveland.....	June 24.....	4	.....	
Dayton.....	July 15-July 22...	2	.....	
Total for the State.....		8	.....	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-June 26...	11	.....	
Belle Vernon.....	do.....	1	.....	
Brownsville Township.....	do.....	34	.....	
Cambria County.....	do.....	22	.....	
Clearfield County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Fayette County.....	do.....	10	.....	
Jefferson County.....	do.....	5	.....	
Philadelphia.....	June 3-July 15...	48	0	
Somerset County.....	June 3-June 26...	9	.....	
Washington County.....	do.....	11	.....	
Westmoreland County.....	do.....	1	.....	At Penn Station, several.
Total for the State.....		153	.....	
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 28...	19	0	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-July 22...	7	0	
Total for the State.....		57	.....	
Washington:				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9	.....	
Seattle.....	July 19.....	1	.....	
Spokane.....	July 8-July 15...	4	.....	
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		22	.....	
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	

Vessel from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore for the week ended July 22, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 22, 1899.

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessel which has entered at the port of Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended July 22, 1899: July 20, British steamship *Craigearn*, from Daiquiri, with cargo of ore.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,
Acting Deputy Collector.

*Report from United States Detention Camp, Egmont Key, Fla.*UNITED STATES DETENTION CAMP,
Egmont Key, Fla., July 21, 1899.

SIR: I have to respectfully submit the following report of transactions at this camp for the week ended July 21, 1899:

There have been no arrivals and no departures from the camp and no transactions of importance. The camp force has been employed in preparing site for camp on Mullet Key, and in packing such goods as are not in use at present preparatory to moving them.

The contractors are at work removing buildings and fence, but they, as well as our own employees, are much handicapped by frequent rains and heavy winds, and all are being much annoyed by the swarm of mosquitoes, which are ever present.

The health of the camp is good, but one of the attendants, while cutting in a heavy mangrove thicket on Mullet Key, received an ugly ax wound on the anterior aspect of the leg, severing the anterior tibial artery. He is at present in hospital, but will be fit for duty in a day or two.

Respectfully, yours,

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

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended July 29, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, July 30, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 29, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 23	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	42
Do.....	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	111
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	28
July 24	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	51
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	11
Do.....	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
July 25	Steamship Kansas.....	do.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	16
Do.....	Schooner Lucretia Jane.....	Bathurst, New Brunswick.....	1
July 26	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Jamaica.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	9
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	22
Do.....	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	110
Do.....	Schooner Herbert Black.....	Turks Island.....	2
July 27	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	10
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	28
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	68
Do.....	Steamship Lycia.....	Avonmouth, England.....	3
Do.....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	374
July 28	Steamship Bay State.....	do.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	11
Do.....	Steamship Utonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	236
July 29	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	17
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	18
Total.....			1,201

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 29, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, July 31, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 29, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 23	Steamship Dona Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	59
Do....	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	481
Do....	Steamship Peninsular.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	157
July 24	Steamship Karamania.....	Naples and Gibraltar.....	169
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	229
July 25	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	124
Do....	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	419
July 26	Steamship Massilia.....	Naples.....	287
July 27	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	561
July 28	Steamship Norge.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	98
Do....	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	270
Do....	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	453
July 29	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	264
	Total.....		3,571

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 29, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, July 31, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 29, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 24	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	124
Do....	Steamship Corean.....	Glasgow.....	2
July 27	Steamship Nederland.....	Antwerp.....	191
	Total.....		317

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Vessels arriving at Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended July 29, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 29, 1899.

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessels which have entered at the port of Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended July 29, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
July 24	British.....	Steamship Endsleigh.....	Havana and Santiago de Cuba.	July 16	Iron ore.
July 26	do	Steamship North Anglia.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	July 19	Do.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,
Acting Deputy Collector.

PORTO RICO.

Sanitary reports from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 17, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 15. Also mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

The general health of Ponce shows little change. The report of infectious diseases for the week shows 3 cases of typhoid fever and 4 cases of measles.

Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in the Ponce jurisdiction during the two weeks ended July 15, 1899.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Asthma.....	1	Hemorrhage, bronchial.....	1
Anæmia.....	4	Hemorrhage, pulmonary.....	1
Athrepsia.....	2	Icterus.....	2
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	1	Inanition.....	3
Burn.....	1	Inflammatory fever.....	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	1	La grippe.....	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	Malarial fever.....	3
Childbirth.....	1	Meningitis, cerebral.....	4
Carcinoma, stomach.....	1	Nephritis, chronic.....	1
Carcinoma, tongue.....	1	Prolapse uterus.....	1
Cachexia, senile.....	2	Rachitis.....	3
Cholera infantum.....	1	Smallpox.....	3
Catarrh, senile.....	1	Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	7
Dysentery.....	2	Tuberculosis, intestines.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	3
Diarrhea, chronic.....	1	Tetanus infantile.....	2
Entero-colitis.....	13		
Enteritis, acute.....	3	Total.....	88
Enteritis, chronic.....	7		
Gastro-enteritis.....	4	Births during the same period.....	29
Gastric fever.....	2		

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 22:

One case of smallpox occurred in the city this week, probable origin in the district, and 1 case of typhoid fever sum up the week's report of infectious diseases.

I have had the *Maria Herrera* in quarantine for two days this week, and disinfected the baggage of all passengers for this port. She sailed on the 20th for San Juan. I wired Surgeon Glennan full details concerning the vessel before her departure.

Respectfully, yours,

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

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brunswick, Ga.....	July 22	Sp. bk. José Roig (a).....	July 1	Bahia.....
			Sp. sc. San Antonio de Possible. (a)	July 4	Cienfuegos.....
			Sp. brig Anton (a).....	July 9	Nuevititas.....
			Am. sc. John H. Kranz (a)	July 11	Gibara.....
			Sp. bk. Habana (a).....	July 16	Havana.....
			Sp. bk. F. G.....	July 19	Bahia.....
		July 29	Sp. bk. Habana (a).....	July 16	Havana.....
			Sp. bk. F. G. (a).....	July 19	Bahia.....
			Sp. bk. Pando Sensat.....	July 23	Santos.....
			Sp. bk. Josefa.....	July 25	Havana.....
			Sp. ship Palamos.....	July 27	Rio de Janeiro.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Br. ss. Endsleigh.....	do.....	Santiago.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 29	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Rus. bktn. Latava (a).....	July 11	Bahia.....
			Br. sc. Anita (a).....	July 12	Caibarien.....
			Nor. bk. Stanley (a).....	July 14	Para.....
			Br. sc. Attractor.....	July 19	Cayman.....
			Nor. bk. Gudrun.....	July 20	Bahia.....
			Br. sc. John S. Parker.....	July 21	Caibarien.....
			Am. sc. Scotia.....	do.....	Havana.....
			Br. ss. Wennington Hall.....	July 22	Rio de Janeiro.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	July 29	Br. ss. Jacob Bright.....	July 29	Philadelphia.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Jap. ss. America Maru.....	July 19	Hongkong.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	Swed. bk. Gurli (a).....	July 15	Bahia.....
18	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 29	.....	.....	.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	July 22	Nor. bk. Elsbeth (a).....	July 18	Pernambuco.....
			Br. ss. Lindisfarne (a).....	July 15	Havana via Cardenas.
			Am. sc. Benj. C. Cromwell.	July 19	Sagua la Grande
			Sp. ss. Santanderino.....	do.....	Havana and way ports.
			U. S. tug Powhatan.....	.....	Tortugas.....
20	Washington, N. C.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
21	CUBA:				
	Cardenas.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
		July 22	.....	.....	.....
22	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	Iris.....	July 17	Santiago.....
			Santiago.....	do.....	New York via Santiago.
			Reina de los Angeles.....	July 22	Santiago.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held	July 18		1
	do	do	July 19		
	do	do	July 16		
	do	do	July 18		
	do	do			
	do	Held for disinfection			
	do	Disinfected and held	July 27		5
	do	do			
	do	Held for disinfection			
	do	do			
	do	do			
4	Norfolk	Disinfected	July 27		8
5				No transactions	
6					1
7					2
8					2
9					1
10	Apalachicola	Disinfected and held	July 19		2
	Pascagoula	do	July 17		
	Mobile	do			
	Moss Point	do			
	Ship Island	do			
	Pascagoula	do			
	do	do			
	Ship Island	do			
11				No transactions	
12				do	
13				Baggage of Chinese passengers on U. S. s. Utopia, from Victoria, British Columbia, disinfected.	7
14	Pensacola	Disinfected	July 28		36
15					2
16	San Francisco	Disinfected and held	July 21	2 cases plague en route from Hongkong to Yokohama; 48 Chinese, 5 Korean, and 2 European steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected at San Francisco.	16
17	Savannah	Held for instructions; remanded to South Atlantic Quarantine for disinfection.	July 16	6 cases malarial fever with 2 deaths at Bahia, 5 cases yellow fever with 1 death en route.	3
18				No report	
19	Apalachicola	Disinfected and held; re-ballasted.	July 22		
	Mobile	Disinfected	July 17		
	Apalachicola	do	July 21		
	Pensacola	do	July 22		
	Key West	Disinfected and held			
20				No transactions	
21					5
22	Cienfuegos	Held 1 day to complete period.	July 18		18
	do	Held; released in 5 days on cable stating no communication with shore at Santiago.	July 17		11
	do	Passengers with certificates allowed to land; all nondisinfected baggage disinfected.			

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
23	Daiquiri.....	July 8			
24	Gibara.....	do.			
25	Guantanamo.....	July 1			
		July 8			
26	Havana	July 21	Sp. ss. Buenos Ayres.....	July 19	Vera Cruz.....
27	Manzanillo.....	July 28			
		July 8			
28	Matanzas	July 25			
29	Santiago de Cuba.....	July 15	Ss. Benito Estenger.....	July 12	Calmanera.....
	PORTO RICO:				
30	Ponce.....	July 8			
		July 15	It. ss. Matteo Bruzzo.....	July 10	Colon.....
		July 22	Ss. Maria Herrera.....	July 18	Havana
31	San Juan.....	July 15	Sp. ss. Montevideo.....	July 14	do.....
		July 22			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anelote, Fla.....	July 29			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	July 22			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	July 29			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	July 22			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	July 15			
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	July 29			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	July 22			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.	Br. sc. Olinda.....	July 24	Demerara.....
			Am. sc. M. A. Achorn.....	do.	St. Thomas.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 29	Bk. St. Mary (a).....	July 15	Santos.....
			Br. ss. Widdrington.....	July 19	Havana
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	July 8			
		July 14			
		July 21			
		July 28			
		July 29			
22	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
23	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
24	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	July 29			
25	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 15			
26	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	July 29	Nor. bk. Copeland Is- land (a).	July 6	Para
			Br. ss. Thorntondale.....	July 26	Vera Cruz.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
23				No report.....	
24					6
25					7
26	Havana.....	Incommunicated; cargo passed.	July 20	1 suspected yellow fever case en route; 1 case measles Sp.ss. Cataluna.	16
27					11
28					4
29	Santiago.....	Held.....	July 13		5
30	Genoa.....	Held.....	July 12	Discharged cargo, new, from Genoa and took cargo in quarantine; 1 case malarial fever.	11
	San Juan.....	do.....	July 20	Disinfected local passenger baggage.	5
31	Corunna.....	Held 1, baggage of 6 local passengers disinfected; one nonimmune passenger held to complete period.			9
					13

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6					1
7				No transactions.....	
8				No report.....	
9					4
10					5
11				No report.....	
12					9
13				No transactions.....	
14	Jacksonville.....	Held for fumigation.....			4
	do.....	do.....			
15	Mobile.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.			13
	do.....	Held to complete five days' period.	July 20		
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				No transactions.....	
					1
					1
					1
22				No report.....	
23				No transactions.....	
24				No report.....	
25				do.....	
26	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 25		
	do.....	do.....			

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

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 128, including whooping cough, 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Boone*.—Month of June, 1899. Census population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 7, including 1 from whooping cough.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including whooping cough, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Carroll.—Estimated population, 3,000. No deaths.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including la grippe, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Eldon.—Estimated population, 2,200. Total number of deaths, 2.

Keokuk.—Estimated population, 19,500. Total number of deaths, 10, including 1 from enteric fever.

Emmetsburg.—Estimated population, 2,400. No deaths.

Le Mars.—Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 7.

Mitchellville.—Estimated population, 500. Total number of deaths, 1. Total number since January 1, 1899, 1.

Ottumwa.—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 9.

Sibley.—Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. One death from measles.

The Health Bulletin says:

The following outbreaks of infectious diseases were reported during the month of June:

Cerebro spinal meningitis.—Burlington.

Cholera infantum.—Burlington; Cedar Rapids; Des Moines.

Diphtheria.—Amsterdam Township, Hancock County.

Measles.—Sibley.

Scarlet Fever.—Dawson Township, Greene County; Bennett; Grundy Center.

Typhoid Fever.—Buffalo Center.

Whooping cough.—Boone; Burlington.

Dubuque.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 22, 1899, from 72 observers, indicate that pleuritis, dysentery, and cholera infantum increased and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 184, enteric fever at 41, scarlet fever at 32, whooping cough at 17, diphtheria at 13, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 6 places.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 116,348. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 16, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports of the State board of health, Albany, for the month of June, 1899, from 158 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,110,000, show a total of 9,433 deaths, including diphtheria, 239; enteric fever, 80; measles, 102; scarlet fever, 71; whooping cough, 73; smallpox, 7; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 62, and 1,028 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

June, next to November, is the month of least mortality in this State; during the past ten years there has been an average mortality in June of 9,022, in November of 8,256, there having been over 10,000 deaths on the average in each of the other months. The number of deaths in June has varied in different years according to the continuance of diseases of cold weather, especially acute respiratory diseases, or the early incidence of hot weather (diarrheal) diseases. In 1889 the lowest mortality occurred, 8,370, and in 1894 the highest, 9,805, a difference of 1,400 deaths. This current month 9,433 deaths have been reported, or about 400 in excess of the average of the past ten years.

Diarrheal diseases are reported as causing 686 deaths. This is nearly double that of June, 1898, but is below the average (730) for the month. This cause of death has varied in its reported June mortality from 372 in 1898 to 1,112 in 1889. There is customarily a sudden rise from the reported deaths in May of about 600, which is not far from the current increase. The June increase in diarrheal mortality is, however, confined to the large cities, and almost entirely to New York City, whence all but 130 of the total deaths are reported, its mortality being nearly double that of June last. Diarrhea increases in the urban population early in the summer, while in the rural population its increase comes late in the summer and even continues into September.

Acute respiratory diseases caused 883 deaths, about the same as in June, 1898, and 500 less than in May, which is the average decrease. For ten years the average mortality from this cause has been 1,000, but it has varied between 750 and 2,000 in different years, chiefly, however, from the persistence of la grippe epidemics.

The mortality of early life increased from 25 per cent of the total in May to 33 per cent in June. The zymotic mortality, half of which was diarrheal, was 14.5 per cent of all deaths. Whooping cough increased to 73 deaths, and caused deaths in all the sanitary districts. Smallpox caused 7 deaths in New York City, 8 cases having been reported since June 1. The outbreak at Coeymans is suspended, but it appeared extensively under similar conditions (negro brickyard laborers from Virginia) at Athens, but not extending beyond these laborers. At Niagara Falls and also at Weedsport cases at first mistaken for chicken pox have been discovered, the source of which is not yet clear.

The mean temperature for the month was 67.5°, about 1° above the normal, with average highest of 84°; the rainfall was 2.39 inches (average 3.71), and half the days were clear. The deficiency in rainfall and the atmospheric conditions generally were uniform throughout the State.

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.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Amesbury, Mass.	July 29	9,798	7	1									
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	8,338	1										
Baltimore, Md	do	434,439	226	18						2	1	5	1
Baton Rouge, La.	July 22	10,478	1										
Bay City, Mich.	July 29	27,839	5										
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	35,005	10										1
Boston, Mass.	do	448,477	226	26					4	1	7	1	1
Bristol, R. I.	do	5,478	4										
Brockton, Mass.	July 15	27,294	10	2									
Do	July 22	27,294	9	1									
Butler, Pa.	July 25	8,734	4						1				
Bucyrus, Ohio	July 29	5,974	2								1		
Cambridge, Mass.	do	70,028	37	2								1	1
Charleston, S. C.	July 22	a 54,955	b 37						4			1	1
Chelsea, Mass.	do	27,909	10	2									1
Chicopee, Mass.	do	14,050	9										
Do	July 29	14,050	10										
Chillicothe, Ohio	do	11,288	7										
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	296,908	5						1				
Cleveland, Ohio	do	261,353	126	3					2	1		1	2
Columbus, Ohio	do	88,150	22	4					1				
Concord, N. H.	do	17,044	5										
Dayton, Ohio	July 22	61,220	20						2				
Do	July 29	61,220	24						2				
Dunkirk, N. Y.	July 22	9,416	1										
Du Bois, Pa.	July 29	6,149	0										
Elmira, N. Y.	July 22	29,708	6	1									
Erie, Pa.	do	40,634	9	2									
Evansville, Ind.	July 29	50,756	17	2					1				
Everett, Mass.	July 22	11,068	3	1									
Fitchburg, Mass.	do	22,037	7	1						1			
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 29	60,278	25	3									
Green Bay, Wis.	do	9,069	10	1								1	
Greenville, S. C.	July 22	8,607	3										
Do	July 29	8,607	5	1									
Holyoke, Mass.	do	35,637	15	1									
Honolulu, Hawaii	July 8	35,000	13						1				1
Jacksonville, Fla.	July 15	17,201	13	2									
Do	July 22	17,201	15	2					1				
Do	July 29	17,201	19	2					1				
Jersey City, N. J.	July 22	163,003	86	4						1	2	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.	July 29	21,805	18										
Los Angeles, Cal.	July 22	50,395	28	4					1				
Louisville, Ky	July 20	161,129	71	9					4				
Do	July 27	161,129	62	6					3				
Lowell, Mass.	July 29	77,696	60	2					1				
Lynchburg, Va.	do	19,709	8								1		
McKeesport, Pa.	July 25	20,741	16								1		
Mahanoy City, Pa.	July 29	11,286	7										
Malden, Mass.	do	23,031	17										
Manchester, N. H.	do	44,126	24	1							1		
Massillon, Ohio	do	10,092	2										
Medford, Mass.	do	11,079	9										
Medrose, Mass.	July 22	8,519	2										
Do	July 29	8,519	1										
Michigan City, Ind.	do	10,776	6										
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	204,468	95	2					1	1		1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	July 22	164,738	44	7									1
Do	July 29	164,738	40	3					3				2
Mobile, Ala.	do	31,076	9	2									
Nashville, Tenn.	do	76,168	35	2					2				
New Bedford, Mass.	do	40,733	15										
Newburyport, Mass.	July 8	13,947	7	1									
Do	July 15	13,947	8										
Do	July 22	13,947	7						1				
New Orleans, La.	do	242,039	122	12					3				1
Newton, Mass.	July 29	24,379	11	2									
Norristown, Pa.	do	19,791	6	2					1				
North Adams, Mass.	do	16,074	14										
Omaha, Nebr.	do	140,452	43										
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	6,272	0										
Passaic, N. J.	July 22	13,028	19	1									

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

b White, 8; colored, 29.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

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 August 4, 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 20...	.....	2	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 17...	.....	85	
Madras.....	May 20-June 9...	0	9	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo	June 10-June 17...	1	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	.....	4	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 1...	135	67	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 16...	.....	34	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....	.....	.....	Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24...	2	2	
Panama.....	June 16-July 15...	25	14	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 15-July 20...	10	3	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-July 8...	3	1	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27...	2	.....	1 doubtful.
Santiago.....	June 10-July 15...	174	35	
Mexico:				
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
Merida.....	July 1.....	1	.....	
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30.....	1	1	
Tampico.....	July 1-July 7	1	1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-July 20...	.....	104	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	416	364	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 22-June 23...	30	15	
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 27...	.....	212	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 17...	.....	126	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa	Apr. 26-May 31...	568	378	
Mauritius.....	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
Persia:				
Bushire.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-June 9...	20	17	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

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

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...		1	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-July 1...	7	2	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1...		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-June 17...	1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 16...	105	63	
Espiriti Sancti	June 7.....			Reported present.
China:				
Hongkong	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 20-June 17...	0	8	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...		1	
London.....	June 10-July 1...	4	0	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1		
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-July 8...	73	13	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 4-July 16...	50	35	
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-July 8...	0	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 27...		28	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...		2	
Madras.....	May 20-June 2...		4	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-July 8...	93	40	
Odessa.....	June 10-July 8...	19	3	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-July 8...	59	21	
Warsaw.....	June 3-July 1...		3	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-June 17...		18	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1...	1		
Smyrna.....	May 27-July 9...		7	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-June 3...	1		

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, July 5, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

TURKEY.—By decision of the council of health the quarantine of ten days against arrivals from Egyptian ports is increased to twelve days. By order of June 20 postal packages from Egypt are refused entry at Turkish ports. On June 21 the sanitary officers of Mesopotamia were directed to refuse entry to Chiite pilgrims and corpses from Persia.

CHINA.—The consul-general of the German Empire issued the following police order May 20:

1. German vessels leaving ports of Formosa and Hongkong are subject, until further notice, to sanitary police control within the limits of "Harbour Notification Number 1, 1899."

2. Infractions of this order will be punished by a fine of 150 marks, except in cases in which, under paragraph 327 of the criminal code of the German Empire, the punishment is two years' imprisonment.

The said harbor notification, of April 15, 1899, is as follows:

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Regulation I of the sanitary regulations for the port of Shanghai of 1874, the superintendent of customs and the doyen of the consular body, having declared Hongkong and the Formosan ports to be infected, and with a view to preventing the importation of plague into Shanghai, the following regulations will be strictly enforced from the April, 22, 1899.

I. General rules: The sanitary regulations for the port of Shanghai, as published in July, 1874, remain in force. Owing to the establishment of the Chung Pao Sha sanitary station, the following special provisional rules will obtain:

II. Special provisional rules:

1. (a) Every vessel which arrives at Chung Pao Sha (Tsung Pao Sha) and has on board, or which has had on board within ten days of her arrival, a case of plague or a case that might reasonably be suspected of being so affected, or the dead body of a person who had or who might reasonably be suspected, is an infected vessel.

(b) Every vessel which arrives at Chung Pao Sha from an infected port within ten days from her departure from such port, and whether having called at intermediate ports or not, is a suspected vessel.

2. Every vessel bound to Woosung, Shanghai, or to any of the Yangtze River ports, which on arrival at Chung Pao Sha is an infected or suspected vessel, shall anchor there in the neighborhood of the sanitary station.

3. Infected and suspected vessels shall, on approaching Chung Pao Sha, hoist the yellow flag at the fore.

4. No person shall be allowed to go aboard or to leave an infected or suspected vessel without the sanction of the port health officer, nor shall such vessel be allowed to discharge cargo, baggage, etc.

5. The port health officer will inspect vessels, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., as soon as practicable after their arrival.

6. (a) In the case of infected vessels, measures will be taken under the direction of the port health officer, for the removal or isolation of all infected and suspected persons, for the removal of all infected bodies, and for the disinfection of the vessel; and the vessel shall not be released from quarantine until such disinfection has taken place or until she has been quarantined for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the removal of the last infected case.

(b) In the case of suspected vessels, should there be no case or suspicious case of infection found during inspection, such vessels shall be admitted to immediate pratique. Should there be a suspicious case, the vessel becomes an infected vessel.

7. Vessels admitted to pratique, and subsequently becoming, in the ports of Woosung or Shanghai, infected or suspected, will be required to proceed to the Chung Pao Sha Sanitary Station.

8. The importation of the following articles from infected ports is prohibited:

Rags, old papers, fresh fruit, vegetables, plants of any kind to which earth or vegetable mold adheres, coffins containing corpses, and earth, mold or sand.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—According to decision of governor-general, May 20, quarantine is ordered against Penang dating from May 10, and importation of the following named articles is forbidden:

1. Carpets and hangings in use, unless the same are brought as part of passengers baggage or household goods.

2. Rags, raw wool, unmanufactured hair, hides, fresh animal refuse, hoofs, horns, and mane.

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

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, July 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report this a. m. the sailing of the steamship *Managua* for Mobile with 6 passengers. This p. m. the steamship *Breakwater* sails with 4 passengers, all well. The sanitary condition of Belize is very good; there is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or surrounding colony. Five deaths in Belize from various causes for the week ended July 20.

Very respectfully,

C. W. KNIGHT,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

**LIST OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE TOWN OF BELIZE FROM THE 14TH INSTANT
TO DATE.**

BELIZE, July 20, 1899.

Certified by medical practitioner—

Apoplexy	1
Chronic enteritis.....	1
Heart failure.....	1
Marasmus	1
Tetanus	1
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0

Total..... 5

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

COLOMBIA.

Sanitary report from Cartagena.

CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA, July 12, 1899.

SIR: I beg to report that not a single case of yellow fever exists in this consular district and surrounding country. The city is perfectly healthy.

Respectfully, yours,

RAFAEL MADRIGAL,
United States Consul.

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

Yellow fever in Panama.

**CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
*Panama, July 15, 1899.***

SIR: Since my letter of July 3 there have been some 16 cases of yellow fever in this city. Out of this number about half have died, the others were cured. The report to-day is that there is not a single case of yellow fever in the city. I am unable to get the exact facts, and, therefore,

approximate. The rains have now set in, and it is confidently expected by those who are familiar with this climate that we will have very few, if any, new cases.

Yours, respectfully,

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

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

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary reports from Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended July 19, 1899: Six deaths—1 white and 5 colored—have occurred in the town and department of Limon, Costa Rica, and were, respectively, the result of pneumonia, inanition, cerebral apoplexy, chronic albuminuria, phthisis pulmonalis, and tertiary syphilis.

The sanitary condition of the town and the department of Limon continues satisfactory, and there is no suspicion of any contagious or infectious disease. There is only 1 acute case in either of the hospitals, and that due to the abuse of alcoholics.

I inclose herewith triplicate copy of the United States consular bill of health issued to the Swedish steamship *Hispania* (Frockberg) which clears to-day, the 20th instant, for New Orleans direct, with 4 cabin passengers (baggage disinfected), a crew of 22, and a cargo of fruit.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected for the week ended July 20, 1899.

July 16, Norwegian steamship *Alabama*, for New Orleans via Bluefields, Nicaragua, crew, 17; passengers, 4. July 20, Swedish steamship *Hispania*, for New Orleans, crew, 22; passengers, 4.

Steamship Altai at Port Limon with a case of yellow fever on board.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Monday morning, the 24th instant, I was requested to visit a passenger, a Miss Jesus Martinez, on the Spanish steamship *Altai* (Morris), who had taken passage with her sister on the 18th instant at Sabanilla, United States of Colombia.

The Costa Rican port physician was in attendance and had his suspicions as to the case being yellow fever. I sustained him, as did also another physician, that the case was undoubtedly yellow fever.

The said steamship *Altai* arrived at this point on the 22d instant and clears direct for New York this evening, the 24th instant, with the sick passenger on board, the local authorities refusing permission for her to be removed from the ship.

The ship is without a medical officer, and the captain has secured a Dr. Alexander Marcomey, a resident of Limon, to attend the sick to New York.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

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

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

HONDURAS.

Report from Amapala.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Amapala, July 11, 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.

Respectfully, yours,

RUBERTHOTS,

Acting United States Consular Agent.

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

Sanitary report from La Ceiba.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended July 22, viz: Vessels inspected this week, 1; July 16, steamer *Alliance*, Norwegian, Nielson, master, New Orleans, La., crew, 16; passengers, 6.

No deaths reported for the week at this station. The epidemic of whooping cough among children is upon the decline, malarial fever of different types on the increase; some acute lung affections prevalent, but not extended in scope; fair state of public health generally.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. T. HAMILTON,

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

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

Sanitary report from Puerto Cortez.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *July 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the continued good health of this port and vicinity. The temperature has been 90° for the past three days, the highest of the summer. The thermometer registering 86°, almost without variation. The past three days we have had severe electrical storms, attended with heavy rains, the beginning, probably, of the rainy season for this coast, when we may look for an interruption of the generally healthy conditions so long prevailing. Only 1 death within the current month, a murder, yesterday. Three steamers inspected since last report, 2 being the regular fruit steamers from New Orleans and Mobile, and the *Ardandhu*, to New York via Jamaica, in good sanitary condition; crew and passengers in good health.

Respectfully, yours,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,

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

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

NICARAGUA.

Sanitary report from Bluefields.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *July 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last weekly report I have inspected 5 vessels, 4 destined for New Orleans, 1 for Mobile;

have fumigated the baggage of, and given certificates to, 3 passengers, all bound for New Orleans. From July 10 to 17, inclusive, there have been 3 deaths in Bluefields, 2 from phthisis pulmonalis and 1 from anæmia perniciosa. The health of town and vicinity continues very good.

Respectfully, yours,
 D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

CUBA.

For purposes of quarantine administration the Island of Cuba has been divided into 5 districts and officers have been assigned to duty as given below.

FIRST DIVISION.

Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana (both coasts), Surg. H. R. Carter in command.

Havana, Cuba—Surg. H. R. Carter, Act. Asst. Surg. John Frick, Act. Asst. Surg. E. F. McConnell, Sanitary Inspector D. E. Dudley, Sanitary Inspector E. S. Agramonte, Sanitary Inspector A. R. Hagen, Sanitary Inspector F. Torralbas, Hosp. Steward F. S. Goodman.
 Batabano, Cuba—Act. Asst. Surg. José M. Campos.

SECOND DIVISION.

North coasts of the provinces of Matanzas and Santiago, P. A. Surg. G. M. Guitéras in command.

Matanzas, Cuba—P. A. Surg. G. M. Guitéras.
 Cardenas, Cuba—Quarantine Officer Enrique Saenz.
 Sagua la Grande, Cuba—Act. Asst. Surg. Garcia Rivera.
 Caibarien, Cuba—Act. Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar.

THIRD DIVISION.

North coasts of provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, Act. Asst. Surg. Owen W. Stone in command.

Nuevitas, Cuba—Act. Asst. Surg. Owen W. Stone.
 Gibara, Cuba—Sanitary Inspector Salvador Gomez.
 Mayari, Cuba, _____.
 Padre, Cuba, _____.
 Banes, Cuba, _____.
 Baracoa, Cuba, _____.

FOURTH DIVISION.

South coast of province of Santiago de Cuba, Asst. Surg. H. B. Parker in command.

Santiago, Cuba—Asst. Surg. H. B. Parker; Sanitary Inspector H. S. Caminero.

Daquiri, Cuba—Sanitary Inspector J. J. de Jongh.

Guantanamo, Cuba—Act. Asst. Surg. Luis Espin.

Manzanillo, Cuba—Act. Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras.

FIFTH DIVISION. (a)

Southern coasts of the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs in command.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs.

Tunas, Cuba—Dr. Francisco Ravilla.

Santa Cruz, Cuba, ————.

Casilda, Cuba—Dr. Alejandro Cantero.

Plan for protecting noninfected from infected ports in Cuba.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 23, 1899.

SIR: In order to protect Cuban ports, at present free from yellow fever, from Cuban ports where the disease exists, I have the honor to report that the following plan is generally in operation and will be enforced for the entire island.

Measures will be taken principally at the infected ports, and will consist generally, in the suspension of nonimmune travel and disinfection of baggage and the usual inspections.

The noninfected ports will inspect against the infected ports. Detention can not, as a rule, be carried out. The ports at present considered infected, because the disease exists there, are Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Principe (Nuevitas), and Havana.

Vessels leaving an infected port will be required to take a bill of health—form inclosed—and will not be permitted to enter another Cuban port without inspection.

All passengers from infected ports will be furnished with a certificate of immunity or of nonexposure, and passengers on coasting boats without these certificates will not be permitted to land at noninfected ports.

Noninfected ports connected with infected ports by rail will not require restrictions other than inspection, unless a land quarantine is put in force.

Very respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

a The quarantine service is being organized at the subports not herein mentioned.

August 4, 1899

1238

[Inclosure.]

Bill of health.

UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE QUARANTINE OFFICER,
Havana, Cuba, _____, 1899.

I certify that the _____ of _____ leaves this port for _____
in _____ cargo, ballast, empty, with _____ crew all told and _____ passengers
.....
.....
she arrived from _____ on _____ 1899, and lay at _____ a _____ place.
.....
.....

*Number of cases and deaths from the following-named diseases during the past two weeks,
ending _____ 1899.*

Diseases.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
			(Any condition affecting the public health existing in the port of departure or vicinity to be here stated.)
Yellow fever.....			
Asiatic cholera.....			
Cholera nostras or cholerae.....			
Smallpox.....			
Typhus.....			
Plague.....			
Relapsing fever.....			

Quarantine Officer, U. S. M. H. S.

Quarantine of southern coast of Cuba against Santiago.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 19, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report regarding the quarantine of the south coast towns against Santiago:

As reported in my letters of July 1 and July 10 inspection of all vessels from Cuban ports, bringing passengers, has been carried out, and baggage of Santiago passengers has been disinfected. Owing to the fact that ports between here and Manzanillo, at which the Menendez boats stopped, had no officer or representative of our Service, it was not practicable to reasonably do more than I have done. On July 15 and 16 I received telegrams from Major Ives, chief surgeon, U. S. A., of this province, stating that General Wilson requested quarantine officers to be placed at Tunas and Casilda. The matter was referred by me to Surgeon Carter who wired reply that south coast of Puerto Principe and Santa Clara was my province and to appoint the men. I would state that no information on this subject has come to me from the Bureau but the urgency of the case required action which I would ask that the Bureau approve. I thought at first to take a small tug to Casilda and Tunas and charter a sailboat to go from there to Jucaro and Santa Cruz, returning on the next Menendez boat, but afterwards decided to write and wire to the collectors of customs at the 4 ports in question, viz, Santa Cruz, Jucaro, Tunas, and Casilda, requesting them to nominate to me a good physician to act as temporary quarantine officer.

I have sent instructions by wire or mail to these ports through col-

lectors. I inclose a copy of instructions mailed. You will see that the certificate idea is to allow only immunes or nonexposed persons to come to any of these ports and to identify passengers from clean ports.

I have requested Assistant Surgeon Parker that the required certificates be issued at Santiago and Manzanillo to those entitled to them; each person will then have to have a certificate to land and those without certificates will be carried on to Batabano. This will, I think, be effective if properly carried out.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 19, 1899.

SIR: I have to inform you that I have nominated you to be temporary quarantine officer, United States Marine-Hospital Service, at the port of Trinidad (Casilda), to date from July 15 at a salary of \$75 per month. * * * I send you by this mail some blanks to be issued to passengers coming from your port on the Menendez line. They need not be issued to those coming on the Independiente. The instructions are misleading, but are intended to apply only to passengers boarding vessels that have come from Santiago or Manzanillo, at present I believe only the Menendez boat. The object of this certificate plan is to shut out nonimmune Santiago passengers and to avoid delaying passengers from noninfected ports.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

Dr. ALEJANDRO CANTERO, *Casilda, Cuba.*

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos—Quarantine of southern coast.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter of the 15th instant, instructing me to exercise quarantine supervision over all the ports on the southern coast of the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe.

As reported in my letter of the 19th instant, I had already taken certain steps toward the protection of the 4 other ports in this district, and can now report that all preliminary steps have been taken, and that the final adjustments will be made as soon as another officer comes here and I can visit the ports in person.

The difficulties on account of poor communication and no available physicians at Tunas and Jucaro have been considerable. Jucaro is an unimportant place, being only a subport in the Customs Service, but is important to us because the coastwise boat stops there. When I got word that there was no physician at this place, I sent my office messenger off on the weekly boat that was leaving in a few hours, to act as a sanitary guard. He will allow only certified passengers to land and will give identification certificates to those embarking on west-bound boats, but will, of course, make no inspections. This is intended for a temporary measure, but I doubt if this port requires more than such a guard.

For Tunas I nominated Dr. Francisco Ravella, of Cienfuegos, to be temporary quarantine officer, and had him assist in the work of the last steamer here from Santiago before he went to his station.

At Santa Cruz and Casilda I have nominated the men recommended by the collectors of customs at those ports. I have forwarded all these nominations to the Bureau in another letter.

I would state that the certification plan was very satisfactory on last Saturday's boat, and both passengers and baggage were handled smoothly from the anchorage in the bay.

Beginning next week, we shall have more than twice the number of passenger boats from these coast towns, for the Menendez line is to put on another boat, and another line to begin running between Batabano and Manzanillo, with a boat each way a week.

I inclose a copy of instructions given guard at Jucaro, also blank identification certificate issued to west-bound passengers.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Instructions to sanitary guard at Jucaro.

1. Have Menendez boat, west bound, and any other boat from Manzanillo or Santiago carrying passengers from those points anchor in the bay and not come to wharf.
2. Go aboard boat before anyone leaves and require each passenger going ashore to give a properly made out certificate on one of inclosed forms or a special permit to land from Santiago or Manzanillo.
3. See that baggage of all Santiago passengers and of Americans from Manzanillo has the proper labels on it (either "Inspected" or "Disinfected"), and if not, do not allow it to go ashore.
4. Give to each passenger going aboard this vessel a certificate as per blanks furnished.
5. Stay at gangway of vessel all the time she is in port and see that no one leaves without a certificate and that no one comes on without getting one.

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

Directing Quarantines South Coast Puerto Principe and Santa Clara.

Sanitary report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report on the sanitary condition of this port for the week ended July 24, 1899, together with the mortuary table of the city of Havana for the same period.

In view of the frequent comparisons of the present, and past sanitary condition of Havana, based on the mortuary data, more or less accurate, which have appeared from time to time in the press of the United States, it would seem to be interesting to mention some factors which must be considered in making such a comparison intelligently. It is not asserted that these factors, to be mentioned here, are all that are to be considered; nor do I pretend to accurately appreciate their effect on the bills of mortality.

(a) The years from 1895 to 1898 were the years of war. In 1897 and 1898 the city passed through a period of extreme suffering; insufficient and improper food for very many, and starvation for a large number; neglect of medical care for the sick, and insufficient and improper hospital accommodation, etc.

The effect of these conditions, which have passed, on the present death rate is from two factors. (1) A number of people are left in a weakened condition, and are less able to resist ordinary diseases. (2) A large proportion of the old people, those suffering from chronic maladies and those whose vitality was less than normal, died during this period, the survivors being those of greater than average natural vitality or better physical surroundings.

The first factor tends to raise the present death rate, the latter to lower it. Their relative effect is to be considered. It is analogous in effect on the bills of mortality to a very inclement winter, an epidemic of cholera, influenza, etc., but more pronounced in its action.

Both of these, the latter especially, leave a number of the people, hitherto well, in a weakened condition, succumbing more easily to intercurrent diseases. Both carry off a considerable proportion of those old, naturally weak, etc.

As is well known, the immediate effect is (1) a marked rise in the death rate, then a fall, reaching normal in about one to four months; then a period during which the mortality is decidedly less than normal, gradually rising slowly to normal. The time during which the rate of mortality is below normal increases in length with the severity of the preceding conditions. The reason for this is too obvious, and too well known, to be discussed here. It would seem, then, that the resultant of the two factors above-mentioned would be to lessen the death rate now, and to give us a lower rate for some time to come.

If, in addition to this, we consider the appalling mortality of young children during the two years mentioned, and the lessened birth rate during the same period, this conclusion will be strengthened. Very few young children were left in a weakened condition—they died. The same is true of old people.

In Havana I have no knowledge to be depended upon for the birth rate during the period mentioned. But in Matanzas, the statistics collected by General Wilson show that in 1898 the births in that city almost ceased, and were, I am informed, confined to the wealthier classes.

Now, children under 5 years of age furnish, normally, much more than their proportion of mortality (most during the 2 or 3 years), as, of course, do old people; and the marked diminution, almost extinction, of these classes, must tend also to lessen the mortality now, and in the immediate future.

Acting entirely on the same lines is the after effect of the great epidemics of smallpox and yellow fever prevailing all over the island in 1895 and 1897. This influence is especially felt in lessening the death rate from these diseases; but also affects the death rate from other diseases by the number of those of deficient vitality which perish. As is well known, smallpox is especially deadly in the very young and very old. The wholesale vaccination then undertaken is also a factor in lessening the present mortality from smallpox, and as is doubtless the wholesale immunization to yellow fever from that disease.

It is fair to predict then, that the conditions which prevailed from 1896 to 1898 will tend to lower our death rate for some time to come; say to a year and a half or two years and a half from the evacuation, its influence gradually lessening to zero.

(b) The better care of the indigent classes; issuing of rations; care of the sick in hospitals and at dispensaries; issuing medicine, and the whole system of public assistance, in fact (which is unquestionably well administered) also lower the bills of mortality below the normal of former years.

(c) The sanitary measures adopted since the American occupation also act in the same direction, lessening the death rate. The effect of this factor will be permanent and increasing.

(d) The long-continued dry season which still exists in the western part of the island, in all probability is a factor in temporarily lessening the death rate. This, at least, is the opinion of such Havana physicians

as I have asked, and is, I believe, correct. This influence, of course, is evanescent.

To conclude, then, it would seem that we have a right to expect a much lower death rate in Havana now, and in the near future, than formerly. I would regard (a) and (b) as being *now* the preponderating factors in producing this result, although (c) and (b), the former especially, are doubtless destined to take the leading place.

As cognate to this subject, affecting the general mortality by that from a special disease, the effect of the diminution of the Spanish immigration toward lessening the prevalence of yellow fever may be noted. The number of people in a city susceptible to this disease and their exposure to infection is a prime factor affecting its prevalence.

That this prevalence of yellow fever is also affected by the sanitary measures, general and special, adopted, there is no question. But owing to lack of data and time, they can not be considered in this paper. Still that these measures have undoubtedly exercised a favorable influence on the prevalence of this disease may confidently be asserted; the same of the late advent of the rains.

Considering the number of nonimmunes in the city, and their exposure to infection, the conditions are much in our favor. It is probable that Havana has not for a long time had so small a nonimmune population, and that population so little exposed in the unhealthy parts of the city.

Normally, the Spanish immigration to this city has been very large. I do not mean like the immigration to New York, but from 100 to 400 coming by each steamer; and almost every sailing vessel showing also a small passenger list. During the first two or three years the majority of these people had yellow fever. This immigration is practically stopped; there was none in 1898 and not much in 1897. To balance this we have an unusually large number of Americans in town. But they are coming at the rate of more than 7 per cent or 10 per cent as compared with the Spanish and more leave than come. The number in town, including United States employees, is comparatively small. The disproportion between the Spanish and American garrisons is also large. Again the Americans are afraid of yellow fever and take intelligent sanitary measures. They live up town, on the Prado when they can, and at any rate, in the cleanest and best kept buildings attainable; and live under good hygienic conditions, better than at home on account of their fear of the fever. The Spanish immigrants with whom I am comparing them had no such advantage; they lived where they could and as they could, and, save some who went as domestic servants, but few had good hygienic surroundings. The same difference in hygienic surroundings obtains in a greater degree even between the Spanish and American garrisons; the latter are kept (this is really part of the special sanitary system) from exposure to infection by every possible safeguard, and live under the best sanitary conditions; better even than the civilians of good circumstances.

There is, then, far less material (human) for infection, and that material less exposed, and the mortality from this disease should be lessened by this factor.

Only 2 cases of yellow fever have been reported this week, and the health conditions continue excellent.

Very respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure:]

MORTALITY REPORT OF THE CITY OF HAVANA FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 24, 1899.

Causes of death—	Number.
Tuberculosis.....	23
Enteritis.....	23
Enteric fever.....	6
Paludal (malarial) fever.....	7
Pneumonia.....	11
Pernicious fever.....	7
Measles.....	6
Dysentery.....	3
Diphtheria.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	164

Havana quarantine against Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 26, 1899.

SIR: I inclose copy of letter and telegram sent Dr. Hodgson and the United States consul at Vera Cruz which are self-explanatory.

The object of the nonimmune passengers going aboard twenty-four hours before the vessel sails, is to have them five days from Vera Cruz before landing here. Very few, practically no nonimmunes come, so there is little loss to commerce, and it is safer. This has been in force with the Ward Line, which lie in the open bay, since July 3.

Please advise the consul to note on the bill of health if this is complied with.

Here I would again note the strategetic importance of Tortugas, as being in the route of vessels from the Mexican littoral to the north coast of Cuba.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure No. 1—Telegram.]

JULY 25, 1899.

To UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Vera Cruz*: Nonimmune passengers for Havana must go aboard vessel twenty-four hours before leaving, else held here.—CARTER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HAVANA, CUBA, July 26, 1899.

SIR: Please inform the steamship companies that passengers, nonimmune to yellow fever, are not allowed to land here for five days from leaving Vera Cruz. This can be, I think, carried out with less delay to the steamship company by having such passengers come on board twenty-four hours before sailing, the vessels lying to mooring at the time, so that these people may be five days from Vera Cruz. Indeed, if the bills of health, or your next report show much infection on the water front, I will allow no passenger vessel which goes to a wharf to land here without quarantine.

I wrote you at length with regard to this matter and to the disinfection of baggage, in the early part of July. I have received no reply. Possibly the letter miscarried. Please inform me how the disinfection is done, and under whose auspices. And if there is any chance of this being inefficient, please have it corrected. Baggage not passed and labeled will be disinfected here.

I rather expect that I should have written both this and the former letter to the United States consul, but I did not think to thus write the first, and this is in reference to it. Please show it to him, and have the steamship lines notified. There are extremely few nonimmunes coming; practically none.

Very respectfully,

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

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON HODGSON,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Sanitary report from Matanzas.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *July 27, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were 27 deaths recorded in the city of Matanzas during the week ended July 22, 1899, which represents an annual mortality of 35.18 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; enteritis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 3; pernicious fever, 3; pneumonia, 2; malarial fevers, 2; typhoid fever, 1, and dysentery, 1. Deaths from all other causes, 8.

The following cases of an infectious character were reported during the period covered by this report: Typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 2, and infectious fever, 1.

Twelve vessels were inspected, 5 of which were given bills of health, and 20 personal certificates of health were issued, 9 to persons leaving the island via Havana. The general sanitary condition of the city and harbor continues good. The weather is hot and very dry, there having been but one day's rain during the week.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Cablegram.]

*One case of yellow fever at Matanzas.*MATANZAS, *July 27, 1899.*

One case yellow fever reported here to-day.—GUITÉRAS.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Sanitary reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Gibara, and Guantanamo.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the city of Santiago for the week ended July 15: There was a total of 16 deaths in the civil population, a decrease of 12: The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial fevers, 3; intestinal diseases, 4; pneumonia, 2; other causes, 7; total, 16. Population, 34,000; mortality, 24.5 per 1,000.

This is the lowest mortality record for the period of twelve years, of which I have the statistics, and is no doubt one of the lowest mortality records of the city for half a century or more. Two days during the week there were no deaths, something unprecedented.

During the same week there were 20 vessels inspected—13 on arrival and 7 on departure. Two vessels were disinfected. The American schooner *Bertha Louise*, bound for Pascagoula, Miss., and the ocean-going tug *Delaware* from which a suspicious case was removed. The transport *Burnside* arrived July 8 from San Juan, Porto Rico. During the night the commissary clerk died suddenly. The next morning I made a necropsy. The cause of death was chronic interstitial nephritis and aortic and mitral sclerosis. I did not allow passengers to embark on this vessel and subsequent events justified my action, as several who were to go were sent to the yellow fever hospital within two days after her departure.

General Wood returned on Monday and immediately made preparations for the headquarters to evacuate the city, and placed in operation

a system that will shortly stamp out the disease. There are now less than 200 nonimmunes in the city; many of them will go into the country temporarily until it is safe to return. Nonimmunes coming by water are not allowed to land without special authority of General Wood, or to leave without detention. I established a detention camp on the steamer *Tomas Brooks* and will keep passengers, both for transport and private companies, from three to five days under observation before embarkation. I have already taken 2 cases out of the first 20 placed on board. The disinfecting bark *Rough Rider* is in operation almost continuously.

The situation in the town is improving, owing to the lack of material. This week there were 26 cases and 7 deaths from yellow fever reported.

MANZANILLO.

Sanitary Inspector Socarras reports the following:

During the week ended July 8, there was a total of 12 deaths from the following causes: Yellow fever, 1; intestinal diseases, 2; malarial diseases, 1; pneumonia, 2; other causes, 6; total, 12.

There has occurred during the week 1 death from yellow fever; this was the only case reported until yesterday (7th). Since then there have appeared in barracks 2 undoubted cases of the same disease, which have been isolated and all precautions taken, to prevent a spread of the epidemic. There is no smallpox, or other contagious disease in this city.

During the same week there was a total of 7 vessels inspected—4 upon arrival and 3 prior to departure.

GIBARA.

Sanitary Inspector Gomez reports a total of 4 deaths during the week ended July 8, from the following causes: Malarial fevers, 1; dysentery, 2; tuberculosis, 1. Total, 4.

During the same week a total of 14 vessels were inspected—6 upon arrival and 8 on departure.

The health of the city, harbor, and surrounding country continues to be very good.

GUANTANAMO.

Sanitary Inspector Espin reports for the week ended July 1, a total of 9 deaths from the following causes: Malarial diseases, 4; enteritis, 1; tetanus (infantile), 1; other causes, 3. Total, 9.

There was a total of 12 vessels inspected—7 upon arrival and 5 prior to departure.

During the week ended July 8, there was a total of 11 vessels inspected—7 on arrival and 4 on departure.

Respectfully, yours,

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

ITALY.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 12 there were inspected the following vessels: On July 7 steamship *Straits of Menai*, British, bound with water ballast for Galveston, Tex. On

July 8 steamship *Massilia*, French, bound for New York with cargo and passengers. There were inspected 300 steerage passengers and their baggage. Of these, on my advice, there were rejected 4 cases of trachoma and 1 case of heart disease. On July 10 steamer *Trojan Prince*, British, bound for New York with cargo and passengers. There were inspected 554 steerage and 7 cabin passengers. Of the steerage passengers there were rejected on my advice only 19 cases of trachoma, 2 cases of favus, 1 case of purulent conjunctivitis, and 1 case of heart disease.

American tourists are still being advised at this consulate not to go to Alexandria, owing to the quarantine restrictions placed upon travel from that port.

I am in receipt of a communication from the consul at Marseilles, stating that all vessels arriving from Alexandria are disinfected at Frioul before being permitted to discharge passengers or cargo.

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

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

MEXICO.

Report of inspection service at Mexico City, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.

MEXICO, MEXICO, *July 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 24, 1899, 41 passengers bound for the United States were inspected at Mexico City. Of this number 36 were passed without detention or disinfection, and 5 were detained and baggage disinfected. At Monterey for the week ended July 21, 64 passengers bound for the United States were inspected. Of this number 62 were passed, and 2 were detained and baggage disinfected. At San Luis Potosi for the week ended July 22, 10 passengers bound for the United States were inspected and passed. As far as I can learn, without having as yet received official information to this effect, the restrictions which the Mexican Government has lately placed upon our work here will be limited to the actual signing of certificates. If this be actually the case the efficiency of our services here will not be lessened. My failure as yet to comply with your orders to visit the towns between Mexico and Vera Cruz has been due to the great number of questions which have been brought up in connection with the Service work here, the attention to which has made my presence in Mexico imperative. There is every indication that I will be able to take the trip referred to in four or five days.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Yellow fever at Progreso.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you of the receipt of a telegram from Edward H. Thompson, consul of the United States at Merida (Progreso), Mexico, dated July 25, which reads as follows:

Steamship *Transit* clears to-day, Mobile; of the 2 cases yellow fever reported in dispatch, 1 dead, 1 convalescent. No new cases in my district.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Yellow fever condition at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, July 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the week ended to-day (20th) shows a decided improvement in the fever situation. For the week there have been 40 new cases and 17 deaths, a decrease of 30 per cent from the week before. The mortality in the early part of the epidemic was more than 70 per cent of the cases reported, and as the fever advanced the percentage diminished, June having a fraction over 40 per cent, but during the past three weeks the percentage has reached 43 per cent and a fraction.

The shipping continues free from infection. Two cases were brought ashore from one of the dredges that is working within a stone's throw of many of the vessels. This dredge has been infected for some time, and I have asked the quarantine officer to have her disinfected and fumigated as a precautionary measure. I was assured that it would be done immediately.

There have been a number of cases of dysentery in the shipping, and upon investigation it was determined that it was caused by the fresh meat furnished from shore. Some vessels used condensed water, others had a drinking supply from English and United States ports, while others used the water from Vera Cruz, and rain water. The variety of sources of the water excluded that as a cause, and the only thing that was common to all the sick was the beef. I have heard no complaints from that source ashore, so I think that the change from the salt to the fresh meat was the cause. The cases were quickly cured with a dose of oil followed up with an opiate.

Dr. Del Rio, an expert, who is a member of the Vera Cruz quarantine board, and who has just returned from the Isthmus, where he has been investigating the fever situation, reports that there is no epidemic in that locality; the 2 cases that existed were brought from Vera Cruz.

Respectfully, yours,

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

PERSIA.

Report of plague at Bushire, Persia, and Bassorah, Turkey.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Teheran, Persia, June 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a communication I have just this moment received from the Persian ministry of foreign affairs regarding the public health of Bushire.

Some days ago a report reached Teheran that a British Indian subject had died of bubonic plague at Bassorah on the Tigris. This news has caused considerable anxiety in official circles in Teheran, and a meeting of the sanitary council was ordered to be convened to devise means for establishing quarantine stations at Persian ports on the Persian Gulf. The inclosed notice is the result. Bassorah is the Tigris landing where steamships from Europe and India discharge their cargoes for Bagdad and other inland places. Two or three lines of steamers call there regularly at stated intervals, though not all of them directly from Bombay. This particular case, if correctly reported, was probably brought by one of the ships of the British Steam Navigation Company, which are the principal carriers for the Gulf.

It has been proposed that the quarantine be regulated by the sanitary council, but I am very doubtful whether either officers or funds sufficient for the purpose will be found, or whether men, if provided, would be of any practical use.

I will communicate to the Department any further information I may receive on the subject.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN TYLER,
Vice-Consul-General, in Charge.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Copy of telegraphic report of the sanitary condition of Bushire.

JUNE 16, 1899.

On this 5th instant (5th of Safar—14th of June), thank God, not an individual of the population of Bushire has died of this disease (plague). On the 6th (Safar) only 1 woman of 60 years of age died from natural causes in this city. There is nothing of importance to be added.

Sealed by the Mushir-ul-Mulk, acting foreign minister.

JOHN TYLER,
Translator.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

SAN SALVADOR.

No yellow fever at La Libertad.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
La Libertad, July 9, 1899.

SIR: Acting upon instructions of the third assistant secretary, I have the honor to inform you that yellow fever does not exist at this port at present, and the surrounding country is perfectly healthy.

Respectfully, yours,

ALFRED COOPER,
United States Consular Agent.

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

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 240, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 50 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Stuttgart*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 174,434. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 2, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 15, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 24.8, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 10.6.

London.—One thousand three hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 48; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 26; enteric fever, 6; smallpox, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 75. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand. In Greater London 1,781 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 13 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 15, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,039,480. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 34.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 173 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 7, and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 15, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.4, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 21.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 510, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 12.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 199,080. Total number of deaths, 335, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 4, and 36 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA.—Two weeks ended July 15. Estimated population, 639,491. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

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 15.....	6,000	4								
Alexandretta.....	July 1.....	8,000	5								
Amherstburg.....	July 22.....	2,300	0					2			
Amsterdam.....	July 15.....	517,595	182				3				4
Antwerp.....	July 8.....	287,462	100			1			2	4	4
Athens.....	July 15.....	200,000	0		5						
Barranquilla.....	July 8.....	40,000	24								
Beirut.....	July 1.....	80,000	25				3				
Belfast.....	July 15.....	350,000	144				8	1	1	3	3
Belize.....	July 20.....	13,000	5								
Birmingham.....	July 8.....	514,956	126						3	5	7
Do.....	July 15.....	514,956	183						2	4	
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	3								
Bombay.....	June 27.....	821,764	a 548		14					14	
Bradford.....	July 15.....	231,260	72					1	4	1	2
Bristol.....	do.....	320,911	85							2	1
Brussels.....	July 8.....	551,611	160				2		3	6	
Budapest.....	July 9.....	640,000				1		4	1	1	
Calcutta.....	June 17.....	681,960	b 293	6						1	
Cardiff.....	July 8.....	185,826	55								4
Do.....	July 15.....	185,826	42						2		2
Cartagena.....	July 8.....	25,000	11								
Catania.....	July 13.....	124,000	67			1	7				
Chaudiere Junction.....	July 22.....	500	0								
Do.....	July 29.....	500	0								
Christiania.....	July 15.....	221,073	74					1			
Cognac.....	July 8.....	20,400	7								
Do.....	July 15.....	20,400	10				1				
Cologne.....	July 1.....	359,936	149						2	2	2
Colombo.....	June 17.....	130,000	80				4			2	
Copenhagen.....	July 8.....	351,000	101				1	1			3
Crefeld.....	July 15.....	108,183	30				1				
Curacao.....	do.....	29,098	5								
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	173				1		3	7	4
Dundee.....	do.....	166,072	52		1						2
Edinburgh.....	do.....	298,927	99				2	1			5
Ensenada.....	July 21.....	2,700	2								
Flushing.....	July 15.....	18,371	6								
Funchal.....	July 9.....	36,982	25								
Geneva.....	July 1.....	95,348	19								
Ghent.....	July 8.....	162,652	63								5
Gibraltar.....	July 9.....	25,900	7				1				
Girgenti.....	July 8.....	24,428	12								
Glasgow.....	July 15.....	724,349	242				2	1	1	8	2
Gothenburg.....	July 8.....	122,205	31								1
Do.....	July 15.....	122,205	36								1
Guatemala.....	July 4.....	65,000	41				2				
Do.....	July 11.....	65,000	35				6				
Halifax.....	July 22.....	45,000	14					1			
Hamburg.....	July 15.....	675,351	271				1		5	1	7
Hongkong.....	June 10.....	248,710	c 192								
La Paz.....	July 8.....	4,500	2								
Leeds.....	July 15.....	423,839	140				1	1	3	4	5
Leighorn.....	July 9.....	101,753	35								
Leige.....	July 8.....	169,760	40				1			3	
Do.....	July 15.....	169,760	56				2				2
Licata.....	July 8.....	20,000	7			7					
Liverpool.....	July 15.....	629,443	285				4	2	6	11	9
Lyons.....	July 8.....	466,028	187				2	2		3	1
Madras.....	June 23.....	452,518	263							6	
Manchester.....	July 15.....	505,343					1	1	1	19	6
Mannheim.....	July 8.....	126,156	35							2	
Marseilles.....	July 15.....	447,344	133								
Matamoras.....	July 22.....	16,304	12							1	
Mayence.....	July 15.....	80,000	31								
Mazatlan.....	do.....	16,700	14								
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	32								
Mexico.....	do.....	314,377	281								
Milan.....	do.....	481,297	11		5	3	1	1	1		
Monterey.....	July 20.....	25,000	76								
Montevideo.....	June 3.....	215,061	69								

a Plague, 50.

b Plague, 9.

c Plague, 91.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Moscow.....	July 8....	1,000,000	643	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	7	8
New Castle on Tyne.....	July 15....	228,625	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nuevo Laredo.....	do.....	6,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Odesa.....	July 8....	400,600	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Palermo.....	do.....	300,000	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama.....	July 15....	16,000	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	July 8....	2,511,955	796	.....	.....	1	.....	10	4	9	19
Do.....	July 15....	2,511,955	887	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6	7	25
Plymouth.....	do.....	99,848	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	July 8....	190,260	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1
Puerto Cortes.....	July 19....	2,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	July 22....	73,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rheims.....	July 8....	107,709	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	July 15....	314,227	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
St. Petersburg.....	July 8....	1,267,023	601	.....	.....	2	.....	25	7	12	16
St. Stephen.....	July 22....	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	June 17....	97,111	a 171	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyrna.....	July 2....	300,000	56	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 9....	300,000	55	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	July 8....	103,168	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 15....	103,168	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South Shields.....	do.....	102,312	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	July 8....	291,580	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	6
Tampico.....	July 7....	12,000	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 14....	12,000	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamsui.....	May 31....	2,797,543	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utiila.....	July 15....	800	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D.....	July 22....	800	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	July 8....	171,023	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Vera Cruz.....	July 20....	25,000	55	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	July 1....	601,408	215	.....	.....	3	2	.....	7	6	4
Windsor.....	July 22....	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	June 17....	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 21....	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1....	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Plague, 1.

b Plague, 66.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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